

Chapter 15 — Neurasthenia and Psychasthenia

*of The Mind at Mischief:
Tricks and Deceptions of the Subconscious and How to Cope with Them*
(1929)

by
William S. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S.

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Sources for Chapter 15, in the order in which they appear

- (1) William S. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S., *Worry and Nervousness: Or, The Science of Self-Mastery* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1914, 1923)
- (2) William S. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S., *The Truth About Mind Cure* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1928)
- (3) Edward S. Conklin, *Principles of Abnormal Psychology* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1927)

Key

- (a) Green indicates where a source author (or an earlier Sadler book) first appears, or where he/she reappears.
- (b) Yellow highlights most parallelisms.
- (c) Tan highlights parallelisms not occurring on the same row, or parallelisms separated by yellowed parallelisms.
- (d) An underlined word or words indicates where the source and Sadler pointedly differ from each other.
- (e) Pink indicates passages where Sadler specifically shares his own experiences, opinions, advice, etc.

- (f) **Light blue** indicates passages which strongly resemble something in the Urantia Book, or which allude to the Urantia phenomenon.
- (g) **Red** indicates either: (1) an obvious error on Sadler's part, brought about, in most cases, by miscopying or misinterpreting his source, or (2) Sadler's use of an earlier text of his that contained time-bound information which he didn't revise when presenting it in *The Mind at Mischief*, resulting in a historical impossibility, or (3) Sadler's use of an earlier text of his which he revised in such a way as to contradict that earlier text.
- (h) **Gold** highlights key words or themes which will be discussed in the analysis of the chapter.

Work-in-progress Version 15 Mar. 2013
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 Revised 13 Oct. 2019

[Compare Conklin 126-28 and Bridges 492-94.]

XV — NEURASTHENIA AND PSYCHASTHENIA

15:0.1 I AM coming more and more to feel that the term neurasthenia, which is so generally used to designate all sorts of nervousness, should be limited to those conditions of nervous exhaustion, brain fag, and fatigue, which are more or less the result of actual physical conditions, such as **overwork** and other forms of **long-continued stress and strain.**

15:0.2 We must not overlook the fact that we can actually form a *fatigue complex*; that, as the result of overwork, long-continued muscular tension, and perhaps certain deficiencies in the ductless-gland secretions, we can bring about conditions of chronic fatigue which will make such an impression upon consciousness that in time the sympathetic nervous system will be able to bring on all the symptoms of fatigue as the result of habitual reaction. In this sense fatigue really comes to be an obsession, and perhaps it is all right to designate such patients as belonging to the neurasthenic type or group.

THE FATIGUE COMPLEX

15:1.1 I have in mind now the case of a woman in her late forties, the wife of a professional man, who has developed this sort of fatigue. Unquestionably she has a fatigue complex. She is organically sound, physically in perfect condition.

15:1.2 It is not a case of psychasthenia—fatigue from childhood or adolescence—as this woman was all right until almost thirty years of age, when she had her first so-called nervous breakdown. There was some basis for this breakdown; there was **overwork** as well as overworry—**long-continued stress and strain**. She recovered in normal fashion from the breakdown, but she never recovered from the fatigue. She has had it from that day to this. Subsequent to this attack she had three or four spells of what was diagnosed as nervous exhaustion, but so far as I can see they were only exacerbations of this legacy of chronic fatigue which has continued to curse her for almost two decades.

15:1.3 During seven years of semi-invalidism she never walked across the room without assistance. Before any attempt was made to have her walk, she was put on the rest cure and fed up until she gained in weight from about ninety pounds to one hundred and forty pounds. Explanations were made to her which she apparently accepted. The whole experience was analyzed and reanalyzed, traced out and retraced for her. We started her out with a trained nurse to walk. By a persistent régime and with the encouragement of the nurse we were able to get her to walk four blocks, but the nurse had to get right after her or she would sit down on the curbstone or walk into the first house to rest on the porch. She has driven an automobile for a hundred miles, but she will do absolutely none of these things if left alone. As her nurse says, “If she is left to herself she immediately squats.”

15:1.4 I have not given up hope that this woman will be cured of her fatigue complex, but I must confess that none of the methods thus far employed have delivered her. If we had maintained supervision of her for longer periods, I presume she would have been cured; but it costs money to keep doctors and trained nurses on the job, so when she is a bit improved, both she and her husband feel that she ought to be well enough to go on about her business, and she goes home; then in six months she drifts right back to an easy chair or a soft mattress. All you can get from her when you urge her to make physical effort to do things and go to places is: “But, Doctor, you don’t understand how tired I am. I am utterly worn out. I want to do these things, but I am simply exhausted. I just can’t do it.”

15:1.5 Not only would this patient be permanently cured if she could remain under supervision longer, but she would also probably be cured if she were forced into action to earn a living. She was well taken care of by her well-to-do parents before she was married, and her husband has supplied her every need all these years; so she is not compelled to lift a finger in order to satisfy her physical wants. Under supervision she will put forth the necessary effort to prove, even to herself, that she can do the work, that she can safely ignore fatigue and ridicule exhaustion; but when left alone without the necessity of making these efforts, she gravitates back to a life of ease. She takes the path of least resistance, and I don’t believe she is ever going to get well unless force of circumstance compels her to make an effort that will last until new habits can be formed—until the fatigue complex can be displaced by one of self-confidence and stamina sufficiently strong to overcome it permanently.

15:1.6 An architect, forty-three years old, who is in perfect physical condition, but who has quit work three different times in his life for periods ranging from three months to a year, comes in to discuss his fears. He has been well instructed about the nature of his trouble. He understands the ancestral rôle of fear. He knows well enough that there is absolutely no foundation for his symptoms, but when he quit work a few weeks ago he gave as an excuse to his wife and associates that he was overcome with an inexplicable fatigue, that he was just tired out.

15:1.7 This patient is in good flesh, in good health, but, having failed to overcome and uproot his fear complex, he is developing now, as a **defense reaction**, a real **fatigue complex**. He has not been willing to make those adjustments which would enable him to drive out his fears and occupy his mind with faith activities. He has been too negligent in the past management of his case. He has not sincerely carried out his doctors' instructions. He is a moral coward. I have explained to him that if he would get rid of his "fear-mosquitos" he must not only clean up his own back yard and dig out the under-brush, but must also get around and clean up the neighborhood and the vacant lots adjoining. In the case of the little foxes that spoil the vines, I have told him, it is not enough to stop up one hole in the fence; every hole must be stopped up.

15:1.8 But what I am especially presenting this case for is to call attention to the *fatigue complex as a defense reaction*. No longer could he go to his wife and confess his fears; no longer could he tell his associates that he had these old-time dreads—but he had them. He wanted a new story to tell. He wanted to flee from reality, to retire from the fight, but he wanted to save his face, and so he has for several years been developing this fatigue complex. He has subconsciously worked it out in every detail. He has perfected it so that he has a tired feeling and everything that goes with it, including palpitation, tremors, and that pathetic facial expression, that martyr attitude of “Well, I suppose I could go on until I dropped in my tracks. I am willing if you think best, but I certainly am all in.”

15:1.9 And this man comes to me to get medical support and endorsement for his fatigue complex! Of course, I don’t give it to him. He is going right back to work. It is his only salvation, and I expect him to go back this time with determination to make an end of his fear complex and also of the associated fatigue complex.

[See 9:7.4 and 9:8.3.]

15:1.10 Just as the fear complex can be formed so that you can have all the physical exhibitions of terror without having a fraction of a drop of the adrenal secretion poured into the blood stream,

so we can develop a fatigue complex to the point where we can have all the nervous and physical accompaniments of profound exhaustion in the presence of robust physical health and in the absence of any real physical fatigue.

THE MAKING OF A FATIGUE COMPLEX

15:2.1 Undoubtedly fatigue can become habitual. Unquestionably thousands of people suffer from purely nervous fatigue, a tired feeling which bears no relation to preceding muscular work, and which has no real foundation in the physical organism. Now, how do these “sons and daughters of rest” acquire this sort of a fatigue complex? It comes about, as a rule, after the following fashion: The fatigue complex is nearly always preceded by a fear complex. There is brought about that chronic reaction to fear on the part of both mind and body which is so characteristic of the fear or stage-fright complex. The mind is more or less apprehensive, there may be even a mild state of anxiety. The psychic background is one of chronic fear or worry.

[See Chap. 9.]

15:2.2 I have called attention in a previous chapter to the fact that fear is the psychic state of alarm which acts upon the sympathetic nervous system so as to cause it to pull the adrenal trigger, throwing the powerful secretion of these ductless glands into the blood stream, as a result of which all the physical accompaniments of fear and anger are forthwith manifested. The purpose of all this is to prepare for increased efficiency in flight, or for more determined resistance in combat. The natural end-result of such exertions would be more or less of a feeling of exhaustion, of fatigue.

And so it seems natural that the nervous system should prepare to send out fatigue warnings and to bring on that tired feeling, to be followed by rest and relaxation, as the result of every episode of the excitation of this fear-anger mechanism.

15:2.3 When the sympathetic nervous system has learned to short-circuit this affair, and, as the result of chronic worry, to produce—on its own initiative and quite independent of any participation of the adrenal secretion—these psychic and physical manifestations of fear, it is little wonder that it acquires the trick of bringing on this spontaneous, ever-present, and distressful fatigue. It seems to say to itself: “Since the end-product of all this business is fatigue and rest, since all this false alarm I am turning in has no other objective than to wear the patient out and bring on fatigue, I will cut the whole process short and give him an ever-present tired-out feeling. Rest is what he wants. The purpose of this whole performance is to escape from reality, to get out of doing things. Then why should I produce these frequent upheavals involving rapid breathing, thumping heart, increased blood pressure, dizziness, nausea?” And so the chronic state of fear comes to be associated with the chronic state of fatigue. Biologically, the end-result of all fear phenomena would be physical fatigue; therefore, in the modern nervous counterpart of primitive forest experience, we indulge in psychic fear and immediately experience nervous fatigue, a fatigue which is so wonderfully perpetrated as to possess all the earmarks of genuine physical tiredness.

HABITUAL TENSION AND FATIGUE

[See 9:3.3 and 9:4.1.]

15:3.1 In the earlier stages of our various nervous troubles, sometimes before the stage of chronic fatigue is reached, the sympathetic nervous system in its reactions pauses for a while in the domain of muscular tension. As a part of the fear-anger reaction, the muscles are made very tense, and it is only after the flight or fight that the fatigue naturally ensues.

[See 10:7.6.]

Now, in our mild types of nervousness, in the early stages of most psychoneuroses—particularly the anxiety states—the patient may indefinitely remain in a state of constant muscular tension. There is almost complete inability to let go, to relax. These patients are more or less tense even in sleep. They are particularly tense on retiring.

15:3.2 Nervous tension—in reality, of course, muscular tension—is so characteristic of some of these cases, and intrudes itself so obviously, that it is almost entitled to a place in the diagnosis. We even have the anomaly of a physical condition of nervous muscular tension along with brain fatigue, a comparative psychic exhaustion, indecision, deficient memory, etc.

15:3.3 And thus nervous or physical tension comes to be—in connection with the arousal of the fear-anger mechanism—a half-way station on the road to the final culmination of this process as nervous fatigue.

These chronic fatigue states have been, in the past, diagnosed as neurasthenia, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, brain fag, etc., but no matter what name we may assign to the condition, the fatigue is essentially of nervous origin. It is habitual tiredness that has become conditioned as a reaction to the psychic states of chronic fear and anxiety, and it represents an effort on the part of the sympathetic nervous system to accommodate its neurotic owner in the matter of acquiring a good and sufficient alibi for dodging responsibility, avoiding work, escaping reality; with some saving of one's dignity, to have a good and sufficient reason for seeking prolonged rest. In other words, chronic fatigue is the camouflage to cover one's retreat from the world of reality back to the nursery.

15:3.4 While this is the real purpose of the subconscious in the early establishment of these complexes of fear and fatigue, we must recognize the fact that when they have been long functioning, when they have become chronic, we are likely to suffer from fatigue at the very time when we are about to engage in some pleasurable activity. The fatigue habit becomes a secondary experience which serves to prevent our enjoying many things in which we delight. The same thing is illustrated in the case of alcoholism. The individual drinks alcohol at first in an effort to get away from an unpleasant situation, to forget, to flee from reality, and it serves this purpose temporarily; but as time passes he becomes the victim of a drug habit, and so continues repeatedly to drink alcohol as the result of this chemical craving;

thus the alcohol which enables him to escape certain unpleasant duties at first, later on serves to incapacitate him for engaging in many pleasurable and desirable activities.

15:3.5 The biology of fear was destined to assist us in fleeing from danger, but in the case of the psychoneuroses it is perverted into the rôle of a conspirator whose only objective is to assist us in fleeing from reality.

THE EARMARKS OF NEURASTHENIA

15:4.1 The symptoms of neurasthenia do not differ from those found in the other neuroses, except that, in the view of present-day science, they are more complex. If we take a typical case of the inadequacy feeling, a case of chronic fear, perhaps complicated by some other complex, and roll these all into one, as we sometimes do find them in life, adding, perhaps, some physical cause that has contributed to the breakdown, **then, I think, we are justified in continuing to use the old-fashioned term of neurasthenia.**

XIII: THE EAR-MARKS OF NEURASTHENIA (*Worry and Nervousness* 159)

CARDINAL SYMPTOMS (*Worry and Nervousness* 159)

It should be remembered that no single patient was ever tormented and plagued with all the symptoms here mentioned (*W&N* 159).

15:4.2 It should be remembered that probably no one patient has all the symptoms that are herewith presented as being those of a typical neurasthene.

SOURCE

Before beginning the actual recital of concrete and definite symptoms, the reader's attention is called to the fact that all forms of nervous weakness are characterized by four cardinal and characteristic symptoms, viz.:

1. Exaggerated sensibility.
2. Over-sensitiveness.
3. Abnormal impressibility.
4. Increased emotionalism (*W&N* 159).

PSYCHIC SYMPTOMS (*Worry and Nervousness* 160)

The majority of neurasthenics have long been given to worry, and while they suffer more or less from phobias in general and the "blues" in particular, they are usually victims of one or more **definite dreads**.

They are unduly anxious about the future and are given to premonitions—they are extraordinarily **apprehensive of some impending doom**, especially is this true during their periodic seasons of **depression**—

those characteristic fits of neurasthenic despair (*W&N* 160).

While these nervous sufferers are more or less concerned over these periods of sadness and depression, the thing which **more greatly alarms** them is their manifest tendency to **"brain wandering"**—

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

Let me make it clear that, in general, neurasthenics present these five cardinal symptoms:

1. Exaggerated suggestibility.
2. Oversensitiveness.
3. Abnormal impressibility.
4. Increased emotionalism.

5. Extraordinary fatigue.

15:4.3 Neurasthenics are always more or less **depressed**;

they have general fears and **definite dreads**, even bordering on the anxiety states.

They **apprehend some impending doom**.

They have characteristic fits of neurasthenic despair,

but are **more alarmed** by their psychic inadequacy.

loss of conscious control over the mind—

and in the more severe or advanced cases, an actual loss or weakening of the memory; and this is a symptom which the average neurasthenic interprets as a sure forerunner of insanity; and thus all their former fears and anxieties are increased many fold (*W&N* 160).

MENTAL CONFUSION (*Worry and Nervousness* 160)

[contd] In other patients the leading symptom is a slowly developing dreamy state of mind, accompanied by lack of interest in life—

a pitiful sort of generalized apathy. Vagueness of both ideas and feelings, which progresses from month to month until the patient is overwhelmed by utter mental confusion, and then follows that pathetic spectacle of almost entire loss of self confidence—that abject feeling of inferiority.

The neurasthenic's motto seems to be: never do today anything you can put off until tomorrow (*W&N* 160-61).

[contd] And all of this cannot help but lead the patient to dread the future.

Not only are they unable to make decisions, not only is memory affected, but they have a peculiar and alarming tendency to what they call “brain wandering.”

It is really a partial loss of conscious control over the mind.

This, of course, they regard as a forerunner of insanity, and in that way it contributes greatly to the augmentation of their anxiety states.

15:4.4 Other patients develop a dreamy state of mind, accompanied by lack of all interest in life;

a pitiful sort of generalized feeling of inferiority,

so that they come to regard themselves as the helpless victims of some subtle disorder;

and it becomes an established policy never to do anything to-day that can be put off until tomorrow.

15:4.5 This feeling inevitably leads the patient to dread the future.

SOURCE

His fears are multiplied, his obsessions increased, his premonitions intensified, while his apprehensions are enormously magnified.

The sufferer reflects on everything he does,

and reasons on all his thoughts without reaching a definite and practical decision.

[[S]ince self-examination is the principal occupation of neurasthenics, a vicious circle is readily established, whereby worry and anxiety are able enormously to increase these symptoms and suffers, and thereby in turn, the worry and anxiety are still further increased (*W&N* 163).]

He lives very little in the present and his thoughts always turn to the past or the future (*W&N* 161).

And all this results in the development of extraordinary and unhealthy egotism,

culminating in temperamental irritability, pitiful selfishness, and those characteristic fits of neurasthenic anger (*W&N* 161).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

His fears are multiplied, his obsessions augmented, his premonitions intensified, his apprehensions enormously magnified.

The neurasthene reflects on everything he does.

He has to reason about every thought, and yet can reach no definite decisions.

He feels his feelings, and fears his fears.

A vicious circle is established.

He lives very little in the present; he lives, rather, in feelings of regret for the past and of apprehension for the future.

He constantly spies on himself and is destined to become more or less hypochondriac.

15:4.6 Self-contemplation results in the production not only of a diseased imagination,

but of an unhealthy and unwarranted egotism,

culminating in irritability, sleeplessness, and characteristic fits of neurasthenic anger.

Neurasthenes soon come to believe that they have not had a square deal in life; that everyone is down on them, and that even their dearest friends and loved ones are unsympathetic and hard-hearted as regards their sufferings.

SOURCE

SELFISHNESS AND EGOTISM (*Worry and Nervousness* 161)

All capacity for mental work is greatly abridged, and there is soon developed a sort of mental asthenia.

On the other hand, and in contrast with this state, there not infrequently appears, from time to time, a sort of “psychic explosion” which sets the mental machinery running at a rapid pace for a short season.

These are the spells of so called “spontaneous mentation,” which, unfortunately, oftentimes assail the nervous sufferers in the dead of night (*W&N* 161).

[contd] There is just one other peculiar mental trait or trick which should be noted, viz.: the characteristic loss of the natural affections—

accompanied by that ever-present peevishness—

which makes it so hard for the neurasthenic’s family either to please him or live with him (*W&N* 161-62).

[contd] The victim, too, becomes extremely sensitive with regard to his own personal dignity.

He meets a friend on the street who, absorbed in some problem, passes him by without recognition. The act is at once construed into a personal slight.

The neurasthenic must occupy the limelight in the attention of his friends,

or he feels himself neglected (*W&N* 162).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

15:4.7 While their capacity for mental work is greatly abridged,

there occurs from time to time a sort of psychic explosion that sets the mental machinery running at a rapid pace for a short season.

Such an attack may even come on at night and is sure to produce insomnia.

These patients sometimes have a tendency to lose their natural affection,

and this abnormal state is accompanied by that ever-present peevishness

which makes it so hard for the neurasthenic’s family either to please him or to live with him.

Nervous sufferers of this kind become very sensitive about their own personal dignity.

Every little thing is construed into a personal slight;

they want to occupy the limelight,

and are hurt when their friends are not disposed to listen to their long recitals of misery.

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

His every decision, his every thought and act is scrutinized lest it have a wrong motive; the result is, of course, that he finds what he looks for and becomes depressed and gloomy, making himself a burden, not only to himself, but to all with whom he comes in contact (*W&N* 162).

They are highly suspicious of the motives of their friends and families; they develop quickly into chronic ailers

and become a burden to themselves and a nuisance to their associates.

CEREBRAL SYMPTOMS (*Worry and Nervousness* 162)

[contd] Chief among the neurasthenic's sufferings are those symptoms pertaining to the head (*W&N* 162).

15:4.8 Of course, all this time there are the usual symptoms of headache,

[This nervous irritability becomes so exaggerated at times as to result in the production of darting pains of a neuralgic nature which appear not only in situations but at various other points on the trunk as well as the extremities (*W&N* 165).]

neuralgic feelings, darting pains,

Some patients complain of a sense of "fullness in the head" which is very distressing; the head "feels as if it would burst wide open any moment" (*W&N* 162).

full feelings in the head,

Others have throbbing, buzzing sensations in the head and complain of a sensation of wind blowing or water running under the scalp (*W&N* 163).

buzzing sensations,

trembling, and even nausea and vomiting.

FEARS OF INSANITY (*Worry and Nervousness* 163)

[See 9:9.4.]

15:4.9 On top of all this, sooner or later will come the three marked fears of neurasthenia—the fear of insanity, the fear of death, and the fear of suicide.

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

The fact that doctors repeatedly examine these patients and tell them they are all right only convinces them that the doctors have fallen down on the job, and they prepare for an immediate journey to the insane asylum. If they have succeeded in overcoming the fear of impending dissolution, the mind often becomes tainted with the fear of suicide, which thought they are doomed intermittently to entertain as a possible escape from their suffering.

SPINAL MANIFESTATIONS (*Worry and Nervousness* 164)

15:4.10 All sorts of sensations are experienced around the spinal column,

VII: NEURASTHENIA AND PSYCHASTHENIA (*The Truth About Mind Cure* 114)

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION (*The Truth About Mind Cure* 123)

[contd] The nervous individual cannot long continue to flirt with worry and nervousness before he begins to reach the stage of chronic exhaustion—ever-present fatigue. When the neurasthenic state comes on this weariness oftentimes becomes the chief symptom (*TTAMC* 123).

but the one characteristic and ever-present symptom is fatigue—

that terrible feeling of exhaustion, that utter tiredness which is always present, but usually more exaggerated in the morning.

It is a characteristic symptom of neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion that the more these patients sleep, the worse they feel when they wake up in the morning.

Neurasthenics will sleep well all night and wake up tired in the morning.

They simply feel “rotten” when they first get out of bed.

SOURCE

In the forenoon their batteries may pick up a little

and in the afternoon and evening they may be feeling quite well;

in fact, they may feel quite normal in the evening after supper so they can forget their nerves and enjoy themselves in a fairly natural, normal way (*TTAMC* 123-24).

[The neurasthenic] frequently suffers from palpitation of the heart, and when he has a little gas on the stomach or large bowel

he has alarming heart troubles and other spells that seriously frighten him (*TTAMC* 124).

IMAGINARY STOMACH TROUBLE (*The Truth About Mind Cure* 124)

[contd] But it is the stomach that bothers these folks most.

They will diet by various systems and get better, and then get worse (*TTAMC* 124).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

During the forenoon they begin to pick up a little; by noon they feel fairly decent;

in the afternoon many of them have a complete collapse and have to lie down;

but, however this fatigue behaves during the day,

after dinner and during the evening the neurasthenic nervous system strikes its stride, gets into its swing; they feel fairly well,

sometimes are able to participate in the party and stay up until a late hour without experiencing anything like the exhaustion which gripped them earlier in the day.

15:4.11 Neurasthenic symptoms are especially prone to attack the digestive system:

there is stomach trouble and gas in the bowels,

which sometimes serves to make pressure on the heart and to set it jumping and thumping in a fashion that is highly disconcerting.

These nervous sufferers are always complaining of some sort of stomach trouble.

If it isn't nervous dyspepsia, it is constipation.

They become dietetic faddists in an effort to cure their digestive troubles,

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

XIII: THE EAR-MARKS OF NEURASTHENIA (*Worry and Nervousness* 159)

DIGESTIVE SYMPTOMS (*Worry and Nervousness* 168)

[Abdominal supports] often relieve that bothersome sensation of “fluttering in the abdomen,” which so many nervous patients complain of (*W&N* 169).

These stomach troubles lead many neurasthenics to live in great terror being carried off by cancer of the stomach (*W&N* 169).

CIRCULATORY DISORDERS (*Worry and Nervousness* 169)

Neurasthenics usually have a small rapid pulse of about ninety to the minute, and during these heart attacks it not uncommonly reaches one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty to the minute (*W&N* 169).

including those profound flutterings in the abdomen,

and other real or imaginary gastrointestinal disorders.

They always fear cancer of the stomach,

and the classic explanation for their trouble is the old-fashioned auto-intoxication; instead of being willing to recognize that it is their nerves which are plaguing them, they settle upon auto-intoxication as the cause of their affliction.

15:4.12 Neurasthenics are always suffering from circulatory disturbance in some part of the body.

They are too hot, or too cold.

They usually have a rapid pulse.

They have frequent attacks of so-called palpitation.

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

THE PALE SKIN (*Worry and Nervousness* 170)

Their skin is usually pale, but not always;

INSOMNIA (*Worry and Nervousness* 170)

many of them complain of insomnia,

tho the majority of nervous sufferers, except those in the acute throes of a nervous breakdown, sleep fairly well, and all of them usually sleep more than they think they do.

THE CONCLUSION (*Worry and Nervousness* 171)

[contd] In reciting the symptoms of neurasthenia in this chapter the author does not pretend that all have been noted.

15:4.13 The reader should be assured that I am by no means reciting the complete list of neurasthenic symptoms.

Many have been omitted, but enough are here included to show what a protean disorder nervous exhaustion is (*W&N* 171).

There are literally hundreds that have not even been mentioned here,

[contd] Let our neurasthenic reader pause and ponder—let him note what a galaxy of symptoms and disturbances are herewith presented, and then stop for a moment and coolly reflect that he himself may actually have all these symptoms of disease—

and yet this whole galaxy of symptoms and feelings can be present in a single neurotic sufferer,

while at the same time the most exhaustive research examination will show him to be organically sound and in every way normal as a physical specimen of humanity;

and yet the only thing ailing him is simple neurasthenia, a bunch of nervous capers

all of which only goes to prove what a rumpus, what a bunch of nervous capers, can be started up by an uncontrolled mind and a highly irritable nervous system

which are not even permitted to dignify themselves by being regarded as a real disease (*W&N* 171).

without in the least being able to produce a real or organic disease.

PSYCHASTHENIA—TRUE BRAIN FAG

[See 8:5.3, and 15:5.4, below.]

15:5.1 Janet uses the term psychasthenia to include almost everything of a neurotic order that doesn't fall under the head of hysteria, but in this country I think there is a tendency to limit the term more to a sort of hereditary neurasthenia, an inborn fatigue, a constitutional inadequacy, or, as we sometimes diagnose it, constitutional inferiority.

[See 15:8.1, below.]

15:5.2 It should be made clear at the outset that this inferiority does not necessarily have to do with the quality of the patient's mental work; some of the best of minds, qualitatively speaking, belong to this group. It has more to do with the efficiency—the quantitative output of the mind and the ability of the nervous system to stand up under ordinary function and usage.

XVII: PSYCHASTHENIA OR TRUE BRAIN FAG (*Worry and Nervousness* 210)

WHAT IS PSYCHASTHENIA? (*Worry and Nervousness* 210)

[contd] Many unfortunate individuals are condemned to go through life with a functionally crippled nervous system.

Many unfortunate individuals are condemned to go through life with a functionally crippled nervous system.

They are fore-doomed to suffer more or less from mental fatigue—brain fag—all of which is due to the laws of human inheritance; it is nothing more or less than a case of the father's eating sour grapes and the children's teeth being set on edge (*W&N* 210).

They are foredoomed to suffer more or less from mental fatigue—brain fag—all due to their heredity.

[contd] The psychasthene is able often to comfort himself with the flattering knowledge that he travels in exceedingly good company,

15:5.3 The psychasthene is able often to comfort himself with the flattering knowledge that he travels in exceedingly good company,

SOURCE

for it is a fact that a very large number of the world's geniuses in science, art, and letters, have been more or less psychasthenic.

Many individuals who manifest exceptional control of the mind along some particular line, are found to be greatly lacking in brain control as regards the common experiences of their everyday life (*W&N* 210).

[contd] I do not for one moment admit that psychasthenia is the gigantic disorder which its discoverer, Janet, claims it to be.

This French authority would lead us to believe that psychasthenia embraces almost every sort of nervous disturbance ranging from simple neurasthenia up to melancholia and arrant madness.

I look upon psychasthenia as an hereditary affair—as an hereditary weakness

in the matter of brain control and emotional reaction.

Of course, I also recognize that overwork, emotional stress, and intoxication, together with all of the so-called neurasthenic factors, may serve to develop and accentuate this hereditary psychasthenic predisposition (*W&N* 210-11).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

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This French authority would lead us to believe that psychasthenia embraces almost every sort of nervous disturbance, ranging from simple neurasthenia up to melancholia and arrant madness.

I look upon psychasthenia as an hereditary affair—as an hereditary or inborn weakness*

[*In some cases this condition is a true inheritance and so will be duly transmitted to succeeding generations; in other cases it may be due more largely to congenital influences or may result from unusually faulty training during early childhood, in which case the deficiency would not be handed down to posterity.]

in the matter of brain control and emotional reaction.

Of course, I also recognize that overwork, emotional stress, and intoxication, together with all the so-called neurasthenic factors, may serve to develop and accentuate this hereditary psychasthenic predisposition.

SOURCE

[contd] Many a psychasthenia does not appear in the individual's experience until the nervous system is subjected to some extraordinary strain.

On this point, Dubois remarks:

Unquestionably we often see sick people who tell us that they once enjoyed good health, and trace the beginning of their illness back to a certain date.

But if we take the trouble, by lengthy and frequent conversations, to scrutinize the mental past of these patients, and to analyze their previous state of mind,

we find no difficulty in recognizing that, long before the development of the actual trouble, the mental stigmata of neuroses were traceable,

and the event that brought on the acute symptoms was only the drop of water that made the vessel overflow (*W&N* 211).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

Many a psychasthenia does not appear in the individual's experience until the nervous system is subjected to some extraordinary strain.

15:5.5 Right along we meet with victims of psychasthenia and other forms of nervous trouble who insist that they have always enjoyed good health, and that they experienced no trace of their nervous troubles until a certain time

when they were afflicted with the "flu," or when they experienced some form of nervous stress and strain;

but if we take the pains to make inquiry into the family history and to scrutinize the past mental and nervous life of these patients,

we seldom find any difficulty in settling the fact that they have long been subject to abnormal mental and nervous states.

They have been all along the victims of a latent psychasthenia that was smoldering in the mind as fear and anxiety, or as the tendency to escape from reality, and it only awaited a suitable occasion on which to burst forth as a bona fide psychoneurosis, as a real nervous breakdown or neurotic upheaval.

In fact, the event or experience which these patients so often settle upon as the starting-point of their trouble was simply the straw that broke the camel's back, the drop of water that caused the vessel to overflow.

THE EMOTIONAL THRESHOLD

THE EMOTIONAL THRESHOLD (*Worry and Nervousness* 211)

[contd] Psychasthenia is, in reality, a lowering of the emotional threshold.

It differs from ordinary neurasthenia not only in the fact of its more uniform hereditary origin,

but also in the fact that it is more largely concerned with purely psychic and emotional influences as regards its exciting causes.

A recent writer, in emphasizing this distinction has well said:

In ordinary neurasthenia the exciting causes are the exceedingly frequent occasions of grief, fear, and anger,

which are perfectly real but so slight that only the abnormally sensitive brain is harmfully affected by them.

In psychasthenia the exciting cause of disturbance is merely the mental representation of a cause for emotion which for the patient does not exist at all,

15:6.1 Psychasthenia is in reality a lowering of the emotional threshold.

It differs from ordinary neurasthenia not only in the fact of its more uniform hereditary origin,

but also in that it is more largely concerned with purely psychic and emotional influences as regards the exciting causes.

In the case of so-called neurasthenia, the exciting causes are more often in the nature of some extraordinary grief, some new fear or some unusual anger.

These shocks or strains are, of course, no more than those which the normal individual is meeting constantly, but in the case of unusually sensitive minds these stresses serve to precipitate a nervous attack of some sort.

In the case of psychasthenia, the exciting cause is more often a purely mental or emotional reaction which is not founded on any actual experience or real event,

but merely represents a psychic upheaval which originated largely in the patient's mind.

SOURCE

but which would be amply sufficient to affect a normal brain if it did exist (*W&N* 211).

[contd] Thus a psychasthenic girl passing a house sees some glasses of **jelly** exposed on a window sill. The thought comes, "Some one might put **poison** into that jelly; what if I should do it?" The mere thought provokes such a feeling of horror that she goes home crying. A few weeks later she takes part in a cooking-school exercise and is vividly reminded of the ideas concerning the jelly, but keeps control until one of the children who has eaten what she helped to prepare begins to complain of illness. Then the mere idea, which she knows to be utterly false, of having put poison into the food provokes a violent outburst of grief.

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

These things which fan the smoldering psychasthenia into flame are usually of such a nature as to be more or less upsetting to a normal mind if they really existed;

but in the case of the psychasthene they usually do not exist.

15:6.2 I have in mind the case of a psychasthenic girl—she is now about thirty years of age—who every year or so gets into a terrible **jam** with herself over the fear that she might commit some **crime**.

At a large church gathering in Chicago, a few years ago, several prominent prelates were severely poisoned—someone having to do with the cooking of the food had deliberately arranged to poison the whole group. Of course, this came out on the first pages of the newspapers the following morning, and before the day was over this woman was in my office in a serious state of mind over the fear that she might get it into her head to **poison** the family she was working for; or if she should go home on a visit, as she contemplated doing soon, what was to hinder her poisoning her whole family? I have seen this patient go through a dozen such attacks. It requires months and months for her to get over one of them.

She is a typical psychasthene with certain hysterical tendencies. She has always been in this condition, and, generally speaking, always will be. She suffers from inordinate fatigue; has been tired ever since she was fourteen years of age; never gets rested. She can never carry through the majority of the things which she has the ambition and creative imagination to initiate. The quality of her mental output is good, but quantitatively she just can't hold out. She collapses in the midst of practically everything she undertakes. When I explain to her how unreasonable are all her fears she is almost persuaded to laugh at them; but she soon grows sober and drifts back into her old dread.

All normal persons have some emotional reaction to mental representations which they know to be purely imaginary, as in reading fiction or seeing a play.

15:6.3 We are all more or less subject to our emotions.

Transiently we take on the color of our environment.

The theatregoer, the novel reader, the daydreamer,

When at the theater or when reading a novel, and even when indulging in a day-dream,

may really tremble, shed real tears, or contract his muscles in righteous anger,

we may be brought to the place where we tremble with emotion, shed real tears, and violently contract our muscles in righteous indignation;

but the moment this episode has passed

but he restrains himself and quickly recovers emotional equilibrium.

we quickly right our emotions, pull ourselves together, and restore our nervous equilibrium.

Not so the psychasthene.

The psychasthene, however, is the victim of an ever-present emotional upset of this sort; it becomes, not a transient episode in his psychic life, but a permanent state of mind and body.

SOURCE

His emotional centers are so oversensitive that a purely accidental image of himself as suffering a violent death, committing a dreadful crime or being insane arouses an intense horror.

The intensity of the experience fixes it in his memory; it becomes associated with almost everything,

and the harmful emotion becomes habitual.

The important fact in such a case is not the nature of the idea, or how it came into consciousness or whether or not it has been repressed in to the cellar of subconsciousness; these may have some importance;

but the great fact is the physical condition of the cortex which permits such excessive and uncontrolled reactions (*W&N* 212).

[contd] In many respects the psychasthenes behave and reason much like a child.

They are affected by external influences and react to internal impulses in a manner which indicates that their viewpoint is that of the easily upset and quickly alarmed mentality of the child mind (*W&N* 212).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

It is altogether easy for him, under these conditions of emotional stress, to imagine himself committing some revolting crime, or to persuade himself that he has become suddenly insane, or to envision himself as a victim of some tragic accident.

These things are all very real and intense to him. He is not just day-dreaming;

he is the victim of something which has become so fixed upon his memory as to be a part of his life.

And so these harmful emotions become habitual in the case of psychasthenes,

causing a drain upon the nervous system.

15:6.4 The important fact in psychasthenia is not that such ideas or emotions come to find their existence in the mind or rise up into the consciousness;

the thing to bear in mind is not only that there is some habitual psychic tendency at work,

but that there seems to be an actual physical condition of the cortex of the brain which permits and favors this uncontrolled and injurious form of extraordinary emotional and physical reaction to passing states of fear and fancy.

In many respects psychasthenes behave and reason like a child.

They are affected by external influences and react to internal impulses in a manner which indicates that their viewpoint is that of the easily upset and quickly alarmed mentality of childhood.

SOURCE

NEURASTHENIA AND PSYCHASTHENIA
(*Worry and Nervousness* 212)

[contd] To still further make clear the difference between neurasthenia and psychasthenia,

I may say that those influences of irritation, stress, and strain, which would, in a fairly normal individual, result in producing a case of true neurasthenia,

will, in the case of these susceptible and hereditarily predisposed individuals, produce a genuine case of psychasthenia.

The perplexing feature of such cases as so-called acquired psychasthenia (in reality, hereditary) is that in the earlier stages they are accompanied by nearly all of the commonly observed symptoms which belong to neurasthenia.

On the other hand, psychasthenics are far more likely to manifest symptoms which are suggestive of more serious mental disorders than neurasthenia;

and, therefore, as a clinical disorder, psychasthenia comes thus to occupy a place between the less serious neurasthenias on the one hand and the more serious hysterias, phobias, melancholias, and manias on the other hand (*W&N* 212).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

They are victims of retardation of development as regards their emotional control.

15:6.5 Still further to make clear the difference between neurasthenia and psychasthenia,

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as a clinical disorder, therefore, psychasthenia comes to occupy a place between the less serious neurasthenias, on the one hand, and the more serious hysterias, phobias, melancholias, and manias, on the other.

ACTIVE AND LATENT FORMS

ACTIVE AND LATENT FORMS (*Worry and Nervousness* 213)

[contd] The so-called congenital psychasthenia usually makes its appearance at or around puberty.

The child is spoken of as delicate, nervous and timid; while the acquired form (I prefer the term latent) may not appear until the patient is well passed middle life, and then only after some prolonged and unusual period of hard work and over-worry.

Many a business or professional man experiences his first real attack of neurasthenia or psychasthenia when between forty and fifty years of age.

Others are able to postpone this catastrophe until after retiring from business and then, with nothing to think about but themselves, they quickly succumb to their latent, hereditary nervous tendencies,

and with amazing rapidity develop into full fledged neurasthenes or psychasthenes (*W&N* 213).

[contd] At the present time I have a patient fifty-five years of age who has until recently been at the head of a large business enterprise.

Now he has retired, and although for twenty-five years he was threatened off and on with nervous breakdown which he always successfully avoided,

now he is the victim of a most distressing psychasthenia.

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and with amazing rapidity develop into full-fledged neurasthenes or psychasthenes.

15:7.2 At the present time I have a patient fifty-five years of age who has until recently been at the head of a large business enterprise.

He has retired, and altho for twenty-five years he was threatened, off and on, with nervous breakdown, he always successfully avoided it.

Now, however, he is the victim of a most distressing psychasthenia.

SOURCE

His mental fatigue terribly annoys him, his appetite is gone, his sleep disturbed, his initiative is slipping, and it is little wonder that he complains that his mental powers are “breaking up,” and that he gravely fears insanity.

And yet his ailment is nothing more than this acquired (latent) form of psychasthenia (*W&N* 213).

EMINENT PSYCHASTHENES (*Worry and Nervousness* 213)

[contd] The thought must not for one moment be entertained that our psychasthenes are recruited from the ranks of hysterics, and other people of mediocre mental caliber.

As previously remarked, they are frequently found among the most intellectual classes;

and many of these great minds have been so successful in the mastery of their mental and nervous weaknesses that they have been able entirely to surmount their hereditary tendencies

and otherwise to overcome and repair their loss of nerve control (*W&N* 213).

[contd] Sir Francis Galton, the eminent British scientist—the father of our infant science of eugenics—and who lived well beyond four score years in the full possession of his mental and physical powers, meanwhile turning out a vast volume of work,

was evidently predisposed to psychasthenia, for, concerning one of his attacks or breakdowns, he says:

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

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EMINENT PSYCHASTHENES

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was evidently predisposed to psychasthenia, for, concerning one of his attacks or breakdowns, he says:

SOURCE

I suffered from intermittent pulse and a variety of brain symptoms of an alarming kind. A mill seemed to be working inside my head; I could not banish obsessing ideas; at times I could hardly read a book, and found it painful to look at even a printed page. Fortunately I did not suffer from sleeplessness, and my digestion failed but little. Even a brief interval of rest did me good, and it seemed as if a dose of it might wholly restore me. It would have been madness to continue the kind of studious life that I had been leading. I had been much too zealous, had worked too irregularly and in too many directions, and had done myself serious harm (*W&N* 213-14).

AN ANCESTRAL LEGACY (*Worry and Nervousness* 214)

[contd] Psychasthenes are like poets—born, not made.

Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that every one who is afflicted with worry, fears, and obsessions, is a victim of psychasthenia.

On the other hand, when not one but all of these imperative moods of thought coupled with enfeebled will power and accompanied by more or less brain fag—I say, when all this infernal group—manifest themselves comparatively early in life, without adequate cause, and are sufficiently developed as seriously to interfere with and lessen one's usefulness,

then I think it is safe to diagnose such a condition of affairs as psychasthenia (*W&N* 214).

[contd] And so psychasthenia must be looked upon more or less as a part of one's ancestry. It is some sort of defect in hereditary evolution, and, therefore, overtakes us without our will or leave.

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

15:8.2 I suffered from intermittent pulse and a variety of brain symptoms of an alarming kind. A mill seemed to be working inside my head; I could not banish obsessing ideas; at times I could hardly read a book, and found it painful to look at even a printed page. Fortunately I did not suffer from sleeplessness, and my digestion failed but little. Even a brief interval of rest did me good, and it seemed as if a dose of it might wholly restore me. It would have been madness to continue the kind of studious life that I had been leading. I had been much too zealous, had worked too irregularly and in too many directions, and had done myself serious harm.

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On the other hand, when not one but all of these imperative moods of thought, coupled with enfeebled will power and more or less brain fag, manifest themselves comparatively early in life without adequate cause, and are sufficiently developed to interfere with one's usefulness,

I think it is safe to diagnose such a condition as psychasthenia.

15:8.4 As psychasthenia is usually some sort of defect in hereditary evolution, it overtakes us without our will or leave.

SOURCE

Our personal responsibility is only concerned in and by those methods and measures which on the one hand tend to make the situation worse, and on the other, to assist in overcoming nature's handicap,

thus enabling the patient to make a creditable showing with an otherwise abnormal nervous mechanism and a crippled nervous control (*W&N* 214).

PSYCHASTHENIC FATIGUE (*Worry and Nervousness* 214)

[contd] The psychasthene is the individual who was "born tired," and who has remained more or less tired throughout life.

A careful medical examination will differentiate between the "weariness" of psychic fatigue and numerous other physical and parasitic maladies, such as hook-worm disease, etc. (*W&N* 214-15).

[contd] Many psychasthenes who are born and reared in the country get along fairly well.

Those who are unfortunate enough to grow up in a great city find it much more difficult to live happy, useful, and self-supporting lives.

It is largely from this class of neurologically disinherited individuals, that the common "ne'er-do-wells" of modern society are recruited.

The majority of our inveterate and incurable tramps are affected with this psychasthenic taint;

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

Our personal responsibility has to do only with avoiding everything that will tend to make the situation worse, and doing whatever we can to overcome nature's handicap,

thus enabling us to make a creditable showing with an otherwise abnormal nervous mechanism and a crippled nervous control.

PSYCHASTHENIC FATIGUE

15:9.1 The psychasthene is the individual who was "born tired," and who has remained more or less tired throughout life.

A careful medical examination will differentiate between the "weariness" of psychic fatigue and that of physical and parasitic maladies, such as hookworm disease, and the like.

15:9.2 Many psychasthenes who are born and reared in the country get along fairly well.

Those who are so unfortunate as to grow up in a great city find it much more difficult to live happy, useful, and self-supporting lives.

It is largely from this class of neurologically disinherited individuals that the common "ne'er-do-wells" of modern society are recruited.

The majority of our inveterate and incurable tramps are affected with this psychasthenic taint;

SOURCE

as are also those scions of certain aristocratic and wealthy families who are now and then so strikingly attacked with the *wanderlust*.

It would thus appear that the term “psychasthenia” might be pressed into service for the purpose of describing certain strata of modern society which are otherwise commonly and vulgarly called “lazy” (*W&N* 215).

[contd] It is the handicapped individual suffering from an extreme case of congenital psychasthenia, who, when he finds himself unable to compete for a livelihood with his fellows, does not hesitate to turn criminal and begin to pillage and plunder society.

These represent the brightest, keenest, and the shrewdest of our criminal classes, and are in marked and striking contrast with the feeble-minded criminals who compose by far the larger part of the inmates of our penal institutions (*W&N* 215).

PSYCHASTHENIC SYMPTOMS (*Worry and Nervousness* 215)

[contd] In addition to the characteristic mental fatigue of psychasthenia, the patient suffers from a variety of mental disturbances,

many of which are identical with and common to the sufferings of the neurasthenic.

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

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PSYCHASTHENIC SYMPTOMS

15:10.1 In addition to the characteristic mental fatigue of psychasthenia, the patient suffers from a variety of mental disturbances,

many of which are identical with, and common to, the sufferings of the various neuroses.

SOURCE

Practically, the chief complaint is an incapacity for doing things, coupled with an ever present overattention to everything connected with one's thinking, living, and working (*W&N* 215).

[contd] The psychasthene spends the larger part of his mental effort and nervous energy in watching himself and otherwise trying to help carry on those varied mental and physical processes which nature designed to be automatically executed.

In this way his energies are almost wholly consumed in useless channels—in efforts which are not only unnecessary, but which are highly harmful to the healthy and normal workings of both the psychological and physiological processes and mechanisms of the human organism (*W&N* 215-16).

PSYCHASTHENIC INTROSPECTION (*Worry and Nervousness* 216)

[contd] All introspective patients are not necessarily psychasthenic, but all psychasthenes are introspective.

They watch all the workings of the mental machinery with the eagle eye of a trained detective.

They are incessantly spying upon themselves.

They watch the minutest details of their daily work, only to criticise their best efforts and worry over the results.

When they engage in play or indulge in recreation, they watch so closely for the expected rest and relief, that they effectually spoil and destroy all the good that might possibly have come from their otherwise beneficial diversions.

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

Practically, the chief complaint is an incapacity for doing things, coupled with an ever-present overattention to everything connected with one's thinking, living, and working.

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When they engage in play or recreation, they watch so closely for the expected relief, that they effectually destroy all the good that might have come from their otherwise beneficial diversions.

SOURCE

They watch their stomachs so closely as to lose their appetite and spoil their digestion.

It is a physiological fact that no half-way normal self-respecting stomach will continue to do a good grade of work, if its owner insists on constantly watching its operations with a suspicious eye (*W&N* 216).

[contd] These patients even try to watch themselves sleep, and, of course, there can be but one result—insomnia.

And even when the attention is relaxed sufficiently to permit sleep to overtake them, their slumbers are more or less disturbed by nightmares and other vivid dreams,

all of which are largely born of the over-anxious and apprehensive watchfulness during their waking hours.

And so it is little wonder that they waken the morning unrested and unrefreshed (*W&N* 216).

OTHER PSYCHASTHENIC EAR-MARKS (*Worry and Nervousness* 216)

[contd] The psychasthene is especially prone to worry about his work.

He is always going back to see if things are done right; trying the door to see it is locked; getting up out of bed and going down stairs to see if the cat was put out or the dog was let in.

A sort of generalized dread seems to possess the mind—a sort of chronic over-attention to things that need no attention—a sort of short-circuiting of the nervous forces to the performance of useless work,

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

They watch their stomachs so closely as to lose their appetites and spoil their digestions.

It is a physiological fact that no self-respecting stomach will continue to do a good grade of work if its owner insists on watching its operations with a suspicious eye.

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Even when the attention is relaxed sufficiently to permit sleep to overtake them, their slumbers are more or less disturbed by nightmares and other vivid dreams,

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A generalized dread seems to possess the mind—a chronic overattention to things that need no attention—a short-circuiting of the nervous forces to the performance of useless work,

SOURCE

as in the case of the dynamo, when a short circuit so diverts the current that instead of passing outside for the performance of useful work, it is dissipated within the generator,

thus deranging the functions of the machine and interfering with both the quantity and quality of its work (*W&N* 216-17).

[contd] Psychasthenics frequently appear to be well nourished—in good flesh.

It is such cases that are mistakenly diagnosed neurasthenia, and are started out on long walks, horseback riding, playing golf, etc.

Such mistaken treatment only leads to early and utter collapse—to the complete discouragement of the patient and to the utter bewilderment of friends and family.

These patients are not like the mild neurasthene who is fatigued all day but who can dance all night (*W&N* 217).

[contd] The psychasthene is usually highly impressionable, more or less timid, hesitating, lacking in initiative, an odd genius, usually a dreamer, often overscrupulous, unfailingly exaggerating the importance of his personal shortcomings,

all the while extremely irritable, very changeable in humor and more or less despondent—in rare cases and at times, even mildly melancholic (*W&N* 217).

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

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all the while extremely irritable, very changeable in humor and more or less despondent—in rare cases even mildly melancholic at times.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PSYCHASTHENIA

VII: NEURASTHENIA AND
PSYCHASTHENIA (*The Truth About Mind
Cure* 114)

PSYCHASTHENIA (*The Truth About Mind Cure*
130)

A number of years ago I was asked to go out in a suburb, to see a patient who had long baffled her physician in an effort to arrive at a real diagnosis of her condition. This woman was about thirty-five years of age; a college graduate; married, had several children; was well nourished. She had been in bed several years

15:11.1 About fifteen years ago I was called to see a woman, then about thirty-five years of age, who had been in bed for three years, suffering from what had been called a profound nervous exhaustion. She was the mother of three children, and had a husband who adored her and was abundantly able to provide her with all the necessities and luxuries of life, even to trained nurses.

15:11.2 This woman was an only child, had been raised in a sheltered environment, had always had her own way, and was utterly spoiled; both before and after marriage she had been petted and pampered, but the one outstanding thing about her was that ever since she was fifteen she had been afflicted with a tired feeling. She had always been short of breath; she never could do all the things that other young people did, because she couldn't stand the pace. She said she had never known a full month in her life in which she felt rested; and so the responsibilities of married life, the bearing of three children, and a few years of effort to help in their raising, had "done her up." She spent more and more time in bed following the birth of the children,

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

[See 15:5.5, above.]

and finally after a case of the “flu” she just decided to stay in bed—made up her mind she wouldn’t get up. She had not stepped her foot on the floor for over three years when I saw her.

15:11.3 Every examination that could be made in her home was gone through with and she was found to be sound.

[See 15:10.6, above.]

Interesting to say, she was in good flesh—always had been.

She always had a fairly good appetite, notwithstanding her repeated attacks of indigestion.

and when I inquired as to the nature of her complaint she said: “I think I have cancer of the stomach and I have feared I was developing tumor of the brain. In addition, I am getting paralyzed on my right side.”

When I asked her what was the matter, she replied: “Everything on top of the earth. I have everything but brain tumor, and I am not sure but that I am getting that.”

15:11.4 She had had gall-stones, cancer of the stomach, numerous tumors, heart disease, kidney disorders, liver trouble, and tuberculosis, earlier in life. That is, she thought she had these diseases.

[See 10:2.5.]

Every time she read a health book or the medical column of a newspaper, or an almanac thrown on the front porch, she had some new disease.

She had tried about every form of medicine, medical practitioner, and healing cult in existence—except Christian Science. She was a firm believer in the Methodist religion and could never bring herself to give up the faith she had been raised in.

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

15:11.5 What was to be done?

Now, after spending several hours in observing, examining, studying, and questioning this patient, and after the attending physician had requested that I go right on and give my verdict to the woman herself, I said: "My dear Madam, in my opinion, you are suffering from psychasthenia" (*TTAMC* 131).

For a number of sessions I sat down and explained to her exactly what the trouble was, told her that the diagnosis was psychasthenia,

perhaps complicated by hysterical flare-ups now and then.

The psychasthenic will, in the majority of cases, go on feeling fatigued for the rest of his life (*TTAMC* 136).

I told her frankly that she was going to be fatigued in this way all her life.

I explained to her that she was about a 50-per-cent. woman, speaking in terms of quantitative work-product; that she was a low-pressure boiler, a slow-speed motor;

I told her that she had inherited this form of chronic nervous fatigue; that she had surrendered to her fears and that if she made up her mind to master this, she could get right up out of bed and go about her business any time (*TTAMC* 131-32).

but that she could get right up out of bed any day she wanted to and go about her business,

and that she would probably live long and have a fairly good time if she would but master the art of properly relating herself to herself and to the world at large.

They can do up to 50 per cent or a little more of the average day's work, which would be performed by any normal man; or when they are given a definite task they can do it just about as well as the rest of folks, if they have about twice the time in which to perform the task (*TTAMC* 136).

I explained that she could do what any other woman could if she would give herself twice the time in which to do it.

SOURCE

15: THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

[Contrast *TTAMC* 132-33.]

15:11.6 And be it said to the everlasting credit of this woman that after the third session of this kind of talk, she sat right up in bed, saying: "I am going to try it. I am disgusted with this sort of life. If I had all the diseases I thought I had I would have been dead a long time ago, and if there was anything really wrong with my mind I would have been insane before this.

[See 15:4.9, above.]

It looks to me as if I weren't going to die or go crazy, and my religion won't let me commit suicide.

I am going to get right up and I am going to do it now." And she did. In general, she has been out of bed ever since. Throughout all these years she has returned to fairly normal life, raising her family and doing her part in the world. Two of the children are married.

Not long ago when this same patient talked to me over the telephone about an ailment of another member of the family, and I asked her how she was getting along, she replied, "Oh, Doctor, you will be proud of me. I am delivering the goods. I am president of the **Women's Club** in the suburb where we live and am at the head of half a dozen other affairs. I am getting along swimmingly" (*TTAMC* 135).

She became a useful **club-woman**

and grew to be an expert in getting along with her constitutional fatigue. She has come to possess more self-control, so that she starts but a few projects and finishes most of them. She has learned how to get along with the feeling of inadequacy that must always be more or less present because of her inability to compete with her fellows on an even basis; but, on the whole, she is leading a normal, healthy life.

She is now happy, and, of course, her home is a far different place from what it used to be when she led a life of semi-invalidism.

15:11.7 I think it is best to limit the term psychasthenia to this sort of hereditary or constitutional fatigue. It resembles neurasthenia, but as far as the fatigue is concerned it is incurable. There is a definite limit to the capacity for achievement,

Psychasthenics must learn how to accept this handicap of inheritance and make the best of it (*TTAMC* 136).

and this handicap must be accepted.

The treatment consists in the successful adjustment to conditions as determined by the hereditary endowment or congenital handicap.

15:11.8 Not long ago I met a middle-aged society woman who had been all over this country and Europe seeking treatment for nervousness. She had never had a nervous breakdown, but she had grown, since adolescence, to be less and less efficient. She suffered more and more from fatigue. There was a progressive disorder of some kind, she feared, at the bottom of her trouble, and she never ceased to seek medical help. Finally, she was persuaded to stop flitting around from doctor to doctor and from sanatorium to sanatorium, to be examined, studied, and critically analyzed; I found her in a very favorable state of mind to begin work on. She had about given up the idea that she had any organic disease, as she had once feared, and was quite willing to accept the diagnosis of psychasthenia.

15:11.9 We began to work out a program. She learned that she could do fairly good work if she would attempt but a limited amount, and so the past two years have been very different. Her entire plan of living and working has been reorganized. She gets up with the family in the morning, and does between two and three hours' work about the home, and then she rests an hour before lunch. After lunch there are two hours of activity, followed by two hours of rest, relaxation; sometimes she sleeps and sometimes she does not. Then there is a walk or outdoor exercise of some sort before dinner, and she is quite a normal woman throughout the evening, provided she doesn't stay up late more than one or two nights each week.

15:11.10 During the past year she has been all but free from headaches; she has had only one digestive upset, tho she has had palpitation attacks; she has gone on about her business, and, as she says, has had the first happy year of her life since she was sixteen years of age. But has she been delivered from her fatigue? Not at all.

[contd from 15:11.6] Then I ventured to inquire, "But how do you feel? Are you still bothered with fatigue?"

To this she replied "Oh, when I stop to think how I feel, I discover that I feel just about as rotten as I did when I first knew you, but, you know, you taught me to pay attention to what I was doing, and not to how I was feeling, and I am doing the work of a normal healthy woman, no matter how I feel" (*TTAMC* 135).

She said to me the other day when I asked her about the fatigue:

"You have taught me not to think about that. I have learned from you to keep my mind on what I am doing and not on how I feel. When I stop to think how I feel, I am just as tired out as when I first came to you."

And so, while I apply the term neurasthenia to an acquired fatigue complex, I would like to reserve the term psychasthenia for this form of inherent fatigue, this constitutional inferiority, coupled with mental insufficiency, which will not permit its victims to lead a normal, average life as it is lived in this competitive world.

They must learn how to modify their lives and to live happily even in the presence of this ever-present tired-out feeling. They must simply learn to forget their fatigue.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PSYCHONEUROSES

[Note: Conklin classifies the Psychoneuroses as: Psychasthenia, Neurasthenia, Compulsion Neuroses, Anxiety Neurosis, and Hysteria (C 113ff and 130ff).]

15:12.1 While, for the purposes of advice and treatment, we recognize many forms of fear, worry, feelings of inadequacy, and many other complexes, together with hysteria, neurasthenia, etc., neurologists more recently have endeavored to put all these psychoneuroses into the following three classes:

15:12.2 1. *The anxiety neuroses or neurasthenia*—Under this group are found those cases in which the patients are thoroughly preoccupied with themselves—the restless, emotional, introverted, and inhibited type of individual—and the symptoms which are characteristic of this group have to do with disturbance of functioning in some vital organ or system due to emotional depression or as the result of suggestion, together with an inordinate degree of introspection and consciousness of normal physiological functions.

These cases are always characterized by fatigue and numerous other sensory disturbances.

15:12.3 2. *Hysteria*—The hysteric patient seeks to meet the difficulties of life by a sort of negative emotionalism. There is a trumping up of symptoms which constitute sufficient excuse for the disinclination to continue the life-struggle.

15:12.4 3. *The compulsion or obsessional neuroses*—

[With the possible exception of disturbances due purely to faulty education ... all the phenomena so far described in this chapter would by [Janet's] interpretation be considered *psychasthenic* (C 121).]

Recently some neurologists have proposed that this entire group be called *psychasthenia*.

Within this group are placed those neuroses which are characterized by the effort to ignore many of the ordinary difficulties of life, or to pretend that they are absent; and in association with this attitude toward life there are present certain compelling or obsessing symptoms of thinking, feeling, and acting.

[See 8:5.13.]

15:12.5 And we must not overlook the fact that a patient can be afflicted with more than one kind of neurosis. He may suffer from an anxiety neurosis, hysteria, and some form of a compulsion neurosis, all at the same time.