

Annotated Bibliography
Primary

Artzybasheff, Boris. *Psychiatrist Will Menninger*. 25 Oct. 1948.

Will Menninger has a portrait on the cover of Time Magazine. He is said to be one of the most influential people in the world of psychiatry. Menninger along with his brother and father were "key influences" that paved the way for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. At this time psychiatry was the youngest branch of medicine giving science chances to grow and discover the depths of the field which the Menninger's did, exceeding all expectations. William Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry, especially the barriers of the understanding of mental health.

Brown, Marian Rayburn. "The Mind Doctor's Contribution to Society." *The New York Times* [New York City], PDF ed., 1 Aug. 1948.

The two books described in the New York Times that Will Menninger wrote allow people to clearly understand psychiatry and mental illness. The information in the books removes the negative connotation and misunderstandings in the field of human psychiatry. This publication in the New York Times, Brown refers to how Menninger's discoveries in psychiatry were leading in the field. It shows how Will Menninger broke barriers in the psychiatry field, informing many people in a way they can understand. This source will be helpful to provide context and opposing viewpoints concerning Menninger's research.

C. F. Menninger Family. 1900-1923, Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory.

Dr. C. F. and Flo Menninger had sons, Karl, Edwin, and William Claire. The Menninger Clinic is a facility for mental-health treatment, education, research, and prevention. It was started as a group psychiatry practice in 1919 in Topeka, Kansas, by Dr. Charles F. Menninger and his two sons, Karl and William. Over the years the clinic became the leading psychiatric hospital in the world, breaking barriers in the field of psychiatry.

Col. William Menninger at the 99th Evacuation Hospital in Japan. Menninger Photographic Collection, Box 2, Env. 14a.

William C. Menninger served as a General in the Army, in the second World War. While in the war, Menninger made tremendous contributions and breakthroughs for the field of psychiatry. The photograph shows Menninger next to Clark Barnade, Eli Ginsburg, and Col. Rice. They stand in front of the 99th Evacuation Hospital in Japan, a World War 2 Medical Research Center. There, the scientists collaborated and discovered more together than they could apart. Menninger broke barriers in the war by studying veterans and post-traumatic stress disorder and mental illness caused by war.

Deutsch, Albert. *The Shame of the States*. New York, Brace Harcourt, 1948.

The Shame of the States tells about the conditions and structure of mental hospitals told by Albert Deutsch. The Shame of States is wanting to have a call to action about the lack of funding. Due to the major successes Menninger is in the beginning of the book. Menninger is an influencer and a major source being able to make an impact. With his pull in the industry he is able to contribute to fight for funding towards mental illness hospitals. William Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry while working for his father in the family clinic, one of the nation's best mental hospitals at the time.

Facilities Management, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas. Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory.

After the original clinic started to succeed, the Foundation raised enough money from investors to expand. They built a sanatorium, that would be one of the most well-known psychiatric facilities in America. The Menninger clinic broke barriers in the field of psychiatry through its ground breaking research, facilities, and treatment of mental illnesses.

Family, Menninger. *The Menninger Foundation & Kansas*. Topeka, Menninger Foundation, 1972.

The Menninger family, is very well known in the world of psychiatry. Their clinic was opened in 1925 by Charles F. Menninger, the father of William C. Menninger. The sanatorium was started as a renovated farmhouse on the Western edge of Topeka. After 10 years, the clinic had made a name for itself as one of the best in the nation. In the pamphlet, there are descriptions about the foundation of the clinic, as well as what the clinic was doing during the 1970s. This information allows for us to understand how the clinic began at the start of the 1900s, then see how it changed as it continued to grow. This can then be compared to how the clinic was operating at its prime in Topeka, and how it is today in Texas; demonstrating how the Menninger clinic and William C. Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry.

Foundation, Menninger. *Map of the Menninger Foundation*. Topeka, Menninger Foundation.

Menninger Foundation, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, K 132 Pam.V.3 No. 4. Map. The Menninger clinic was a model psychiatric hospital for those across the United States. At the center of the Nation, Topeka was considered the center of modern psychiatry in the early 1900s. On the map of the Menninger clinic campus, it is obvious that the hospital was placed in relation to many major roads, allowing it to be accessible to all people in the area. With Interstate 70 running right next to the clinic, highway 75, highway 40, as well as Wanamaker and Gage, the clinic was passed often by the majority of people in Topeka, let alone travelers passing through Topeka. This is great exposure for the growth of the clinic, and practicality for the residents of the hospital. The Menninger's broke barriers in the field of psychiatry in both their clinical discoveries and the world-renowned facility in the center of Topeka.

A Greif Stricken American Infantryman Is Comforted by Another Soldier in the Haktong-ni area, Korea. 28 Aug. 1950, U.S. Army Korea Historical Image Archive.

Since World War One, a conflict that introduced shell shock and military psychiatry, soldiers have been faced with post-traumatic stress disorder. William Menninger wanted to help these soldiers. When he was the surgeon general in the Army in World War II, he strived to make an impact across the field of psychiatry through the research and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder. Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry through his works with soldiers and treating post-war mental illnesses.

Kansas Memory. *The First Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas.* 1952. Kansas Historical Society.

The Menninger Clinic started in the early 1900s, beginning in an old farm house. As the clinic evolved, there was enough funding to add a sanatorium to the foundation. The farm house is where the whole foundation started, where the Menninger brothers believed they would just have a normal medical practice. But in a few years, the Menninger Foundation was one of the most successful psychiatric practices in the nation. The Menninger clinic broke barriers in the field of psychiatry through research and treatments.

---. *Menninger Foundation, Tower Building.* 1980. Kansas Historical Society.

The Menninger Clinic, opened in the early 1900s, became one of the most renowned facilities in the country. On the West Campus, the Tower Building was opened in 1924. The Menninger clinic broke barriers in the field of psychiatry through their research, education, and facilities.

---. *The Three Drs. Menninger on Arbor Day in Topeka, Kansas.* 3 Apr. 1953. Kansas Historical Society.

The Menninger Clinic was started by Charles Menninger, with the help of his sons Karl and William Menninger. The family clinic soon expanded into a world-renowned facility. The family broke barriers in psychiatry in their research, treatments, and training of other doctors. William Menninger focused on continuing his father's dream and legacy to develop a successful clinic that can help people across the world.

Leaf, Munro, and William Menninger. *You and Psychiatry.* EPUB ed., Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948.

After World War 2, Will Menninger realized people needed to truly understand the world of psychiatry. The book *You and Psychiatry* was written to inform people of what goes on inside their head to make each person unique and the fundamentals of living which are not taken care of by physical objects. He mentions that all people have moments where "we don't quite understand ourselves" and this book is an introspective look into humanity. Since Menninger wrote this book, we will get a personal perspective to allow us to know how he sees the field of psychiatry and the human mind.

McMinn, Sheri B., and C. Marvin Lay. *Leisure Activity and Hospital Readmission of Short-Term Psychiatric Patients*. Nov. 1987.

At the Annual meeting of the Mid-South Educational Research Association in Mobile, Alabama, this paper was presented. The report is from William Menninger's 1948 research showing that a patient's relationship between their ability to stay mentally well and their participation in recreational activities is significant. The study was conducted in a short-term setting. After the study, data demonstrated that people who were readmitted to psychiatric facilities had little to no recreational involvement. The report will be helpful in our research, to get background information about the human mind and how it reacts when involved in physical activity.

Menninger, Foundation, compiler. *The Archives of the Menninger Foundation*. Topeka, 1984.

The Menninger family clinic made a name for themselves from their early success and progress with nearly all their patients. Starting their clinic in 1919, in Topeka, Kansas, to its present located in Houston, Texas, which consisted of a clinic, sanatorium, and a school of psychiatry. The family now has over 2,500 cubic feet of records and archives containing the history of the Menninger name. Inside the archives there are records dating from the 1920s to the present day, strongest through the years 1940 -1999. The thousands of pieces of history include institutional archives, Menninger family archives, photograph collections, audiovisual collections, and special collections. (All of which show how the Menninger's—especially William—broke barriers in the field of psychiatry over his career.) These records show just how many people the Menninger Clinic helped and how they broke the patient's barriers.

Menninger, Roy W. *Mental Health Care in Kansas*. Topeka, 10 June 2010.

Son of William Menninger, Roy Menninger was a doctor and psychiatrist just like his father. Born in 1926, he lived through the growth of the Menninger clinic. In the report, Roy expands on: the history of psychiatry, mental illness in jails and prisons, the journey of mental health reform in Kansas, and issues in rural mental health. In a section about the field of psychiatry post World War II, it is stated that in 1946 approximately 108 doctors started psychiatric residency at the Menninger School of Psychiatry, a world-renowned facility. The Menninger Foundation was ultimately responsible for training 7% of the nation's psychiatrists. The Menninger facilities broke barriers in the training, research, and studies in the field of psychiatry, being led by William Menninger.

Menninger, William C. "An Analysis of Psychoanalysis." *The New York Times*, 18 May 1947.

William Menninger investigated psychoanalysis and wanted to make it understandable for common people. In the article, in the New York Times, Menninger explains the three elements that feed into psychoanalysis: procedure where repressed material in a troubled human mind can be uncovered, the body of theory and knowledge developed over the years, and the evaluation of material obtained against the body of knowledge. William Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry and exploring the human subconscious. Many times, in his career was to explain his discoveries in terms for the lay person, to understand.

- . "Join Your Mental Health Association." Special Session of the Massachusetts General Court, 16 Mar. 1965, Boston, Massachusetts. Address.
At the General Court Address, William Menninger was welcomed to come speak in Massachusetts. Menninger had strong ties to the East coast after receiving his medical education at Cornell Medical School and interning at Bellevue Hospital in New York. Governor of Massachusetts, John Volpe, welcomed Menninger, at a time when the concern for mental health had never been greater. With his diverse accomplishments, as well a pioneer in the efforts to achieve greater public understanding of the problems of mental health, Menninger gave his speech and shared his story. With over 700 people at the meeting, Menninger was getting the story of mental health out to the public, so they can understand mental health too, his whole goal. This represents how Menninger broke barriers in the world of psychiatry and wanted to share it with the public.
- . "Menninger, William C. 'Improving Understanding and Productivity through Human Relations.'" *Vital Speeches of the Day*, PDF ed., vol. 20, no. 4, 1 Dec. 1953, pp. 122-26. When the Menninger's first shared the idea of the clinical psychiatric industry, the general public wasn't ready for such a drastic change. Most were confused by how the clinic was going to actually help the patients. This article is useful because they are having to make public their evidence and procedures.
- . "The Mentally or Emotionally Handicapped Veteran." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. 239, May 1945, pp. 20-28.
After World War II, William Menninger spent a lot of his time researching the effects of war on the mind of soldiers. He was a Brigadier General in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, working with patients that had experienced trauma while at war. In 1945, William Menninger published the article The Mentally and Emotionally Handicapped Veteran in a scientific journal. Within it he describes that most people do not see that "the casualties of battle are not only those who have been physically wounded by shot or shell." He focuses on the injure to a veterans mental or emotional state or even those of a relative to a veteran. Menninger broke barriers in his studies of the human psych and how it can be affected post-war, after he worked through World War II.
- . *Psychiatry: An Orientation of Life's Problems*. College Press, 1949. William Henry Snyder Lectureship.
Psychiatry in the beginning wasn't thought to be the most effective, and most believed it was pointless. Gradually through the years along with the World War psychiatry became more popular through all platforms and tells the history of psychiatry where the Greeks wanted to treat the mentally ill. Today, people are starting to think you are able to cure behavior and emotional problems with solely medicine, which isn't true, The Menningers proved that to be true with their Clinic. During World War II the publicity of psychiatry went far beyond anything before.

---. "Psychiatry in a Troubled World." *Hygeia: The Health Magazine*, vol. 26, nos. 7-12, 1948, pp. 762-63.

After working through World War II, William Menninger became passionate on discovering the truth behind the human mind in veterans. The book focuses a majority of its subjects on the concerns of psychiatric experiences in the Army, he also describes how the role of psychiatry in civilian life. Over his career William Menninger broke many barriers in the field of psychiatry, creating a name for himself and the Menninger clinic which would become world-renowned.

---. *Psychiatry in a Troubled World: Yesterday's War and Today's Challenge*. New York, Macmillan Company, 1948.

Published in 1948, this book written by William Menninger is a detailed and lengthy writing about his experience in the war. It is about the impact he had on the Army and on the soldiers he oversaw. Many of them had mental disorders and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after war and he wanted to find a way to help them as much as possible. The book includes a detailed understanding of psychiatry for anyone who reads the book. Since the whole book was written by Menninger about his time in the war, we will be able to frequently use it throughout our project to show the effects of war on a soldier's personality and mental health.

---. *Psychiatry: Its Evolution and Present Status*. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University, 1948.

William Menninger held lectures about psychiatry at Cornell University. The book *Psychiatry: Its Evolution and Present Status* was a printed collection of his lectures at the college. In these lectures, Menninger explains the brief history of psychiatry and how it has developed over time. Menninger also expands his and other's experience with the internal struggle with emotional conflicts and combating stress. He brings attention to societies handling illnesses and suggests different methods based on the different situations with individuals. These lectures, allow us to understand the reasoning and studies behind William Menninger, a psychiatrist that broke barriers in the field of psychiatry throughout his career, by reading them firsthand.

Menninger, William C., and Harry Levinson. *Human Understanding in Industry; A Guide for Supervisors*. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1956.

William C. Menninger broke many barriers in the field of psychiatry during his career. After returning from World War II, Menninger wanted to focus on helping veterans with their post-traumatic stress disorder. Soon he wanted to spread his finding across the world and make the human mind easier to understand to the average person. He wrote many books such as this one to describe how the mind works to the layman.

Menninger Clinic. Kansas Historical Society.

The Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas opening in the 1920s, soon serving as one of the most successful clinics in the nation. The clinic was opened by Charles Menninger, father to Karl and William Menninger. The Menninger family broke barriers in the field of psychiatry within their success.

"Notes." *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, PDF ed., vol. 15(2), 1 Apr. 1946, pp. 274-77.

During World War II, William C. Menninger as a Brigadier General directed military and civilian psychiatrists. In the notes section of *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly* issue regarding Will Menninger's work with the military, psychiatric disorders and reactions are defined. These notes will allow for us to see how soldiers were reacting with the effects of the war, which is exactly what Menninger began to focus on, breaking barriers in the war psychiatric field. (The notes have many sources to gain more info on what Menninger did in the psychiatric industry after WWII.)

PR Newswire. "Former Menninger Patient Inks Book Deal and Recalls Life-Saving Treatment."

Markets Insider, Insider.Inc, 9 Mar. 2017,

markets.businessinsider.com/news/stocks/former-menninger-patient-inks-book-deal-and-recalls-life-saving-treatment-1001820823. Accessed 7 Oct. 2019.

Markets Insider's article tells about a patient and how they believe that "how" they lived at the clinic saved their life. We are able to see not just from the Menninger's point of view, or the opinions of others but from first-hand experience from living in the Menninger clinic. This personal story demonstrates how their clinic broke barriers.

Spencer, Steven M. "The Menningers of Kansas." *The Saturday Evening Post*, PDF ed., 7 Apr.

1962, Vol. 235 Issue 14 sec., pp. 17-25.

The *Saturday Evening Post* article focuses on the mental hospital created by the "Menninger's of Kansas." This article covers the time needed to finish the facility and effectiveness of their methods, along with the obstacles the family faced and how they broke barriers in the field of psychiatry. This source will be very useful because it explains what they went through and explains the thought processes but also has quotes from the Menninger's.

Swami Rama at the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas. 1960-1969, Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory.

The Menninger clinic strived to help patients of all kinds. After World War II, they focused heavily on the treatment of post-war trauma. William Menninger served in the Army during World War II and studied ways to decrease the amount of deaths after war due to post-traumatic stress disorder. Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry with his contributions.

William and Catharine Menninger's Sons. 1936, Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory.

This photograph shows the three sons of William and Catharine Menninger. All three sons had careers in the Menninger Clinic. The Menninger Clinic remains one of the primary North American settings supporting psychodynamic ally informed research on clinical diagnosis, assessment, and treatment. William Menninger broke barriers in the field of psychiatry alongside his father and brother.

William C. Menninger. 1965, Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory.

A portrait of William C. Menninger in his later years. With the help of his father and his brother, William founded the Menninger Clinic in 1919 in Topeka. Menninger is a leading psychiatric hospital dedicated to treating individuals with mood, personality, anxiety and addictive disorders, teaching mental health professionals and advancing mental healthcare through research. It was located in Topeka, Kansas, from 1925 to 2003 and is now in Houston, Texas. William Menninger is known as one of the key influences in the development of a psychiatric guide which later became known as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, still currently in use. This collection at the Kansas Archives and Kansas Memory has hundreds of photos and sources to allow for more understanding of William Menninger during his career as a barrier breaking psychiatrist.

William C. Menninger, M.D., in Army Uniform. 1940s, Kansas Historical Society, Kansas Memory.

William Menninger served in the Army from 1942-1949. During and after serving, Menninger studied the effects of war on the mental state of the soldier. He wrote books and journals about his findings from the war. Will Menninger and his family researched and discovered many ideas in medicine, which broke barriers in the field of psychiatry. The photograph showing Menninger in his army uniform reminds us that the time he spent serving in the war was detrimental to his success and breakthroughs in psychiatry.

WW2 Marine after Eniwetok Assault. Feb. 1944, National Archives and Records Administration. In the midst of World War II, soldiers saw scenes many thought unimaginable. This left them with the "thousand-yard stare" after battling for days on end. In this photograph, the U.S. Marine exhibits the stare after two straight days of fighting at the Battle of Eniwetok, February 1944. His face is covered with coral dust but the light of battle stays in his eyes. William Menninger made it a priority to uncover the secrets of veterans and their post-traumatic stress disorder based on their psyche.

Secondary

Bartemeier, Leo H., et al., compilers. *Memorial for William C. Menninger*. New York, New York Academy of Medicine, 1966.

After William Menninger passed away in late 1966, there were many people that wanted to give all of his amazing contributions to the field of psychiatry credit. Thus, Marion Kenworthy organized that in December of 1966 at the meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in New York, each of Menninger's friends spoke about him and his impact on their personal and professional lives. The book is a print collection of all the speeches that were given about Menninger and his contributions to American Psychiatry and all the barriers he broke. At the back of the book there is a list of all published writings by William Menninger which will be helpful for our project to collect more sources that came directly from Menninger.

Buchanan, Roderick D. "Legislative Warriors: American Psychiatrists, Psychologists and Competing Claims over Psychotherapy in the 1950s." *Journal of History of the Behavioural Sciences*, vol. 39, no. 3, Summer 2003, pp. 225-49. Throughout the 1950s, psychologists across the United States fought for claims on psychotherapy. Within the medical field there is always competition to be first. William Menninger fought and contributed to the development of psychoanalysis through his career. He became a very famous psychiatrist at the leading psychiatric hospitals in the world, the Menninger Clinic. He broke barriers in the field of psychiatry with his contributions.

Foundation, Menninger. "Short Title Catalogue of the Rare & Historical Collection in the Professional Library of the Menninger Foundation." 1967. *The Menninger Foundation*. The Menninger Foundation became a world-renowned facility in the United States for psychiatry. From the opening of the clinic in the early 1900s to the relocation of the clinic to Texas in the 2000s. With years of patients and research, the foundation began a collection of files. The Menninger has thousands of files in the archives at the Kansas Museum of History. Along with the archives, there is a collection of Rare and Historical artifacts that belong to the Menninger Foundation. This catalogue has all the titles of the works that are incorporated in the rare and historical collection. Included in this collection are books, hospital reports, along with journals and reprints. These journals cover topics of psychiatry such as: insanity, nervous and mental disease, and mental pathology. The reprints are those of psychiatric cases from other scientists from journals that can be used for further research. These articles in the collection were able to help the Menningers break barriers in the field of psychiatry by being references and sources for their ground breaking research.

Frederick, Charles. "The Remarkable Menningers." *MD Magazine*, June 1972, pp. 189-95.

The article titled "The Remarkable Menningers" is a detailed recount of the history of the Menninger family and clinic. Started by Charles Menninger in the early 1900s, with sons Karl and William Menninger working for him. The clinical approach the Menninger men had to psychiatry was termed as a "mixture of Freud and friendliness." It was noted that there was an emphasis on team approach to the analysis and treatment of problems, creating an intense collaboration across the entire staff. The article goes on to explain the growth the clinic endured over the years. After World War II, William Menninger was a leading public spokesman for long overdue civilian reforms after being a brigadier general in charge of the Army's neuropsychiatric program. The Menninger broke barriers for sanatoriums across the United States, while William Menninger broke barriers as a scientist in the field of psychiatry.

Friedman, Lawrence J. *Menninger: The Family and the Clinic*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1990.

A detailed study about the development of the Menninger Family Clinic. The book describes the family dynamic and the start of the Menninger name, as well as the process of them developing a national institution. Inside the book there are also pictures and other sources that could be helpful to gain more information about specific points made in the book. The writing itself is written in 1st person, the author personally investigating the Menninger family which will be useful to see how the family appeared to a complete stranger. From the information inside of the book we will be able to see how the clinic began and the challenges that the father and son business endured, breaking barriers in the field of psychiatry.

Lloyd, Aeron S. *Mental Health for the Everyman: World War II's Impact on American Psychology*. U of Washington Tacoma, PhD dissertation.

World War II sparked the push and need of psychiatric help. Due to the psychiatric deaths there was an increase in funding for both therapists and psychologists. These events were able to be seen by the public and were able to make them realize that mental illness is not innate. There was also an increase in the psychological field, the rebirth of this broke barriers with having jobs available left and right making a comeback along with the need of these jobs. After World War I there were soldiers tested to see their post trauma reactions, and this set a base for what was to come. Soldiers who were in the first war were more than likely to have higher anxiety and physical reactions to their surroundings. William Menninger served in World War II, studying the mental health of veterans due to trauma in war. He was able to use this information and research to break barriers in the world of psychiatry when dealing with the mental state of veterans.

Menninger, William Walter. "Contributions of Dr. William C. Menninger to Military Psychiatry." *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, PDF ed., vols. 68 (4), 1 June 2004, pp. 277-96.

William C. Menninger's son, William W. Menninger, writes about his father's position in military psychiatry. In World War II, Will C. Menninger was the Chief Psychiatric Consultant to the Surgeon General of the Army. This journal shares the summary of Will Menninger in the war, along with the status of psychiatry in the Army in 1944. It also includes the characteristics of effective military psychiatrists in Menninger's eyes and psychiatric treatment in combat situations from WWII. Will Menninger broke barriers in the psychiatry field in World War 2, by finding the ties between war effects and the mental health and stability of a soldier. We will be able to use this article to understand an outside perspective of what William Menninger did in the war for soldiers.

News Letter, Science. "Our Mental 'Aching Back.'" *The Science News-Letter*, PDF ed., 19 June 1948, p. 396.

The phrase "aching back" refers to the mental and emotional struggles that can come to a soldier after war. The news-letter touches on William Menninger's advice to cope with an "aching back." Since Menninger was chief consultant in neuropsychiatry to the Surgeon General of the Army from 1943-1946, he reflects on his time in the war to help others who are struggling, giving nine tips for those to "stay normal" in spite of stress caused by war. These tips are derived from Menninger's book *Psychiatry in a Troubled World*, which explains how he broke barriers in the field of psychiatry while in the war.

"Peace for Troubled Minds." *Menninger Foundation*, pp. 5-7.

Topeka was the world center of modern psychiatry in the 1900s due to the Menninger family and clinic. The Menninger's broke barriers in the field of psychiatry in both their clinical discoveries and the world-renowned school of psychiatry. In 1925 William Menninger joined his father and brother in the family business. The clinic at the time was a model for other state clinics and sanatoriums. Over the years, the psychiatrists that were trained at the Menninger school have stayed in Kansas or stayed within the Menninger Foundation serving for the family that broke and continue to break barriers in the field of psychiatry.

Plant, Rebecca Jo. "William Menninger and American Psychoanalysis, 1946-48." *History of Psychiatry*, PDF ed., vols. 16 (2), 1 June 2005, pp. 1-22.

Rebecca Plant, from the University of California, San Diego, researched Will Menninger's contribution to the field of psychoanalysis after World War II. Plant realized that the knowledge behind psychoanalysis in America is both not very deep and quite negative. This research article brings together all of Menninger's contribution to psychiatry from years 1946-1948. Through this time frame, Menninger worked as a general in the war, breaking barriers in the analysis of post-war personality changes and effects on the soldiers. This research will allow us to see a brief overview of all that Menninger did and for the field of psychiatry.

- Wake, Naoko. "The Military, Psychiatry, and 'Unfit' Soldiers, 1939-1942." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, vol. 62, no. 4, 2007, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17309903. During World War II, there were psychiatric screenings of US soldiers. Within the article, the conservatism in the politics of sexuality among liberal psychiatrists is explored. William Menninger is noted as a leading psychiatrist after working in the war. His contributions to psychiatry broke barriers in the field of psychiatry for generations to come.
- Wanke, Paul. "American Military Psychiatry and Its Role among Ground Forces in World War II." *The Journal of Military History*, PDF ed., vol. 63, Jan. 1999, pp. 127-46. During World War II there were millions of soldiers that suffered from severe mental disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder. Psychiatrists were called upon to prevent other soldiers from going down the same path as those before them. The military journal described the field of psychiatry before the war, which allows us to see the change after the war and the change in the field to present day. The source will allow us to see the great impact that William Menninger truly had on the field of psychiatry and the barriers he broke during the war.
- Winslow, Walker. *The Menninger Story*. Garden City, Doubleday & Company Inc., 1956. Once the Menninger Clinic started up Karl and Will soon found out how difficult all the responsibilities were, and with more patients continually coming in each day due to their astounding reputation they started to struggle. On the other hand, Will Menninger's reputation as an individual began escalating with his eagerness and charm, and he was soon the face of Psychiatry. With this he had tons of experience where he wrote down his thoughts and those turned into books for the public. These published pieces allowed all of his research to be shared with anyone who wanted to understand the ideas behind psychiatry. Much of Menninger's findings broke barriers in the field of psychiatry for future psychiatrists.