

This thesis examines the relationship between the psychotic subject and God through an analysis of Daniel Schreber's psychosis as described in his *Memoirs*. Freud centralizes the father-complex in his analysis of Schreber and sees his relationship with God as a regression to infantile omnipotence. I argue, based on Jung's theory on psychosis, that Schreber experienced a disintegration of his masculine social mask, or persona, leading to a megalomaniac identification with God through a revolt of his repressed, contrasexual unconsciousness. This thesis also discusses how Lacan sees psychosis as the absence of paternal authority (i.e. God) in the subject's self-identification.