
Freud goes Multimedia: Psychoanalytic Resources in the Internet*

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"Autoren werden sich nützlich machen als Lotsen im Ozean der wißbaren und zusammenstellbaren Dinge, als scouts in der informatisierten Welt, als Navigationsberater für Menschen, die Erfahrungen suchen als Infonauten und Dokunauten und als Trainer für Verkehrsfähigkeit in einer Welt, mit deren Größe und Abenteuerlichkeit noch immer kaum jemand ernsthaft rechnet ..."

Peter Sloterdijk, Über die versuchende Klasse

In the age where media are defined by communications, human ratio has experienced "an electronic extension". The "global village", a term introduced in 1964 by Marshall McLuhan as a visionary methapher, has now started to adopt virtual shape. Also, or especially psychoanalysis, as science of the unconscious and its effects on individuals and society, has been affected by this worldwide development.

There is no question that Internet, as a "Zeitgeist" phenomenon, poses for psychoanalysts the question of individual access, be it in form of theoretic analysis or by direct use of this tool.

Undoubtedly, networks, like Internet, provide users with access to a vast collection of historical and topical, written, visual, and spoken information.

The sheer quantity of saved and accessible data produced by way of electronic data processing increases at the same time rapidly, as well as the various methods for accelerated access by application of different technologies. Because human capacity for data reception does not grow in the same way, guidance is increasingly needed into that "symbolic space" into which no physical admittance may yet be obtained.

This means on a functional level, that description is required of computer technology used and its applications, as well as explicit knowledge of the location of specific resources, which will then support the individual user in finding his way through the "oceans of electronic documents".

After achieving this intermediate objective, network supported information and communication systems permit direct access to library- and bibliographical search via personal computer.

Exchange of information between experts of different countries will be facilitated, and results, latest scientific findings, and opinions of discussion groups, online conferences, and experts discussions will be imparted and exchanged immediately. The information, circulating within the networks of computers, is going to support the build up of an intersubjectively shared scientific basis and will thus create new perspectives for psychonanalytic thinking (Laszig 1997).

Brief Introduction into History of Network

Based on the idea of guaranteeing a continuous flow of military communication during war, the research department of the US Department of Defense "Advanced Research Project Agency" (ARPA), in 1968 started to develop the first network, operating out of 4 locations. In order to offer everybody within the scientific community access to such an efficient computer net, the National Science Foundation built up its own net (NSFNet), in 1986. In support of the net five US-american universities installed the required computer sytems. Even today the links to these computers are established by a world wide routing-system, operating through computer networks at the next university in location. Commercial services (*CompuServe*, *T-Online*, etc) also offer gateways to Internet. So far the number of users is estimated up to 60 millions, worldwide, in early 1997.

Connection and Costs

For actual access to Internet a modem attached to a regular telephone line is needed (a more powerful, but also more cost-intensive alternative is provided by the digital ISDN-Telephone net). For students, academic staff, scientists and other institutions in Germany, the costs are paid by the respective university/institution. For private user, there is the possibility to access Internet through a number of commercial services (such as *CompuServe*, *AOL*, *T-Online*, etc.) by paying a basic fee and in addition a user fee by the hour.¹

World Wide Web

Very often World Wide Web is identified with "Internet". In reality, however, it is only one detailed application of the latter (however the most widely used version at the moment). World Wide Web, or short WWW, makes it possible, by use of so-called Browser programmes², to transfer written text, voice and music, as well as pictures and graphics.³ Ultimately it is this "multimedial capability" of Internet that not only fascinates the academic community, but also attracts an increasingly wider usage.

These single "multimedial" documents are linked in WWW by markings, the so-called "HyperLinks". By directly "clicking" onto these markings with a (computer) mouse, the connected background information may be called up. However it is also possible to call up directly each of these documents by use of its "computer-address"⁴. Frequently used document-addresses may be saved as so-called "bookmarks" and need a direct mouse-click only, if repeated use is required.

Freud in World Wide Web - a search

In the following exemplary search we would like to describe the specific resources systematically and beyond some "guidance for navigation", also offer encouragement for your personal use of this medium.

In accordance with the first part of the title, we start an online search for "Sigmund Freud".

Following Goethe's dictum, that a thing has to be found first of all, if you would like to know where it is located. We have to navigate first through the search engines in the WWW. In a next step we scoured virtually through libraries and databases, look there for associations, societies and institutes, participate in discussion groups via e-mail and leave through or rather "scroll" in electronic journals. As we did not want to exclude the commercial online market, we log into chargeable services, too, ending with a discussion of the capabilities and limitations of network supported searches.

Searchsystems in WWW

"The curse of the immense quantity" is true for WWW, too. In early 1996 the number of documents available in WWW was estimated at 16 millions, with a total of 8 billion single words. The WWW document by Jacobs (1996) "*Psychologische Beiträge im Internet aufspüren*"⁵ describes different searchsystems and different approaches through the use of exemplary searches.

In our search for "Sigmund Freud", we use the system "*HotBot*"⁶, which within 2 seconds has found 7428 entries, of which the first 10 (- 100) are listed.

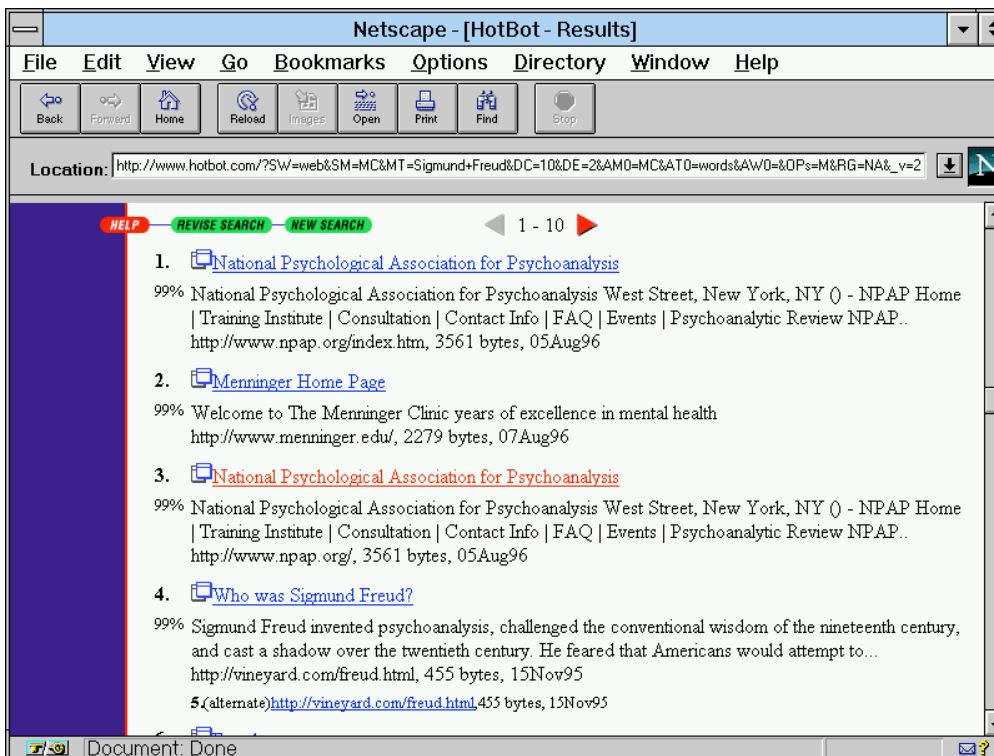


Chart 1: Screenshot: Results of search for Sigmund Freud

For more details the listed resources/addresses in this file, can then be called up by mouse-click, in our example we found at the above screenshot "*the Menninger Klinik*". Even without a detailed analysis, the advantage of these search-engines becomes evident. It is, however, very often not clear, in which way, or based on which criteria the search engine is actually searching the databases and files; therefore we strongly recommend the use of different search engines within the same search.⁷

Databases, Libraries

In addition to these general search engines, WWW offers access also to specific bibliographical databases, like *PsycLit*, *Psyndex*, *Medline8* as well as search facilities in databases of individual institutes and libraries. Of special importance for psychoanalytically oriented searches are services like *Jourlit*, *Bookrev*, and *Duallook9* of the "*American Psychoanalytic Association*", which at this point comprise 30,000 contributions from journals and books.

Basically, there is a distinction between chargeable and cost-free services. In our search we found the following results:

- A *Medline*-search of all journal articles published in 1996, with the key-word "Freud", showed a total of 68 entries. The individual entries are ready for print out or downloading into a computer or onto a diskette with title, author, summary, references etc.¹⁰

1 of 68

TI: Predictors of outcome in child psychoanalysis: a retrospective study of 763 cases at the Anna Freud Center.

AU: Fonagy-P; Target-M

SO: J-Am-Psychoanal-Assoc. 1996; 44(1): 27-77

2 of 68

TI: Anna Freud: her life and her biography.

AU: Solnit-AJ

SO: J-Am-Psychoanal-Assoc. 1996; 44(1): 11-25

3 of 68

TI: Psychic reality: its relationship to defenses involving negative mechanisms.

AU: Yorke-C

SO: Int-J-Psychoanal. 1996 Feb; 77 (Pt 1): 97-102

The same search in the services *Jourlit*, *Bookrev* and *Duallook*, looking for "Sigmund Freud", resulted in 259 books & articles. The various entries are ready for print out or copying - with author, title, reference etc.

(See below for a listing of all the contributions of authors with the initial A)

Your Search Found 259 Matches / Showing Matches 1 to 50.

Abraham, H. & Freud, E. (eds.) (1965). *A Psychoanalytic Dialogue. The Letters of Sigmund Freud and Karl Abraham.*, New York: Basic Books.

Acklin, T. (1989). *Review of Sigmund Freud's Christian Unconscious.*, *Int. Rev. Psychoanal.*, 16:510-511.

Adams, L. (1954). *Sigmund Freud's correct birthday: misunderstanding and solution*, *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 41:359-362.

Adatto, C. (1971). *Review of Sigmund Freud. Founder of Psychoanalysis.*, *Psychoanal. Q.*, 40:344-345.

Altman, L. (1983). *Review of Sigmund Freud's Dreams.*, *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Assn.*, 31:786-788.

Anon, Z. (1970). Review of *On Sigmund Freud's Dreams*, *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 51:562-562.

- Search and ordering of literature through the "*Deutsche Institut für Medizinische Dokumentation*" (DIMDI).¹¹ This page in WWW will inform you on services and charges. Due to the fact that the range of costs is determined by different factors (e.g. connection time, costs for use of database, number of required pages, etc.), the final cost can only be determined individually. Independent from the individual cost, the standard contracts are chargeable with an annual administrative fee of 100,- DM.
- Further search-capacities are offered by libraries, which are now also represented in WWW. Within the Heidelberg area, this applies for the *Library of the University of Heidelberg*¹² and the *Badische Landesbibliothek* in Karlsruhe¹³. Key-word search for "Sigmund Freud" shows 118 entries at the Heidelberg University Library, while the Badische Landesbibliothek lists only 35 books on this same item. A very user-friendly possibility to search is offered by the "*Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund*" (SWB). Under the keyword "Sigmund Freud" 193 books are listed in total. By mouse click the respective library, classification number, circulating times and lending conditions can be called up.¹⁴

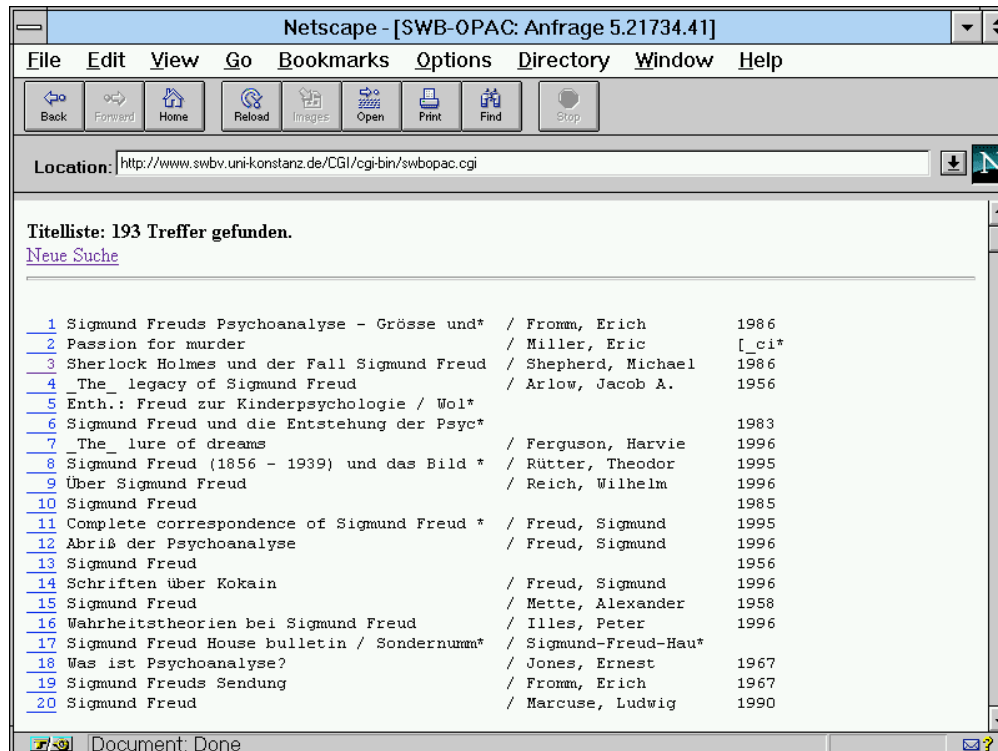


Chart 2: Screenshot SWB ; Results on Search "Sigmund Freud"

Associations and Specific Groups

Specific institutions increasingly offer services in WWW. Within the German speaking area, there are also represented - beside universities and departments - other associations, such as *DGPT*, *DPV* and individual institutes. An international listing of organizations and addresses of institutions, as well as additional information on research promotion, congresses, etc. is made available by the information service of the "*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie*" (DGPs Online).¹⁵ A listing of all German Medical Servers plus cross references to international data resources is offered by the *University of Frankfurt*.¹⁶ Last but not least, it has to be noted, that, almost incidentally, we happened to stumble over Freud's "Traumdeutung" (in a complete english version, translated by A.A. Brill).¹⁷

The following three tables list a number of psychoanalytic associations, professional societies, institutes, and some topical compilations of cross-references with corresponding WWW-addresses.

American Psychoanalytic Association (APsA)	http://www.apsa.org
American Psychoanalytic Foundation	http://www.cyberpsych.org/apf.htm
Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften: Psychoanalyse und Psychotherapie	http://www.uni-duesseldorf.de/ WWW/AWMF/gb/e_psyana.htm
Asociación Psicoanalítica Argentina	http://www.pccp.com.ar/apa/apa.htm
Canadian Psychoanalytic Society	http://www.io.org/~psy/
Chicago Psychoanalytic Society	http://members.aol.com/leow707093/ChiPsaSoc.html
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychoanalyse, Psychotherapie, Psychosomatik und Tiefenpsychologie e.V. (DGPT)	http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/DGPT/
European Federation for Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy in the Public Sector (E.F.P.P.)	http://www.vol.it/IIPG/STORIA/efppital.htm
International Psychoanalytical Association (IPA)	http://web.ukonline.co.uk/Members/ipat/
International Society for the Psychoanalytic Study of Organizations (ISPSO)	http://www.sba.oakland.edu/isps/
Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies (LAISPS)	http://www.earthlink.net/~laisps/
National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis	http://www.npap.org/
New York Psychoanalytic Institute & Society	http://plaza.interport.net/nypsan/institute.html
San Francisco Society for Lacanian Studies	http://www.slip.net/~lacan/
Società Psicoanalitica Italiana	http://www.sicap.it/~merciai/spi.htm
Alfred Adler Institute of San Francisco	http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/hstein/
Australian Centre for Psychoanalysis	http://www.suburbia.net/~je/acpff.html
Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis	http://www.bgps.edu/

Table 1: Associations & and Professional Societies

Center for Modern Psychoanalytic Studies	http://www.cmps.edu
Center for Psychotherapeutic Studies; University of Sheffield	http://www.shef.ac.uk/~psysc/
Centre for Research in Psychoanalysis and Psychodynamic Psychology; Universiteit Leuven	http://www.kuleuven.ac.be/facdep/psy/eng/onderz/crppp.htm
Centri Ricerche Psicoanalitiche di Gruppo (C.R.P.G.)	http://www.vol.it/IIPG/CRPG/crpghome.htm
Centro Torinese di Psicoanalisi	http://www.sicap.it/~merciai/ctp.htm
Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis	http://www.chianalysis.org/
Frankfurter Psychoanalytisches Institut e.V.	http://home.t-online.de/home/Frankfurter_Psa_Institut/
Istituto Italiano di Psicoanalisi di Gruppo (IIPG)	http://www.vol.it/IIPG/
Metropolitan Center for Object Relations Theory and Practice	http://www.object-relations.com/
The Self Psychology Page	http://www.selfpsychology.org/

Table 2: Addresses of Institutes

Burying Freud: The Web site	http://www.shef.ac.uk/uni/projects/gpp/burying_freud.html
Fonda's Freud Materials	http://www.strangelove.com/~marc/frdsrch1.html
Freud Museum of London	http://www.nltl.columbia.edu/students/DBS/freud/index.html
FreudNet: The A.A. Brill Library	http://plaza.interport.net/nypsan/
JungWeb	http://onlinepsych.com/jungweb/
La Psychanalyse18	http://www.odyssee.net/~desgros/index.html
Melanie Klein Homepage	http://www.mysite.com/mklein/index.htm
Mental Health Net:	http://www.cmhcsys.com/guide/pro11.htm
Psychoanalysis & Psychodynamic Topics	
Psychoanalytic Connection	http://www.psychoanalysis.net/
Sigmund Freud and the Freud Archives	http://plaza.interport.net/nypsan/freudarc.html

Table 3: Topical compilation of cross-references

Discussiongroups via e-mail

With all these plentiful offers of information, it sometimes slips the mind that Internet, resp. WWW, is mostly a communication medium. Newsgroups and electronic mailing lists form a virtual core for scientific exchange of ideas and data.

Newsgroups are defined as topical discussiongroups and bulletin boards in the Internet, which are hierarchically structured and cover a variety of subjects.¹⁹ Quite opposite to these newsgroups, the so-called "mailing-lists" include a smaller audience and deal with more detailed questions on specific topics. A list of topical listservers (Bowlby, Jungian Analytic Psychology etc), of required commands, and informations on address, content, and registration, as well as other tips has been collected by Hahn (1996).²⁰

For psychoanalysts and candidates, among other things, the following discussion lists are of interest:

BBS	Research Division of the Chicago Institute for Psychoan.	owner-bbs@apsa.org
Child Psychoanalysis	New England Institute for Psychoanalytic Studies	majordomo@ghi.net
Freud-L	Interdisziplinäres Diskussionsforum	freud-l@rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Group Psychoanalysis	New England Institute for Psychoanalytic Studies	majordomo@ghi.net
IJPA Discussion Group	Institute of Psycho-Analysis, London	100450.1357@compuserve.com
Open Forum on Psychoanalysis	New England Institute for Psychoanalytic Studies	majordomo@ghi.net
Psychoan	St. John's University	listserv@sjuvn.stjohns.edu
Psychoanalysis and the Public Sphere	Centre for Psychotherapeutic Studies at Sheffield	listserv@netcom.com
Psychoanalytic Studies	Centre for Psychotherapeutic Studies at Sheffield	listserv@netcom.com
Psychoth	Dr.med. C. Anger; Arzt für Psychoth. Med.; Erfurt	psychoth-owner@erfurt.thur.de
SSCPnet	Society for a Science of Clinical Psychology	blanchar@unm.edu

Table 4: eMail-Discussiongroups

After registration in a specific list all discussion contributions of the participants are transmitted automatically to your own e-mail address. Each of these news may be opened for reading by mouse click. The command "reply" allows - if required - the sending of a personal comment on the contribution, which will be sent in due course to all the other participants of this particular list.

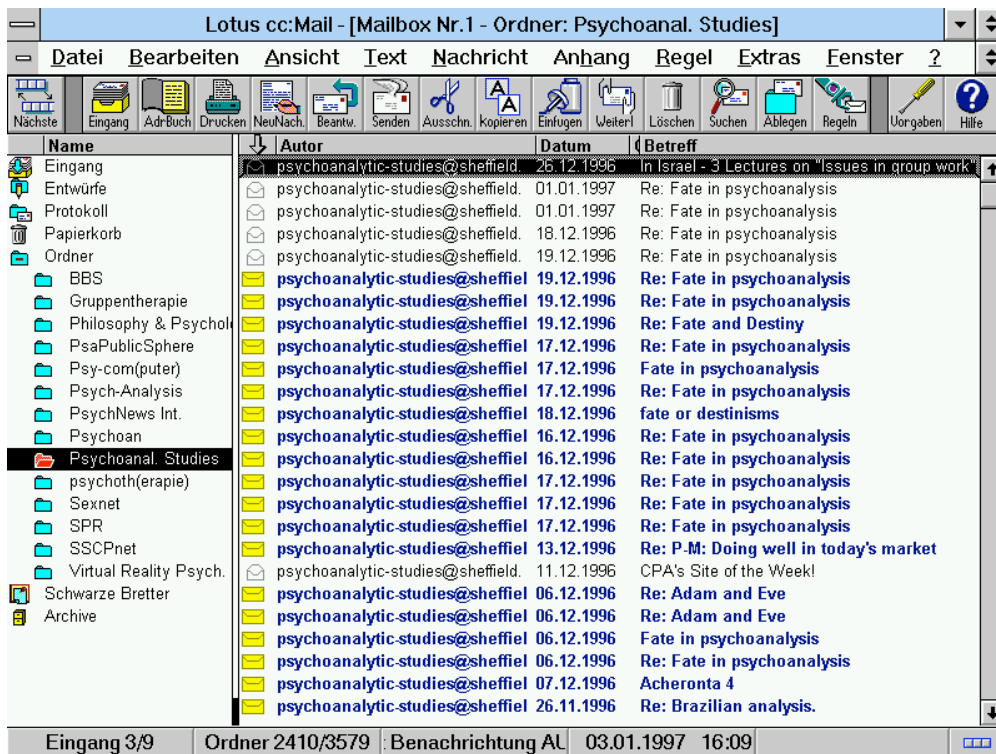


Chart 3: Screenshot e-mail-Program:

Messages from the Discussion-Group "Psychoanalytic Studies"

"Electronic" Journals

The journals offered in WWW are on the one hand purely electronic, virtual journals, and on the other hand part of regularly printed journals. The conventional printed journals in WWW represent more an offer for information than regular textual contributions. This means, that for journals like e.g. the "*Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*", you call up the indices of the last two years, as well as the summaries of selected articles.

American Imago	http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/american_imago/index.html
American Psychoanalyst	http://www.apsa.org/tap/index.htm
Canadian Journal of Psychoanalysis	http://www.io.org/~psy/cjp.htm
Les Carnets de Psychanalyse	http://www.presscom.com/carnetspsy.shtml
International Journal of Psycho-Analysis	http://www.ijpa.org/
Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis	http://plaza.interport.net/nypsan/jcp.html
Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association	http://www.apsa.org/japa/index.htm
Journal of Melanie Klein and Object Relations	http://www.tier.net/esfpub/
Modern Psychoanalysis	http://www.cmps.edu/journal.html
Psychoanalytic Review	http://www.eden.com/fineprint/43064.html
Review Française de Psychanalyse	http://psydoc-fr.broca.inserm.fr/RFP.html
Riss - Zeitschrift für Psychoanalyse	http://kunst.erzwiss.uni-hamburg.de/Pazzini/riss.html
Scandinavian Psychoanalytic Review	http://www.munksgaard.dk/journals/psychoanalytic/index.html
Trans21	http://tornado.ere.umontreal.ca/~scarfond/index.html
Werkblatt	http://hhobel.phl.univie.ac.at/werkblatt/

Table 5: Print-News inWWW

Like regular publications, many of the electronic journals have to pass an experts review, but printing and distribution are more cost-effective, and they are more quickly available. Thus interactive publishing needs less time for publication, and, with respect to feedback, allows a much broader and distinguished forum to be addressed, than it is possible by conventional means for printing.

Contrary to the technical capacities of electronic newsletters (such as text, tone, picture, video) are restrictions because of organisational problems (e.g. the problem of permanent digital archivation), or by legal aspects. Electronic publishing is nevertheless increasing in significance in the medical-psychological area.

Some journals are published exclusively in an electronic mode, e.g. "*Psychology*" and "*Psyche*". In the latter one (which is not a virtual edition of the german "Mitscherlich Journal") we are faced with a passionate discussion on topic of virtual networks, such as the question of ownership, copyright, - and more broadly put - the question of personal boundaries. In response to this development, APA has submitted specific rules for quotation, in an attempt to uniformly organize copyrights of authors and to limit abuse.²²

Acheronta23	http://www.psiconet.com/acheronta/index.html
Psyart24	http://www.clas.ufl.edu/ipsa/journal/
Psyche25	http://psyche.cs.monash.edu.au/
Psychology26	http://www.w3.org/pub/DataSources/bySubject/Psychology/Psychology.html

Table 6: Electronic newspapers in WWW

A list of the publishings of psychological E-Journals and relevant cross-references was edited by Günther (1996), and includes around 600 titles, organized in alphabetical order.²⁷

Commercial Services for Information

In addition to specific WWW offers of universities and specific associations and compilations for references (*PsychWeb*, *Freud Net*, *JungWeb*), we find commercial (german speaking) services on the market (*Health Online*²⁸, *Deutsches Medizin Forum*²⁹, *Multimedica*³⁰, *Medicus.de*³¹), which offer not only search functions and data bases (like e.g. *Medline* free of charge), references for journals and bibliographies, but also additional information on specific forums, legal

aspects, congress planning.

The majority of these commercial services is still in a process of organization and set up. Their advantage is primarily a clear and well structured compilation of WWW-resources. The suggested and often advertised completeness of information (e.g. "The Whole World of Medicine in Your Hand") is and will continue to be an illusion, and cannot hide the limitations and problems of commercial online-services.

The Homepage

An interesting aspect of WWW is the possibility to offer and publish your own information yourself. The personal homepage can be understood as a type of a "virtual visiting-card", which not only by quality and type of presentation, but also by its underlying concept defines the profile of the represented institution/user. The homepage represents a forum for the above mentioned contents, as well as a description of the institution, its tasks, objectives, training-principles etc.

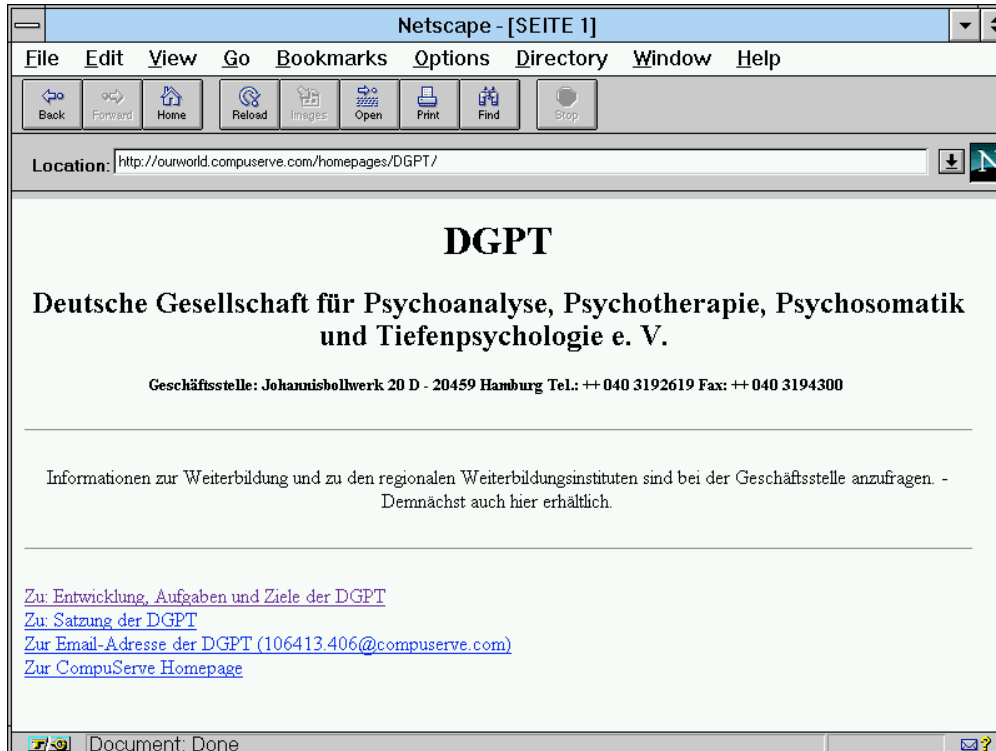


Chart 4: Screenshot Homepage of DGPT

Furthermore, the homepage can create extended or additional possibilities for scientific publications and presentations to the public, which are more cost-effective and easily accessible than all other media at the moment.

Outlook

Although the boundaries in Internet are often not evident, it must be said that on user level, you will find, beside political and economical problems³² also technical ones, which complicate work in the net. The currently existing connections are often overloaded during "rush-hour" and an efficient use of the system is aggravated by the time-consuming process of loading documents. Continuous changes and the development of network structures, result in frequent changes in address. This is the reason why some search for information will lead to a dead end. At the same time the lack of reliable and transparent criteria for selection and assessment, as well as differing quality of specific resources, restrict the efficiency of search and data transfer.

Therefore the results of a search, conducted via Internet, are to be characterized as generating hypothesis and will only add but not substitute individually approved possibilities.

Nevertheless the "digital convergency", the amalgamation of TV, telephone and PC into one single communication medium, leads to the increase of computer supported (scientific) work. Since we are living in an extremely visual epoch, one aspect of acceleration is the speed of looking.

The World Wide Web, offers here a new possibility for the presentation of written and thought language, that is to say the linked up "dimensional text". These novel "webs of meaning" do not any longer recognize the fundamental attributes of linear text: beginning and end (see Glaser 1996).

Regarding these texts a variety of aspects become evident. Certainly electronic media does not compete with "the culture of books", as it has been mentioned very often. On the contrary the written language has been enriched by this new and additional so-called "sculptural space".

But even this "unlimited space", which occasionally offers ecstatic feelings of "Spider(wo)man's omnipotence" to individuals, remains a narcissistic and childlike illusion.

Even the digital urbanization in form of libraries, conference rooms and book-shops, deludes for the briefest of moments from the fact, that the Internet remains inanimate.

Therefore the longed for boundaries should not be looked for within the medium but should be guaranteed by the users themselves.

As a rule new modes of communication do not replace existing ones. The way into the "Information-Society", via Internet and WWW, in comparison to other steps of technological development (such as the introduction of letterpress printing, telephone, and TV) makes no exception. It is characterized by chances and risks. Discussions on commercialisation, abuse, and the necessity for institutionalisation and a regulated control system are urgently required, but should not suppress any ideas on the potential use of the medium.

Without phantasy and creative use the window leading into the electronic world will not be opened, but will remain an empty one. In this sense it is to be hoped that the psychoanalytic community will accept this view and develop its own perspectives regarding this medium.

Footnotes

* The german version of this article was first published in the journal *Psychoanalyse im Widerspruch*, 17, 77-92, 1997

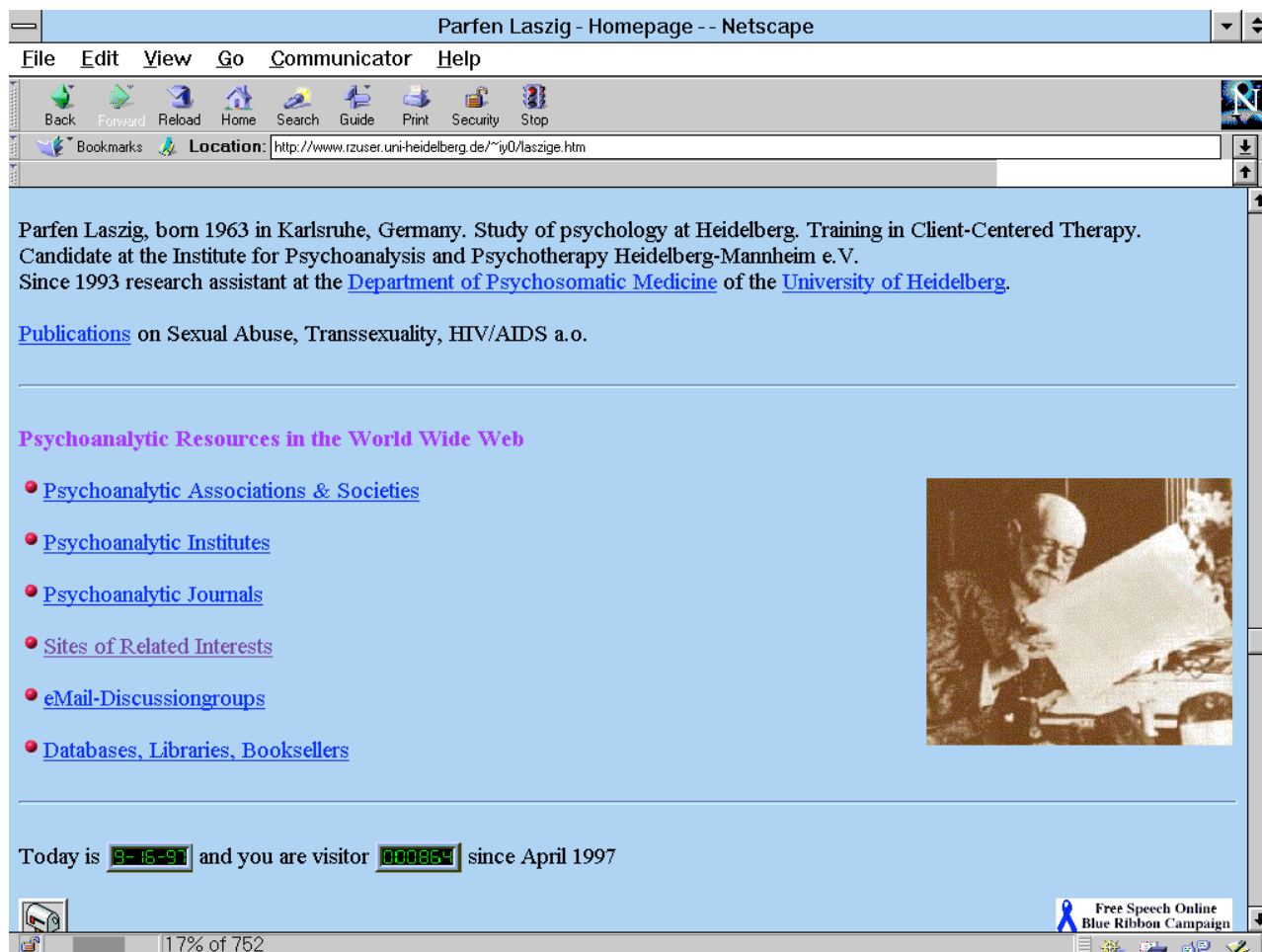
¹ The selection for the most appropriate services depends, beside costs, also on service desired, resp. on service needed. Detailed information on respective hard- and software, configuration of computer would extend the frame of this article too far. Therefore information on those details has to be inquired at special PC-shops, resp. from providers like e.g.

Telekom

- 2 The equivalent program is delivered by the providing company. Current programmes are e.g. Mosaic and Netscape
- 3 Simultaneously WWW integrates so-called standard-applications, such as the electronic sending of mail, the so-called e-mail.
- 4 This address (URL: Uniform Resource Locator) marks the location and type of the document.
- 5 <http://www.phil.uni-sb.de/FR/Medienzentrum/verweise/psych/suche.html>
- 6 <http://www.hotbot.com>
- 7 Another search engine is "Savyssearch", a program to integrate 30 (!) different search engines (<http://rampal.cscostate.edu.2000>)
- 8 Medline can be called up on various addresses. In Germany most Medical Services offer this service (at the moment without any charges), see above, under "Commercial Providers".
- 9 <http://www.apsa.org/jourlit/index.htm>
- 10 Downloading allows further use of text in e.g. a text-program such as *WinWord*.
- 11 <http://www.dimdi.de>
- 12 <http://www.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/>
- 13 http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/hylib/blb_suchmaske.html
- 14 <http://www.swbv.uni-konstanz.de/CGI/cgi-bin/opacform.cgi>
- 15 <http://www.psychologie.uni-freiburg.de/dgps.html>
- 16 <http://www.klinik.uni-frankfurt.de/findex/index.htm>
- 17 <http://www.ul.cs.cmu.edu/books/FreudDream/interpretation.txt>.
- 18 "Ce site web a pour but de proposer une image globale de la situation de la Psychoanalyse contemporaine dite freudienne. Il s'inscrit dans la philosophie qui a présidé à l'élaboration du réseau internet, soit la mise en commune des connaissances dans un contexte d'ouverture, de respect et de gratuité. Aussi, ce site nécessite la collaboration de tous pour s'enrichir et se développer".
- 19 For an overview of psychologically relevant discussion groups see Grohol (1991-96): Psychology & Support Mailing List Pointer, <http://www.coil.com/~grohol/mail.htm>; Psychology & Support Groups Newsgroup Pointer [Online]. Available HTTP: <http://www.coil.com/%7Egrohol/news.htm>
- 20 <http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~ahahn/listserv.htm>
- 21 "La revue Trans est une publiée deux fois l'an, en langue française."Montreal
- 22 <http://www.uvm.edu/~xli/reference/apa.html>
- 23 "Revista de Psicoanálisis y Cultura." "Revue multilingue, produite en Argentine."
- 24 A Hyperlink Journal for the Psychological Study of Arts. PSYART publishes on the World Wide Web articles using psychology of any kind to study the arts, but PSYART, specializes in the psychoanalytic study of literature.
- 25 "PSYCHE (ISSN: 1039-723X) is a refereed electronic journal dedicated to supporting the interdisciplinary exploration of the nature of consciousness and its relation to the brain. PSYCHE publishes material relevant to that exploration from the perspectives afforded by the disciplines of cognitive science, philosophy, psychology, physics, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence. Interdisciplinary discussions are particularly encouraged."
- 26 PSYCHOLOQUY is a refereed electronic journal (ISSN 1055-0143) sponsored on an experimental basis by the American Psychological Association and currently estimated to reach a readership of 20,000. PSYCHOLOQUY publishes brief reports of new ideas and findings on which the author wishes to solicit rapidly per feedback, international and interdisciplinary ("Scholarly Skywriting"), in all areas of psychology and its related fields (biobehavioral, cognitive, neutral, social, etc.). All contributions are refereed by members of PSYCHOLOQUY's Editorial Board".
- 27 <http://www.wiso.uni-augsburg.de/sozio/hartmann/pscho/journals.html>
- 28 <http://www.hos.de29> <http://io.mto.de/forum/>
- 30 <http://www.multimedica.de/>
- 31 <http://www.medicus.de>
- 32 According to a study of the American Marketing Research Institute Simba, Internet is represented almost only in North America (72%) and in Europe (23%). Additionally, specific countries (e.g. China) have established a strict control policy for access, which makes restrictions not only for user groups but also for applications.

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