

INTERPRETATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Third Period:
Adolescence and
Early Adulthood

SILVANO ARIETI MD

Third Period:

Adolescence and Early Adulthood

Silvano Arieti, M.D.

e-Book 2016 International Psychotherapy Institute

From *Interpretation of Schizophrenia* by Silvano Arieti

All Rights Reserved

Created in the United States of America

Copyright © 1974 by Silvano Arieti

Table of Contents

[Third Period: Adolescence and Early Adulthood](#)

[I Further Aspects of the Prepsychotic Personality](#)

[II The Injury to the Self](#)

[III Psychosexual Conflicts](#)

[IV The Prepsychotic Panic](#)

[Bibliography](#)

[Acknowledgments](#)

Third Period: Adolescence and Early Adulthood

I

Further Aspects of the Prepsychotic Personality

Because the early experiences have made the future patient awkward socially, clumsy in his activities, and somewhat inadequate in coping with life in general, his defects become more evident in adolescence and later, when he has to deal with a greater range of situations. We shall first examine adolescents and young adults who had developed a schizoid type of personality in childhood. Most of them will retain this type of personality, whose traits will be even more marked and obvious. Many of these youngsters appear markedly detached, as if something unnatural and strange divided them from the world.

In spite of this apathy and aloofness, little signs can be detected in them that indicate how their original sensitivity is ready to erupt to awareness. One of these characteristics is their lack of a sense of humor. They cannot stand a joke or anything humorous said about

themselves. Sensitized as they are to environmental hostility, they see in the joke a pungent remark made against them. In this interpretation they are right, because many jokes and humorous remarks have an element of hostility (Freud, 1938; Arieti, 1950b). However, this element of hostility is so mild that it is not only tolerated, but often perceived as a pleasant teasing by the normal person. For the schizoid, a joke is a serious rebuff. For the same reasons, schizoids are poor losers at play. Defeat is another proof of their inadequacy and increases their already strong reluctance to do things with others or to share experiences.

Most of these schizoid persons develop other defenses or protections, which consist of unusually drastic actions or habits at a reality level, rather than *obvious* symptoms. The schizoid may enter a monastery, where he will be away from the dangers of life; he may join the Army, where he will be forced to respect authority; he may select some kind of work where he has to display no initiative whatsoever. In a considerable number of cases he may devote himself more and more to religion. In the belief and practice of religion he will try to get the comfort that he could not find elsewhere. Religion and God are the good parents, whom he substitutes for the bad parents. They are the

parents who accept even the inadequate and worthless children. The patient is unwilling to submit to the authority of his parents, but may respect the authority of God. He is not able to relate to people, but is able to develop some kind of relatedness to God. People do not give love, but God does. In some cases this escape into the church is a protection that may delay the psychosis. On the other hand, if in the association with organized religion the patient does not come into contact with some human beings and receive warmth and comfort from them, he may receive no help at all. Abstract concepts often do not provide what he needs. Some religious conceptions may slip into real delusions. On the other hand, because they seem so distant from daily reality, they may make unrealistic developments unnecessary. From a practical point of view, the religious fervor may push the patient in two directions. The patient may retain the religion of his parents, but may become much more involved in it than they were, or the patient may change his religion. By converting to a new religion, he fulfills several goals: (1) he rebels against his parents; (2) he tries to find in the new religion a solution to his problems, which he thinks cannot be solved if things remain unchanged; and (3) he tries desperately to make some satisfactory interpersonal relationships,

though they have to be in a very unusual form (convent, missionary work, mystical group, and so forth). Generally, the change in religion occurs from the more rational and abstract religion to the more mystical.

In some cases the schizoid person may alter his general behavior in order to become a member of a marginal or fringe group: a beatnik, a bohemian, a hippie, a marginally social person. In other words, his detachment from the type of life in which he grew up urges him to become attached and committed to a different life that does not require conforming. Moreover, he feels finally accepted by a group. The group requests from him less of a sense of responsibility and duty than society at large.

We must keep in mind, however, that most marginally social people never develop a schizophrenic psychosis. They remain marginally social for the rest of their lives or eventually return to a more accepted style of living.

A common defense among schizoid persons is that of decreasing their needs to an almost unbelievable extent. Many of them live alone

in furnished rooms, away from social contacts of any kind, except those that are absolutely necessary. As we have already mentioned, fantasies, sexual or otherwise, replace their need for action. The fantasies often involve objectives that cannot be attained; therefore, any possibility of action is removed. When they are confronted with a situation requiring some action, they convince themselves that it is not necessary or worthwhile to act. They are able to work, but they do not let any emotion enter into their activities. Often they select a type of work that is impersonal and may be performed without any emotional involvement, for example, mathematics.

On the other hand, the schizoid, at some time during his life, may even become concerned over his lack of feelings. In spite of his detachment he knows that his life is dull and gray. He would like to become emotionally involved, but he cannot. At times he feels that he must pretend to have feelings and is afraid that people may “see through” him and recognize that he has no emotions. Actually, once he is successfully treated, he will discover not that he has pretended to have feelings, but the opposite, that he has pretended to have no feelings. Psychotherapy is difficult, first because of this lack of conscious feeling, and second because when the patient becomes

aware of his feelings, he is afraid to bring them up. He fears that they may be used against him to demonstrate how bad he is. He is still afraid that feelings would bring about rebuff, anxiety, and attacks on his self-esteem.

Adolescents with a stormy personality continue to be unable to build a relatively stable self-image. As we have seen in Chapter 5, they are the persons who, in childhood, could not build up the self-image of the bad child, but only the image of the *presumably* bad child. They also cannot establish an adequate sense of self-identity. We do not refer only to sex or gender identity. We mean also that the patient is not able to answer certain fundamental questions that he asks himself. Who is he and what do his family, acquaintances, and society at large expect from him? And if he ever finds out what others expect from him, would he be able to live up to these expectations? Even more crucial is the question of what he expects of himself. These questions are not asked in a general, abstract, theoretical, or philosophical sense. Philosophical questions of this kind are normal occurrences in bright adolescents and young adults. The preschizophrenic, and especially the stormy person, is concerned with these problems in a more concrete way and in reference only to his own specific interpersonal

and social situations. When we say that he asks himself these questions, we do not necessarily mean that he literally asks them of himself, although that may also happen. Often these questions and the inability to answer them remain at a nonverbal level, as a feeling of drifting aimlessly, a feeling of not being able to find oneself.

In both the schizoid and the stormy personalities self-esteem and self-identity are impaired, but self-identity is more impaired in the stormy personality. The schizoid person is to a certain degree more certain of his own identity, because he has accepted, at least to some extent, the self-image of the bad child. He resorts to detachment to defend himself; he becomes an inconspicuous follower, a wallflower, an isolated person. But the stormy person cannot compromise in that way. He is forever busy searching for his role, although he does not meet with success. He still tries to “reach” people, although he is hurt every time he tries. He still harbors ambitions, although he becomes increasingly discouraged.

The difficulties increase as the patient’s inability to find his place extends beyond the family circle and involves a larger number of peers, acquaintances, and the community in which he lives. What role

does he play with them? What do they think of him? When later he enters the working world, the same uncertainty creeps in as inability to find himself as a member of a certain profession or trade. These feelings are further increased by the competition that he senses all around him. Although feelings of this kind are experienced by neurotics, too, they are much more pronounced in those prepsychotic individuals who have a stormy personality.

As already mentioned in Chapter 6, patients with stormy personalities often are compliant to a degree of extreme submissiveness; at other times they are aggressive and hostile; more seldom, they withdraw into an ivory tower of complete detachment. When they are not detached, they are very anxious; anxiety governs their lives. They are like schizoid persons who have been deprived of the protection of the schizoid defenses. They are, therefore, very vulnerable; every little event has the power of unchaining a crisis. The life of these persons in general is a series of crises.

In some instances these patients do not show sudden changes in character, but appear almost constantly either submissive or aggressive. Their submissiveness and pseudocompliance, to which we

have already referred, may turn into obsequiousness or may become a caricature. Their aggressiveness consists mostly of loud manners void of results. Rather than to bring some relief, these attitudes provoke more anxiety and precipitate additional crises.

These patients often live in an atmosphere of catastrophe and doom. Still, they show an extreme resiliency, as mentioned before, and seem able to recover strength, spirits, and good humor easily. Generally, however, they do a poor job in covering up the underlying unrest with this gay, shallow, and effervescent attitude. When they are in a relatively good mood, they harbor grandiose fantasies and even paranoid tendencies. They are going to be great and successful, if they are just given a chance. They are going to get married to wonderful persons, and so forth. They like extremes only. For them, everything is black or white. Acceptance means devotion and love; nonacceptance means utter rejection and hate. There are no nuances in their lives. If the therapist accepts them, he must give all of himself to them. If they feel that the therapist rejects them, they go into a state of despair or detachment.

The changes in mood and attitudes do not relieve these patients.

They often resort to excessive use of drugs and alcohol. The crises they go through often weaken them progressively. These crises are frequently precipitated by little happenings, magnified by the patients, who unconsciously see in them symbolic reproductions of the original situations that produced anxiety. At other times, the crises are really precipitated by critical situations that arise as the anxiety of the patients forces them to inappropriate actions (marriage, love affairs, absurd jobs, and so forth). Things do not just happen to them, as they seem to happen to schizoid persons. The patients seem to search actively for a meaningful way of living. They actually live a stormy life, in a certain way comparable to the life that appears in the dreams of schizoid persons.^[1]

Many schizoid or stormy persons never develop a psychosis. They retain a prepsychotic personality during their entire life, unless, of course, timely therapy or unforeseen circumstances direct them toward a different type of adjustment.

Some of these people increase the abnormality of their behavior so that many psychiatrists consider them preschizophrenics, latent schizophrenics, borderline schizophrenics, or even “psychotic

personalities without psychoses.” Most of them succeed in living a socially permissible, though inadequate, life. However, in many cases the schizoid or stormy character structures eventually no longer constitute adequate protection. The difficulties become more apparent the more the patient proceeds toward adulthood, for several reasons. The school situation, the increasing sexual desires, and the search for a position in a competitive world put his character armor to serious strain. The defenses that the patient was able to mobilize earlier in life used to be fairly efficient when he had to contend exclusively or predominantly with his family. Now he feels he has to deal with the world at large. In spite of his emotional detachment the schizoid person resents the fact that both the family and society demand that he relinquish his detachment and withdrawal—a request that he cannot fulfill. His schizoid defenses not only do not protect him, but actually handicap him when social pressures compel him to do things in spite of his withdrawal. He feels “pushed around.” He does things haphazardly and halfheartedly and cannot exploit his full potentialities. The reduction of spontaneous activity confers on him a certain awkwardness and inappropriateness. His lack of experience in dealing with people increases his fears. When he succeeds in evading

his schizoid attitudes and in doing things, the old sensitivity tends to come back, and tremendous anxiety is experienced. The early uncanny experiences, which the patient has forgotten, continue to alter, or to give a particular coloring to, his present experiences. The persons he has to deal with are, symbolically speaking, other parents, and he has never learned to deal adequately with parents. The world appears to him to be populated by millions of authorities, ready to criticize him. Symbolically, every interpersonal situation is a reproduction of the old parent-child relationship; a compulsive attitude quite often compels the patient to make this reproduction more similar to the original situation than is actually required. The competitive spirit of our society, where everybody is supposed to assert himself or to show how good he is, makes his predicament worse. Handicapped as he is, it is no wonder that he fails. Any additional failure increases his feeling of inadequacy and predisposes him to subsequent failures. The series of failures and disappointments that Adolph Meyer was the first to describe takes place. The patient undergoes a progressive maladaptation and needs to withdraw into a stronger armor, with more defensive mechanisms.

This progressive maladaptation has many different aspects and

courses. At times, although it is very pronounced, it is not noticed by the superficial observer. On the contrary, the lack of emotional involvement and the slow tempo confer a certain poise on the individual that may even be appealing to some who do not recognize the underlying unrest. In other cases an insidious maladaptation leading to schizophrenia may become apparent even to the superficial observer, but only in some areas. For instance, the scholastic record may reveal a steady decline. The patient was a good student in grammar school, less than average in high school, and could not function at all in college.

The stormy personality continues to try to make contacts with the world, but without success. The pleasant reality he continues to crave continues to elude him. People see him more and more as a bizarre person who will never accomplish anything in life; he is indeed labeled a failure. This appraisal becomes obvious to him, or at least is suspected.

We may conclude that for both schizoid and stormy patients the intrafamily difficulties of the earlier periods continue to exist at later ages, although in a different context and with social implications. The

sense of distance, the lack of communication, the incomprehension, the unrelatedness between the patient and the others increase, although in stormy patients this situation is often not immediately recognized. The family drama or the social drama involving the patient and his milieu becomes more intense. Let us remember, however, that as long as this drama remains an interpersonal or social one and is not internalized in abnormal ways, schizophrenia is not present. In order to lead to schizophrenia the drama must injure the self very much and must become a drama of the self.

II The Injury to the Self

Before determining how the self is injured, we must discuss an area of cognitive life, namely, conceptual life. We shall restrict our discussion to what is of particular relevance to the understanding of schizophrenia.

In my view, the conceptual part of the psyche is not a conflict-free area, nor merely a vehicle to mediate necessarily more primitive conflicts, but to a large extent it is the originator or transformer of the conflicts themselves. Human conflicts, both intrapersonal and

interpersonal, go far beyond instinctual deprivation and cannot be experienced without intricate conceptualization. What may prove most pathogenetic are not instinctual impulses or instinctual deprivations, but *ideas*: the cognitive part of man, which has been badly neglected in psychiatry. Freudian psychoanalysis, too, has either ignored the power of the idea or, when it could not ignore it, has attempted to transform it into a quantity of sexual libido.

As Vygotsky (1962) has illustrated, conceptual thinking starts early in life, but it is in adolescence that it acquires prominence. Conceptual life is a necessary and very important part of mature life. Some people, however, make an exaggerated use of concepts. They rubricize, tend to put things into categories, and forget individual characteristics. For these people the Platonic universals become the real things. Some adolescents who later become schizophrenics tend to select the formation of concepts and categories that have a gloomy emotional load, and these classes and categories are given an absolute, exceptionless finality.

Previous endoconceptual experiences are now verbalized in negative contexts. Individual memories that had escaped repression continue to

both the patient no longer as individual facts, but as concepts. Their emotional tonality is extended to whole categories and clusters of concepts that become complexes. Specific events, scenes, memories, like the creaking voice of the mother, the arrogant gesture of the father, the smoky and smelly kitchen, the dark living room, the disagreeable anecdotal happenings, are interconnected in a dreary web of feelings. Let us take again, as an example, the concept of mother, to which I referred in earlier chapters. We have seen how in the prepubertal period the earlier concept of mother, derived from the individual experiences, undergoes improvement because of the acquisition of the image of mother provided by the culture. The child had thus actually been able to overcome the formation of a primary process generalization and no longer included all mothers in one category. He became able to resist making this suggestible induction, and the subsequent deduction that each mother was a bad mother because each belonged to the same category. But now because of his unsuccessful dealings with the world, the future patient has come to the conclusion that all adults, and consequently mothers, are not loving creatures. They are also fakers, like his own mother.

From a psychiatric point of view, perhaps the more important

aspect of this expansion of conceptual life is the fact that the image of the self from now on will consist mostly of concepts. The image of the self varies through the ages. After several transformations in adolescence it consists of remnants of previous images, but predominantly of concepts.

The concept-feelings of personal significance, of self-identity, of one's role in life, of self-esteem now constitute a great part of the self. The self of the future schizophrenic will consist of concepts that have adverse emotional components.

Because of his adverse experiences the preschizophrenic continues to change in a negative way the image of the self. We have seen that in spite of his detachment the schizoid person has maintained and reinforced the image of himself as the bad child. But at a certain age, to be bad acquires the meaning of being incapable, inadequate, worthless, and even guilty for being so. The stormy person, in spite of his desperate attempts, will never find a reliable meaning for his existence. He will reach the point when he can no longer trust life as a possible source of pleasure or self-fulfillment.

This worsening of the self-image is to a large extent determined by the patient's new orientation toward time. We have seen that in the second period the future acquires importance and some optimism remains. In many cases the importance of the future and a sense of optimism are retained for a part of adolescence and young adulthood. In order to feed his present self-esteem and maintain a less inadequate self-image, the young individual has, so to say, to borrow from his expectations and hopes for the future. "One day it will happen," he secretly says to himself. But eventually he starts to doubt this belief. "Life is going to be bad," he says to himself. He also comes to feel that life is not necessarily bad for everybody, but that it is going to be bad for him. Eventually he may conclude that his life is going to be bad because he is bad or worthless. He feels that if he has always done wrong, it is because there is something wrong with him; if he has not been loved, it is not because love does not exist in this world, but because he is not lovable. The authorities that populate the world are malevolent toward him, and with good reason. He must hate himself more than anybody else hates him. His self-esteem undergoes the most injurious attacks. To some extent he protects the image of the external world, as he protected the images of his parents (see Chapter

5), but at the expense of having an unbearable self-image.

This devastating self-image in its turn compels the patient to change his conceptual understanding of other matters, and these changes in their turn will do further damage to the concept of the self. Let us examine again the example of the concept of mother. We have seen that often, after puberty, the patient generalizes and sees all mothers as bad and insincere. Later he develops another concept of mothers that has a more ominous effect than the previous one, even if it remains unverballed. He comes to believe that no matter what woman would be his mother, even the best, she would be a bad mother for him because he himself is so undeserving and so bad that he elicits badness in others who try to be close to him.

III Psychosexual Conflicts

Before proceeding with the course of events that lead to the disorder, we must examine more accurately the sexual life of the future patient from the time of puberty.

Sexual life is important also in the psychodynamics of

schizophrenia, but not in a relation of simple and direct causality. Psychological difficulties connected with the boy's first ejaculations and the onset of menstruation in the girl as a rule are not directly involved with the psychodynamics of schizophrenia. To be more specific, the possible revival in girls of an archaic fear of castration and the fear of eventual castration in boys who masturbate or who have wet dreams do not play an important role in the development of the disorder. Sexual deprivations, anomalies, or lack of sexual control may facilitate the occurrence of a psychosis only when they affect injuriously the self-image.

We have already mentioned that one of the most common sexual difficulties consists of the inability on the part of the future schizophrenic to establish a definite and stable sexual identity. Although the occurrence of this difficulty cannot be evaluated statistically with accuracy, I would roughly estimate that it is one of the most common, if not the most common.

In the second period of development, as described in Chapter 6, the young individual succeeded in hiding the sexual uncertainty transmitted from the first period and reached some kind of sexual

identity; but, as we have already mentioned, this identity was not deeply grounded and was later easily shaken by the events of life. The unfavorable dealings with the world reinforce in the patient the feeling that he or she is not really a man or a woman. He sees himself in an ambiguous position.^[2]

Next in frequency among the sexual difficulties of the preschizophrenic is homosexuality, both in its latent and overt forms. Until not too long ago in psychoanalytic theory latent homosexuality was considered the major etiological factor of paranoia, paranoid states, and paranoid types of schizophrenia. This conception was first expressed by Freud in his report on the Schreber case (Freud, 1911).

Some confusion still exists about the meaning of "latent homosexuality." This term does not mean that homosexuality is not practiced. It means that the patient is not aware of his own homosexual orientation. Even a person who does not have homosexual relations may be aware of his homosexual tendency. In this case he has a manifest form of homosexuality. The latent homosexual has become aware since early life of the extreme hostility with which society views this type of sexuality. Homosexuality thus

becomes unacceptable also to him. The patient consequently makes strong efforts to repress his own wishes or to divert them into other areas. To a large extent this repression is successful. Sooner or later, however, the patient can no longer repress these wishes. In Chapter 8 we shall see that irrepressible sexual desires may injure very much one's concept of oneself.

In my experience, as well as in that of many other psychiatrists, the importance of homosexuality in the etiology of all paranoid disorders has been exaggerated. There is nothing specific in latent homosexuality *per se* as a cause of psychosis. Homosexuality in several cases leads to psychological decompensation only because it engenders a great deal of anxiety in the patient who is no longer able to repress this "unacceptable" sexual orientation. In a hypothetical homosexual society, or in a society that would not discriminate against homosexuality, this psychosexual conflict would not exist or would not have the power to lead to a psychosis.

I must also stress that, according to my clinical findings, not only latent, but also overt, homosexuality has a role in the psychodynamics of several cases of schizophrenia. Here again social ostracism rather

than homosexuality *per se* is the pathogenetic factor. I could not obtain relevant data for comparing the incidence of overt homosexuality in schizophrenics and in the general population, and therefore I am not in a position to say whether a difference exists. In the cases of overt homosexuality the psychological difficulty emerges not from the effort to repress the sexual urge, but from the effort to suppress it. The patient eventually succumbs to the desire, although according to my findings somewhat later in life than nonschizophrenic homosexuals. The patient may become an impulsive or compulsive homosexual, and consequently he may be in constant conflict with society.

Most probably the early identity difficulties that predispose the patient to homosexuality are related to those that predispose him to schizophrenia. However, there are some justifications for believing that homosexuality as an organismic organization, even if psychological in origin, preceded the formation of a definite self or of self-image. In late childhood and adolescence, cognitive processes make the patient realize the social implications of homosexuality, and the self-image may be unfavorably affected.

A third common cause of psychosexual conflict in the

prepsychotic is the feeling of inadequacy as a sexual performer. This feeling is usually part of a general feeling of inadequacy. However, the general feeling of inadequacy is reinforced by the concept of the self as sexually inadequate, and a vicious circle originates.

In my experience these feelings of sexual inadequacy in the preschizophrenic do not originate from castration threats or from brooding over the size or shape of one's genitals. These preoccupations are generally a pretext, or a particular channeling of a previously existing feeling of inadequacy.

Sexual indifference or lack of concern about sexual life is also found in a certain number of preschizophrenics. This detachment from what pertains to sex is generally part of the schizoid type of relating. Originally it was a defense against an anxiety-provoking environment, but subsequently it becomes part of one's life pattern. Still, some schizoid persons retain strong interest in sexual matters and repeatedly masturbate. At times indifference for sexual matters occurs at the onset of the psychosis. According to Rado, "anhedonia" or pleasure deficiency, including deficiency in experiencing sexual pleasure, is an inherent characteristic of the preschizophrenic and

schizophrenic. According to my findings, these patients prove to be able to experience pleasure fully once they have overcome their psychological difficulties (see Chapter 37).

If the future psychotic feels inadequate as a sexual performer, he feels even more inadequate as a sexual partner and as a love object. Feeling undesired sexually and unloved are experiences injurious to the self, but feeling unlovable and undesirable is even a more devastating emotion. In other words, what is particularly damaging is not the idea that the patient does not obtain love or sexual gratification *now*. It is the idea that his constitution and personality make it impossible for him ever to elicit love or sexual desire.

These unbearable feelings at times compel these patients to impulsive behavior aimed at proving at least a minimum of sexual adequacy. Patients become promiscuous in order to reassure themselves that they can be accepted as sexual partners.

Another psychosexual conflict of the preschizophrenic, which used to be common in the past, is now rather rare. It consists of the fear, on the part of the patient, of succumbing to his or her own

heterosexual desires, at times with undesirable partners, with partners objected to by the families, or in ways not sanctioned by society. This conflict occurs in adolescents or young adults brought up in puritanical, Victorian, or very religious cultures. A greater acceptance of sexuality or even of masturbation as a sexual relief has caused an almost complete disappearance of this conflict, even in the preschizophrenic.

Summarizing, we can make the following statements about sexual conflicts in the preschizophrenic:

1. These conflicts are not specific and may occur also in persons who never become psychotic. Only uncertainty about sexual identification seems to be considerably more common in the preschizophrenic.
2. In relation to the psychodynamics of schizophrenia, sexual life is not important in itself, but only insofar as it may affect injuriously the self-image. Either because the patient sees himself as a sexually inadequate person, or a homosexual, or an undesirable sexual partner, or lacking sexual self-control, or having no definite sexual identity, he may develop a devastating concept of himself. Moreover, in the case of lack of definite sexual identity, there is a continual draining of the resources

of the person who strives toward self-identity.

IV The Prepsychotic Panic

The efforts made by the patient either to change his relation with the world or to adapt his self to the inner and external difficulties have not resulted in effective protection. To some extent the conclusion is reached, consciously or unconsciously, that the future will not redeem the present or the past. It is when the patient comes to believe that the future has no hope, that the promise of life will not be fulfilled, and that the future may be even more desolate than the present that the psychological decline characteristic of this third period reaches its culmination. He feels threatened from all sides, as if he were in a jungle. It is not a jungle where lions, tigers, snakes, and spiders are to be found, but a jungle of concepts, where the threat is not to survival, but to the self-image. The dangers are concept-feelings such as that of being unwanted, unloved, unlovable, inadequate, unacceptable, inferior, awkward, clumsy, not belonging, peculiar, different, rejected, humiliated, guilty, unable to find his own way among the different paths of life, disgraced, discriminated against, kept at a distance,

suspected, and so on. Is this a man-made jungle created by civilization in place of the jungle to which primitive tribes are exposed? The answer lies in the understanding of a circular process. To a large extent the collectivity of man, in its historical heritage and present conditions, has made this jungle; but to a large extent the patient, too, has created it. Sensitized as he is, because of his past experiences and crippling defenses, he distorts the environment. At this point, his distortion is not yet a paranoid projection or a delusion in a technical sense. It is predominantly experienced as anguish, increased vulnerability, fear, anxiety, mental pain. Now the patient feels not only that the segments of the world that is important to him finds him unacceptable, but also that as long as he lives, he will be unacceptable to others. He is excluded from the busy, relentless ways of the world. He does not fit; he is alone. He experiences ultimate loneliness; and inasmuch as he becomes unacceptable to himself, he also becomes somewhat alienated from himself. It is at this point that the *prepsychotic panic* occurs.

A schizophrenic panic has been described by Sullivan (1953a). Sullivan considered it the outcome of injury to self-regard. He also described it as disorganization, terror, perception of danger, need to

escape. He explained it as “an acute failure of the dissociative power of the self,” that is, of the mechanisms that keep unpleasant memories in repression. In my opinion, it is preferable to distinguish the prepsychotic panic from the psychosis. I consider the prepsychotic panic much more than “an acute failure of the dissociative power” and of injury to self-regard, although it includes these processes. It is at first experienced as a sort of strange emotional *resonance* between something that is very clear (as the devastating self-image brought about by the expansion of the secondary process and of the conceptual world) and something that is unclear and yet gloomy, horrifying. These obscure forces, generally silent but now reemerging with destructive clamor, are the repressed early experiences of the first period and their transformations in accordance with the laws of the primary process. In other words, either because of their strength or because of their inherent similarity to primary process experiences, the ineluctable conceptual conclusions reached through secondary process mechanisms, and their emotional accompaniment, reactivate primary process mechanisms and their original contents. These resurging mechanisms reinforce those of the secondary process, because they are in agreement with them, and the result has dire

proportions and consequences. It is this concordance, or unification of the primary and secondary processes, that (1) reawakens the primary process and (2) completes and magnifies in terrifying ways the horrendous vision of the self. In the totality of his human existence, and through the depth of all his feelings, the individual now sees himself as totally defeated, without any worth and possibility of redemption. In the past he had undergone similar experiences, but they were faint; now they are vivid. They are vivid even though they are not verbalized and occur in a nonrepresentational, almost abstract form. They include experiences that cannot be analyzed or broken down into pieces of information and yet are accompanied by increasingly lugubrious feelings. At times a drastic change is experienced dramatically; the patient may wake one morning and feel he cannot get up from bed and go to work or to school. Everything seems useless, meaningless, or frightening. He cannot accept life or himself anymore. He does not dare express these feelings in words. In many cases he would not be able to do so. Nevertheless, in some circumstances he tries to appeal for help. This occurs not too seldom in youngsters who are away in camps or colleges. These appeals are often misunderstood. Occasionally an almost “magic encounter” occurs

with a person who is able at once to reach psychologically a patient; in other words, this other person is able to relate to him, to change his secondary process vision of the world, and to arrest the psychosis (see Chapter 22).

Notes

[1] In an article published in 1962, Greene expands and clarifies my concept of the stormy personality .

[2] After the onset of the psychosis, this lack of definite sexual identity becomes manifest in the overt schizophrenic symptomatology. The different gender identity that the patient may assume and his drawings of human figures with characteristics of both sexes are expressions of this psychosexual conflict.

Bibliography

- Abraham, K., 1908, "The Psycho-Sexual Differences between Hysteria and Dementia Praecox." In Abraham, K., *Selected Papers in Psychoanalysis*. New York: Basic Books, 1953.
- _____, 1912, "Notes on the Psycho-Analytical Investigation and Treatment of Manic-Depressive Insanity and Allied Conditions." In *Selected Papers*. New York: Basic Books, 1953.
- _____, 1913, "Restrictions and Transformations of Scopophilia in Psycho-neurotics." In *Selected Papers*. New York: Basic Books, 1953.
- _____, 1916, "The First Pregonital Stage of the Libido." In *Selected Papers*. New York: Basic Books, 1953.
- Abramson, D. I., 1944, *Vascular Responses in the Extremities of Man in Health and Disease*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1944.
- Accomero, F., 1939, "L'istopatologia del sistema nervoso centrale nello shock insulinico." *Riv. di Pat. Nerv.*, 53:1.
- Ach, N., 1935, *Analyse des Willens*. Berlin. Quoted by Humphrey, G., *Thinking: An Introduction to Experimental Psychology*. London and New York: Methuen & Wiley, 1951.
- Ackerman, N. W., 1954, "Interpersonal Disturbances in the Family: Some Unsolved Problems in Psychotherapy." *Psychiatry*, 17:359-368.
- _____, 1958, *The Psychodynamics of Family Life*. New York: Basic Books.

- ____, 1960, "Family-Focused Therapy of Schizophrenia." In Sher, S. C., and Davis, H. R. (eds.), *The Out-Patient Treatment of Schizophrenia*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Adler, A., 1944, "Disintegration and Restoration of Optic Recognition in Visual Agnosia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 51:243-259.
- ____, 1950, "Course and Outcome of Visual Agnosia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 111:41-51.
- Akerfeldt, S., 1957, "Oxidation of N-N-dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine by Serum with Mental Disease." *Science*, 125:117.
- Alanen, Y. O., 1958, "The Mothers of Schizophrenic Patients." Supplement No. 124, *Acta Psychiatrica et Neurologica Scandinavica*, Helsinki.
- Allen, M. G., and Pollin, W., 1970, "Schizophrenia in Twins and the Diffuse Ego Boundary Hypothesis." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 127:437-442.
- Alpert, H. S., Bigelow, N. J. T., and Bryan, L. L., 1947, "Central Arteriosclerosis in the Paranoid State," *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 21:305-313.
- Altshuler, K. Z., 1957, "Genetic Elements in Schizophrenia. A Review of the Literature and Resume of Unsolved Problems." *Eugenics Quarterly*, 4:92-98.
- Alzheimer, A., 1897, "Beitrage zur pathologischen Anatomie der Hirninde und zur anatomischen Grundlage einiger Psychosen." *Monatsschr. Psychiat. u. Neurol.*, 2:82.

- Appleton, W. S., 1967, "A Guide to the Use of Psychoactive Agents." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 28:609-613.
- Arieti, S., 1941, "Histopathologic Changes in Experimental Metrazol Convulsions in Monkeys." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 98:70.
- ____, 1944a, "The 'Placing-into-Mouth' and Coprophagic Habits." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 99:959-964.
- ____, 1944b, "An Interpretation of the Divergent Outcome of Schizophrenia in Identical Twins." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 18:587-599.
- ____, 1945a, "Primitive Habits and Perceptual Alterations in the Terminal Stage of Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 53:378-384.
- ____, 1945 b, "Primitive Habits in the Preterminal Stage of Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 102:367-375.
- ____, 1946, "Histopathologic Changes in Cerebral Malaria and Their Relation to Psychotic Sequels." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 56:79-104.
- ____, 1947, "The Processes of Expectation and Anticipation. Their Genetic Development, Neural Basis and Role in Psychopathology." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 100:471—481.
- ____, 1948, "Special Logic of Schizophrenia and Other Types of Autistic Thought." *Psychiatry*, 11:325-338.
- ____, 1950a, "Primitive Intellectual Mechanisms in Psychopathological

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

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

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

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

____, 1956b, "Some Basic Problems Common to Anthropology and Modern Psychiatry." *American Anthropologist*, 58:26-39.

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

____, 1957b, "What is Effective in the Therapeutic Process?" *Am. J. Psychoanalysis*, 17:30-33.

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

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

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

- ____, 19616, "Introductory Notes on the Psychoanalytic Therapy of Schizophrenia." In Burton, A. (ed.), *Psychotherapy of Psychoses*. New York: Basic Books.
- ____, 1962a, "Hallucinations, Delusions and Ideas of Reference Treated with Psychotherapy." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 16:52-60.
- ____, 19626, "Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 6:112-122.
- ____, 1962c, "The Microgeny of Thought and Perception," *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 6:454-468.
- ____, 1963a, "The Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia in Theory and Practice." American Psychiatric Association, *Psychiatric Research Report* 17.
- ____, 1963 6, "Studies of Thought Processes in Contemporary Psychiatry." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 120:58-64.
- ____, 1963c, "Psychopathic Personality: Some Views on Its Psychopathology and Psychodynamics." *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 4:301-312.
- ____, 1964, "The Rise of Creativity: From Primary to Tertiary Process." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 1:51-68.
- ____, 1965a, "The Schizophrenic Patient in Office Treatment." In *Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia, 3rd Int. Symp., Lausanne, 1964*. Basel: Karger.
- ____, 1965b, "Conceptual and Cognitive Psychiatry." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 122:361-366.

- ____, 1965c, "Contributions to Cognition from Psychoanalytic Theory." In Masserman, J. (ed.), *Science and Psychoanalysis*, vol. 8, pp. 16—37. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- ____, 1966a, "Creativity and Its Cultivation: Relation to Psychopathology and Mental Health." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 1st ed., vol. 3, pp. 720—741. New York: Basic Books.
- ____, 1966b, "Transferencia e contra-transferencia no tratamento do paciente esquizofrênico." *Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria*. 15:163-174.
- ____, 1967, *The Intrapsychic Self: Feeling, Cognition and Creativity in Health and Mental Illness*. New York: Basic Books.
- ____, 1968a, "The Psychodynamics of Schizophrenia: A Reconsideration." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 22:366-381.
- ____, 1968b, "The Meeting of the Inner and the External World: In Schizophrenia, Everyday Life and Creativity." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 29:115-130.
- ____, 1968c, "New Views on the Psychodynamics of Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 124:453—458.
- ____, 1968d, "Some Memories and Personal Views." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 5:85-89.
- ____, 1969, "Current Ideas on the Problem of Psychosis." *Excerpta Medica International Congress Series*, No. 194:3-21.

- ____, 1971a, "The Origins and Development of the Psychopathology of Schizophrenia." In Bleuler, M., and Angst, J. (eds.), *Die Entstehung der Schizophrenic*. Bern: Huber.
- ____, 1971b, "Psychodynamic Search of Common Values with the Schizophrenic." *Proceedings of IV International Symposium, Turku, Finland, 1971. Excerpta Medica International Congress Series*, No. 259:94-100. Amsterdam.
- ____, 1972 a, *The Will To Be Human*. New York: Quadrangle Books.
- ____, 1972 b, "Discussion of Otto Allen Will's Paper." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 9:58-62.
- ____, 1972c, "The Therapeutic-Assistant in Treating the Psychotic." *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 10:7-11.
- ____, 1973, "Anxiety and Beyond in Schizophrenia and Depression." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 17:338-345
- ____, 1974, "Psychoses." In *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
- Arieti, S., and Bemporad, J. R., 1974, "Rare, Unclassifiable, and Collective Psychiatric Syndromes." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*. 2nd ed., vol. 3, pp. 710-722. New York: Basic Books.
- Arieti, S., and Meth, J., 1959, "Rare, Unclassifiable, Collective, Exotic Syndromes." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 1st ed., vol. 1, pp. 546-563. New York: Basic Books.
- Arlow, J. A., 1958, "Report on Panel: The Psychoanalytic Theory of Thinking."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Bartlet, J. E. A., 1957, "Chronic Psychosis following Epilepsy." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 114:338-343.
- Bastide, R., 1965, *Sociologie des maladies mentales*. Paris: Flammarion.
- Bateson, G., Jackson, D. D., Haley, J., and Weakland, J., 1956, "Toward a Theory of Schizophrenia." *Behavioral Science*, 1:251.
- Baynes, H G., 1949, *Mythology of the Soul. A Research into the Unconscious from Schizophrenic Dreams and Drawings*. London: Methuen.
- Beard, A. W., and Slater, E., 1962, "The Schizophrenic-like Psychoses of Epilepsy." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 55:311-316.
- Becker, E., 1962, "Toward a Theory of Schizophrenia. External Objects and the Creation of Meaning." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 7:170-181.
- Beckett, P. G. S., and Gottlieb, J. S., 1970, "Advances in the Biology of Schizophrenia." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, vol. 1, pp. 505-528. New York: Basic Books.
- Beliak, L., 1948, *Dementia Praecox. The Past Decade's Work and Present States: A Review and Evaluation*. New York: Grune.
- _____. 1957, *Schizophrenia: A Review of the Syndromes*, New York: Logos Press.
- Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., 1969, *The Schizophrenic Syndrome*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Beliak, L., and Willson, E., 1947, "On the Etiology of Dementia Praecox."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

____, 1972, "Response to Frieda Fromm-Reichmann Award Presentation." Meeting of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, May 1972.

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

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

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

Berger, H., 1931, "Über das Elektroenzephalogramm des Menschen." *Arch. f. Psychiat.*, 94:16-60.

____, 1933, "Über das Elektroenzecephalogramm des Menschen." *Arch. f. Psychiat.*, 100:302-321.

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

Bernard, P., and Bobon, J., 1961, "Le 'Rinhauzhairrhouses' neomorphisme compensatoire chez un paraphrene debile." In *Premier Colloque International sur V Expression Plastique*. Brussels: Les Publications "Acta Medica Belgica."

- Best, C. H., and Taylor, N. B., 1939, *The Physiological Basis of Medical Practice*. Baltimore: Williams and Williams.
- Bettelheim, B., 1956, "Schizophrenia as a Reaction to Extreme Situations." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 26:507-518.
- _____, 1967, *The Empty Fortress: Infantile Autism and the Birth of the Self*. New York: Free Press.
- _____, 1969, *The Children of the Dream*. New York: Macmillan.
- _____, 1970, "Infantile Autism." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, vol. 1, pp. 400-425. New York: Basic Books.
- Betz, B. J., 1947, "A Study of Tactics for Resolving the Autistic Barrier in the Psychotherapy of the Schizophrenic Personality." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 104:267.
- _____, 1950, "Strategic Conditions in the Psychotherapy of Persons with Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 107:203.
- Bexton, W. H., Heron, W., and Scott, T. H., 1954, "Effects of Decreased Variation in the Sensory Environment." *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 8:70-76.
- Bieber, I., 1958, "A Critique of the Libido Theory." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 18:52-65.
- Bieber, I., et al., 1962, *Homosexuality: A Psychoanalytic Study*. New York: Basic Books.

- Billig, O., 1957, "Graphic Communication in Schizophrenia." *Congress Report 2*, Intern. Congress for Psychiatry, Zurich, Vol. 4.
- _____, 1968, "Spatial Structure in Schizophrenic Art." *Psychiatry and Art Proceedings IVth Int. Coll. Psychopathology of Expression* 1-16. Basel and New York: Karger.
- Binswanger, L., 1949, "Der Fall Lola Voss." *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie und Psychiatrie*, 63:29.
- _____, 1957, *Le Cas Suzanne Urban, etude sur la schizophrenic*. Paris: Desclée de Brouwer.
- _____, 1958a, "The Case of Ellen West." In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F. (eds.), *Existence*. New York: Basic Books.
- _____, 1958b, "Insanity as Life-Historical Phenomenon and as Mental Disease: The Case of Ilse." In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F. (eds.), *Existence*. New York: Basic Books.
- Bion, W. R., 1954, "Notes on the Theory of Schizophrenia." In Bion, W. R., *Second Thoughts*. London: Heinemann.
- _____, 1956, "Development of Schizophrenic Thought." In Bion, *Second Thoughts*. London: Heinemann.
- _____, 1957, "Differentiation of the Psychotic from the Non-Psychotic Personalities." In Bion, W. R., *Second Thoughts*. London: Heinemann.
- Black, B. J., 1963, *Guides to Psychiatric Rehabilitation*. New York: Altro Health

and Rehabilitation Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Bleuler, M., 1954, *Endokrinologische Psychiatrie*. Stuttgart: Thieme.
- _____, 1963, "Conception of Schizophrenia within the Last Fifty Years and Today." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 56:945-952.
- _____, 1968, "A Twenty-Three-Year Longitudinal Study of 208 Schizophrenics and Impression in Regard to the Nature of Schizophrenia." In Rosenthal, D. and Kety, S.S. (eds) in *The Transmission of Schizophrenia*: London: Pergamon Press.
- Blondel, C., 1939, "Les Volitions." In Dumas, G. (ed.), *Nouveau Traite de Psychologie*. Paris: Alcan.
- Bloom, J. B., and Davis, N., 1970, "Changes in Liver Disturbance Associated with Long-term Tranquilizing Medication." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 31:309-317.
- Blum, R. A., Livingston, P. B., Shader, R. I., 1969, "Changes in Cognition, Attention and Language in Acute Schizophrenia." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 30:31-36.
- Boas, F., 1927, *Primitive Art*. Oslo: H. Aschehøng & Company.
- Bobon, J., 1955, "Psychopathologie de l'expression plastique (mimique et picturale). Note préliminaire sur les 'neomimismes' et les 'neomorphismes.'" *Acta Neurologica et Psychiatrica Belgica*, 11:923-929.
- _____, 1957, "Contribution à la psychopathologie de l'expression plastique, mimique et picturale: Les 'neomimismes' et les 'neomorphismes.'" *Acta Neurologica et Psychiatrica Belgica*, 12:1031-1067.

- Bobon, J., and Maccagnani, G., 1962, "Contributo alio studio della comunicazione nonverbale in psicopatologia: Il 'linguaggio' dell'espressione plastica." *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria*, 86:1097-1173.
- Boernstein, W. S., 1940a and b, "Cortical Representation of Taste in Man and Monkey." (a) Functional and Anatomical Relations of Taste, Olfaction and Somatic Sensibility. *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 12:719. (b) The Localization of the Cortical Taste Area in Man and a Method for Measuring Impairment of Taste in Man. *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 13:133.
- Bonfiglio, F., 1952, "Considerazioni sulla morbosita per malattie mentali in Italia nel triennio 1947-1948-1949." *Lavoro Neuropsichiat*, 10:22.
- Book, J. A., 1960, "Genetical Aspects of Schizophrenic Psychoses." In Jackson, D. D. (ed.), *The Etiology of Schizophrenia*. New York: Basic Books.
- Boss, M., 1963, *Psychoanalysis and Daseinanalysis*. New York: Basic Books.
- _____, 1973, "The Phenomenological Approach to Schizophrenia." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, pp. 314—335.
- Bostroem, A., 1928, "Storungen der Wollens." In Bumke, O. (ed.), *Handbuch des Geisteskrankheiten*, vol. 11, pp. 1-90. Berlin: Springer.
- Bourdillon, R. E., Clarke, C. A., Ridges, A. P., Sheppam, P. M., Harper, P., and Leslie, S. A., 1965, " 'Pink Spot' in the Urine of Schizophrenics." *Nature*, 208:453-455.

- Boutonier, J., 1951, *Les Defaillances de la volonte*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Bowers, M. K., 1961, "Theoretical Considerations in the Use of Hypnosis in the Treatment of Schizophrenia." *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*, 9:39-46.
- Bowlby, J., 1951, *Maternal Care and Mental Health*. World Health Organization Monograph, Series n. 2.
- _____, 1960, "Grief and Mourning in Infancy." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, vol. 15. New York: International Universities Press.
- Bowman, K. M., 1935, "Psychoses with Pernicious Anemia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 92:372.
- Boyd, D. A., 1942, "Mental Disorders Associated with Child Bearing." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 43:148-163, 335-349.
- Braceland, F. J., 1966, "Rehabilitation." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 3, pp. 643-656. New York: Basic Books.
- Bradley, C., 1941, *Schizophrenia in Childhood*. New York: Macmillan.
- Breton, A., 1932, *Les Vases Communicants*. Paris: Cahiers Libres.
- _____, 1952, *La Cle des Champs*. Paris: Sagittaire.
- Breton, A., and Eluard, P., 1930, *L'Immaculee Conception*. Paris: Editions Surrealistes.

- Brickner, R. M., 1936, *The Intellectual Functions of the Frontal Lobes: A Study Based upon Observation of a Man Following Partial Bilateral Frontal Lobectomy*. New York: Macmillan.
- Brill, H., and Patton, R. E., 1957, "Analysis of 1955-1956 Population Fall in New York State Mental Hospitals in First Year of Large-Scale Use of Tranquillizing Drugs. ' ' *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 114:509.
- _____, 1964, "The Impact of Modern Chemotherapy on Hospital Organization, Psychiatric Care, and Public Health Policies: Its Scope and Its Limits." *Proceedings Third World Congress of Psychiatry*, vol. 3, pp. 433^37.
- Brill, N. G., 1969, "General Biological Studies." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L. (eds.), *The Schizophrenic Syndrome*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Brody, M. W., 1959, *Observations on "Direct Analysis," The Therapeutic Technique of Dr. John N. Rosen*. New York: Vantage Press.
- Brooks, G. W., Deane, W. N., and Hugel, R. W., 1968, "Some Aspects of the Subjective Experience of Schizophrenia." In *Supplement to Diseases of the Nervous System*, vol. 29, pp. 78-82.
- Brown, J. W., 1972, *Aphasia, Apraxia and Agnosia*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.
- Bruch, H., 1957, *The Importance of Overweight*. New York: Norton.
- _____, 1962, "Perceptual and Conceptual Disturbances in Anorexia Nervosa." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 24:187.
- Bruch, H., and Palombo, S., 1961, "Conceptual Problems in Schizophrenia. ' ' "

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ____, 1952, "Extraneural Pathology of Schizophrenia (Liver, Digestive Tract, Reticulo-Endothelial System). In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology*. Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.
- ____, 1970, "Biologia e terapia della schizofrenia." *Acta Neurologica*, 25:1-58.
- Bychowski, G., 1943, "Physiology of Schizophrenic Thinking." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 98:368—386.
- ____, 1952, *Psychotherapy of Psychosis*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Byrd, R. E., 1938, *Alone*. New York: Putnam.
- Cade, J. F., and Krupinski, J., 1962, "Incidence of Psychiatric Disorders in Victoria in Relation to Country of Birth." *Medical Journal of Australia*, 49:400-404.
- Cairns, H., Oldfield, R. C., Pennybacker, J. B., and Whitteridge, D., 1941, "Akinetic Mutism with an Epidermoid Cyst of the Third Ventricle." *Brain*, 64:273.
- Callieri, B., 1954, "Contributo alio studio psicopatologico dell' esperienza schizofrenica della fine del mondo." *Archivio Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 16:379.
- Cameron, D. C., and Jellinek, E. M., 1939, "Physiological Studies in Insuline Treatment of Acute Schizophrenia: Pulse Rate and Blood Pressure." *Endocrinology*, 25:100.
- Cameron, N., 1938, "Reasoning, Regression and Communication in

- Schizophrenics." *Psychological Monograph*, 50:1.
- ____, 1939, "Deterioration and Regression in Schizophrenic Thinking." *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 34:265.
- ____, 1947, *The Psychology of Behavior Disorders. A Biosocial Interpretation*. Cambridge, Mass.: Mifflin Co.
- Cameron, N., and Margaret, A., 1951, *Behavior Pathology*. Cambridge, Mass.: Mifflin Co.
- Cancro, R., 1971, 1972, *The Schizophrenic Syndrome*, vols. 1, 2. New York: Brunner-Mazel.
- Cantor, M. B., 1968, "Problems in Diagnosing and Prognosing with Occult Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 39:36-47.
- Capgras, J., and Carrette, P., 1924, "L'illusion des sosies et complexe d'Oedipe." *Ann. med.-psych.*, 82:48.
- Capgras, J., Lucettini, P., and Schiff, P., 1925, "Du Sentiment d'étrangeté a l'illusion des sosies." *Ann. med.-psych.*, 83:93.
- Capgras, J., and Reboul-LaChaux, J., 1923, "L'illusion des sosies dans un delire systematise chronique." *Soc. Clin. Med. Psych.*, 81:186.
- Caplan, G., 1964, *Principles of Preventive Psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books.
- Cargnello, D., 1964, "Fenomenologia del corpo." *Annali di Freniatria e Scienze Affini*, 77:365-379.

- Cagnello, D., and Della Beffa, A.A., 1955, "L'illusione del Sosia." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 16:173.
- Carothers, J. C., 1947, "A Study of Mental Derangement in Africans." *Journal of Ment. Sci.*, 93, No. 392:548-597.
- _____, 1951, "Frontal Lobe Function and the African." *J. Ment. Sci.*, 97, n. 406, pp. 12—48.
- Cassirer, E., 1946, *Language and Myth*. New York: Harper and Brothers.
- _____, 1953, *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms*, vol. 1. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- _____, 1955, *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms*, vol. 2. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- _____, 1957, *The Philosophy of Symbolic Forms*, vol. 3. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Cerletti, U., and Bini, L., 1938, "L'Electroshock." *Arch. Gen. di Neurol., Psichiat., e Psicoanal.*, 19:266.
- _____, 1940, "Le alterazioni istopatologiche del sistema nervoso nell' electroshock." *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria*, 64:2.
- Chapman, J., 1966, "The Early Diagnosis of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 112:225-238.
- Chapman, L. J., 1958, "Intrusion of Associative Responses into Schizophrenic Conceptual Performance." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology*,

56:374-379.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Cole, E., Fisher, G., Cole, S. S., 1968, "Women Who Kill. A Sociopsychological Study." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19:1-8.
- Colony, H. S., and Willis, S. E., 1956, "Electroencephalographic Studies of 100 Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 113:163.
- Conant, J. B., 1952, *Modern Science and Modern Man*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Courbon, P., and Fail, J., 1927, "Syndrome de Fregoli et schizophrénic." *Soc. Clin. Med. Ment*.
- Courbon, P., and Tusques, J., 1932, "Illusion d'intermetamorphose et de charme." *Ann. Med.-Psych.*, 90:401.
- Courtauld, A., 1932, "Living Alone under Polar Conditions." Cambridge: *The Polar Record*, No.4.
- Crahay, S., and Bobon, J., 1961, "De la representation naturaliste a l'abstraction morbide des formes." In *Premier Colloque International sur VExpression Plastique*. Brussels: Les Publications "Acta Medica Belgica."
- Critchley, M., 1953, *The Parietal Lobes*. London: Arnold.
- Croce, B. 1947, *La Filosofia di Giambattista Vico*. Laterza: Bari.
- Dahl, M., 1958, "A Singular Distortion of Temporal Orientation." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 115:146-149.
- Dali, S., 1930, *La Femme visible*. Paris: Editions Surrealistes.

- ____, 1935, *Conquest of the Irrational*. New York: Julian Levy.
- ____, 1942, *The Secret Life of Salvador Dali*. New York: Dial Press.
- Dally, P., 1967, *Chemotherapy of Psychiatric Disorders*. New York: Plenum Press. London: Logos Press.
- Dastur, D. K., 1959, "The Pathology of Schizophrenia." *A.M. A. Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry*, 81:601-614.
- Davidson, G. M., 1936, "Concerning Schizophrenia and Manic-Depressive Psychosis Associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 92:1331.
- ____, 1941, "The Syndrome of Capgras." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 15:513.
- Davis, P. A., 1940, "Evaluation of the Electroencephalograms of Schizophrenic Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 96:850.
- ____, 1942, "Comparative Study of the EEG's of Schizophrenic and Manic-Depressive Patients." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 99:210.
- Dawson, J. G., and Burke, G. W., 1958, "*Folie a Deux* in Husband and Wife." *Journal of Psychology*, 46:141-148.
- Dax, E. C., 1953, *Experimental Studies in Psychiatric Art*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
- DeJong, H., 1922, "Ueber Bulbocapninkatalepsie." *Klinische Wochenschi*, 1:684.
- DeJong, H., and Baruk, H., 1930a, "Pathogenie du syndrome catatonique."

Encephale, 25:97.

____, 1930b, *La Catatonie experimental par la bulbo-capnine; Etude physiologique et clinique.*

Paris: Masson,

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

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

____, 1952b, "38 Cas de psychoses 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 Hippus, 1969.

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

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

- ____, 1965, "Reflexions sur les delires de negation et de fin du monde."
L'Evolution Psychiatrique, 1:111.
- ____, 1967, "Note sui deliri di negazione." *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria*,
91:1119-1143.
- De Martis, D., and Petrella, F., 1964, "Le Stereotipie. Studio psicopatologico e
clinico (con particolare riferimento alia stereotipia schizofrenica)."
Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria, 88:946-1005.
- De Martis, D., Petrella, F., and Petrella, A. M., 1967, "Ricerche sull' evoluzione
dell' esperienza di esordio della malattia nella schizofrenia
cronica." *Psichiatria Generale e dell' Eta Evolutiva*, 5:1-17.
- De Martis, D., and Porta, A., 1965, "Ricerche sulla qualita della percezione del
proprio corpo in un gruppo di soggetti psicotici." *Rivista
Sperimentale di Freniatria*, 89:779-810.
- Denber, H. C. B., and Teller, D. N., 1963, "A Biochemical Genetic Theory
Concerning the Nature of Schizophrenia." *Dis. Nerv. Syst.*, 29:106-
114.
- Denny-Brown, D., 1960, "Motor Mechanisms. Introduction: The General
Principles of Motor Integration." In Field, J. (ed.), *Handbook of
Physiology*, vol. 2, p. 781. Washington: American Physiological
Society.
- De Sanctis, S., 1925, *Neuropsichiatria infantile. Patologia e diagnostica*. Turin:
Lattes.
- Despert, L., 1941, "Thinking and Motility Disorder in a Schizophrenic Child."

Psychiatric Quarterly, 15:522-536.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

283.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

York Medical College, November 1, 1969.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Experimental Approach. New York: Wiley.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Feinberg, I., Koresko, R. L., and Gottlieb, F., 1965, "Further Observations on Electrophysiological Sleep Patterns in Schizophrenia." *Compr. Psychiat.*, 6:21-24.
- Feinberg, I., Koresko, R. L., Gottlieb, F., and Wender, P. H., 1964, "Sleep Electroencephalographic and Eye-Movement Patterns in Schizophrenic Patients." *Compr. Psychiat.*, 5:44-53.
- Fenichel, O., 1945, *The Psychoanalytic Theory of Neurosis*. New York: Norton.
- Ferenczi, S., 1950, "Some Clinical Observations on Paranoia and Paraphrenia." In Ferenczi, S., *Sex in Psychoanalysis*. New York: Basic Books.
- Ferraro, A., 1954, "Discussion at the Session of Histopathology of Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of First International Congress of Neuropathology*. Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.
- Ferraro, A., Arieti, S., and English, W. H., 1945, "Cerebral Changes in the Course of Pernicious Anemia and Their Relationship to Psychic Symptoms." *J. of Neuropath, and Experim. Neur.*, 4:217-239.
- Ferraro, A., and Barrera, S. E., 1932, *Experimental Catalepsy*. Utica, N.Y.: State Hospital Press.
- Ferraro, A., and Jarvis, G., 1936, "Pick's Disease. Clinico-pathologic Study with Report of Two Cases." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 36:739.
- ____, 1939, "Brain Pathology in Four Cases of Schizophrenia Treated with Insulin." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 13:419.

- Ferreira, A. J., 1959, "Psychotherapy with Severely Regressed Schizophrenics." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 33:664-682.
- _____, 1963, "Family Myth and Homeostasis." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 9:457.
- _____, 1967, "Psychosis and Family Myth." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 21:186-197.
- Fessel, W. J., 1962, "Blood Proteins in Functional Psychoses: A Review of the Literature and Unifying Hypothesis." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 6:132-148.
- Festinger, L., 1957, *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.
- Fiamberti, A. M., 1947, "Indicazioni e tecnica della leucotomia prefrontale transorbitaria." *Rassegne di Neuropsichiatria*, 1:3.
- Fink, M., Simeon, J., Hague, W., and Itil, I., 1966, "Prolonged Adverse Reactions to LSD in Psychotic Subjects." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 15:450-454.
- Finkelman, I., and Haffron, D., 1937, "Observations on Circulating Blood Volume in Schizophrenia, Manic-Depressive Psychosis, Epilepsy, Involutional Psychosis and Mental Deficiency." *Am. J. Psychiatry*, 93:917.
- Fisher, C., 1954, "Dream and Perception. The Role of Preconscious and Primary Modes of Perception in Dream Formation." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 2:380-445.

- ____, 1960, "Subliminal and Supraliminal Influences on Dreams." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 116:1009-1017.
- Fisher, C., and Dement, W., 1963, "Studies on the Psychopathology of Sleep and Dreams." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 119:1160.
- Fisher, C., and Paul, I. H., 1959, "The Effect of Subliminal Visual Stimulation on Images and Dreams: A Validation Study." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 7:35-83.
- Fleck, S., 1960, "Family Dynamics and Origin in Schizophrenia." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 22:333-344.
- Forrest, D. V., 1965, "Poiesis and the Language of Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry*, 28:1-18.
- ____, 1968, "The Patient's Sense of the Poem: Affinities and Ambiguities." In Leed (ed.), *Poetry Therapy*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
- ____, 1969, "New Words and Neologisms with a Thesaurus of Coinages by a Schizophrenic Savant." *Psychiatry*, 32:44-73.
- Foudraine, J., 1961, "Schizophrenia and the Family, a Survey of the Literature 1956-1960 on the Etiology of Schizophrenia." *Acta Psychotherapeutica*, 9:82-110.
- Freeman, H., Hoskins, R. G., and Sleeper, F. H., 1932, "Blood Pressure in Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 27:333.
- Freeman, T., 1951, "Pregnancy as a Precipitant of Mental Illness in Men." *British Journal of Med. Psychol.*, 24:49-54.

- Freeman, T. (ed.), 1966, *Studies in Psychosis*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Freeman, W., 1949, "Transorbital Leucotomy: The Deep Frontal Cut." In *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 47:8.
- Freeman, W., and Watts, J. W., 1942, *Psychosurgery*. Springfield, 111.: Thomas.
- Freud, S., 1894, "The Defence Neuro-Psychoses." *Neurologisches Zentralblatt*, vols. 10, 11. Reprinted in *Collected Papers*, vol. 1, pp. 59-75.
- _____, 1896, "Further Remarks on the Defence Neuro-Psychoses." *Neurologisches Zentralblatt*, October 1896, No. 10. Reprinted in *Collected Papers*, vol. 1, pp. 155-182.
- _____, 1901, *The Interpretation of Dreams*. New York: Basic Books, 1960.
- _____, 1904, "On Psychotherapy." *Collected Papers*, vol. 1. London: Hogarth Press, 1946.
- _____, 1911, "Psycho-Analytic Notes upon an Autobiographical Account of a Case of Paranoia (Dementia Paranoides)." *Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen*, vol. 3, 1911. Reprinted in *Collected Papers*, vol. 3, pp. 387—470.
- _____, 1914. "On Narcissism: An Introduction." *Jahrbuch*, vol. 4, 1914. Reprinted in *Collected Papers*, vol. 4, pp. 30-59.
- _____, 1923, *The Ego and the Id. Standard Edition*, vol. 19, pp. 12-63. London: Hogarth. New York: Macmillan. First published as *Das Ich und das Es*.

- ____, 1924a, "Neurosis and Psychosis." *Zeitschrift*, vol. 4. Reprinted in *Collected Papers*, vol. 2, pp. 250-254.
- ____, 1924b, "The Loss of Reality in Neurosis and Psychosis." In *Collected Papers*, vol. 2, pp. 277-282.
- ____, 1931, "Female Sexuality." In *Collected Papers*, vol. 5, pp. 252-272. New York: Basic Books, 1959.
- ____, 1937, "Constructions in Analysis." Reprinted in *Collected Papers*, vol. 5, p. 358. London: Hogarth.
- ____, 1938a, "Psychopathology of Everyday Life." In Brill, A. A. (ed.), *The Basic Writings of Sigmund Freud*, pp. 33-178. New York: modern Library.
- ____, 1938b, *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. New York: Garden City Publishing Co.
- ____, 1940, "An Outline of Psychoanalysis." *Standard Edition*, vol. 23, pp. 141-208. London: Hogarth. New York: Macmillan. First published as "Abriss der Psychoanalyse."
- ____, 1946, *Collected Papers*, vols. 1-5. New York, London, Vienna: The International Psychoanalytical Press.
- Friedhoff, A. J., and Van Winkle, E., 1967, "New Developments in the Investigation of the Relationship of 3,4-dimethoxyphenylethylamine to Schizophrenia." In Himwich, H. E., Kety, S. S., and Smythies, J. R. (eds.), *Amines and Schizophrenia*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

- Frohman, C. E., and Gottlieb, J. S., 1974, "The Biochemistry of Schizophrenia." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, (2nd ed.), vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.
- Fromm-Reichmann, F., 1939, "Transference Problems in Schizophrenia." *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 8:412.
- _____, 1942, "A Preliminary Note on the Emotional Significance of Stereotypes in Schizophrenics." *Bulletin of the Forest Sanitarium*, 1:17-21. Reprinted in Bullard, 1959.
- _____, 1948, "Notes on the Development of Treatment of Schizophrenia by Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy." *Psychiatry*, 11:263-273.
- _____, 1950, *Principles of Intensive Psychotherapy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- _____, 1952, "Some Aspects of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics." In Brody, E. B., and Redlich, R. C., *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1954, "Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 111:410.
- _____, 1958, "Basic Problems in the Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry*, 21:1.
- Frosch, J., 1964, "The Psychotic Character." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 38:81-96.
- Fulton, J. F., 1951, *Frontal Lobotomy and Affective Behavior*. New York: Norton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

____, 1943a, “The Significance of Psychological Research in Schizophrenia.”
Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 97:261-279.

____, 1943b, “Some Remarks on Russel Brain’s Articles Concerning Visual
Object Agnosia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 98:148-
153.

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

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

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

17:606-618.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Gralnick, A., and Schween, P. H., 1966, "Family Therapy." *Psychiatric Research Report*, No. 20:212-217.
- Grassi, B., 1961, "Un contributo alio studio della poesia schizofrenica." *Rassegne di Neuropsichiatria*, 15:107-119.
- Green, H. W., 1939, *Persons Admitted to the Cleveland State Hospital, 1928-1937*. Cleveland: Cleveland Health Council.
- Greenblatt, M., and Solomon, H. C., 1953, *Frontal Lobes and Schizophrenia*. New York: Springer.
- Greene, M. A., 1962, "The Stormy Personality." *Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Review*, 49:55-67.
- Greenson, R., 1974, "The Theory of Psychoanalytic Technique." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 2nd ed., vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.
- Greiner, A. C., and Berry, K., 1964, "Skin Pigmentation and Comeal Lens Opacities with Prolonged Chlorpromazine Therapy." *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 90:663-664.
- Grinspoon, L., Ewalt, J., and Shader, R., 1967, "Long-Term Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia." *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 4:116-128.
- Grosz, H. J., and Miller, I., 1958, "Siblings Patterns in Schizophrenia." *Science*, 128:30.
- Guntrip, H., 1961, *Personality Structure and Human Interaction*. New York:

International Universities Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Hanfmann, E., and Kasanin, J., 1942, *Conceptual Thinking in Schizophrenia*. Nervous and Mental Disease Monographs Series No. 67. New York.
- Hare, E. H., and Price, J. S., 1968, "Mental Disorder and Season of Birth: Comparison of Psychoses with Neurosis." *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 115:533-540.
- Harlow, H. F., Wehling, H., and Maslow, A. H., 1932, "Comparative Behavior of Primates: Delayed Reaction Tests on Primates." *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 13:13.
- Harrow, M., Tucker, G. J., and Bromet, E., 1969, "Short-Term Prognosis of Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 21:195-202.
- Hartmann, H., 1950a, "Psychoanalysis and Development Psychology." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the child*, vol. 5. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1950b, "Comments on the Psychoanalytic Theory of the Ego." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, vol. 5. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1953, "Contribution to the Metapsychology of Schizophrenia." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, vol. 8, pp. 177-198. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1956, "Notes on the Reality Principle." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, vol. 11, p. 31. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1964, *Essays on Ego Psychology*. New York: International Universities

Press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Hemphill, R. E., 1944. "Significance of Atrophy of Testis in Schizophrenia."/. *Ment. Sci.*, 90:696.
- _____, 1951, "A Case of Genital Self-Mutilation." *British Journal of Med. Psychol.*, 24:291.
- Hemphill, R. E., Reiss, M., and Taylor, A. L., 1944, "A Study of the Histology of the Testis in Schizophrenia and Other Mental Disorders." *J. Ment. Sci.*, 90:681.
- Henderson, D. K., and Gillespie, R. D., 1941, *A Text-Book of Psychiatry*. 5th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Henderson, J. L., and Wheelwright, J. B., 1974, "Analytical Psy." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, (2nd ed.), vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.
- Henle, M., 1962, "On the Relation between Logic and Thinking." *Psychological Review*, 69:366-378.
- Heron, W., Bexton, W. H., and Hebb, D. O., 1953, "Cognitive Effects of Decreased Variation in the Sensory Environment." *Amer. Psychol.*, 8:366.
- Heron, W., Doane, B. K., and Scott, T. H., 1956, "Visual Disturbances after Prolonged Isolation." *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 10:13.
- Higgins, J., 1964, "The Concept of Process-reactive Schizophrenia: Criteria and Related Research." *J. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, 138:9025.
- _____, 1969, "Process-Reactive Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental*

Disease, 149:350-472.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Itil, T. M., 1973, "Drug Treatment of Therapy-Resistant Schizophrenic Patients." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, pp. 246-264. New York: Basic Books.
- Ivanov-Smolenskij, A., 1934, "The Various Forms and the Neurodynamics of Catatonic Stupor." *Archives of Biological Sciences*, 36:85-106. Originally published in Russian.
- Jackson, A. P. Comments in Whitaker, C. A., *Psychotherapy of Chronic Schizophrenic Patients*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1958.
- Jackson, D. D., 1960, *The Etiology of Schizophrenia*. New York: Basic Books.
- _____, 1967a, "The Transactional Viewpoint." *International Journal of Psychiatry*, 4:453.
- _____, 1967b, "Schizophrenia. The Nosological Nexus." In Romano, J., *The Origins of Schizophrenia*. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation, 1968.
- Jackson, J. H., 1932, *Selected Writings*. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Reprinted by Basic Books, New York, 1958.
- Jacobi, J., 1943, *The Psychology of Jung*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.
- Jacobson, E., 1967, *Psychotic Conflict and Reality*. New York: International Universities Press.
- James, W., 1950, *Principles of Psychology*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.

- Jamieson, G. R., 1936, "Suicide and Mental Disease." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 36:1.
- Janzarik, W., 1957, "Zur Problematik Schizophrener Psychosen im Hoheren Lebensalter." *Nervenarzt*, 28:535.
- Jaspers, K., 1946, *General Psychopathology*. Reprinted in English by University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1964.
- Johanson, E., 1964, "Mild Paranoia. Description and Analysis of Fifty-Two In-Patients from an Open Department for Mental Diseases." *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica Supplement 177*, pp. 1-100.
- Johnson, A. M., Giffin, M. E., Watson, E. J., and Beckett, P. G. S., 1956, "Studies in Schizophrenia at the Mayo Clinic. II. Observations on Ego Functions in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry*, 19:143-148.
- Jones, E., 1938, *Papers on Psycho-Analysis*. Baltimore: Wood.
- Jones, J., 1953, *The Therapeutic Community: A New Treatment Method in Psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books.
- Josephy, H., 1930, "Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenic)." In Bumke, O., *Handbuch der Geisteskrankheiten*. Berlin: Springer.
- Jung, C. G., 1910, "The Association Method." *American Journal of Psychology*, 21:219-269.
- _____, 1917, "The Content of the Psychoses." In *Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology*. London: Tindall & Cox, 1917.

- ____, 1918, *Studies in Word Association*. London: Heinemann.
- ____, 1920, "A Contribution to the Study of Psychological Types." In *Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology*. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox.
- ____, 1921, *Psychology of the Unconscious*. Translated by B. M. Hinkle. New York: Moffat, Yard.
- ____, 1933, *Psychological Types*. New York: Harcourt, Brace.
- ____, 1936 (originally 1903), *The Psychology of Dementia Praecox*. Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 3. New York.
- ____, 1939, "On the Psychogenesis of Schizophrenia." Lecture given at the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, 1939. *Journal of Mental Science*.
- ____, 1959, "The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious." In Jung, C. G., *Collected Works*. New York: Pantheon.
- Jung, R., and Carmichael, E. A., 1937, "Über Vasomotorische Reaktionen und Warmerregulation im Katatonischen Stupor." *Arch. f. Psychiat.*, 107:330.
- Kagan, J., 1972, "Do Infants Think?" *Scientific American*, 226(3):74-83.
- Kahlbaum, K. L., 1863, *Gruppierung der Psychischen Krankheiten*. Danzig: Kafemann.
- ____, 1874, *Die Katatonie oder das Spannungsirresein*. Berlin: Hirschwald.

- Kalinowsky, L. B., 1945, "Organic Psychotic Syndromes Occurring During Electric Convulsive Therapy." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 53:269.
- Kalinowsky, L. B., and Hippus, H., 1969, *Pharmacological, Convulsive and Other Somatic Treatments in Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Kallmann, F. J., 1938, *The Genetics of Schizophrenia*. Locust Valley, N.Y.: August.
- _____, 1953, *Heredity in Health and Mental Disorder*. New York: Norton.
- _____, 1959, "The Genetics of Mental Illness." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 1, pp. 175-196. New York: Basic Books.
- Kallmann, F. J., and Barrera, E., 1941, "The Heredo-Constitutional Mechanisms of Predisposition and Resistance to Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 98:544.
- Kanner, L., 1942, *Child Psychiatry*. Springfield: Thomas.
- _____, 1944, "Early Infantile Autism." *J. Pediat.*, 25:211.
- _____, 1946, "Irrelevant and Metaphorical Language in Early Infantile Autism." *Am. J. Psychiat.*, 103:242.
- _____, 1965, "Infantile Autism and the Schizophrenias." *Behavioral Science*, 10:412-420.
- Kantor, D., and Gelineau, V. A., 1969, "Making Chronic Schizophrenics." *Mental*

Hygiene, 53:54-66.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

____, 1944b, "The Disturbance of Conceptual Thinking in Schizophrenia." In Kasanin, J. S. (ed.), *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers*, pp. 41-49. Berkeley: University of California Press.

- ____, 1945, "Developmental Roots of Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 101:770.
- Kay, D. W. K., and Roth, M., 1961, "Environmental and Hereditary Factors in the Schizophrenia of Old Age (Late Paraphrenia) and Their Bearing on the General Problem of Causation in Schizophrenia." *Journal Ment. Sci.*, 107:649-686.
- Keller, H., 1951, *The Story of My Life*. New York: Doubleday.
- Kellogg, W. N., and Kellogg, L. A., 1933, *The Ape and the Child*. New York: McGraw-Hill. Quoted by Langer (1942), *Philosophy in a New Key*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Kelman, H., 1973, "Chronic Analysts and Chronic Patients: The Therapist's Person as Instrument." *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1:193-207.
- Kelsen, H., 1943, *Society and Nature: A Sociological Inquiry*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Kety, S. S., 1959, "Biochemical Theories of Schizophrenia. A Two-Part Critical Review of Current Theories and of the Evidence Used to Support Them." *Science*, 129:1528-1532, 1590-1596.
- ____, 1966, "Current Biochemical Research in Schizophrenia." In Hoch, P. H., and Zubin, J., *Psychopathology of Schizophrenia*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- ____, 1969, "Biochemical Hypotheses and Studies." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L. (eds.), *The Schizophrenic Syndrome*. New York: Grune & Stratton.

- _____, 1972, "Progress in the Psychobiology of Schizophrenia: Implications for Treatment." Paper presented at a Symposium on "Treatment of Schizophrenia. Progress and Prospects," March 18, 1972. The Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA.
- Kiev, A., 1961, "Spirit Possession in Haiti." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 118:133-141.
- _____, 1969, "Transcultural Psychiatry: Research Problems and Perspectives." In Plog, S. C., and Edgerton, R. B. (eds.), *Changing Perspectives in Mental Illness*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Kimmins, C. W., 1937, *Children's Dreams*. London: Allen and Unwin.
- Kinsboume, M., and Warrington, E., 1963, "Jargon Aphasia." *Neuropsychologia*, 1:27-37.
- Klein, H. R., and Horwitz, W. A., 1949, "Psychosexual Factors in the Paranoid Phenomena." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 105:697.
- Klein, M., 1948, *Contributions to Psycho-Analysis*. London: Hogarth.
- Kline, N. A., 1956, "Clinical Applications of Reserpine." In Kline, N. S., *Psychopharmacology*, No. 42 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D. C.
- Kline, N. S., and Tenney, A. M., 1950, "Constitutional Factors in the Prognosis of Schizophrenia." 107:434.
- Klippel, R., and Lhermitte, J., 1906, "Ruckenmarkslasion bei Dementia Praecox." *Neurolog. Zentralbl.*, 25:735.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- D. (ed.), *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects*. New York: Macmillan.
- Kopeloff, L. M., and Fischel, E., 1963, "Serum Levels of Bactericidin and Globulin in Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 9:524-528.
- Korzybski, A., 1933, *Science and Sanity: An Introduction to Non-Aristotelian Systems and General Semantics*. International Nonaristotelian Library Publishing Co.
- Kraepelin, E., 1919, *Dementia Praecox and Paraphrenia*. From 8th German ed. Edinburgh: Livingston.
- Kraft, A. M., 1966, "The Therapeutic Community." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, First Ed., vol. 3, pp. 542-551. New York: Basic Books.
- Kraft, D. P., and Babigian, H. M., 1972, "Somatic Delusion or Self-Mutilation in a Schizophrenic Woman: A Psychiatric Emergency Room Case Report." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 128:893-895.
- Kramer, B., 1962, *Day Hospital*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Kretschmer, E., 1925, *Physique and Character*. New York: Harcourt, Brace.
- _____, 1934, *A Text-Book of Medical Psychology*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Kreig, W. J. S., 1947, *Functional Neuroanatomy*. Philadelphia: Blakiston.
- Kringlen, E., 1967, *Heredity and Environment in the Functional Psychoses: An*

Epidemiological-Clinical Twin Study. London: Heinemann.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University Press.

____, 1949, "On Cassirer's Theory of Language and Myth." In *The Philosophy of Ernst Cassirer*. Evanston, Ill.: Library of Living Philosophers.

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

____, 1969, "Schizophrenia: Diagnosis and Prognosis." *Behavioral Science*, 14.

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

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

Layman, W. A., and Cohen, L., 1957, "Modern Concept of Folie a Deux." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 125:412-19.

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

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

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

- Lehmann, H. E., and Knight, D. A., 1958, "Psychophysiological Testing with a New Phrenotropic Drug." In *Trifluoperazine*. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger.
- Lehrman, N. S., 1961, "Do Our Hospitals Help Make Acute Schizophrenia Chronic?" *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 22:1-5.
- Lelut, 1846, *L'Amulette de Pascal; pour servir a l'histoire des hallucinations*.
Quoted by Morgue, 1932.
- Lemere, F., 1936, "The Significance of Individual Differences in the Berger Rhythm." *Brain*, 59:366-375.
- Lemkau, P. V., and Crocetti, G. M., 1957, "Vital Statistics of Schizophrenia." In Beliak, L., *Schizophrenia, A Review of the Syndrome*. New York: Logos Press.
- Levin, M., 1932, "Auditory Hallucinations in 'Non-Psychotic' Children." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 11:1119-1152.
- _____, 1938a, "Misunderstanding of the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia, Arising from the Concept of 'Splitting,' " *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 94:877.
- _____, 1938b, "On the Causation of Mental Symptoms." *Journal Ment. Sci.*, 82.
- Levy, S., 1966, "The Hyperkinetic Child—A Forgotten Entity. Its Diagnosis and Treatment." *International Journal of Neuropsychiatry*, 2:330-336.
- Levy-Bruhl, L., 1910, *Les Fonctions mentales dans les societes inferieures*. Paris: Alcan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Lidz, T., Comelison, A. R., Fleck, S., and Tenry, D., 1957a, "The Intrafamilial Environment of Schizophrenic Patients: II. Marital Schism and Marital Skew." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 114:241.
- _____, 1957b, "The Intrafamilial Environment of the Schizophrenic Patient: The Father." *Psychiatry*, 20:329.
- Lidz, T., Comelison, A., Terry, D., and Fleck, S., 1958, "Intrafamilial Environment of the Schizophrenic Patient: The Transmission of Irrationality." *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 79:305.
- Lidz, T., and Fleck, S., 1964, "Family Studies and a Theory of Schizophrenia." Paper presented at 1964 Annual Meeting of American Psychiatric Association. Reprinted in Lidz, Fleck, and Comelison, 1965.
- Lidz, T., Fleck, S., and Comelison, A. R., 1965, *Schizophrenia and the Family*, New York: International Universities Press.
- Lidz, R. W., and Lidz, T., 1952, "Therapeutic Considerations Arising from the Intense Symbiotic Needs of Schizophrenic Patients." In Brody and Redlick, *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Lidz, T., Parker, B., and Comelison, A. R., "The Role of the Father in the Family Environment of the Schizophrenic Patient." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 113:126.
- Liebert, R. S., Wapner, S., and Werner, H., 1957, "Studies in the Effects of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD-25). Visual Perception of Verticality in Schizophrenic and Normal Adults." *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 77:193-201.

- Lief, A., 1948, *The Commonsense Psychiatry of Dr. Adolf Meyer. Fifty-Two Selected Papers*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Lief, H. I., 1957, "The Effects of Taraxein on a Patient in Analysis." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 78:624-627.
- Lilly, J. C., 1956, "Mental Effects of Reduction of Ordinary Levels of Physical Stimuli on Intact, Healthy Persons." *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 5:1-28.
- Limentani, D., 1956, "Symbiotic Identification in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry*, 19:231-236.
- Lindgarde, B., 1953, *Variations in Human Body Build*. Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgard.
- Lindstrom, P. A., 1954, "Prefrontal Ultrasonic Irradiation—A Substitute for Lobotomy." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 72:399.
- Linn, L., 1955, *A Handbook of Hospital Psychiatry*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1959, "Hospital Psychiatry." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 2, pp. 1829-1839. New York: Basic Books.
- _____(ed.), 1961, *Frontiers in General Hospital Psychiatry*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Livingston, P. B., and Blum, R. A., 1968, "Attention and Speech in Acute Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 18:373-381.
- Livingston, R. B., 1955, "Some Brain Stem Mechanisms Relating to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ____, 1970, "Chronic Schizophrenia: Clinical and Therapeutic Issues." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 24:380-399.
- ____, 1973, "New Treatment Methods for Chronic Schizophrenics." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, pp. 232-245. New York: Basic Books.
- Ludwig, A. M., and Farrelly, F., 1966, "The Code of Chronicity." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 15:562-568.
- Ludwig, A. M., and Marx, A. J., 1968, "Influencing Techniques on Chronic Schizophrenics." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 18:681-688.
- ____, 1969, "The Buddy Treatment Model for Chronic Schizophrenics." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 148:528-541.
- Ludwig, A. M., Marx, A. J., Hill, P. A., and Hermsmeier, G. I. 1967, "Forced Small Group Responsibility in the Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenics." *Psychiatric Quarterly Supplement*, 41:262-280.
- Lukianowicz, N., 1958, "Autoscopic Phenomena." *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry*, 80:199.
- ____, 1967, "Body Image Disturbances in Psychiatric Disorders." *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 113:31-47.
- Lystad, M. H., 1957, "Social Mobility among Selected Groups of Schizophrenic Patients." *American Sociological Review*, 22:288-292.
- Maccagnani, G., 1958, "L'Arte psicopatologica." *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria*, vol. 82, supplement to No. 2:3-126.

- MacCurdy, G. G., 1926, *Human Origins. A Manual of Prehistory*. New York: Appleton.
- Mackay, R. P., 1954, "Toward a Neurology of Behavior." *Neurology*, 4:894.
- MacLean, P. D., 1949, "Psychosomatic Disease and the 'Visceral Brain.' Recent Developments Bearing on the Papez Theory of Emotion." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 11:338.
- Macmillan, D., 1958, "Hospital-Community Relationships." In *An Approach to the Prevention of Disability from Chronic Psychoses*. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund.
- MacNab, F. A., 1966, *Estrangement and Relationship. Experience with Schizophrenics*. Bloomington, Ind.: University Press.
- Mahler, M. S., 1952, "On Child Psychosis and Schizophrenia: Autistic and Symbiotic Infantile Psychoses." In *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, vol. 7, pp. 286-305. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1958, "Autism and Symbiosis: Two Extreme Disturbances of Identity." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 39:77-83.
- _____, 1968, *On Human Symbiosis and the Vicissitudes of Individuation. Vol. I, Infantile Psychosis*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Mahler, M. S., Furer, M., and Settlage, C. F., 1959, "Severe Emotional Disturbances in Childhood: Psychosis." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 1, pp. 816-839. New York: Basic Books.

- Mahler, M., Ross, J. R., Jr., De Fries, Z., 1949, "Clinical Studies in Benign and Malignant Cases of Childhood Psychosis (Schizophrenic-like)." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 19:295-305.
- Malmo, R. B., 1942, "Interference Factors in Delayed Response in Monkeys after Removal of Frontal Lobes." *Journal of Neurophysiology*, 5:295.
- Malzberg, B., 1940, *Social and Biological Aspects of Mental Disease*. Utica, N.Y. State Hospitals Press.
- ____, 1956, "Mental Disease Among Puerto Ricans in New York City." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 123:262-269.
- ____, 1959a, "Statistical Data for the Study of Mental Disease among Negroes in New York State." Albany Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene and New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.
- ____, 1959b, "Important Statistical Data About Mental Illness." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, First Edition, vol. 1, pp. 161-174. New York: Basic Books.
- ____, 1962, "Migration and Mental Disease among the White Population of New York State: 1949-1951." *Hum. Bio.*, 34:89-98.
- Mann, J., Menzer, D., Standish, C., 1950, "Psychotherapy of Psychoses: Some Attitudes in the Therapist Influencing the Course of Treatment." *Psychiatry*, 13:17-23.
- Maricq, H. R., 1963, "Familial Schizophrenia as Defined by Nailfold Capillary Pattern and Selected Psychiatric Traits." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 136:216-226.

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

Journal of Psychiatry, 95:509.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Meehl, P. E., 1962, "Schizotaxia, Schizotypy, Schizophrenia." *American Psychologist*, 17:827-828.
- Meerloo, J. A., 1954, *The Two Faces of Man*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Menninger, K., and Mayman, M., 1956, "Episodic Dyscontrol: A Third Order of Stress Adaptation." *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 20:153.
- Menninger, K. (with Mayman, M., and Pruyser, P.), 1963, *The Vital Balance: The Life Process in Mental Health and Illness*. New York: Viking Press.
- Meth, J. M., 1974, "Exotic Syndromes." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.
- Mettler, F. A., 1952, *Psychosurgical Problems*. Philadelphia: Blakiston.
- _____, 1955, "Perceptual Capacity, Functions of Corpus Striatum and Schizophrenia." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 29:89-111.
- Meyer, A., 1906, "Fundamental Conceptions of Dementia Praecox." *British Medical Journal*, 2:757. Reprinted in Lief, 1948.
- _____, 1910, "The Dynamic Interpretation of Dementia Praecox." *American Journal of Psychology*, 21:385 (July 1910). Reprinted in Lief, 1948.
- _____, 1912a, *The Role of Habit-Disorganizations*. Paper read before the New York Psychiatric Society, Jan. 3, 1905; Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 9. New York. Reprinted in Lief, 1948.

- ____, 1912b, *Substitutive Activity and Reaction-Types*. Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 9. New York. Reprinted in Lief, 1948.
- Meyer, A., Jelliffe, S. E., and Hoch, A., 1911, *Dementia Praecox, A Monograph*. Boston: Badger.
- Meyer, Alfred, 1954, "Critical Evaluation of Histopathological Findings in Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology*. Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.
- Meyer, J. E., and Feldman, H. (eds.), 1965, *Anorexia Nervosa*. Stuttgart: Thieme.
- Miller, J. B., and Sonnenberg, S. S., 1973, "Depression Following Psychotic Episodes: A Response to the Challenge or Change?" *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1:253-270.
- Minkowski, E., 1933, *Le Temps vecu*. Paris: d'Artrey.
- ____, 1953, *La Schizophrenic*. Paris: Desclée de Brouwer.
- ____, 1958, "Findings in a Case of Schizophrenic Depression." In May, R., Angel, E., and Ellenberger, H. F., *Existence*. New York: Basic Books.
- ____, 1966, *Traite de psychopathologie*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Minski, L., 1937, "Note on Some Vasomotor Disturbances in Schizophrenia." *J. Ment. Sci.*, 83:434.
- Mishler, E., and Waxier, N. (eds.), 1968, *Family Processes and Schizophrenia*.

New York: Science House.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Muller, C., 1962. Personal communication.

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

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

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

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

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

Neale, J. M., and Cromwell, R. L., 1972, "Attention and Schizophrenia." In Cancro, R. (ed.), *Annual Review of the Schizophrenic Syndrome*, vol. 2, pp. 68-98. New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Nielsen, J. M., 1946, *Agnosia, Apraxia, Aphasia. Their Value in Cerebral Localization*. New York: Hoeber.

Niskanen, P., and Achte, K. A., 1971, "Prognosis in Schizophrenia. A Comparative Follow-up Study of First Admissions for Schizophrenic and Paranoid Psychoses in Helsinki in 1950, 1960, and 1965," *Psychiatria Fennica. Year Book 1971*, pp. 117-126.

Nivoli, G., 1973, *Le Schizophrene Meurtrier*. (In preparation. Private communication.)

Noble, D., 1951, "A Study of Dreams in Schizophrenia and Allied States." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 107:612-616.

Noiris, V., 1959, *Mental Illness in London*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Nunberg, H., 1948, "The Course of the Libidinal Conflict in a Case of Schizophrenia." In *Practice and Theory of Psychoanalysis*, Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 74. New York.

Ogden, C. K., and Richards, I. A., 1947, *The Meaning of Meaning*. New York:

Harcourt, Brace.

Orton, S. T., 1929, "The Three Levels of Cortical Elaboration in Relation to Certain Psychiatric Symptoms." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 8:647.

Osmond, H., and Smythies, J., 1952, "Schizophrenia: A New Approach." *J. Ment. Sci.*, 98:309-315.

Pace, R. E., 1957, "Situational Therapy." *Journal of Personality*, 25:578-588.

Papez, J. W., 1937, "A Proposed Mechanism of Emotion." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 38:725-743.

_____, 1948, "Inclusion Bodies Associated with Destruction of Nerve Cells in Scrub Typhus, Psychoses and Multiple Sclerosis." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 108:431.

Parsons, E. H., Gildea, E. F., Ronzoni, E., and Hulbert, S. Z., 1949, "Comparative Lymphocytic and Biochemical Responses of Patients with Schizophrenia and Affective Disorders to Electroshock, Insulin Shock, and Epinephrine." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 105:573-580.

Pasamanick, B., 1962, "A Survey of Mental Disease in an Urban Population. VIII. An Approach to Total Prevalence by Race." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 119:299-305.

_____, 1964, "Myths regarding Prevalence of Mental Disease in the American Negro: A Century of Misuse of Mental Hospital Data and Some New Findings." *Journal Nat. Med. Assoc.*, 56:6-17.

- Pasamanick, B., Scarpitti, F. R., and Dinitz, S., 1967, *Schizophrenics in the Community*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Pastore, N., 1949, "Genetics of Schizophrenia: A Special Review." *Psychological Bulletin*, 46:285-302.
- Pavicevic, M. B., 1966, "Psychoses in Ethiopia." Addis Ababa, typescript, 6 pp. Reported in *Transcultural Psychiatric Research*, 3:152.
- Pavlov, I. P., 1919, "Psychiatry as Auxiliary Science of Physiology." *Russian Journal of Physiology*, 2:257. Printed in Russian.
- _____, 1930, "Digression of a Physiologist in the Field of Psychiatry." *Izvestija*, 122 (3969), May 5. Printed in Russian.
- _____, 1933a, "The 'Sentiments d'Emprise' and the Ultraparadoxal Phase." Open letter to Professor Pierre Janet. Last Communications on the Physiology and Pathology of the Superior Nervous Activity, 2:5-11. Leningrad. Printed in Russian.
- _____, 1933b, "Tentative of a Physiological Explanation of Obsessive Neuroses and Paranoia." Last Communications on the Physiology and Pathology of the Superior Nervous Activity, 2:13-24. Leningrad. Printed in Russian and reprinted in English, *Journal of Mental Science*, 80:187-197 (1934).
- Payne, R. W., 1958, "Some Aspects of Perception and Thought Disorder in Schizophrenic Subjects." *Swiss Rev. Psychol. Its Applic.*, 17:300.
- _____, 1961, "Cognitive Abnormalities." In Eysenck, H. J. (eA.), *Handbook of Abnormal Psychology*. New York: Basic Books.

- ____, 1962, "An Object Classification Test As a Measure of Overinclusive Thinking in Schizophrenic Patients." *British Journal Soc. Clin. Psychol.*, 1:213.
- Payne, R. W., Mattussek, P., and George, E. I., 1959, "An Experimental Study of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder." *Journal of Mental Science*, 105:627.
- Penfield, W., and Rasmussen, T., 1952, *The Cerebral Cortex of Man*. New York: Macmillan.
- Peplau, H. E., 1952, *Interpersonal Relations in Nursing*. New York: Putnam.
- ____, 1959, "Principles of Psychiatric Nursing." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, First Edition, vol. 2, pp. 1840-1856. New York: Basic Books.
- Persky, H., Gamm, S. R., and Grinker, R. R., 1952, "Correlation between Fluctuation of Free Anxiety and Quantity of Hippuric Acid Excretion." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 14:34-40.
- Petiziol, A., and Sanmartino, L., 1969, *Iconografia ed espressivita' degli stati psicopatologici*. Milan: Feltrinelli.
- Petrella, F., 1968, "Implicazioni psico e sociodinamiche di una particolare condotta istituzionale: La Tendenza ad accumulare oggetti." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici*, 57:767-785.
- Pfeifer, R. A., 1925, *Der Geisteskranke und sein Werk: Eine Studie iiber Schizophrene Kunst*. Leipzig: Kroner.

Pfister, O., 1923, *Expressionism in Art: Its Psychological and Biological Basis*.
Translated by B. Low and M. A. Miigge. New York: Dutton.

Phillips, R. H., and Alkan, M., 1961a, "Some Aspects of Self-Mutilation in the
General Population of a Large Psychiatric Hospital." *Psychiatric
Quarterly*, 35:421-423.

_____, 1961b, "Recurrent Self-Mutilation." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 35:424-431.

Piaget, J., 1929, *The Child's Conception of the World*. New York: Harcourt,
Brace.

_____, 1930, *The Child's Conception of Physical Causality*. New York: Harcourt,
Brace.

_____, 1948, *The Language and Thought of the Child*. London: Routledge &
Kegan Paul.

_____, 1952, *The Origins of Intelligence in Children*. New York: International
Universities Press.

Pincus, G., and Hoagland, H., 1950, "Adrenal Cortical Responses to Stress in
Normal Men and in Those with Personality Disorders. Part I. Some
Stress Responses in Normal and Psychotic Subjects. Part II.
Analysis of the Pituitary-Adrenal Mechanism in Man." *American
Journal of Psychiatry*, 106:641.

Piro, S., 1967, *Il Linguaggio schizofrenico*. Milan: Feltrinelli.

Plokker, J. H., 1964, *Art from the Mentally Disturbed*. London: Mouton.

- Polyakov, V. F., 1969, "The Experimental Investigation of Cognitive Functioning in Schizophrenia." In Cole, M., and Maltzman, I. (eds.), *A Handbook of Contemporary Soviet Psychology*. New York: Basic Books.
- Pollin, W., Allen, M. G., Hoffer, A., Stabenau, J. R., and Hrubec, Z., 1969, "Psychopathology in 15,909 Pairs of Veteran Twins: Evidence for a Genetic Factor in the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia and Its Relative Absence in Psychoneurosis." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 126:597-610.
- Popov, E., 1957, "Some General Problems in the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia." In *Actual Problems of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 150-157. Printed in Russian.
- Potter, H. W., 1933, "Schizophrenia in Children." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 12:1253-1270.
- Potzl, O., 1971, "Experimentell erregte Traumbilder in ihren Beziehungen zum indirekten Sehen." *Ztschr. f. Neurol, e Psychiat.*, 37:278-349.
- Potzl, O., Allers, R., and Teler, J., 1960, *Preconscious Stimulation in Dreams, Associations, and Images*. Psychological Issues, 11 (3). New York: International Universities Press.
- Powdermaker, F., 1952, "Concepts Found Useful in Treatment of Schizoid and Ambulatory Schizophrenic Patients." *Psychiatry*, 15:61.
- Prinzhom, F., 1922, *Bildneri der Geisteskranken*. Berlin: Springer.
- Pritchard, R. M., 1961, "Stabilized Images on the Retina." *Scientific American*,

204:72-78.

Pritchard, R. M., Heron, W., and Hebb, D. O., 1960, "Visual Perception Approached by the Method of Stabilized Images." *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 14:67-77.

Protheroe, C., 1969, "Puerperal Psychoses: A Long-Term Study 1927-1961." *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 115:9-30.

Protopopov, V., 1938, "Physiopathologic Characteristics of the Activity of the Central Nervous System in Schizophrenia." *Works of Central Psychoneurologic Institute*, vol. 10, pp. 14-26. Printed in Russian.

Queen, S. A., 1940, "The Ecological Study of Mental Disorder." *American Sociological Review*, 5:201.

Rabiner, E. L., Molinsky, H., and Gralnick, A., 1962, "Conjoint Family Therapy in the Inpatient Setting." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 16:618-631.

Racamier, P. C., 1959, "Psychoanalytic Therapy of the Psychoses." In Nacht, S. (ed.), *Psychoanalysis Today*. New York: Grune & Stratton.

Rado, S., Buchenholz, B., Dunton, H, Karlen, S. H., and Senescu, R., 1956, "Schizotypal Organization. Preliminary Report on a Clinical Study of Schizophrenia." In Rado, S., and Daniel, G. E., 1956.

Rado, S., and Daniel, G. E., 1956, *Changing Concepts of Psychoanalytic Medicine*. New York: Grune.

Rainer, J. D., 1966, "New Topics in Psychiatric Genetics." In Arieti, S., (ed.),

American Handbook of Psychiatry, 1st ed., vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Rao,S., 1964, "Birth Order and Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 138:87-89.

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

____, 1958, "The Theory of Ego Autonomy: A Generalization." *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 22:13.

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

Raphael, T., and Raphael, L. G., 1962, "Fingerprints in Schizophrenia." *American Medical Association Journal*, 180:215-219.

Raphael, T., and Shaw, M. W., 1963, "Chromosome Studies in Schizophrenia." *American Medical Association Journal*, 183:1022-1028.

Rausch,H.L., 1952, "Perceptual Constancy in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Personality*, 21:176-187.

____, 1956, "Object Constancy in Schizophrenia: The Enhancement of Symbolic Objects and Conceptual Stability." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology*, 52:231-234.

Rechtschaffen, A., Schulsinger, F., and Mednick, S. A., 1964, "Schizophrenia and Physiological Indices of Dreaming." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 10:89-93.

- Reed, J. L., 1970, "Schizophrenic Thought Disorder: A Review and Hypothesis." *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 11:403-432.
- Rees, L., 1957, "Physical Characteristics of the Schizophrenic Patient." In Richter, D., *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects*. New York: Macmillan.
- Reichard, S., and Tillman, C., 1950a, "Patterns of Parent-Child Relationships in Schizophrenia." *Psychiatry*, 13:247-257.
- _____, 1950b, "Murder and Suicide as Defenses against Schizophrenic Psychosis." *Journal of Clinical Psychopathology*, 11:149-163.
- Reitman, F., 1951, *Psychotic Art. A Study of the Art Products of the Mentally III*. New York: International Universities Press.
- _____, 1954, *Insanity, Art, and Culture*. New York: Philosophical Library.
- Relfer, M. I., and D'Autremont, C. C., 1971, "Catatonia-like Symptomatology." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 24:119-120.
- Rennie, T. A. C., 1941, "Analysis of One Hundred Cases of Schizophrenia with Recovery." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 46:197.
- Revitch, E., 1954, "The Problem of Conjugal Paranoia." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 15:2-8.
- Revitch, E., and Hayden, J. W., 1960, "The Paranoid Marital Partner: Counselor's Client, Psychiatrist's Problem." *Rutgers Law Review*, 9:512-527.
- Rheingold, J. C., 1939, "Autonomic Integration in Schizophrenia; Autonomic

Status Determined Statistically, Thyroid Factor, and Possible Thyroid-hypothalamus Mechanisms." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 1:397.

Ribot, T., 1899, *Les Maladies de la volonte*. Paris: Alcan.

Richardson, G. A., and Moore, R. A., 1963, "On the Manifest Dream in Schizophrenia." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 11:281-302.

Richter, D. (ed.), 1957, *Schizophrenia: Somatic Aspects*. New York: Macmillan.

Riesen, A. H., 1947, "The Development of Visual Perception in Man and Chimpanzee." *Science*, 106:107-108.

Riesman, D., Glaser, N., and Denney, R., 1950, *The Lonely Crowd*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Rimland, B., 1964, *Infantile Autism*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Rioch, D. McK., and Stanton, A. H., 1953, "Milieu Therapy." *Psychiatry*, 16:65-72.

Rioch, J., 1943, "The Transference Phenomenon in Psychoanalytic Therapy." *Psychiatry*, 6:147.

Ripley, H. A., and Papanicolaou, G. N., 1942, "Menstrual Cycle with Vaginal Smear Studies in Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 98:567-573.

Ritter, C., 1954, *A Woman in the Polar Night*. New York: Dutton.

- Robins, E., and Guze, S. B., 1970, "Establishment of Diagnostic Validity in Psychiatric Illness: Its Application to Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 126:983-987.
- Robins, E., Smith, K., and Lowe, I. P., 1957. In Abramson, H. A. (ed.), *Neuropharmacology*, pp. 123-136. Transactions of the Fourth Conference. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.
- Robinson, E. S., 1932, *Association Theory Today*. New York: Century.
- Rochlin, L., 1969, "La Concezione pavloviana della schizofrenia." In Pavlov, I. P., *Psicopatologia e Psichiatria*, edited by E. Popov and L. Rochlin. Rome: Editori Riuniti.
- Roi, G., 1953, "Analisi fenomenologica dell' assurdo schizofrenico nei rapporti col surreale dell' arte." *Archivio di Psicologia, Neurologia e Psichiatria*, 5:605-625.
- Roizin, L., 1938, "Organi di senso quali generatori di riflessi neuro-endocrino-vegetativi della regione diencefalo-ipofisaria." *Rassegna di Neurologia Vegetativa*, 1:338.
- _____, 1952, "Histopathology of Schizophrenia." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology*. Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.
- Rosanoff, A. J., Handy, L. M., Plesset, I. R., and Brush, S., 1934, "The Etiology of So-called Schizophrenic Psychoses with Special Reference to Their Occurrence in Twins." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 91:247-286.
- Rosanoff, A. J., and Orr, I., 1911, "A Study of Heredity in Insanity in the Light of

Mendelian Theory." *American Journal of Insanity*, 63:221-261.

Rosanoff, A. J., and Rosanoff, I. A., 1931, "A Study of Mental Disorders in Twins." *J. Juv. Res.*, 15:268-270.

Rosen, J. N., 1947, "The Treatment of Schizophrenic Psychosis by Direct Analytic Therapy." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 2:3.

_____, 1953, *Direct Analysis: Selected Papers*. New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1962, *Direct Psychoanalytic Psychiatry*. New York: Grune & Stratton.

_____, 1963, "The Concept of Early Maternal Environment in Direct Psychoanalysis." Doylestown, Pa.: The Doylestown Foundation.

_____, 1964, "The Study of Direct Psychoanalysis." In Solomon, P., and Glueck, B. C. (eds.), *Recent Research on Schizophrenia*. Report 19, Psychiatric Research Reports of the American Psychiatric Association.

Rosenfeld, H. A., 1947, "Analysis of a Schizophrenic State with Depersonalization." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 28:130-139.

_____, 1952a, "Notes on the Psychoanalysis of the Superego Conflict of an Acute Schizophrenic Patient." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 33:111-131.

_____, 1952b, "Transference-phenomena and Transference-analysis in an Acute Catatonic Schizophrenic Patient." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 33:457-464.

____, 1954, "Considerations Regarding the Psycho-analytic Approach to Acute and Chronic Schizophrenia." In Rosenfeld, 1965.

____, 1965, *Psychotic States: A Psychoanalytic Approach*. New York: International Universities Press.

____, 1969a, "Contribution to the Psychopathology of Psychotic States: The Importance of Projective Identification in the Ego Structure and the Object Relations of the Psychotic Patient." In Doucet, P., and Laurin, C. (eds.), *Problematique de la Psychose*, vol. 1. Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation.

____, 1969 b, "On the Treatment of Psychotic States by Psychoanalysis: An Historical Approach." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 50:615-631.

Rosenthal, D., 1963, *The Genain Quadruplets*. New York: Basic Books.

____, 1974, "The Genetics of Schizophrenia." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, Second Edition, vol. 3. New York: Basic Books.

Roth, S., 1970, "The Seemingly Ubiquitous Depression Following Acute Schizophrenic Episodes, A Neglected Area of Clinical Discussion." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 127:51-58.

Rubino, A., and Piro, S., 1959, "Il Mutamento pauroso e la schizofrenia." *II Pisani*, 83:527.

Riidin, E., 1961, *Zur Vererbung urtd Neuentehung der Dementia Praecox*. Berlin: Springer.

- Russell, B., 1919, *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*. London:
- Sakel, M., 1936, "Zur Methodik der hypoglykamiebehandlung von psychosen." *Wien. Klin. Wchnschr.*, 49:1278.
- Sakurai, T., Shirafuji, Y., Nishizono, M., Hasuzawa, T., Kusuhara, G., Yoshinaga, G., and Hirohashi, S., 1964, "Changing Clinical Picture of Schizophrenia." *Seishin Igaku*, 6:369-373. Reported in *Transcultural Psychiatric Research*, 2:97-98, 1965.
- Sanders, R., Smith, R. S., Weinman, B. S., 1967, *Chronic Psychoses and Recovery*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Sanders, R. Weinman, B., Smith, R. S., Smith, A., Kenny, J., and Fitzgerald, B. J., 1962, "Social Treatment of the Male Chronic Mental Patient." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 134:244-255.
- Sankar, Siva D. V., 1969, *Schizophrenia. Current Concepts and Research*. Hicksville, N.Y.: PJD Publications.
- Sankar, Siva D. V., and Saladino, C. F., 1969, "Chromosome Studies in Childhood Schizophrenia." *Schizophrenia*, 1:260-270.
- Sanseigne, A., and Desrosiers, M., 1961, "The Evaluation of Psychopharmaceuticals in an Underdeveloped Country." In Kline, N. S. (ed.), *Psychiatry in the Underdeveloped Countries*. Washington: American Psychiatric Association.
- Sanua, V. D., 1962, "Comparison of Jewish and Protestant Paranoid and Catatonic Patients." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 26:1.

- Sartre, J.-P., 1969, *Being and Nothingness*. New York: Citadel Press.
- Sato, S., Daly, R., and Peters, H., 1971, "Reserpine Therapy of Phenothiazine-Induced Dyskinesia." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 32:680-685.
- Schachtel, E. G., 1954, "The Development of Focal Attention and the Emergence of Reality." *Psychiatry*, 17:309.
- _____, 1959, *Metamorphosis*. New York: Basic Books.
- Schachter, F., 1962, "A Study of Psychoses in Female Immigrants." *Med. J. Australia*, 49(2):458—461.
- Schefflen, A. E., 1961, *A Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia: Direct Analysis*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.
- Schilder, P., 1918, *Wahn und Erkenntnis: eine psychologische Studie*. N. 15 Monog. Ges. Neurol. Psychiat. 1-115.
- _____, 1931, *Brain and Personality*. New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Diseases Publication Company.
- _____, 1935, *The Image and the Appearance of the Human Body. Studies in the Constructive Energies of the Psyche*. London: Kegan Paul.
- _____, 1953, *Medical Psychology*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Schipkowensky, N., 1938, *Schizophrenic und Mord*. Berlin: Springer.
- _____, 1967, "Les Champs de force des homicides schizophréniques. " *L'Evolution Psychiatrique*, pp. 89-113.

- Schniewind, H. E., Day, M., and Semrad, E. V., 1969, "Group Psychotherapy of Schizophrenics." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., *The Schizophrenic Syndrome*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Schooler, C., 1961, "Birth Order and Schizophrenia." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 4:91-97.
- Schroeder, C. W., 1942, "Mental Disorders in Cities." *American Journal of Sociology*, 48:40.
- Schwing, F., 1954, *A Way to the Soul of the Mentally III*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Scott, R. D., and Ashworth, P. L., 1969, "The Shadow of the Ancestor: A Historical Factor in the Transmission of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology*, 42:13-32.
- Scoville, W. B., 1949, "Selective Cortical Undercutting." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 47:3.
- Searles, H., 1958, "Positive Feelings in the Relationship Between the Schizophrenic and His Mother." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 39:569-586.
- _____, 1959, "The Effort to Drive the Other Person Crazy—An Element in the Aetiology and Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia." *British Journal of Medical Psychology*, 32:1-18.
- _____, 1960, *The Nonhuman Environment in Normal Development and in Schizophrenia*. New York: International Universities Press.

- ____, 1962, "The Differentiation between Concrete and Metaphorical Thinking in the Recovering Schizophrenic." *J. American Psychoanal. Ass.*, 10:22-49.
- ____, 1965, *Collected Papers on Schizophrenia and Related Subjects*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Sechehaye, M. A., 1951a, *Symbolic Realization*. New York: International Universities Press.
- ____, 1951b, *Autobiography of a Schizophrenic Girl*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- ____, 1956, *A New Psychotherapy in Schizophrenia*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Segal, H., 1950, "Some Aspects of the Analysis of a Schizophrenic." *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 31:268-278.
- Seitz, P. F. D., 1951, "A Dynamic Factor Correlated with the Prognosis in Paranoid Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 65:604-606.
- Seitz, P. F. D., and Molholm, H. B., 1947, "Relations of Mental Imagery to Hallucinations." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 57:469-480.
- Selvini Palazzoli, M., 1963, *L'Anoressia Mentale*. Milan: Feltrinelli.
- ____, 1970, "Anorexia Nervosa." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *The World Biennial of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, vol. 1, pp. 197-218. New York: Basic Books.

Selye, H., 1950, "Stress (The Physiology and Pathology of Exposure to Systemic Stress)." Montreal: *Acta Med. Publ.*

_____, 1952, "The Story of the Adaptation Syndrome," Montreal: *Acta Med. Publ.*

Semrad, E. J., 1952, "Discussion of Dr. Frank's Paper." In Brody, E. B., and Redlich, F. C. (eds.), *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics*. New York: International Universities Press.

Semrad, E. J., Menzer, D., Mann, J., and Standish, C., 1952, "A Study of the Doctor-Patient Relationship in Psychotherapy of Psychotic Patients." *Psychiatry*, 15:377.

Serieux and Capgras, J. Quoted by Mayer-Gross, 1950.

Shainberg, D., 1973, *The Transforming Self. New Dimensions in Psychoanalytic Process*. New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corporation.

Shainess, N., 1966, "Psychological Problems Associated with Motherhood." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, vol. 3, p. 47. New York: Basic Books.

Shakow, D., 1963, "Psychological Deficit in Schizophrenia." *Behavioral Science*, 8:275.

Shattock, M. F., 1950, "The Somatic Manifestations of Schizophrenia. A Clinical Study of Their Significance." *Journal of Mental Science*, 96:32-142.

Sheldon, W. H., Stevens, S. S., and Tucker, W. B., 1940, *The Varieties of Human Physique*. New York: Harper.

Shenkin, H. A., and Lewey, F. H., 1944, "Taste Aura Preceding Convulsions in a Lesion of the Parietal Operculum." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 100:352.

Shulman, B. H., 1968, *Essays in Schizophrenia*. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Siddiqui, S. S., and Siddiqui, R. H., 1931,7. *Ind. Chem. Soc.*, 8:667. Quoted by Muller, Schlitter, and Bein, 1952.

Siirala, M., 1961, *Die Schizophrenie-des Einzelnen und der Allgemeinheit*. Gottingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

____, 1963, "Schizophrenia: A Human Situation." *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 23:39.

Silberer, H., 1909, "Report on a Method of Eliciting and Observing Certain Symbolic Hallucination-Phenomena." Reprinted in Rapaport, D. (ed.), *Organization and Pathology of Thought*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

____, 1912, "On Symbol-Formation." Reprinted in Rapaport, D. (ed.), *Organization and Pathology of Thought*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

Silverman, J., 1964, "The Problem of Attention in Research and Theory in Schizophrenia." *Psychol. Rev.*, 71:352-379.

____, 1967, "Variations in Cognitive Control and Psychophysiological Defense in the Schizophrenias." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 29:225-251.

- Simon, M., 1876, "L'Imagination dans la folie: fetude sur les dessins, plans, descriptions, et costumes des alienes." *Ann. Med.-Psychol.*, 16:358-390
- _____, 1888, "Les Ecrits et les Dessins des Alienés." *Arch. Anthropol. Crim.*, 3:318-355.
- Simpson, G. M., Cranswick, E. H., and Blair, J. H., 1963, "Thyroid Indices in Chronic Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 137:582-590.
- Singer, M. T., and Wynne, L. L., 1965, "Thought Disorder and Family Relations of Schizophrenics." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 12:187-212.
- Slater, E., 1951, *An Investigation into Psychotic and Neurotic Twins*. London: University of London Press.
- _____, 1968, "A Review of Earlier Evidence on Genetic Factors in Schizophrenia." In Rosenthal, D., and Kety, S. S. (eds.), *The Transmission of Schizophrenia*. London: Pergamon Press.
- Slocum, J., 1901, *Sailing Alone Around the World*. New York: Dover, 1956.
- Small, J. G., and Small, I. F., 1965, "Reevaluation of Clinical EEG Findings in Schizophrenia." *Dis. Nerv. System*, 26:345-349.
- Smith, R. B., 1878, *The Aborigines of Victoria*. Quoted by Werner, 1957.
- Smith, S., 1954, "Problems of Liver Function in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, 120:245-252.

- Smith, C. M., and McIntyre, S., 1963, "Family Size, Birth Rank, and Ordinal Position in Psychiatric Illness." *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 8:244-248.
- Smith, K., and Sines, J. O., 1960, "Demonstration of a Peculiar Odor in the Sweat of Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 2:184-188.
- Soby, J. I., 1946, *Salvador Dali*. The Museum of Modern Art. Distributed by Simon and Schuster, New York.
- Spiegel, R., 1973, "Gray Areas Between the Schizophrenias and the Depressions." *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, 1:179-192.
- Spielmeier, W., 1931, "The Problem of the Anatomy of Schizophrenia." *Proceedings of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease*, 10:105. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.
- Spitz, R., 1945, "Diacritic and Coenesthetic Organization." *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 32:146.
- Stabenau, J. R., Pullin, W., Moshe, R. L. R., Froman, C., Friedhoff, A. J., and Turner, W., 1969, "Study of Monozygotic Twins Discordant for Schizophrenia. Some Biologic Variables." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 20:145-158.
- Staercke, A., 1920, "The Reversal of the Libido Sign in Delusions of Persecutions." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 1:120.
- Stanton, A. H., and Schwartz, M. S., 1949a, "The Management of a Type of

- Institutional Participation in Mental Illness." *Psychiatry*, 12:13.
- ____, 1949, "Observations on Dissociation as Social Participation." *Psychiatry*, 12:339.
- ____, 1954, *The Mental Hospital*. New York: Basic Books.
- Stein, W. J., 1967, "The Sense of Becoming Psychotic." *Psychiatry*, 30:262-275.
- Steinen, K., 1894, *Unter den Naturvdlkern Zentral-Brasiliens*. Quoted by Werner, 1957.
- Stern, E. S., 1937, "Acrocyanosis." *Journal of Mental Science*, 83:408.
- Stem, K., and MacNaughton, D., 1945, "Capgras Syndrome, a Peculiar Illusionary Phenomenon, Considered with Special Reference to the Rorschach Findings." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 19:139.
- Stierlin, H., 1956, *Der gewalttdtige Patient*. Basel: Karger.
- ____, 1965, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia in the Light of Our Present Experience." In *International Symposium on the Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia*, pp. 42-55. New York and Basel: Karger.
- ____, 1967, "Bleuler's Concept of Schizophrenia: A Confusing Heritage." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 123:996-1001.
- Storch, A., 1924, *The Primitive Archaic Forms of Inner Experiences and Thought in Schizophrenics*. New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publication Company.

- Stransky, 1903, "Zur Kenntniss gewisser erworbener Blodsinnformen." *Jahrb. f. Psych.*, 24:1.
- Strauss, H., 1959, "Epileptic Disorders." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 1st ed. vol. 2, pp. 1109-1143. New York: Basic Books.
- Strecker, E. A., and Ebaugh, F., 1926, "Psychoses Occurring during the Puerperium." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 15:239.
- Stromgren, E., 1950, *Statistical and Genetical Population Studies with Psychiatry. Methods and Principal Results*, vol. 6. Paris: Hermann. Quoted by Kallmann, 1959.
- Sturm, I. E., 1965, "Overinclusion and Concreteness Among Pathological Groups." *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 29:9-18.
- Sullivan, H. S., 1924, "Schizophrenia: Its Conservative and Malignant Factors." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 81:77-91.
- _____, 1925, "Peculiarity of Thought in Schizophrenia" *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 5:21-86.
- _____, 1929, "Research in Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 9:553-567.
- _____, 1931, "The Modified Psychoanalytic Treatment of Schizophrenia." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 11:519.
- _____, 1953a, *Conceptions of Modern Psychiatry*. New York: Norton.
- _____, 1953b, *The Interpersonal Theory of Psychiatry*. New York: Norton.

____, 1956, *Clinical Studies in Psychiatry*. New York: Norton.

____, 1962, *Schizophrenia As a Human Process*. New York: Norton.

____, 1964, *The Fusion of Psychiatry and Social Science*. New York: Norton.

Suttie, I. E., 1952, *The Origins of Love and Hate*. New York: Julian Press.

Suwa, N., and Yamashita, I., 1972, *Psychophysiological Studies of Emotion and Mental Disorders*. Sapporo, Japan: Hokkaido University.

Swanson, D. W., Brown, E. M., and Beuret, L. J., 1969, "A Family with Five Schizophrenic Children." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 30:189-193.

Szalita, A. B., 1955, "The 'Intuitive Process' and Its Relation to Work with Schizophrenics." *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 3:7.

____, 1958, "Regression and Perception in Psychotic States." *Psychiatry*, 21:53-63.

Szasz, T., 1957a, *Pain and Pleasure*. New York: Basic Books.

____, 1957b, "The Psychology of Bodily Feelings in Schizophrenia." *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 19:11-16.

____, 1957c, "A Contribution to the Psychology of Schizophrenia." *A.M.A. Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 77:420-436.

____, 1957d, "The Problem of Psychiatric Nosology: A Contribution to a

Situational Analysis of Psychiatric Operations." *Am. J. Psychiatry*, 114:405.

____. 1961, *The Myth of Mental Illness*. New York: Harper and Row.

Szurek, S. A., and Berlin, I. N. (eds.), 1973, *Clinical Studies in Childhood Psychoses*. New York: Brunner-Mazel.

Tanzi, E., 1909, *A Text-Book of Mental Diseases*. New York: Rebman.

Tedeschi, G., 1957, "Psicosi epiletica o schizofrenia in epiletico?" *Lav. Neuropsichiat.*, 21:35—48.

____, 1969, "Analytical Psychotherapy with Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Analytical Psychology*, 14:152-162.

Terzuolo, C. A., and Adey, W. R., 1960, "Sensorimotor Cortical Activities." In Field, J. (ed.), *Handbook of Physiology: Section I, Neurophysiology*, vol. 2, pp. 797-835. Washington: American Physiological Society.

Thom'a, H., 1967, *Anorexia Nervosa*. New York: International Universities Press.

Thompson, C., 1938, "Development of Awareness of Transference in a Markedly Detached Personality." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 19:299.

____, 1941, "The Role of Women in This Culture." *Psychiatry*, 4:1.

____, 1942, "Cultural Pressures in the Psychology of Women." *Psychiatry*, 5:331.

- ____, 1950, *Psychoanalysis, Evolution and Development*. New York: Hermitage House.
- ____, 1952a, "Sullivan and Psychoanalysis." In Mullahy, P., *The Contributions of Harry Stack Sullivan*. New York: Hermitage House.
- ____, 1952b, "Counter-Transference." *Samiksa*, 6:205.
- Tienari, P., 1968, "Schizophrenia in Monozygotic Male Twins." In Rosenthal, D., and Kety, S., *The Transmission of Schizophrenia*, 1968. London: Pergammon Press.
- Tilney, F., 1928, *The Brain from Ape to Man*. New York: Hoeber.
- Tinbergen, N., 1951, *The Study of Instinct*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Tjio, H., and Levan, A., 1956, "The Chromosome Number of Man." *Hereditas*, 42:1-6.
- Todd, J., 1957, "The Syndrome of Capgras." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 31:250.
- Tolentino, I., 1957a, "Diario di un paranoico considerazioni psicopatologiche e psicodinamiche. 1) Il Diario." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici*, 46:681-715.
- Tolentino, I., 1957b, "Diario di un Paranoico (1) Considerazioni, Psicopatologiche e Psicodinamiche (2) Considerazioni Psicopatologiche e Psicodinamiche." *Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici*, 46:716-730.
- Tooth, G., 1950, *Studies in Mental Illness in the Gold Coast*. Research

Publication No. 6. London: H.M.S.O.

Tower, S. S., 1947, "Management of Paranoid Trends in Treatment of a Post-Psychotic Obsessional Condition." *Psychiatry*, 10:157.

Tyhurst, J. S., 1957, "Paranoid Patterns." In Leighton, A. H., Clausen, J. A., and Wilson, R. N., (eds.), *Explorations in Social Psychiatry*. New York: Basic Books.

Ungerleider, J. T., Fisher, D. D., Goldsmith, S. R., Fuller, M., and Forgy, E., 1968, "A Statistical Survey of Adverse Reactions to LSD in Los Angeles County." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125:352-357.

Vaillant, G. E., 1967, "The Prediction of Recovery in Schizophrenia." In *Current Issues in Psychiatry*, vol. 2. New York: Science House.

Vetter, H. J., 1968, "New-Word Coinage in the Psychopathological Context." *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 42:298-312.

Vico, G., 1725, *Principi di Una Scienza Nuova*. Naples.

Vinchon, J., 1926, "Essai d'analyse des tendances de l'art chez les fous." *L'Amour de l'Art*, 7:246-248.

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

Vogt, C., and Vogt, O., 1954, "Alterations anatomiques de la schizophrénie et d'autres psychoses dites fonctionnelles." In *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Neuropathology*. Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier.

- Volmat, R., 1955, *L'Art Psychopathologique*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Von Domarus, E., 1925, "Über die Beziehung des Normalen zum Schizophrenen Denken." *Arch. Psychiat.*, 74:641.
- _____, 1944, "The Specific Laws of Logic in Schizophrenia." In Kasanin, J. S. (ed.), *Language and Thought in Schizophrenia: Collected Papers*, pp. 104-114. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Von Meduna, L., 1937, *Die Konvulsionstherapie der Schizophrenie*. Halle: Marhold.
- Von Monakow, C. V., 1914, *Die Lokalisation in Grosshirn und der Abbau der Functionen durch Korticale*. Wiesbaden, Herde: Bergmann.
- Von Monakow, C. V., and Mourgue, R., 1928, *Introduction biologique a Vetude de la neurologie et de la psychopathologie*. Paris: Alcan.
- Von Senden, M., 1960, *Space and Sight. The Perception of Space and Shape in Congenitally Blind Patients Before and After Operation*. London: Methuen.
- Vygotsky, L. S., 1934, "Thought in Schizophrenia. " *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 31:1036.
- _____, 1962, *Thought and Language*. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press.
- Waelder, R., 1925, "The Psychoses: Their Mechanisms and Accessibility to Influence." *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 6:259-281.

- Wainwright, W. H., 1966, "Fatherhood as a Precipitant of Mental Illness." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 123:40-44.
- Wallace, M., 1956, "Future Time Perspective in Schizophrenia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology*, 52:240-245.
- Walter, W. G., 1942, "Electro-Encephalography in Cases of Mental Disorder." *Journal of Mental Science*, 88:110.
- Waring, M., and Ricks, D., 1965, "Family Patterns of Children Who Became Adult Schizophrenics." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 140:351-364.
- Wames, H., 1968, "Suicide in Schizophrenics." In *Toward a Definition of Schizophrenia*, Supplement to Diseases of the Nervous System, 29 (5).
- Watzlawick, P., 1963, "A Review of the Double Bind Theory." *Family Process*, 2:132-153.
- Weckowicz, T. E., 1957, "Size Constancy in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Mental Science*, 103:432.
- _____, 1960, "Perception of Hidden Pictures by Schizophrenic Patients." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 2:521-527.
- Weckowicz, T. E., and Blewett, D. B., 1959, "Size Constancy and Abstract Thinking in Schizophrenic Patients," *Journal of Mental Science*, 105:909.
- Weckowicz, T. E., and Sommer, R., 1960, "Body Image and Self-Concept in

Schizophrenia." *Journal of Mental Science*, 106:17-39.

Weckowicz, T. E., Sommer, R., and Hall, R., 1958, "Distance Constancy in Schizophrenic Patients." *Journal of Mental Science*, 104:436.

Weil-Malherbe, H., and Szara, S. I., 1971, *The Biochemistry of Functional and Experimental Psychoses*. Springfield, 111.: Thomas.

Weil, A., Liebert, E., and Heilbrunn, G., 1938, "Histopathologic Changes in the Brain in Experimental Hyperinsulinism." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 39:467.

Weiner, I. B., 1966, *Psychodiagnosis in Schizophrenia*. New York: Wiley.

Weinstein, M. R., 1954, "Histopathological Changes in the Brain in Schizophrenia." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 71:539-553.

Werner, H., 1956, "Microgenesis and Aphasia." *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology*, 52:347-353.

____, 1957, *Comparative Psychology of Mental Development*. New York: International Universities Press.

Werner, H., and Kaplan, B., 1963, *Symbol Formation: An Organismic-Developmental Approach to Language and the Expression of Thought*. New York: Wiley.

Werry, J. S., 1968, "Studies on the Hyperactive Child. An Empirical Analysis of the Minimal Brain Dysfunction Syndrome." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 19:9—16.

- Wertham, F., 1937, "The Catathymic Crisis." *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 37:974.
- Wertheimer, N., and Wertheimer, M., 1955, "Capillary Structure: Its Relation to Psychiatric Diagnosis and Morphology." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 122:14-27.
- West, L. J. (ed.), 1962a, *Hallucinations*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- _____, 1962b, "A General Theory of Hallucinations and Dreams." In West, 1962a.
- Wexler, M., 1952, "The Structural Problem in Schizophrenia: The Role of the Internal Object." In Brody, M. W., and Redlich, F. C., *Psychotherapy with Schizophrenics*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Weygandt, W. 1902, *Atlas und Grundriss der Psychiatrie*. Lehmanns Atlantin. Quoted by Bleuler, 1950.
- White, M. J., 1952, "Discussion of Paper by Semrad, Menzer, Mann, and Standish." *Psychiatry*, 15:384-385.
- Will, O. A., 1967, "Schizophrenia: Psychological Treatment." In Freedman, A. M., and Kaplan, H. I., *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry*. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.
- _____, 1970, "The Psychotherapeutic Center and Schizophrenia." In Cancro, B. (ed.), *The Schizophrenic Reactions*. New York: Brunner-Mazel.
- _____. 1972, "Catatonic Behavior in Schizophrenia." *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, 9:29-58.

- Wilson, G. C., 1968, "Suicide in Psychiatric Patients Who Have Received Hospital Treatment." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 125:752-757.
- Wing, J. K., 1967, "Social Treatment, Rehabilitation and Management." In Copper, A., and Wall, A., *Recent Developments in Schizophrenia*. Ashford: Headley.
- Wing, J. K., and Brown, G. W., 1961, "Social Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia: A Comparative Survey of Three Mental Hospitals." *The Journal of Mental Science*, 107:847-861.
- Winkelman, N. W., 1952, "Histopathology of Mental Disease." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease*. New York: Hoeber.
- Winkelman, N. W., and Moore, M. T., 1944, "Neurohistological Findings in Experimental Electric Shock Treatment." *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology*, 3:199.
- Winnicott, D. W., 1945, "Primitive Emotional Development." In Winnicott, D. W., *Collected Papers*. London: Tavistock, 1958.
- Witenberg, E. G., 1974, "The Interpersonal and Cultural Approaches." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, Second Edition, vol. 1. New York: Basic Books.
- Witte, F., 1922, "Über Anatomische Untersuchungen der Schilddrüse bei der Dementia Praecox." *Ztschr.f. d. ges. Neurol, u. Psychiat.*, 80:1901.
- Wolf, A., and Cowen, D., 1952, "Histopathology of Schizophrenia and Other Psychoses of Unknown Origin." In *The Biology of Mental Health and Disease*. New York: Hoeber.

- Wolman, B. B., 1966, *Vectoriasis Praecox or the Group of Schizophrenia*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas.
- Woolley, D. W., and Shaw, E., 1954, "A Biochemical and Pharmacological Suggestion about Certain Mental Disorders." *Science*, 119:587-588.
- Wynne, L. C., Ryckoff, I. M., Day, J., and Hirsch, S., 1958, "Pseudomutuality in the Family Relations of Schizophrenics." *Psychiatry*, 21:205-220.
- Wynne, L. C., and Singer, M. T., 1963, "Thought Disorder and Family Relations of Schizophrenics. A Research Strategy. II. A Classification of Forms of Thinking." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 9:191-206.
- Yap, P. M., 1952, "The Latah Reaction: Its Pathodynamics and Nosological Position." *Journal of Mental Science*, 98:515.
- Yerkes, R. M., 1934, "Modes of Behavioral Adaptation in Chimpanzees to Multiple Choice Problems." *Comp. Psychol. Mono.*, 10.
- Yerkes, R. M., 1943, *Chimpanzees. A Laboratory Colony*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press.
- Yolles, S. F., and Kramer, M., 1969, "Vital Statistics." In Beliak, L., and Loeb, L., *The Schizophrenic Syndrome*. New York: Grune & Stratton.
- Zee, N. R., 1965, "Pseudoschizophrenic Syndrome." *Psychiat. et Neurol.*, 149:197-209.
- Zeigamik, B., 1965, *The Pathology of Thinking*. New York: Consultants Bureau Enterprises.

- Ziferstein, I., 1967, "Psychological Habituation to War: A Sociopsychological Case Study." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, April.
- Zilboorg, G., 1928, "Malignant Psychoses Related to Childbirth." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 15:145—158.
- _____, 1929, "The Dynamics of Schizophrenic Reactions Related to Pregnancy and Childbirth." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 8:733-767.
- _____, 1941, *A History of Medical Psychology*. New York: Norton.
- Zwerling, I., 1966, "The Psychiatric Day Hospital." In Arieti, S. (ed.), *American Handbook of Psychiatry*, 1st ed., vol. 3, pp. 563-576. New York: Basic Books.

Acknowledgments

I wish to express my indebtedness to the publishers who have permitted the reproduction in this volume of long excerpts and/or illustrations from the following articles of mine:

“Special Logic of Schizophrenic and Other Types of Autistic Thought.”
Psychiatry, Vol. 11, 1948, pp. 325-338.

“The ‘Placing into Mouth’ and Coprophagic Habits.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. Vol. 99, 1944, pp. 959-964.

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

“The Processes of Expectation and Anticipation.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. Vol. 106, 1947, pp. 471-481.

“Autistic Thought. Its Formal Mechanisms and Its Relationship to Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. Vol. III, 1950, pp. 288-303.

“The Possibility of Psychosomatic Involvement of the Central Nervous System in Schizophrenia.” *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Vol. 123, 1956, pp. 324-333.

“Volition and Value: A Study Based on Catatonic Schizophrenia.”

Comprehensive Psychiatry, Vol. 2, 1961, pp. 74-82.

"Schizophrenic Thought." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, Vol. XIII, 1959, pp. 537-552.

"Hallucinations, Delusions, and Ideas of Reference." *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, Vol. 16, 1962, pp. 52-60.

"The Schizophrenic Patient in Office Treatment." *Psychother. Schizophrenia*, 3rd International Symposium, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1964, pp. 7-23. (Karger)

"Schizophrenic Art and Its Relationship to Modern Art," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis*, Vol. 1, pp. 333-365. © 1973 by John Wiley & Sons.

Permissions for reproductions of illustrations were obtained from Dr. Hyman Barahal, Dr. Valentin Barenblit, Professor Jean Bobon, Dr. Enzo Gabrici, and Professor Giuseppe Uccheddu.