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WOMB REGRESSION SYMBOLISM IN HYPNOTICALLY INDUCED DREAMS

By

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The subject of symbolism, broadly conceived, spans virtually the entire history of civilization. Communication, whether by smoke signals, written or spoken words, or facial expressions, depends upon symbolization. Religious ceremonies make extensive use of symbols. It is probable that science, with its mathematical concepts, its models, its logic, depends upon symbols no less than does religion. A symbol may be an amulet, a social custom, or a figure of speech (8, 129-131).

Our concern will be with psychoanalytic symbols. According to Jones, psychoanalytic symbols have the following attributes in common:

1. A symbol is a representative or substitute of some other idea, from which in the context it derives a secondary significance not inherent in itself. It is important to note that the flow of significance is from the primary idea to the secondary, to the symbol, so that typically a more essential idea is symbolized by a less essential. Thus all sorts of important things may be symbolized by a shred of material called a flag.
2. It represents the primary element through having something in common with it. Thus it would be a stretch of language to call a mnemonic knot in a handkerchief a symbol of the idea that has to be remembered, although some writers do so. The association may be an internal or an external one. An association, however, which is superficial to the reason may often be of significance in feeling, especially in the unconscious.
3. A symbol is characteristically sensorial and concrete, whereas the idea represented may be a relatively abstract and complex one. The symbol thus tends to be shorter and more condensed than the idea represented. . . .

4. Symbolic modes of thought are more primitive, both ontogenetically and phylogenetically, and represent a reversion to some simpler and earlier stage of mental development. They are therefore more often met with in conditions that favor such a reversion; for example, fatigue, drowsiness, bodily illness, neurosis and insanity, and above all, in dreams where conscious mental life is reduced almost to a minimum. A simple idea in this connection is that a tired man usually prefers looking at an illustrated paper, where ideas are presented on a sensorial plane, to reading:

5. In most uses of the word a symbol is a manifest expression for an idea that is more or less hidden, secret, or kept in reserve. Most typically of all the person employing the symbol is not even conscious of what it actually represents.

6. Symbols resemble wit in being made spontaneously, automatically, and, in the broad sense of the word, unconsciously. (8, 131-132).

In the psychoanalytic sense, symbolism includes all the above characteristics (8, 131). But it has other properties as well. Symbolization, as the term is used psychoanalytically, is a process which serves not only to represent but to disguise. Consequently, an interpretation of a psychoanalytic symbol frequently evokes a reaction of surprise and incredulity on the part of those unfamiliar with it (8, 135). The term "symbol," used from here on, will refer only to psychoanalytic symbols.

Symbols in this sense serve to conceal from consciousness the true nature of the material they represent--material which, because of its unacceptable (to consciousness) nature, has become repressed. Freud (5, 135) maintained that such symbols are seen frequently in dreams, since, according to Freud, dreams serve the purpose of symbolically gratifying desires which have been frustrated and of symbolically resolving conflicts.

It was Freud's contention that certain symbols have common meanings to different persons. Thus, according to Freud, the human body is frequently

symbolized in dreams by a house; children and brothers and sisters may be symbolized by little animals; male sexual organs may be symbolized by such objects as sticks, umbrellas, poles and trees; parents may be symbolized by kings and queens, emperors and empresses, and similar authority figures; and birth may be symbolized by water. The symbolic, ostensive material in dreams was called by Freud the manifest content, a term which will be used here. The term latent content will refer to the material symbolized in dreams.

As was indicated above, Freud considered water to be a symbol of birth. Jung (9, 245) concurred with Freud in this. According to Jung, water symbolizes not only birth but an actual desire to return to the mother's womb. This desire can, according to Jung's theory, also be symbolized by trees (9, 246) or by enclosure (9, 298). Jung says:

Thus we understand why the Indian fire-bringer Matrivan is called "the one swelling in the mother"; the ark (little box, chest, cask, vessel, etc.) is a symbol of the womb, just as is the sea, into which the sun sinks for rebirth. (9, 239).

Jung's theory also states that the wood of life, or the tree of life, is a maternal symbol.

The tree of life is probably, first of all, a fruit bearing, genealogical tree, that is, a mother-image. Countless myths prove the derivation of man from trees; many myths show how the hero is enclosed in the maternal tree--thus dead Osiris in the column, Adonis in the myrtle, etc. (9, 246).

And again,

Osiris lies in the branches of the tree, surrounded by them, as in the mother's womb. (9, 272).

Of Plato's description of creation, in which the soul is portrayed as being throughout the universe and yet enclosed within it, Jung says:

This highest degree of inactivity and freedom from desire, symbolized by the being enclosed within itself [italics his] signifies divine blessedness. The only human prototype of this conception is the child in the mother's womb, or rather more, the adult man in the continuous embrace of the mother, from whom he originates. (9, 298).

Freud contended that a desire to return to the womb is manifested in certain neurotic symptoms.

The symptomatology of agoraphobia, for example, is complicated by the fact that the ego does not confine itself to making a renunciation. In order to rob the situation of danger it does more: it usually effects a temporal regression to infancy, or, in extreme cases, to pre-natal days, that is, to a time when the individual was in his mother's womb and protected against the dangers which beset him in the present. (6, 88-89).

According to contemporary psychoanalytic theory, the intra-uterine fantasy finds expression, not only in some legends, but in certain dreams as well. The following dream of a 23-year-old male college student provides an example:

I am in the place where I was born. I am sitting in a room which is overheated. I am glad to be in safety, for out of doors there is a snowstorm, and the weather is severe. I think, 'To live in solitude like this is wonderful and not without consequences for one's further development.' (7, 240).

Of the above dream, Gutheil says:

This dream was a beautiful picture of the patient's tendency to give up his struggles and to look for protection from storms by enjoying the warmth and security of the mother's womb. The expression, "The place where I was born," the contrast between the warm "inside" and the cold "outside", his philosophical considerations concerning the value of this condition for his "further development," all are highly significant when viewed from this standpoint. (7, 240).

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the modality of intra-uterine symbols in the manifest content of hypnotically induced dreams.

"Modality" as used here means the characteristics common to a given group of symbols. The hypothesis to be tested is that hypnotic dreams, induced by stimuli which suggest a return to the womb, will employ symbols whose modality includes enclosure or immersion or the state of being in a forest or among trees.

A deeply hypnotized subject can usually dream about whatever the hypnotist suggest. Thus, through the use of hypnotically induced dreams, it is possible for the experimenter to know the dream stimuli in advance and to study dream symbols under relatively controlled conditions. This was demonstrated by Schroetter (16) in 1911, by Roffenstein (15) in 1923, and by Nachmansohn (14) in 1925. Each of these experimenters used sexual stimuli to evoke dreams. The term "stimuli" as used here refers to the dream suggestions. They induced incest dreams, homosexual dreams, and heterosexual dreams in their subjects, and, knowing the dream stimuli in advance, they were able to make a posteriori judgments concerning the nature of the dream symbols.

Before proceeding to a discussion of the methods employed in the present experiment, the writer considers it advisable to describe these features of hypnosis which relate to dream induction.

Hypnosis, according to Barber's (1) findings, bears a close resemblance to sleep. In a study of 22 students at American University, Barber found that subjects can respond to suggestions given during normal sleep in much the same way as do hypnotized subjects. The experiment was performed at night after the subjects had fallen asleep. Three of the subjects awakened completely when the hypnotist spoke to them. Seven showed signs of partial awakening, and 12 gave no indication that their sleep was disturbed. Limb

cataplexy, post-hypnotic suggestions, and post-hypnotic amnesia were successfully induced in a majority of those subjects who remained asleep. These results suggest that hypnosis may be similar to sleep, a possibility which is further attested to by the fact that the chief ingredient in trance induction is repetition of the same monotonous, tiring, relaxing words over and over. This, coupled with a fixing of the subject's attention, is usually sufficient to induce at least light hypnosis in a suggestible individual.

On the other hand, hypnosis has definite physiological differences from normal sleep. Tendon reflexes, usually present in hypnosis, are absent during sleep. The "spindle", characteristic of encephalographic patterns during sleep, is usually absent in hypnosis. It is possible, therefore, that hypnosis represents a position somewhere on the continuum between sleeping and waking. All of Barber's subjects may have awakened to some degree when the experimenter spoke to them.

It is possible, too, that hypnosis represents an extreme position on a suggestibility continuum, a hypnotized subject being in a more suggestible state than one not hypnotized. Such a theory is not necessarily inconsistent with the preceding view. Suggestibility may increase with sleep.

The relationship between hypnosis and sleep raises the question of the relationship between hypnotic dreams and spontaneous, or "normal" sleep, dreams.

In 1930 Klein (10), after an exploratory investigation into the nature of hypnotic dreams, reported unanimous agreement among his subjects to the effect that hypnotic dreams are indistinguishable from spontaneous dreams.

Sirna, (17), using an electroencephalogram, concluded that spontaneous dreams differ from hypnotic dreams physiologically but are identical psycho-

logically. His physiological differences are based on the differences in brain waves in sleep and under hypnosis.

Brenman (2), on the other hand, has argued that hypnotic dreams stand structurally between the conscious day dream and the night dream.

An investigation of the nature of hypnotic dreams was carried out in 1943 by Farber and Fisher (4). After studying three factors--dreams evoked by sexual and neutral stimuli, hypnotized persons' ability to understand dream language, and the relationship between subjects and hypnotists--Farber and Fisher concluded that hypnotic dreams have all the characteristics of spontaneous dreams.

In 1951 Mazer (12) studied hypnotic dreams in hospital employees and found a wide variation in the kinds of symbols used by different subjects, but definite similarities in modes of symbolization. These results are consistent with those obtained by previous investigators and, as will be observed, by the present investigator. Mazer also found a relationship between his subjects' attitudes and the manifest content of their dreams: the same stimulus, given repeatedly to one subject, evoked symbol differences, but the dreams themselves usually reflected a consistent attitude toward the latent dream content.

Mazer maintains that the differences between hypnotic dreams and spontaneous dreams are quantitative rather than qualitative. He contends that spontaneous undistorted dreams may be more common than is generally supposed. He concludes:

Since the hypnotic dream appears to reveal unconscious attitudes in the same manner that dreams during sleep do, it may offer an experimental method for securing such material (12).

Although previous investigators in this field have made fairly extensive studies of sexual symbols in hypnotic dreams, little or no work has been done with the intra-uterine fantasy.

Chapter II

METHOD

Four subjects, male students at Montana State University, were used. They were randomized only in so far as volunteers are randomized. In obtaining these four subjects, a total of 19 persons were hypnotized. Whenever a subject was found to dream under hypnosis, the experiment was begun immediately; thus there was no preliminary hypnosis to determine whether a subject could dream, no waking period between the time the practice dreams were induced and the induction of the experimental dreams. Each subject had all the dreams in one session. The subjects were each paid \$1.25 for participating in the project.

The four subjects used will be designated Subject A, Subject B, Subject C, and Subject D.

Subject A is 23 years old, a veteran, a junior at Montana State University. He grew up on a ranch near Fishtail, Montana, where he had lived all his life prior to going in the army.

Subject B is a 21-year-old student at Montana State University. His home is in Billings, Montana, where he lived all his life prior to coming to Montana State University. His father is a wholesale grocer.

Subject C, a 37-year-old army veteran, is a sophomore at Montana State University. He grew up in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Subject D, is a 19-year-old junior at Montana State University. He is married and has one daughter. He spent his early childhood in northern Montana with the exception of a year spent in Buffalo, New York, at the age of six. He went to a high school near Seattle. Subject D's major

in college is psychology, and it is probable that he has a higher degree of psychological sophistication than the other subjects.

The experimenter and the subject were the only persons present at each hypnotic session, a precaution which was suggested by Farber and Fisher's observation that the manifest dream content is influenced by varying the extraneous observers. Since it is advisable to have a chaperone in attendance when female subjects are under hypnosis, only male subjects were used in this research.

The dreams were recorded on tape. The tape recorder was kept in a constant position near the subject's knees and the experimenter stood about three feet from the subject's head. The subject maintained a reclining position on a bed.

Hypnosis was induced by means of eye fixation and verbal suggestion. A flashlight covered with a blue cloth was held about two feet above the subject's eyes. The subject was told to look at the tiny pinpoint of light in the blue field, (the filament in the bulb shining through the cloth). He was told that the experimenter would count to 100, and was instructed to close his eyes on the odd numbers and open them on the even numbers, thus: One (close), Two (open), Three (close), etc. The subject was told to picture the light in his mind's eye when his eyes closed--to visualize the light even though he could not see it--and to keep his eyes on the light each time his lids opened. He was told that the light would mean sleep to him, and that as the counting proceeded his lids would get heavier and heavier, he would get sleepier and sleepier, and that by the time 100 was reached he would be very drowsy, hardly able to keep his eyes open.

After the count of 100 was reached the subject's eyes were open (open on the even numbers); then the experimenter suggested that the subject's eyes were getting heavier and heavier, that he was very drowsy, and that he was being overwhelmed by a deep, peaceful sleep. He was told he was getting more and more tired as the experimenter talked. He was told that the experimenter's voice would mean sleep to him, that he was drifting into a deep peaceful sleep, a sleep he needed and craved. This general patter was carried on after the subject's eyes closed, usually for a period of 35 to 45 minutes. The subject was then told to stiffen out his left arm. He was told that the experimenter would count to ten, and that after he reached the count of ten the subject would be unable to bend his arm. This represented the first test of trance depth, and was, itself, a deepening procedure. More sleep suggestions were then given, after which the subject's entire body was made rigid in the same manner in which his arm was made rigid. These suggestions of rigidity were, of course, removed after it was established that the subject could not bend.

The trance was then deepened still further by more sleep suggestions. With the first few subjects, the experimenter suggested that they were sinking down into a bottomless pool, and that, as they sank, they were going deeper and deeper asleep. The influence which this might have on the experimental results (immersion) soon became apparent, and thereafter the experimenter used the suggestion that the subjects were getting lighter and rising up into space. It should be noted, however, that the pool suggestion was inadvertently used on Subject D.

The final step before dream induction consisted of getting the subject to speak and to practice using his voice. The experimenter first had the

subject say the word "Hello". This was repeated until the subject's voice grew louder and he had greater facility forming words with his lips. Then he was asked his name, his home, his age, what he was studying at Montana State University, and when he planned to graduate. This was done to give the subject further practice in talking. Then the dreams were induced. Before each subject awakened, amnesia was insured by means of a post-hypnotic suggestion. This was done to prevent communication of the nature of the experiment among subjects. Following the completion of the entire project, the amnesia was removed if the subject so desired.

There were ten different dream stimuli, each of which was repeated a total of three times. These stimuli included five dream situations followed by a suggestion to escape from the situation by going back into the mother's womb, and the same five dream situations followed by a suggestion to escape by regressing to the age of ten. The regress-to-age-ten stimuli constituted the control dreams and will hereafter be referred to as the non-womb dreams. The womb regression stimuli will be referred to as the womb dreams.

The non-womb stimuli were given first, each suggestion being given twice: each subject thus had two dreams to each stimulus. These were followed by the womb stimuli. Again, each stimulus was given twice. Then the womb dreams were induced again, each stimulus being given once. Finally, the non-womb dreams were induced again, each stimulus being given once. Thus, the total number of dream stimuli was 30.

Following is a diagrammatic representation of the experimental procedure. The numbers designate the stimuli as they appear on page 35 in the appendix.

First sequence, non-womb stimuli

1
1
2
2
3
3
4
4
5
5

First sequence, womb stimuli

6
6
7
7
8
8
9
9
10
10

Second sequence, womb stimuli

6
7
8
9
10

Second sequence, non-womb stimuli

1
2
3
4
5

Each dream was induced according to a procedure similar to the one used by Roffenstein (15). The most salient feature of this method is that each dream stimulus is preceded by a suggestion to hide or disguise the dream's meaning. It should be emphasized, however, that suggestions to conceal the meaning are not necessary in all cases. Schroetter (16) obtained symbolized dreams without the use of such suggestions, and informal experiments by the present writer revealed that some subjects symbolize their dreams even when explicitly told not to do so.

Each subject was told to raise his arm when the dream started and lower it when the dream ended so that the experimenter would know when the dream began and finished.

Mazer (12) found it desirable to give hypnotic subjects practice dreams before suggesting experimental dreams, a technique which was employed here.

A list of the dream situations embodied in the stimulus-suggestions follows:

People have accused you unjustly of doing something you have not really done.

You have lost your job and need money.

People are laughing at a mistake you made.

You have robbed a bank and feel guilty because of your crime.

You meet a woman who looks like someone you know and hate.

Before these dream stimuli were administered, the subject was given a practice dream to determine whether or not he was able to dream under hypnosis.

The stimulus for the practice dream:

You are being embarrassed before a group of your friends.

Following is a transcription of the first part of the experimental session. The remaining dreams in the experiment (those not included in the dialogue below) were induced in the same manner as the dreams below, except that the womb dreams were followed by the suggestion to escape from the situation by returning to the womb rather than by becoming a little boy again.

Dialogue

People are able to dream when they are hypnotized just as they can at night. People can have dreams under hypnosis just like the dreams they have at night. I am going to tell you what to dream about, and I want you to hide the dream's real meaning. Raise your left arm when the dream begins and keep it raised until the dream ends, then lower it. I want you to raise and lower your arm this way so that I will know when the dream has started and when it is over. Do you understand this? . . . Here is what I want you to dream about:

I want you to dream that you are being embarrassed before a group of friends. Hide the dream's meaning, and raise your arm when the dream starts.

(Dream)

Now I want you to tell me your dream exactly as it appeared to you.

(Recitation of manifest content)

I am now going to give you another dream. I want you to disguise it. You will dream that people have accused you unjustly of doing something you haven't really done. You escape from this situation by becoming a little boy again, by going back to the time when you were only ten years old. Raise your arm when the dream starts.

(Dream)

Now I want you to tell me your dream exactly as it appeared to you.

(Recitation of manifest content)

Three judges rated the dreams. The judges, two history professors and one law professor at Montana State University, were not told the exact

nature of the experiment. They were told only that the project concerned the study of dreams. The judges rated the dreams independently of one another and at different times. They were asked not to communicate with anyone concerning the dreams or the nature of the experiment.

Each dream was typewritten on a separate piece of paper and the dreams were placed in random order in a pile. The judges were given the following instructions, first orally and then written on paper:

Enclosure: In this dream is the dreamer, or any part of the dreamer, or any person or animal which the dreamer observes, enclosed or partly enclosed in anything? If you think a given dream fits this description, write down the number which appears in the upper right hand corner of the paper on which the dream is written.

After a given judge had gone through the dreams in search of enclosure, he was then given the following instructions, first orally and then written:

Immersion: In this dream is the dreamer, or any part of the dreamer, or any person or animal which the dreamer observes, immersed in water or any other liquid? If you think a given dream fits this description, write down the number which appears in the upper right hand corner of the paper on which the dream is written.

Having gone through the dreams a second time for examples of immersion, a given judge received the following directions, first orally and then written:

Forest: In this dream is the dreamer, or any person or animal which the dreamer observes, in a forest or woods or among trees? If you think a given dream fits this description, write down the number which appears in the upper right hand corner of the paper on which the dream is written.

Only those dreams on which at least two judges agreed were selected as having the qualities of enclosure, immersion, or forest.

Chapter III

RESULTS

After the dreams were submitted to the judges, the inter-judge reliability was computed. Table I, below, shows the proportion of the 116 dreams which, in the opinion of each judge, contained womb symbols.

Table I

| <u>Judge</u> | <u>Proportion</u> |
|--------------|-------------------|
| I | .267 |
| II | .345 |
| III | .310 |

At least two of the judges agreed that 36 of the 116 dreams contained womb symbolism. On a basis of chance alone, it would be expected that all three judges would agree 2.9% of the time $\overline{P} = (.267) (.310) (.345)$. Similarly, the probability of chance agreement between two of the three judges would be $.196 \overline{P} = (.267) (.310) (1-.345) + (.267) (.345) (1-.310) + (1-.267) (.310) (.345) = .196$.

The probability of at least two judges agreeing by chance is $.029 + .196 = .225$. These results, converted into frequencies, are shown in Table II, below. Column A contains the number of dreams on which at least two judges agreed. Column N contains the remainder.

Table II

| | A | N |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Observed | 36 | 80 |
| Theoretical | 22.74 | 93.26 |

Inter-judge agreement, tested by means of the chi square technique, indicated that the degree of agreement was significant at the .01 to .001 level of confidence.

A total of 25 womb-symbol dreams were obtained from the four subjects. This figure includes, not the total number of womb symbols, but the number of dreams in which womb symbols appeared.

Subject A had six womb-symbol dreams, three of which were in the experimental group and three in the control group.

Subject B had ten womb-symbol dreams, of which eight were in the experimental situation and two were in the control situation.

Subject C had four womb-symbol dreams, all of which were in the experimental situation.

Subject D had five womb-symbol dreams, four of which were in the experimental situation and one of which was in the control situation.

These results are summarized in Table III on page 20.

The results were analyzed for each individual subject by means of Fisher's formula for determining exact probability (3, 84):

$$P = \frac{(a/b)! (a/c)! (b/c)! (c/d)!}{N!} \cdot \frac{1}{d! b! c! d!}$$

If P is smaller than .05 we can assume that the womb stimuli had an effect in the hypothesized direction.

Table III

Quantitative Results for Each Subject

| | <u>No. womb-symbol dreams in experimental situations</u> | <u>No. womb-symbol dreams in control situations</u> | <u>P</u> |
|-----------|--|---|----------|
| Subject A | 3 | 3 | 1.00 |
| Subject B | 8 | 2 | .046 |
| Subject C | 4 | 0 | .098 |
| Subject D | 4 | 1 | .334 |
| Total | 19 | 6 | |

P = probability that the difference between the number of womb-symbol dreams in the control and experimental groups is attributable to chance

The analysis yielded the following figures (see also Table III):

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Subject A | 1.00 |
| Subject B | .046 |
| Subject C | .098 |
| Subject D | .334 |

From this it can be concluded that the original hypothesis is verified in the case of Subject B and rejected in the case of Subject A. The results for subjects C and D approach significance but do not reach the .05 level of significance.

For each subject, the preponderance of womb-symbol dreams occurred during the first sequence. A total of only five womb-symbol dreams occurred in the second sequence, which included one-third the total of dream stimuli. In this sequence, Subject A did not have any womb-symbol dreams; Subject B had two womb-symbol dreams to womb stimuli and no womb-symbol dreams to non-womb stimuli; Subject C had one womb-symbol dream to womb stimuli and no womb-symbol dreams to non-womb stimuli; Subject D had one womb-symbol dream to non-womb stimuli and one womb-symbol dream to womb stimuli. These results are summarized in Table IV.

The data for the group as a whole were analyzed by means of the chi square technique. The group chi square, 8.21, is significant to the .01 level of significance. It should be noted, however, that the variables being tested by this method are not independent. As Lewis and Burke (11) point out, the chi square test applied to non-independent variables yields results which can only test hypotheses that relate specifically to the group studied. Therefore, caution must be exercised in generalizing the findings

beyond this group.

In calculating the chi square, observed frequencies included the number of womb-symbol dreams in the experimental and control situations and the number of non womb-symbol dreams in these situations (3, 85). The results are summarized in Table V on page 24.

Table IV

Data for Final Sequence Only

| | <u>No. womb-symbol dreams in experimental situation</u> | <u>No. womb-symbol dreams in control situation</u> |
|-----------|---|--|
| Subject A | 0 | 0 |
| Subject B | 2 | 0 |
| Subject C | 1 | 0 |
| Subject D | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 1 |

Table V

Observed and Theoretical Frequencies Used in Chi Square

| | <u>Womb-symbol dreams</u> | | <u>Non womb-symbol dreams</u> | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Observed f. | Theoretical f. | Observed f. | Theoretical f. |
| Experimental Situation | 19 | 12.5 | 39 | 45.5 |
| Control Situation | 6 | 12.5 | 52 | 45.5 |

Chapter IV

DISCUSSION

As casual observation will reveal (see appendix), there is a wide variation among the general qualities which characterizes each subject's dream. For example, many of Subject D's dreams seem more like actual waking events than like dreams, particularly when Subject D's dreams are contrasted with those of Subject A. After Subject D had awakened, the experimenter mentioned several of the dreams as if they were actual events and asked Subject D if he remembered them. He said he did not. A closer inspection of some of his dreams indicates that, although they seem plausible at first observation, they actually are less plausible than they appear. There is, for example, the dream in which the subject tried to park his car on Delaware Avenue in Buffalo, New York (dream no. 92). The subject lived in Buffalo at the age of six and reports he has never driven in this city. Subject D describes his spontaneous sleep dreams as being of a functional, realistic character, so perhaps this quality in his hypnotic dreams should not be expected.

Subject B is the only one in whose dreams the hypothesis was verified at better than the .05 level of confidence. Subject B was probably in a lighter trance than any of the other subjects. He was the only subject who failed to report total amnesia for the hypnotic session, although his recollections were fragmentary and not of a nature to facilitate communication with other students even if he had wished to do so. It will be noted that Subject B did not dream to two stimuli, one in the control group and one in

the experimental group. To keep the conditions in both groups constant, the corresponding stimuli in the control and experimental groups were omitted. Consequently, Subject B had only 26 dreams instead of 30, 13 control dreams and 13 experimental dreams.

Subject A, on the other hand, went into a deep trance more quickly and easily than any of the other subjects, and Subject A is the only one in whose dreams the hypothesis was rejected at the 1.00 level of confidence. Casual observation would indicate, too, that Subject A's dreams are more thoroughly disguised than Subject B's. This suggests the possibility that the degree of disguise varies inversely with the depth of the trance and that the more deeply hypnotized subjects concealed the womb fantasy in ways more subtle than enclosure and immersion. This would be consistent with clinical observations which suggest that, if a subject awakens during the course of a dream, his dream becomes less symbolized as the depth of his sleep decreases (7, 148).

It is possible, too, that the concepts of enclosure and immersion were themselves symbolized, or atleast represented indirectly, by the more deeply hypnotized subjects. Subject A's free associations to dream number 13, in which he is among balloons, support this idea. His first free association was, "I am enclosed in something." This was followed by, "I am trying to get out of something."

Even if there is a relationship between trance depth and degree of disguise, this alone may not explain Subject A's apparent lack of womb-symbol dreams. As has been noted, Mazer has shown that each subject's response to a dream stimulus reflects many of that subject's own characteristics. If, as Mazer's research indicates, a subject's response is

affected by his own attitudes, the modalities of symbolization may be determined in part by these same attitudes.

Suppose, for example, Subject A were unconsciously preoccupied with castration. Might it not be the case that his dreams would be affected by castration symbolism? There are, in fact, many possible examples of castration dreams among Subject A's responses. Subject A dreams he grabs a cat by the tail and the tail comes off in his hand; he dreams he is hit in the eye with a stick and the eye swells up and closes; he dreams he is cutting his own arm off with a saw; he dreams he cuts himself on barbed wire and is sliding along barbed wire; he dreams he is whittling his thumb away. According to Gutheil (7, 146), dreams which involve cutting off, blinding, wounding, hurting, etc., are common symbols of castration.

There is a possibility that the castration wish is related to womb regression. According to Jones:

When the idea of death reaches the unconscious mind, it is at once interpreted in one of two ways: either as a reduction of a state of vital activity, of which castration is a typical form, or as a state of Nirvana in which the ego survives, but freed from the disturbances of the outer world.

Menninger (13, 79) maintains that the intra-uterine fantasy may symbolize a desire for death (contrary to those who maintain that a desire for death symbolizes a desire to return to the womb). Thus, the hypnotically induced suggestion to return to the womb may have represented death to the subject, which in turn was symbolized by castration. It should be noted, however, that Menninger regards castration primarily as a symbol, not of death, but of preserving life (preserving the whole organism at the expense of one of its parts)

Another possible explanation of the wide range of womb symbolism lies in the possibility that womb symbols may be used which do not suggest enclosure, immersion, or forest. An example is dream no. 20, the cemetery dream. Casual observation would suggest that birth is symbolized in the cemetery dream by death, and that the concept of pregnancy is represented by a stone which "stuck up about three feet and it was round on the top." The idea of enclosure is suggested only indirectly (enclosure in the grave, which none of the judges indicated). The subject's free associations to the blank grave stone centered around his grandmother's death (which had occurred shortly before the experiment) and around repression of a personal name: the subject said a blank grave stone made him think that this was someone whose name he did not want to remember, someone he wanted to forget. He said he did not know who this person might be, and the free associations were then discontinued.

From a study of all 116 dreams, it seems to the writer that at least one fact stands out, a fact which may be safely generalized to populations other than the one tested. This fact is that the intra-uterine fantasy can be symbolized in such a variety of ways that, unless one is familiar with the kinds of symbols employed by a given subject, one may not safely predict what modalities that subject would employ to represent womb regression.

The converse, however, may not be true. There may still be definite dream-symbol modalities which indicate, with a high degree of probability, that the dreamer is employing womb regression fantasy. Possible examples are provided by those dreams in which a mouse is enclosed, immersed, or in a forest (or grass). If, as some of the dreams in this study suggest, the mouse is a foetus symbol, the combination of mouse with the hypothesized

womb symbol modalities may be a good indication of the presence of the intra-uterine fantasy.

Chapter V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This experiment was designed to investigate the modality of womb symbolism in hypnotically induced dreams. Dreams suggesting a return to the womb and an equal number of dreams suggesting a regression to age 10 were induced in four hypnotized subjects. The dreams were tape recorded, then transcribed onto separate slips of paper and given to three independent judges. The judges were asked to rate them in terms of whether the concepts of enclosure, immersion, or forest were present. It was hypothesized that a significantly greater number of dreams having these characteristics would appear in the womb stimuli dreams than in the non womb stimuli dreams. The hypothesis was rejected in the case of the group as a whole. This may be a function of low inter-judge reliability.

Out of this investigation there have emerged numerous other possible hypotheses for future experimentation. For example, the dreams might be submitted to psychoanalyst judges instead of history and law professors. Instead of rating the dreams in terms of the presence of enclosure, immersion, or forest, these judges might be asked to rate them in terms of whether or not regression to the womb was indicated.

The dreams might also be studied for other modalities of symbolism which might be used as hypotheses in future experiments. For example, mice appear in the womb stimuli dreams of all but one subject, although mice do not appear in any of the control dreams. Is the mouse a fetus symbol?

The hypothesis that degree of disguise varies directly with trance

depth might be tested by inducing dreams in a larger group of subjects. After the hypnotic sessions were concluded, the subjects might be divided into those who had total amnesia for the hypnotic session and those who had partial amnesia (no amnesia suggestions would be given during hypnosis). The dreams might then be submitted to psychoanalyst judges for interpretation. The hypothesis would state that a greater number of psychoanalysts could determine the nature of the original stimuli in the lightly hypnotized (partially amnesic) subjects than in the more deeply hypnotized (totally amnesic) subjects.

Research could be performed, too, to determine whether a given set of personality traits correlates significantly with given modalities of symbolization. Is there a difference, for example, in the modalities of symbols employed by introverts as opposed to extroverts?

The lawful relationships between dream symbols and dreamers, and among the symbols themselves, have yet to be worked out. It is suggested that hypnosis will play an important part in future attempts to discover these relationships. Ideally, experiments of this type should probably involve one dream per subject, with a large number of carefully selected subjects. Under these conditions, there would be a greater degree of independence among the variables, and the results might be more readily generalized to larger populations.

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APPENDIX

KEY TO DREAM STIMULI

Non-womb Stimuli

- Stimulus 1 - People have accused you unjustly of doing something you have not really done. You escape from the situation by becoming a little boy again, by going back to the time when you were only ten years old.
- Stimulus 2 - You have lost your job and need money. You escape from the situation by becoming a little boy again, by going back to the time when you were only ten years old.
- Stimulus 3 - People are laughing at a mistake you made. You escape from the situation by becoming a little boy again, by going back to the time when you were only ten years old.
- Stimulus 4 - You have robbed a bank and feel guilty because of your crime. You escape from the situation by becoming a little boy again, by going back to the time when you were only ten years old.
- Stimulus 5 - You meet a woman who looks like someone you know and hate. You escape from her by becoming a little boy again, by going back to the time when you were only ten years old.

Womb Stimuli

- Stimulus 6 - People have accused you unjustly of doing something you have not really done. You escape from the situation by going back into your mother's womb.
- Stimulus 7 - You have lost your job and need money. You escape from the situation by going back into your mother's womb.
- Stimulus 8 - People are laughing at a mistake you made. You escape from the situation by going back into your mother's womb.
- Stimulus 9 - You have robbed a bank and feel guilty because of your crime. You escape from the situation by going back into your mother's womb.
- Stimulus 10- You meet a woman who looks like someone you know and hate. You escape from her by going back into your mother's womb.
- * - Dream which the judges agreed represents enclosure.
- # - Dream which the judges agreed represents immersion.
- @ - Dream which the judges agreed represents forest.

DREAMS

Subject A

First sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

1. I hit someone on the head with a little axe and it was a woman and it cut her head open and she's going to die.

2. I was running away and it got dark and I couldn't see anything and I came up to some bushes and trees--real thick and I try to get through them but it was getting real hard to see--real smoky--and then there was a fire and I turned around and I tried to get out of it. Then I lay down in the snow. Then I got up and ran out of the bushes. * @

Stimulus 2

3. I went into a flour mill in Fishtail, going to steal some--something--and I got lost and got flour all over me and I hit something coming out of the chute and I ran outside and they say my tracks and I ran into the bushes. *

4. I was fishing in a river and I was just a little boy. I was standing on the rocks--I stood there a long time and didn't catch anything.

Stimulus 3

5. I was chasing a cat and she was running loose and I tried to catch her. I grabbed her tail and her tail came off and she got away and it scared me.

6. I dreamed that my eye was hurt. It was big and black. I had been hit with a stick and my eye was all swelled up and closed and it looked terrible.

Stimulus 4

7. I had a cloth sack and I was walking down a sidewalk and the sack changed. It got all fuzzy and pretty soon it was all hair. I threw it up into some willows and it hung up there.

8. I was on a river in a ferry boat. The boat was in a bunch of whirlpools going round and round. It was a big river and real muddy, and I was real little. I was getting dizzy from going round and round. I was just turning and turning.

Stimulus 5

9. I saw a dandelion and it was tall but the stem was bent over and the flower was hanging down and I picked up a stick and was hitting other dandelions so that they would fall over like that.

10. I woke up and I couldn't see. It was dark. It was so hazy and I tried to get out of where I was but I couldn't get out. I didn't know where I was. I couldn't find the walls or door. It was hazy. *

First sequence, womb stimuli

Stimulus 6

11. I dreamed that I was cutting my arm off with a saw. I had it laying on the table and cut it off just below the elbow. It was my right arm but I seemed to be cutting it off with my--I was using my right arm to cut it off, too.

12. I dreamed that a mouse was running through deep grass and I think I was the mouse. Got to some water and the mouse had to swim across the water and kept on running. #

Stimulus 7

13. A balloon popped and it scared me and then I looked up and there were lots of balloons and I stuck them with a pin. I just stuck a few at first and then I was sticking all the balloons and making them pop. And then they started popping even when I didn't stick them. They just kept on popping and soon I could see the ceiling.

14. I got stuff all over my face. It's on my hands. It's gooey and kind of sloppy like. I was trying to rub it off my face but it wouldn't come off. It was in my hair and I couldn't see or open my eyes. It was awful sloppy. I was just a little boy.

Stimulus 8

15. I was standing up and people were laughing at me I think; I couldn't see them but I heard them laughing and I was trying to hide myself but they still kept laughing.

16. Everything is white like I was in some sheets and I can't find my way out and I guess I don't care whether I get out or not. It's nice in there but it's white. *

Stimulus 9

17. I am standing in a hole in the ground. It is a post hole and my head is just sticking out a little bit. I am looking and I can see a long way. It is real flat. My head is just barely sticking out of the hole and I can just see over the ground. *

18. Somebody is running and they run across the street and get hit by a car. It's an old car and the head hits the radiator and there are a bunch of square marks on the head--they're cuts, square cuts--from the radiator.

The car stopped as soon as it could but the head went right into the radiator. The cuts are so deep that the head went right into the radiator.

Stimulus 10

19. My stomach hurts and it opens up on the outside like a door and it looks funny—it don't look like a stomach and pieces of wood fall out of it, little pieces of wood. When I open it up this wood falls out.

20. I saw a stone that was like a grave stone and it was in a cemetery but there was nothing written on it. It was just a bare stone. It was grey and it stuck up about three feet and it was rounded on the top and all I could see was the stone. That's all I was looking at.

Second sequence, womb stimuli
Stimulus 6

21. I was sitting on the sand and I wasn't near the water but a big wave came up from somewhere and it was real dark—the wave was real dark and it was coming toward me and I started running and it kept chasing me and then I guess it was gone. I didn't see it any more.

Stimulus 7

22. Something stinks. I was down at the barn. It didn't smell like it usually does down there. It smelled different. I couldn't tell what it was. I was just standing there smelling it. It was sickening.

Stimulus 8

23. I was sick and I was in bed and I was dizzy. Then I got up and ran round and round in circles and I was awful sick and I was hungry and they wouldn't feed me.

Stimulus 9

24. I was walking past a store window on the sidewalk and the window broke. Somebody threw a rock through it. After it broke I looked at it. It was like a mirror then and I could see myself in it. But I didn't look like I used to look. I had a beard and lots of whiskers, and I looked real old and real small.

Stimulus 10

25. I cut myself on some barbed wire and then I was sliding along the wire and it was cutting me. I felt like I was flying, going through the air. It kept cutting me and cutting my face and arms. Every barb would cut me. Then I was rolling around and around inside a roll of barbed wire and that kept cutting me and scratching me. I was rolling one way and the wire was rolling the other way. That made it a lot worse. I was all cut up and bleeding.

Second sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

26. I was in a place and it was real light. It was bright and it almost blinded me and I couldn't see anything but the light. I couldn't turn away from it. No matter where I looked it was real bright. I closed my eyes but I'd still see it.

Stimulus 2

27. I was cutting some bushes. I was whittling on a bush with my knife. I was just a little boy. I got my thumb in the way and didn't notice it. I was whittling it away without feeling anything. I didn't know it I guess. I just kept whittling it until it was all cut away and then I was whittling the branch again. I knew I'd cut myself but it didn't seem to matter.

Stimulus 3

28. I am standing at the bottom of a hill and there's rocks rolling down the hill. Great big rocks and a lot of little rocks. They're rolling down the hill and they're rolling past me. They don't hit me. I just stand there and I'm not afraid of being hit. They just keep on rolling. A great big square one was coming toward me but I just stood there and it didn't hit me either. None of them hit me.

Stimulus 4

29. I've only got one leg--my two legs are together to make one leg and I've got two feet. One foot is right in front of the other, and they're just joined on to the leg. I'd just hop around.

Stimulus 5

30. I was looking at a woman--I think it was a woman--and she had a lot of wrinkles in her forehead. She looked real homely. She was painting her face--painting her forehead with a paint brush, but I couldn't see any paint. It didn't show up. She only had one expression. She always looked the same.

Subject B

First sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

31. I see a pile of building blocks. Child's building blocks, and a gun lying beside them.

32. I dream a little boy is running down the basement stairs into the play-room and hiding beneath a table.

Stimulus 2

33. I see a little boy sitting behind a lemonade stand selling lemonade.

34. A little boy is in a dime store and he is reaching up to steal some play money. He takes it off the shelf and puts it under his coat and walks out of the store.

Stimulus 3

35. I am down in the basement of my home preparing to go ice skating. I put on a pair of ear muffs and I cannot hear a word that anybody says. *

36. I am in a room which is connected to a hallway and in this hallway there are many many people laughing. I get up out of my chair in the room, go over to the door, and shut it. And as I shut the door there is suddenly silence.

Stimulus 4

37. There is a little boy who gets up very early on Sunday morning, combs his hair and washes his face and is all ready to go to Sunday school by the time his mother calls him. She is very surprised.

38. I am running into the house, running upstairs into the bedroom and crawling beneath the bed. There I remain. *

Stimulus 5

39. I am in the dining room of my own house, sitting on the dining room floor playing with my toys. My mother is in the kitchen washing dishes and singing to herself.

The subject did not dream to this stimulus a second time in this sequence.

First sequence, womb stimuli

Stimulus 6

40. There is a big wooden box on the floor. A hand reaches down, picks up a rubber ball laying on the floor, places it in the box and shuts the lid of the box.

41. I am in a very large paper bag which is tied very securely at one end. I reach my arm through the bag and shake my fist. *

Stimulus 7

42. There is a dog lying in front of a fireplace which is blazing very fiercely. The heat from the fireplace is keeping the dog warm. The dog looks very contented.

43. I am walking down a tunnel which is quite brilliantly lighted, although there are no bulbs evident. It doesn't seem that I can ever reach the end. *

Stimulus 8

44. I am standing in a very large hallway with a ceiling which must be at least a hundred feet high. There are voices echoing through the hall although I cannot see where they are coming from. There is very much noise and it bothers me.

45. There is a mouse in the room and the mouse is covered by a cereal bowl. The mouse cannot get out and he is imprisoned by the cereal bowl. *

Stimulus 9

46. I am in a cabin in the woods and all the doors are locked. The windows are shuttered. * @

47. I am in a very dark room such as a cave of some sort, but it is warm inside. However, I do not know whether I want to stay there or move--go away. *

Stimulus 10

48. I am walking down a hallway. Quite a short hallway, and I have a clump of woman's hair in my hand. Down at the end of the hallway is a door and I go through the door, shut the door and it locks automatically. *

Stimulus 10 was not repeated in the experimental group in this sequence, so that both the experimental and control groups would include an equal number of stimuli.

Second sequence, womb stimuli

Stimulus 6

49. There is a mouse running into a haystack because a cat is chasing him. The cat cannot get into the haystack because the openings in the haystack are too small.

Stimulus 7

50. I am walking down a hall. There is a room at the end of the hall with a fire in it. I go into the room and am very warm and comfortable. *

Stimulus 8

The subject did not dream to this stimulus in this sequence.

Stimulus 9

51. I am out in the woods all by myself; recently I have been in town among very many people. But now I am in the woods, hiking, all by myself. *

Stimulus 10

52. I am sitting in a gondola which is attached to a balloon. As I am sitting there the balloon suddenly begins to rise, carrying me up with it. There seem to be several people who keep running, waving their arms to attract my attention, but I cannot talk to them. I cannot have any contact with them whatsoever.

Second sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

53. I run across the street to my own house, run in the door and down the basement to my room, where I begin reading a magazine.

Stimulus 2

54. I am sitting on the couch in the living room of my own home with my mother and father on either side of me.

Stimulus 3

This stimulus was omitted from this sequence so that the control and experimental groups would contain an equal number of stimuli.

Stimulus 4

55. I am running in from out of doors and up through the back porch in to

my mother who is in the kitchen. I run behind her and bury my head against her skirt.

Stimulus 5

56. I am upstairs in my bedroom of my home and I am sick. I am in my bed reading books and looking at pictures. I have been lying there the whole morning. No one has come in to bother me.

Subject C

First sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

57. I am eating. I am eating a whole lot of--I don't recall what was on the plate. But I ate so I was real fat. Couldn't move. Just kept on eating, eating.

58. I am going down a long dirt road. A long, narrow road. There's some water on one side. I'm just walking down that road. I wonder why I'm walking down that road. I think it must be the way I'm going back.

Stimulus 2

59. I am sitting in a room writing a letter. I don't know why, but in the letter it meant to say and was saying, "If you don't help me I'm finished; I'm all done."

60. I see a box of cereal on a table and I am eating it but there's no sugar. I keep looking for the sugar.

Stimulus 3

61. I walked into this hotel dining room back home. And it was the same old lobby. And when I walked in this man said, "What do you want now?" And I thought that was so funny.

62. I don't understand it but I saw myself watching a band playing music, playing marching music. I can't understand that. Why would I be watching a band?

Stimulus 4

63. I am jumping from the roof of one building to the other and I am able to jump down into the street and jump back up. I can jump all over like that. I can jump from this building down into the street or I can jump from rooftop to rooftop and never fall.

64. I am picking roses. I get stuck, but I like the rose and I take the rose off a great big bush.

Stimulus 5

65. I am sitting on a corner on a curb, just laughing and laughing and laughing. I am just sitting and laughing.

66. I am playing in dirt. I am playing in a pile of dirt. But I'm big. I shouldn't be in that dirt.

First sequence, womb stimuli

Stimulus 6

67. I want to go to sleep. I am in a bed and I want to go to sleep. I don't know whose or where, but I'm in a bed. It was like a--like you look in a church in the morning and you see the rays of light. And I'm in this bed. And I want to go to sleep. *

68. I am in an automobile, just going for a ride. But we're going down this long road. Just going for a ride.

Stimulus 7

69. I am raking flowers in the yard. Not leaves; flowers.

70. I am sitting on a big rock on a high hill overlooking a valley. And there's haze in the part where the trees are, in the valley, but over where the little village is, it's real sunny and clear.

Stimulus 8

71. Along the road was a little boy, and he was bleeding and I was helping him. I was stopping the bleeding. I don't know the little boy. It's just that I found him there.

72. I am sitting in a great big overstuffed chair, but I am real little, and the chair is real big. I would look like a little doll baby on that chair. The chair is so big. It's a big brown chair; a big brown one and I am so little. *

Stimulus 9

73. I have this little boy and this little girl at a beach. And I am watching them so they don't go into deep water.

74. I am laying down on the side of a ditch, and I know I won't fall in, yet the ground is breaking off underneath me, but I know I won't fall in.

Stimulus 10

75. I am playing in ice cream. I mean there's like a big tub, and I am in it. * #

76. I was sitting on a window sill about the third or fourth story up a building, with my feet hanging outside; but I don't know why I'm sitting there.

Second sequence, womb stimuli

77. I was sitting under a tree in the woods. Just sitting under a tree in the woods. And there's no one with me. @

Stimulus 7

78. I don't know where I was, but wherever I looked there was all kinds of food already made. Everywhere I looked there was all kinds of food, already made. It wasn't raw, it was prepared.

Stimulus 8

79. I am listening to a phonograph, yet I know that it is I who am playing that organ. It is organ music coming over the phonograph. I am listening to it, yet I know it is I playing that music.

Stimulus 9

80. I am standing in the middle of the street. It is not a traffic street—there are no cars. I am standing in the middle of the street, looking down through the trees. But I don't see anybody.

Stimulus 10

81. I am on a high bridge. An old, old bridge. And as I look down, I don't see anything but rings, like in a whirlpool. Not steady, just occasional rings.

Since this was the last dream in the womb group, the experimenter felt free to ask the subject a leading question.

Experimenter: Are the rings in the water?

Subject: There is no water. All I see is rings.

Experimenter: What are the rings made of?

Subject: Like white. Just great big rings. There are a lot of rings there. Like white.

Second sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

82. I am listening to one of those old music boxes like my grandmother had. I am in this great big house, just listening to this music. But I don't see the box; all I do is hear it.

Stimulus 2

83. I don't know why, but I am laying on the grass, and laying so low that I am just looking through the leaves and the grass.

Stimulus 3

84. There are a lot of pulleys and ropes. Not cables or wires but ropes. And all these pulleys and ropes come out of this one wall, come over and make a right angle—a ninety degree turn—and go down through the floor. That's all I see.

Stimulus 4

85. I don't know who he is, but I know there is somebody outside on the street in front of some stores, and he's very sick. And I'm trying to help him. But I don't know who he is.

Stimulus 5

86. It is a moonlight night, and the odd thing is, I am looking across a lake, where you see the moon on the water; but I am down, like looking across the top of a table to see it. I'm not looking down at it. I'm looking straight at it.

Subject B

First sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

87. Marcy and I went to the movies. I was carrying her down the aisle and she spilled her popcorn. I put her down and let her pick it up. Everybody laughed at her.

Marcy is the subject's year-old daughter.

88. We went out hunting back at the place. I took a shot at an elk and missed him and snow started coming down. We couldn't follow his tracks. We couldn't tell where he was. We just quit.

Stimulus 2

89. Came out of the house and--Suzie and I were going downtown--and came out and the car was gone. So I called up the old man and he said not to worry, he'd borrowed it and the car was up there.

90. We were coming down the road by the Rock Creek Lodge. Blew a tire. Checked in the trunk and the spare was flat so Don and I got out and went fishing. Wait for somebody to come along.

Stimulus 3

91. Came around the planer shed with the carrier and hit a lot of lumber and spilled it. So I turned the carrier and backed it into the shed then.

92. Tried to park my station wagon on Delaware between two "no parking" signs. Couldn't get in and someone on a motor cycle pulled right in and got the space and walked away.

Delaware is a street in Buffalo, New York, where the subject lived before he was old enough to drive.

Stimulus 4

93. Playing cards over at Bill's and one hand looked like Jim had two pair. So I got a pair in the hole and raised him a half. Got a third one. Took the pot. We were just playing for matches this time.

94. Parked up Pattee Canyon. Some girl was there with a cast on her neck. I couldn't get anywhere with her so I just got out of the car and let her drive home.

Stimulus 5

95. I tried to park the car in front of the bank. I came out to the parking

meter and I couldn't get any money in it so I just got back in the car and drove up to the next meter and it worked all right. Put two pennies in there and went in.

96. We were fishing. Hooked into a--must have been a big salmon. Fellow standing up on the road kept trying to tell me what to do with the fish, you know to get it in. So I just gave him the pole and got in the car and went home.

First sequence, wobb stimuli

Stimulus 6

97. Came through the hardware department down at the Mercantile Mart. Didn't have any shoes on. So I went upstairs to the toy department and put some on so I wouldn't make so much noise walking.

98. Just came home from work and took a shower. It was a cold night and a real warm shower. Went to sleep. #

Stimulus 7

99. We were playing in the lobby of the Marcus Whitman. The amplifier kept cutting out. So I had to go back behind the wall and take the wall socket apart and put in a new one.

The subject occasionally plays a guitar professionally in hotels and night clubs. The guitar has an amplifier.

100. I was hunting with--Bill S. I guess--up Montour Creek. Followed tracks until it got dark. I got down in a draw and I couldn't see any way to get out. So I just followed the draw down to the canyon. Get out in the basin somewhere.

Stimulus 8

101. Ray and I were sitting in the University Hall in Seattle--some concert or other--fellow in the balcony was making so much noise it made my head hurt. So the only thing we could do was crawl down underneath the seat where it was quiet. Got down there, but everybody else was down there too and all we could hear was a terrific banging. Then we just got up and left. #

102. We had mice all over the place. Some were underneath the couch. So I went around behind the couch and there were a lot of little ones inside a nest. They looked like pretty cute little animals so just left them there. #

Stimulus 9

103. Sitting in front of the heater and Marcy was lying on the table. My feet got cold. I put them up on the stove and first thing I knew my shoes and socks burned off. Marcy started laughing.

104. Roger and I were chasing pheasants up on the reservation. Knew they'd spot us from that plane. Probably the game department in that plane, the way they circled. So I went and hid under the car. Couldn't get Roger's dog under though; he took off down the road.

Stimulus 10

105. Old Sam came out and told Suzie we'd have to take our fence down. So I came home and dug the post holes deeper and filled them full of cement.

106. Came in the lobby down in the Florence. A whole lot of people standing around and somebody lying on the floor. Couldn't see what was happening so I went to call Dr. K. I put money in the phone and nothing happened. I found if I reached my finger up in the coin slot I could pull out radishes.

Second sequence, womb stimuli

Stimulus 6

107. I was down at Hughes' there, and Vernon and I were packing vegetables. We stacked up a big bunch of crates. Somebody backed the tractor into them and they started to fall. We both dove into the washing ditch that ran through the wash house there.

Stimulus 7

108. Trixie and I were up in the Swan Valley cutting wood. Tree started to fall--fell on her--so couldn't do anything with her but kill her. Dug a hole for her and buried her in the snow.

Stimulus 8

109. I left logic class and was supposed to get some meat, and I forgot it. I got inside the store and couldn't remember what I was supposed to get. So I went back in the locker to see if I could see any that looked familiar, and then I remembered meat.

Stimulus 9

110. Bill and I were bowling and felt sorry for the pin boy who worked so hard, so we rolled a four bit piece down the alley. And afterwards we went back and they weren't working very hard. They were just sitting there. That was four bits shot.

Stimulus 10

111. Art told me to go clean up. So I went up to any place I wanted and I found a nice little place above the boilers. It was warm and I could rest. I went up there and slept up for a while. This little room, I couldn't be seen except from one way. *

Second sequence, non-womb stimuli

Stimulus 1

112. I was down in Texas. Drove over a cattle guard with my station wagon and when the back wheels were going over they fell through. The only way we could get out was to take the tires off.

Stimulus 2

113. Down at the Oxford with Mac shooting pool. I was getting beat. When we went over to get more chalk I moved two balls and stuffed them into a pocket with the butt end of my cue stick.

Stimulus 3

114. We were in the Michigan, right down on the log deck, and one log bounced over and hit on the cab. Knocked the cab off and pretty near got me except I got on the floor. Took the windows and everything right off with it.

Stimulus 4

115. I was out in a boat with Suzie. We got out in the lake and the boat sank. We swam all the way in to shore and nobody even knew we had the boats because we were all in swimming suits. #

Stimulus 5

116. I was taking care of Dan G., and he cut his thumb trying to peel an apple. So I took him down to the doctor, down to the emergency room, but we couldn't get in because they kept carrying people out. Finally I tied a string around his wrist and he was all right again.