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Catalogued

THE IDEAS AND WRITINGS OF

FREUD

COVERING: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIFE • INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS • THEORY OF SEX • TOTEM & TABOO • CIVILIZATION & ITS DISCONTENTS • THE EGO & THE ID • OUTLINE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS • MOSES AND MONOTHEISM • THE FUTURE OF AN ILLUSION • BEYOND THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE

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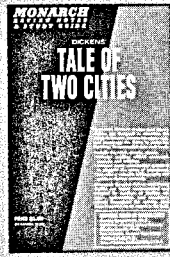
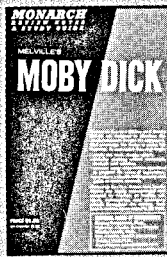
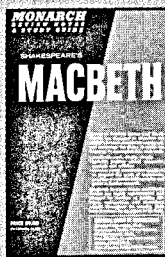
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to
THE MAJOR IDEAS & WRITINGS
OF
FREUD

by EDWARD FRITZEN

Dept. of Psychology

St. Francis College

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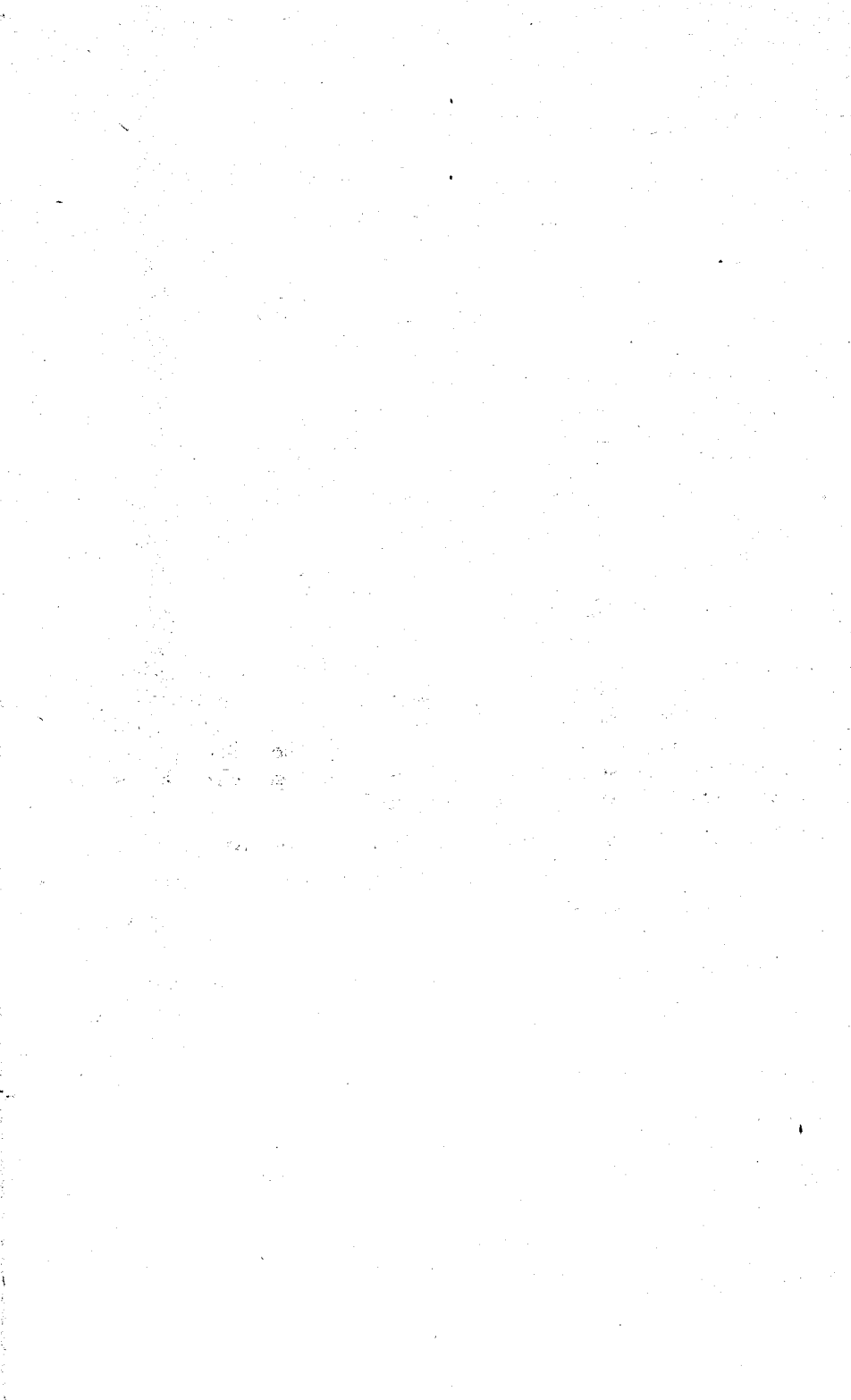
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PREFACE

It would be difficult to attempt to select any one of Freud's works which would provide the reader with an overall picture of the man and his ideas. This problem of selection is due to the fact that he has contributed to the fields of psychiatry, psychology, education and philosophy on a grand scale. The problem of selection is compounded when one is faced with the additional, though lesser, contributions made by Freud to the fields of biology, anthropology, sociology, occultism, art, literature and religion.

Freud's Clark University Lectures provide a guide to the theories necessary for an understanding of Psychoanalysis. It is hoped that the student will be furnished with a strong basis for additional understanding of Freud the Biologist, Freud the Philosopher, Freud the Educator, or any of the other areas in which the Professor has made a contribution. In order to facilitate this understanding the following has been prepared to assist the student in the use of this guide as a key to the understand of the major works of Freud.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIFE is an elaboration on his second, third and fourth lectures or the "Psychology of Errors."

INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS is very nicely covered by his fifth through his fifteenth lectures.

THREE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THEORY OF SEX is found to have its basic components in Freud's twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth lectures.

TOTEM AND TABOO finds basis in lectures ten, thirteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-five and twenty-six.

CIVILIZATION AND ITS DISCONTENTS is an extension of Freud's feelings as partially expressed in lectures seventeen, eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-five and twenty-six.

THE EGO AND THE ID has its basic concepts provided in the lectures on dreams, the fifth through the fifteenth and the eighteenth through the twenty-eighth.

OUTLINE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS is Freud's elaboration of the General Theory of the Neuroses, with special emphasis being placed on lectures sixteen, twenty-seven and twenty-eight.

MOSES AND MONOTHEISM represents Freud's speculations on various aspects of religion. He also approaches this area with a strong disposition regarding the origins of religion based on philogenetic origins of man.

THE FUTURE OF AN ILLUSION is probably Freud's most controversial work. In it he deals with the nature and future of religion rather than with its origin. In order to understand his comparison between the illusion and the error a review of lectures two, three and four will provide the student with the necessary information.

BEYOND THE PLEASURE PRINCIPLE concerns itself with a remodeling of Freud's theories expressed in lectures sixteen through twenty-eight.

INTRODUCTION

LIFE OF FREUD: At 6:30 P.M. on the sixth of May, 1856, a son was born to a merchant of Freighberg, a country town in Moravia. This boy was to become the father of psychoanalysis and also one of the most controversial figures of his day. His name was Sigmund Freud. As far as the general population is concerned, psychiatry and psychology are synonymous with his name. He was one of the first to explore the causes of neuroses, and to both suggest and use a workable cure for this malady.

Freud was born to parents of Jewish extraction. His family tree shows that both his great-grandfather and grandfather were rabbis and his father, Jakob, was a wool merchant. Freud's mother, Amalie, was the second wife of Jakob and her son is said to have inherited his sentimentality from her. At the age of three his family moved to Vienna. Although he was to become world famous, he lived in the same house in Vienna, close to Saint Stephen's Square, for seventy-eight years.

Freud passed the examination which enabled him to enter Sperl Gymnasium (the equivalent of what we would today consider high school), at the age of nine, which was a year earlier than the average. He was an excellent student and rarely had to take examinations. He was the head of his class for six out of the eight years that he spent in this school. During this time he acquired a knowledge of languages and spoke French, Italian, and Spanish fluently. It was also during this time that he developed his early scientific interests.

Freud entered the University of Vienna Medical School in 1873 and received his M.D. in 1881. After a brief two-month trial at surgery, he tired of this field and took up the study of internal medicine. Again his enthusiasm soon waned, and it was then that he came to the conclusion that he was not meant to be a medical doctor. He then turned to research in brain anatomy with emphasis on the medulla.

In 1886, he married Martha Bernays. Six children, three sons and three daughters, were born of this union.

The period between 1880 and 1890 was characterized by his poverty and the closeness of his friendships. He had no particular interest in the accumulation of money other than that books were the chief

things that money could buy; he often would go into debt to obtain them. Since he believed in always maintaining a neat appearance, clothes were very important to him. His chief sources of money were his hospital allowance and from his summarizations for medical periodicals. He had a few pupils and also gave some lecture demonstrations. Like many people, his budget was seldom balanced, and he frequently had to borrow from his friends.

Having served as an intern and a resident physician in a hospital, he decided to further his studies in the nervous system. In 1885, Freud was awarded a fellowship which enabled him to study for one year in Paris. It was at this time he met and worked under Jean Martin Charcot, a noted hypnotist and the leading authority in the field of hysteria. In 1886, after his return to Vienna, he at last set up his medical practice and specialized in nervous diseases. It was from the case histories of this practice that Freud began his brilliant investigations which have made him internationally known.

PSYCHOANALYSIS: In 1908, Freud and others in his field organized the first International Congress of Psychoanalysts. The following year he visited the United States, where he gave a series of lectures at Clark University. The lectures were published as **INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON PSYCHOANALYSIS**.

You might say that these lectures were the turning point in his career, for they caused Freud's name to become a sensational byword. His viewpoints were accepted as gospel by some and rejected as nonsense by others. His followers were regarded as perverted. His theories were interpreted as undermining the moral foundations of civilization by reverting it to an uncivilized state. In 1911, Alfred Adler and Carol Jung, students of Freud, divorced themselves from his theories. Their main conflict was centered around Freud's sexual conception of motivation. In its place Adler developed the system of "Individual Psychology," and Jung developed his theory of "Analytical Psychology."

In 1923 Freud was found to be afflicted with cancer. There followed sixteen years of pain and about thirty-three operations. However, he still was able to work, write, and apply his psychoanalytic theory to all phases of life, religion, literature, art, biography, and history. His career was further disturbed by the rise of Hitler and the persecution of the Jewish people. In Berlin, during 1933, the books of Freud and others were set to the torch. On March 11, 1938, the Nazis invaded Austria, forcing Freud to make one of the most difficult decisions of his life to leave his beloved Vienna for the safety of London.

In London he continued his work until July 1939. Although he suffered much, he would only consent to take a dose of aspirin for his pain and he never showed the slightest sign of impatience or irritability. On September 23, 1939, eighty-three years, four months and seventeen days after his birth, his long and arduous life reached its end.

SUMMARY: The life of Sigmund Freud was one of extremes. He went from complete anonymity to worldwide celebrity. It is difficult, even now, to say to what degree Freudian psychology has effected the fields of psychology and psychiatry, but it is obvious that he was the one who provided the controversy and moved both fields from the darkness of the laboratories of the physiologist and medical researchers into the light of popular awareness. He, if nothing else, was the thorn in the side of the professional men of his age (as indicated by his introductory comments at Clark University to be discussed in Chapter One). His work traversed the fields of medicine, art, religion, philosophy, and the new science of psychology. Freud left us with psychoanalysis, which was primarily a method of psychotherapy but later developed into a system of psychology. He was interested in a practical method of treating neuroses and gaining a deeper insight into the underlying reality of human life. Freud's theory of the unconscious is held by the majority of the men in the fields of psychology and psychiatry today.

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GLOSSARY

Aberation. Marked deviation from the usual.

Acrophobia. Morbid dread of high places.

Acting-out. Manifesting conflicts in overt behavior rather than controlling them via suppression or other defenses. A common characteristic of "antisocial personalities."

Acute situational maladjustment. Superficial maladjustment to newly experienced life situations which are especially difficult or trying.

Adequacy. Feeling of ability to cope with one's problems.

Adjustment. The effectiveness of the individual's efforts to meet his needs and adapt to his environment.

Affect. Any experience of emotion or feeling.

Aggression. Tendency to attack rather than withdraw or compromise in face of stress situations. May or may not involve hostility.

Aggressive reaction. Immaturity reaction involving emotionally immature individuals who persistently react to frustration with irritability, temper tantrums, and destructive behavior of an infantile sort.

Agitation. Marked restlessness and psychomotor excitement.

Agoraphobia. Morbid fear of large, open places.

Algophobia. Morbid dread of pain.

Ambivalence. Simultaneous existence of contradictory emotional attitudes towards the same person, e.g., love and hate.

Ambivert. Personality type intermediate between introvert and extrovert.

Amentia. Inferior mental capacity originating before or shortly after birth.

Amnesia. Total or partial loss of memory.

Anal eroticism. Fixation of libido at anal phase of development with persistence of attempts to maintain pleasurable sensations arising in anal region and with "anal character traits" of obsessive orderliness, cleanliness, miserliness, stubbornness, and so on. (Psychoanalytic term)

Analytic Psychology. The school or system of psychology developed by C. Jung.

Anesthesia. Loss or impairment of sensitivity (usually to touch but often applied to sensitivity to pain and other senses as well.)

Antisocial Personality. This sub-group of the Army classification includes individuals who manifest chronic antisocial behavior, including such types as racketeers, gangsters, drug peddlers, prostitutes.

Anxiety. A state of emotional tension characterized by apprehension and fearfulness.

Anxiety reaction (anxiety neurosis, anxiety hysteria). A psychoneurotic disorder characterized by persistent morbid anxiety, often punctuated by acute anxiety attacks.

Apathy. Marked diminution or absence of feeling and emotion in situations that usually elicit such reactions.

Aphasia. Loss or impairment of ability to communicate and understand language symbols — may involve writing, or signs, or loss of ability to comprehend written or spoken language — resulting from brain injury or disease.

Attitude. Mental predisposition or "set" associated with referential patterns, established by training or experience.

Autistic thinking. Imaginary gratification of desires in fantasy as contrasted with realistic attempts to gratify them.

Autoeroticism (masturbation). Self-gratification of sexual desires without another person.

Autonomic nervous system. The section of the nervous system that regulates the internal organs; consists primarily of ganglia connected with the brain stem and spinal cord and may be subdivided into the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems.

Behavior. The way in which an organism reacts to stimulation or stress.

Behavior disorder. A major category of mental disorders in the Army classification, characterized by developmental defects of a pathological type rather than by personality disorganization resulting from excessive stress.

Behaviorism. A systematic approach or school of psychology which regards objective, observable manifestations as the key to an understanding of human behavior. Consciousness, feeling, and other "subjective" phenomena are rejected as unnecessary.

Bestiality. Sexual relations with animals.

Blocking. Involuntary inhibition of recall, ideation, or communication (including sudden stoppage of speech).

Castrating. Any source of injury to or deprivation of the genitals, or, more broadly, a threat to the masculinity or femininity of the individual.

Castration complex (castration anxiety). In psychoanalytic theory, fears centering around injury or deprivation of the genitals as punishment for forbidden sexual desires. Often used more broadly to include interference with self-actualization, particularly with respect to masculine and feminine roles, e.g., a woman who dominates her husband might be referred to as a "castrating woman."

Catastrophic reaction. Severe disintegration of personality organization under excessive stress.

Catatonia. Schizophrenic reaction, catatonic type, characterized by alternation between stupor and excitement.

Catharsis. Discharge of emotional tension associated with repressed traumatic material by "taking it out." This may be achieved during interview therapy or via hypnosis or drugs such as sodium amytal.

Censor. In psychoanalytic theory, the functioning of the ego and super-ego in preventing dangerous impulses or desires from entering consciousness.

Character and behavior disorder. A major category of mental disorder in the Army classification, characterized by developmental defects of a pathological type rather than by personality disorganization or decompensation resulting from excessive stress.

Claustrophobia. Morbid fear of small, narrow, or enclosed places.

Clinical picture. The total available diagnostic picture of the patient, including symptoms, stresses, dynamics, etc.

Coitus. Sexual intercourse.

Coma. Profound stupor with unconsciousness.

Compensation. The ego defense mechanism by means of which an undesirable trait is covered up by exaggerating a desirable trait. May also refer to correction of organic defect by increased functioning of another organ or of unimpaired parts of same organ.

Complex. A group of emotionally toned attitudes, desires, or memories which are partially or totally repressed.

Compulsion. Irresistible tendency to perform act even though the individual realizes it is irrational and may not want to do it.

Conflict. Stress characterized by incompatible desires or needs or environment demands.

Congenital. Existing at birth or before birth but not hereditary.

Constitution. The relatively constant biological make-up of the individual, resulting from the interaction of heredity and environment.

Conversion reaction (hysteria). The ego defensive process by which emotional conflicts are "converted" into physical illness symptoms; a psychoneurotic reaction.

Crazy. Mental deficiency associated with thyroid deficiency at an early stage.

Cycloid. Personality type characterized by marked mood variations from elation to depression.

Cyclothymic personality. Individual characterized by frequently alternating moods of elation and sadness stimulated apparently by internal rather than external events.

Decompensation personality. Ego or personality disorganization under excessive stress.

Delirium. State of mental confusion characterized by clouding of consciousness, disorientation, restlessness, excitement, and often hallucinations.

Delusion. A false belief maintained despite experiences and evidences to the contrary.

Dementia. Severe mental disorder involving impairment of mental ability; not congenital.

Denial of reality. Ego defense mechanism by means of which the individual protects himself from unpleasant aspects of reality by refusing to perceive them.

Depersonalization. Loss of sense of personal identity; often with a feeling of being something or someone else.

Depression. An emotional state of dejection, gloom, reminiscences, feelings of worthlessness and guilt, and usually apprehension.

Desire. To wish or want some object or condition related to psychological needs.

Deviant logic. Thinking sequences often found in psychotic behavior in which conclusions are drawn that are not logically compatible with the premises or evidence.

Diagnosis. Determination of the nature and extent of a morbid process or disorder.

Disorientation. Mental confusion with respect to time, place, or person.

Displacement. Transfer of an emotional attitude or symbolic meaning from one object or concept to another. As an ego defense mechanism, the redirection of emotional charges from more dangerous to less dangerous objects, e.g., hostility aroused by one's boss may be taken out on one's wife.

Dissociative. Separation or "isolation" of mental processes in such a way that they become split off from the main personality or lose their normal thought-affect relationships.

Dissociative reaction. Psychoneurotic reaction characterized by amnesia, fugue, somnambulism, or multiple personality.

Drive. The motive power behind behavior.

Dual personality. See *Multiple Personality*.

Dynamic. Pattern of interactive factors resulting in a particular event or condition.

Dynamism (ego defense mechanism). Device used to protect ego integrity.

Economy, principle of. Concept that the individual meets stress in the simplest way possible (in terms of his evaluation of the stress

situation and of his own capacities).

Ego. The self; the integrating core of the personality which mediates between needs and reality.

Ego structure. The self and environment attitudes, typical defensive reactions, and other aspects of the ego or self as the integrating core of the personality.

Egocentric. Self-centered, inclined to view everything in relation to self-interest.

Elation. Intense feeling of well-being. Elevated or exalted mood.

Electra complex. In psychoanalytic theory, an excessive emotional attachment (love) of the daughter for the father.

Emotional immaturity. Failure to develop normal adult degrees of independence and self-reliance, with consequent use of immature adjustive patterns and inability to maintain equilibrium under stresses which most people can meet in a satisfactory manner.

Emotional instability reaction. Immaturity reaction with excitability and ineffectiveness when confronted with minor stress.

Emotional insulation. An ego defense mechanism in which the individual reduces the tensions of need and anxiety by withdrawing into a shell of passivity.

Emotional reinforcement. The reinforcement of adjustive patterns via the mobilized energy and drive of various emotional reactions.

Endogenous. Originating from or due to internal causes, within the body.

Environmental evaluation. The way in which the individual views the world — its dangers, pleasures, etc.

Erogenous zones. Those parts of the body which when stimulated give rise to sexual feelings, e.g., lips, breasts, etc.

Erotic. Pertaining to sexual stimulation and gratification.

Ethical attitudes (dimensions). Attitudes which relate to the individual's ideas of "right" and "wrong" variously referred to as "conscious" or "superego."

Etiology. Causation; the systematic study of the causes of disorders.

Eugenics. Field of science concerned with conditions that affect inborn or heredity qualities of a race or group in direction of either improvement or degeneracy.

Euphoria. Exaggerated feeling of well-being and contentment.

Exhibitionism. Public display or exposure of genitals for conscious or unconscious purposes of sexual excitement and pleasure.

Exogenous. Originating from or due to external causes, from outside the body.

Exorcism. Various techniques practiced in ancient and medieval times for casting the "evil spirit" out of the mentally ill, based on the concept that mental illness was caused by "demons" or "evil spirits."

Experimental neurosis. Neurosis-like behavior in animals produced when they are forced to make discriminations or adjustments which are beyond their range of adjustive adequacy.

External frustration. Environmental obstacle to goals and need satisfactions.

Extrovert. A personality type characterized by interests directed toward the external environment of people and things rather than toward inner experiences and oneself; outgoing, sociable.

Fabrication. Relating imaginary events as if they were true without intent to deceive; confabulation.

Fantasy. Day dream; also an ego defense mechanism by means of which the individual escapes from the world of reality and gratifies his desires in fantasy achievements.

Fellatio. Insertion of the penis into the mouth for purposes of sexual gratification.

Fetishism. Sexual deviation in which the individual achieves sexual gratification by means of an object (hair, handkerchief, panties) which symbolize the sexual traits of the person to whom it belongs.

Fetus. Embryo after the sixth week following conception.

Flight into illness. Escape from some unpleasant situation or problem by simulating the symptoms of some organic ailment and/or becoming convinced that one is ill.

Flight of ideas. Rapid succession of ideas without logical association or continuity.

Fornication. Extramarital sexual relations.

Free association. Uninhibited expression of ideas as they enter consciousness during therapy.

Free floating anxiety. Anxiety not referable to any specific situation or cause.

Frigidity. Lack of or reduced sexual desire in a woman; inability to experience sexual pleasure or gratification.

Frustration. Thwarting of a need or desire.

Frustration tolerance. See *Stress tolerance.*

Fugue. One type of dissociative reaction in which the individual leaves his present life situation and establishes a somewhat different mode of life in another locale. Although he is amnesic for his past life, his other abilities are unimpaired and he appears normal to those around him.

Functional. Having no demonstrable organic basis or etiology; psychogenetic.

Gene. An element of the germ plasm concerned with the transmission of hereditary characters.

Genetics. Field of science dealing with hereditary.

Glove anesthesia. Area of anesthesia approximating the area of hand and wrist that would be covered by a glove. Formerly common in hysterical (conversation) reactions.

Goal. The object or condition for which the individual strives.

Gonads. Testes or ovaries.

Group therapy. Psychotherapy with two or more patients at the same time.

Guilt. Morbid feeling of sinfulness arising from behavior or desires contrary to one's ethical principles. Involves both self-devaluation and apprehension growing out of fears of punishment.

Hallucination. A sense perception for which there is no appropriate external stimulus.

Hebephrenic reaction. A type of schizophrenic reaction characterized by marked shallowness and distortion of affect, and silly, inappropriate behavior.

Hemi-. Prefix meaning half.

Hermaphrodite. Anatomical sexual abnormality in which individual has well-developed sex organs of both sexes.

Heterosexuality. Social and sexual interest in the opposite sex.

Holistic. A systematic approach to science involving the study of the whole or total configuration; the view of man as a unified psychobiological organism inextricably immersed in a physical and socio-cultural environment.

Homosexuality. Sexual interest in or overt sexual activity with members of one's own sex.

Hostility. An emotional reaction or drive toward the destruction, impairment, damage, or hurt to an object interpreted as the source of frustration or threat.

Hydrotherapy. Use of hot or cold baths, ice packs, etc., as a form of treatment.

Hyper-. Prefix meaning increased.

Hypnoanalysis. Analytic psychotherapy carried out under hypnosis.

Hypnosis. Trancelike mental state induced in a cooperative subject by suggestion.

Hypo-. Prefix meaning decreased.

Hypochondriasis. Neurotic reaction characterized by excessive concern about one's health in the absence of related organic pathology.

Hypomania. Mild form of manic excitement in manic-depressive reactions.

Hysteria. Older term used to include conversion and dissociative neurotic reactions. It involves the simulation of symptoms of organic illness in the absence of any related organic pathology.

Id. In psychoanalytic terminology, the reservoir of instinctual drives; the deepest, most inaccessible, and most primitive stratum of the mind.

Identification. An ego defense mechanism in which the individual identifies himself with some other person or institution usually of a successful or illustrious nature.

Idiopathic. Unknown causation; inherent in the constitutional make-up of the individual.

Illusion. Misinterpretation of sense data.

Immaturity reaction. This sub-category of the Army classification includes individuals who are emotionally immature and therefore unable to maintain their equilibrium and independence under stress.

Impotence. Inability of male to achieve orgasm.

Impulse. Drive or tendency to action.

Inaccessible. Patient so disturbed or withdrawn that it is impossible to elicit his attention and cooperation or to converse with him.

Inadequate personality. Individuals who are neither physically nor mentally grossly deficient, but who manifest inadequate responses to intellectual, emotional, social and physical demands, e.g., ineptness, poor judgment, lack of adaptability, etc.

Incest. Sexual relation between close relatives such as father and daughter or brother and sister.

Incompetent. Legal designation of individual as incapable of managing his affairs with ordinary prudence, because of mental illness or deficiency.

Infantilism. Persistence of infantile emotional attitudes and patterns into adult life.

Inferiority complex. Strong feelings of inadequacy and insecurity which color an individual's entire adjustive efforts.

Inhibition. Conscious restraint of impulse or desire.

Insanity. Legal term for mental disorder, implying lack of responsibility for one's acts and inability to manage one's affairs.

Insight. Clinically, the individual's understanding of his illness or of the motivations underlying his behavior; in general psychology, the sudden grasp or understanding of meaningful relationships in a situation.

Integration. Organization of parts (psychological-biological functions) to make a functional whole.

Internal frustration. Psychological barrier to goals and need satisfaction.

Introjection. Incorporation of object or person into one's own ego structure with tendency to identify with them and to be affected by what happens to them.

Introvert. Personality type characterized by direction of interest toward oneself and one's inner world of experiences.

Invert. Homosexual.

Involuntional melancholia. A psychotic-depressive reaction characterized by depression, agitation, and apprehension.

Isolation. An ego defense mechanism by means of which contradictory attitudes as well as the feelings which normally accompany particular conflict or hurt.

Latent. Inactive or dormant.

Lesbianism. Homosexuality in woman.

Levels of defense. Biological, psychological, or sociological adjustive reactions.

Libido. In general psychoanalytic terminology, the instinctual drives of the id. In a narrow sense, gratification.

Lunacy. A legal term roughly synonymous with insanity. The term originates from the Latin word luna (moon). The moon was presumably the cause of certain types of mental illness.

Madness. Old term used to refer to severe mental illness.

Maladjustment. Lack of harmony with self or environment. Inadequate or poor adjustment.

-mania. Suffix denoting a compulsive or morbid preoccupation with some impulses or activity; e.g., compulsive stealing is called kleptomania.

Mannerism. A recurring, stereotyped gesture, posture, or movement.

Masochism. Sexual deviation in which the individual obtains sexual gratification by having pain inflicted upon him.

Masturbation. Self-stimulation of the genitals for sexual gratification.

Mechanism. Device (e.g., rationalization) by which individual unconsciously protects his ego integrity.

Mental deficiency, secondary. Mental retardation present since birth without known organic brain pathology; usually considered of hereditary origin.

Mental disease. Mental disorder associated with an organic disease of the nervous system, e.g., syphilis of the nervous system.

Mental hygiene. Scientific field primarily concerned with healthy personality development and the prevention of psychiatric disorders.

Mesmerism. Relating to the theories of "animal magnetism" (hypnosis) founded by Anton Mesmer.

Multiple personality. A type of dissociative reaction characterized by the development of two or more relatively independent personality systems in the same individual.

Narcism. Self-love.

Narcotherapy. (narcoanalysis, narcosynthesis). Carrying on psychotherapy with patient while he is under influence of a narcotic drug, e.g., sodium amytal or pentothal.

Narcolepsy. An abnormal reaction characterized by transient, compulsive states of sleeplessness.

Necrophilia. Sexual deviation in which individual obtains sexual gratification by sexual relations with a dead body.

Need. A biological or psychological condition whose gratification is necessary for the maintenance of homeostasis or for self-actualization.

Negativism. A form of aggressive withdrawal involving the refusal to cooperate or obey commands, or doing the exact opposite of what has been requested.

Nervous breakdown. Popular term denoting neurotic or psychotic levels of personality decompensation, particularly those characterized by anxiety, irritability, restlessness, depression, and inability to concentrate.

Nervousness. A state of emotional tension, restlessness, and hypersensitivity.

Neurasthenia. Older term for asthenia, a neurotic reaction characterized by chronic mental and physical fatigue and listlessness.

Neuropsychiatry. Broadly speaking, the scientific field concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of psychiatric disorders.

Neurosis (psychoneurosis). Mild functional personality disorder in which there is no gross personality disorganization and in which the patient does not ordinarily require hospitalization. Synonymous with psychoneurotic disorder, neurotic disorder.

Neurotic-depressive reaction. A psychoneurotic reaction characterized by marked, persistent dejection and discouragement.

Nymphomania. Excessive sexual desire in the female.

Obsession. A persistent idea or thought which the individual recognizes as irrational but cannot seem to get rid of.

Obsessive-compulsive reaction. A psychoneurotic reaction characterized by persistent irrational thoughts and impulses.

Oedipus complex. In psychoanalytic theory, excessive emotional attachment, involving conscious or unconscious incestuous desires of the son for his mother.

Oral eroticism. Pleasurable sensations centering in lips and mouth; related to early pleasure arising out of nursing.

Organic psychosis. A psychosis associated with organic brain pathology.

Orientation. Individual's ability to comprehend the environment relative to time, place, and person.

Overcompensation. The marked exaggeration of compensatory activities in trying to cover up weakness or inferiority.

Paranoia. A type of disorder characterized by slowly developing, logical, well-systematized delusions of persecution and/or grandeur.

Passive-aggressive reaction. Immaturity reaction in which aggressiveness is expressed by such passive measures as pouting, stubbornness, procrastination, inefficiency, and passive destruction.

Pathogenic. Causing disease or pathology.

Pathology. The field of science dealing with the abnormal changes in structure and function which occur in physical and mental disorders.

Pavor nocturnus. Nightmare, night terror.

Pederasty. Sexual intercourse via the anus.

Pedophilia. A sexual deviation in which an adult engages in or desires sexual relations with a child.

Penis-envy. The desire of the female for male organs and status.

Perversion. Deviation from normal.

Petit mal. A relatively mild form of epilepsy involving a temporary partial lapse of consciousness.

Phallic symbol. Any object which resembles the erect male sex organ.

Phantasy. See *Fantasy*.

Phobia. Irrational fear; the individual may realize its irrationality but nevertheless be unable to dispel it.

Post-hypnotic suggestion. Suggestion given during hypnosis to be carried out by the subject after he is brought out of the hypnosis.

Prognosis. Prediction as to the probable course and outcome of a disorder.

Projection. An ego defense mechanism in which the individual places the blame for his difficulties upon others or attributes to them his own unethical desires and impulses.

Psychiatry. That field of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

Psychoanalysis. A comprehensive, systematic approach to human behavior whose broad outlines were laid down by S. Freud. It consists of a theory of personality development and functioning, psychotherapeutic techniques, and research techniques for the investigation of personality functions.

Psychogenic. Of psychological origin: originating in the psychological functioning of the individual.

Psychology. The science of human behavior.

Psychomotor. A term to denote both psychological and physical activity.

Psychoneurosis. See *Neurosis*.

Psychopathic. Abnormal.

Psychopathology. The field of science dealing with the causes and nature of abnormal behavior.

Psychosis. Severe personality disorder involving loss of contact with reality and usually characterized by delusions and hallucinations.

Psychotherapy. Treatment of personality maladjustment by psychological techniques.

Psychotic. Pertaining to a psychosis.

Rapport. An interpersonal relationship characterized by a spirit of cooperation, confidence, and harmony; usually between therapist and patient.

Rationalization. An ego defense mechanism in which the individual thinks up "good" reasons to justify what he has done, is doing, or intends to do.

Reality. The world as it actually is as distinct from the world of day-dreams and fantasy.

Regression. An ego defense mechanism in which the individual retreats to the use of less mature responses in attempting to cope with stress and maintain ego integrity.

Remission. Marked improvement or recovery appearing in the course of a mental illness.

Repression. An ego defense mechanism by means of which dangerous desires and intolerable memories are kept out of consciousness.

Resistance. The tendency to maintain symptoms and resist treatment or uncovering of repressed material.

Sadism. Sexual deviation in which sexual gratification is obtained by the infliction of pain upon others.

Satyriasis. Excessive sexual desire in the male.

Schizophrenia. A major psychotic disorder characterized by emotional blunting and distortion, disturbances in thought processes, and a withdrawal from reality. Army classification includes six sub-types: Latent, Simple, Hebephrenic, Catatonic, Paranoid, Unclassified.

Self (ego). The integrating core of the personality which mediates between needs and reality.

Sexual deviate. This sub-group of the Army classification includes individuals who manifest homosexuality, pedophilia, fetishism, or other sexually deviate behavior.

Sodomy. Intercourse via the anus.

Somatic. Pertaining to the body, organic as distinct from psychological.

Stress. Any conditions impinging on the organism which require adjustive reactions.

Stress tolerance (frustration tolerance). The nature, degree, and duration of stress which an individual can tolerate without undergoing serious personality decompensation.

Subconscious. Activities of which the individual is not aware; term no longer in common use.

Sublimation. Ego defense mechanism via which frustrated sexual energy is partially channeled into substitutive activities.

Superego. Conscience; Ethical or moral dimensions (attitudes) of personality.

Suppression. The conscious forcing of desires or thoughts out of consciousness; conscious inhibition of desires or impulses.

Symbolism. The representation of one idea or object by another.

Thematic. Pertaining to treatment or healing.

Therapy. Treatment; application of various treatment techniques.

Threat. Danger to need gratification.

Transference. Identification of some person in the individual's immediate environment with some important person in his past life. (Usually the identification is made unconsciously.) In therapy, the person in the individual's past life with whom he identifies the therapist, e.g., his father.

Trauma. A wound or injury; may be either biological or psychological in nature.

Traumatic. Pertaining to a wound or injury.

Unconscious. Lack of awareness; that portion of the psyche which is a storehouse of repressed or forgotten memories and desires which are not directly accessible to consciousness but may be brought into consciousness when ego restraints are removed, as in hypnosis.

Unconscious motivation. Motivations for one's behavior of which the individual is unaware.

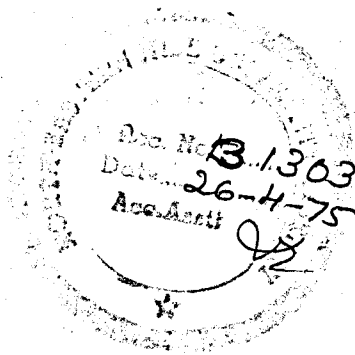
Undoing. Ego defense mechanism by means of which the individual performs activities designed to make up or atone for his misdeeds, and thereby, in a sense, "undoing" them.

Wish-fulfilling. Ego tendencies toward the adoption and maintenance of beliefs and attitudes which are what the individual would like things to be rather than what they are; our tendency to see and believe what we would like to be true.

Withdrawal. Intellectual, emotional, or physical retreat.

Withdrawal symptoms. Acute physiological discomfort experienced by a drug addict when drugs are not administered.

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