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Finding Holmes too absorbed for conversation I tossed aside the paper and leaning back in my chair fell into a brown study. Suddenly Holmes said, "You are right, Watson; it does seem a most preposterous way of settling a dispute."

"Most preposterous!" I exclaimed, and then suddenly realizing he had echoed the inmost thought of my soul I sat up and stared at him in blank amazement.

"What is this, Holmes?" I cried. "This is beyond anything which I could have imagined."

He laughed heartily at my perplexity. "A close reasoner follows the unspoken thoughts of his companion. When I saw you throw down your paper and enter upon a train of thought I was happy to have the opportunity of reading it off as a proof that I had been in rapport with you features are given to man as the means by which he shall express his emotions, and yours are faithful servants."

*Adapted from The Complete Sherlock Holmes – A. Conan Doyle – His Last Bow
Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y.
1938, pp. 1045-6*

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EDITORIAL

Holmes knew Watson so well he could literally read his mind. Such, they say, is possible of any two people in long and intimate relationship — classic lovers, identical twins, good servants who anticipate their master's wishes so could it happen in the analytic situation?

Mothers become adept at identifying the significance of their preverbal babies' cries. Circumstance, gesture, intonation, experience, all contribute to something approximating mind-reading so why not an ability to sharpen the tool and apply it elsewhere?

During my Residency training our Clinical Director used to interview silent posturing catatonic patients by assuming their pose then interpreting back to them how it felt to be so poised—angry, apprehensive, uncomfortable....and in the didactic program introduced a series of lectures whose main argument taught that all muscles speak with as legitimate a tongue as those of formal articulation if only one be clever enough to catch their silent message.

Think about it! If the hands and arms had a bellows and column of air to vibrate—as do the intrinsic and extrinsic participants of phona-

tion, couldn't we hear them speak too and learn their language?

In this issue, Dr. Gottschalk's report on Hand-mouth approximation embellishes these implications. My own vignette, *The Philadelphia Lawyer*, similarly, albeit from a completely different direction, bears upon "scientific clairvoyance" in a manner more acceptable and familiar to the analyst through following psychic associations and elsewhere in unreported capers, I have personally, and often, after long treatments, been so convinced that I could anticipate a trend of thought, I might scribble a key word or name upon a pad of paper, then hold it aloft when my patient accommodated me by uttering it. Prestidigitation? Luck? Magic?

None of these — nor fit subject for the *Malleus Maleficarum* — all within the purview of the compleat psychoanalyst....but....as in all such things—one discovers that blessings are mixed and that incisive tools can cut both ways, a lesson I learned in an early job application during which I felt Residency Training and hundreds of hours of interview experience all going down the drain; there I was, flunking as interviewee....and I couldn't figure why.

I really wanted that job. I needed it; but no matter what I said made my prospective boss screw his face into a pained expression like nothing I had ever seen before. Even as I tried to tailor my replies to what I thought he preferred—the grimacing continued. When he winced at my willingness to work nights and holidays, I couldn't refrain:

"Excuse my saying so, sir, but I can read your gestures; my answers aren't pleasing you, and it's tormenting me—WHY?"

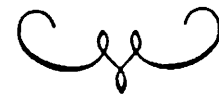
"Aren't pleasing me? Whatever makes you think that?"

"Well, I thought I was a pretty

good judge of expression and non-verbal communications; everything I say makes you contort in obvious displeasure."

"Like this?" he asked, with a scowl putting deep furrows into his forehead and squinting, then breaking into a hearty laugh. "Oh, that's priceless! Non-verbal communication expert! You get an "A" for effort, Sir, but your Diagnosis needs work. It's not displeasure. You've just had the bad luck to catch me on my first day with Contact Lenses!"

S.L.S.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sumner:

Thank you for putting me on the mailing list for your well-edited *Bulletin*.

You might want to include this in your Freudian Slip Department: An obese college girl who was wondering how to spend her summer mused, "On the other hand, I might just stay around the house all **munch**."

With best regards,
Ronald S. Poze, M.D.

Dear Sumner:

I write to you in your capacity as Editor of the *Bulletin of the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society/Institute*. I want to start first with conveying my appreciation for the work that you are doing. It certainly does help to keep us up-to-date about the affairs of the Society, specifically the scientific meetings.

Naturally I was pleased, as I know Dr. Ekstein will be, to see the review of our book by David Bender. I think he did a fine job in conveying to the readers the sense and the spirit of it.

Although Dr. Ekstein may not react in the way I find myself doing, I want to point out that in several places his name is misspelled and in varying ways. I felt it was worth calling to your attention.

Sincerely,
Rocco L. Motto, M.D.
Director
Reiss-Davis Child Study Center

Dear Sumner:

Thought I'd send you a line from the Abrahams

It has been almost six months since we have moved up here and our life has been very full and satisfying. After some time spent in building, choosing staff, evaluating students, we now have a small treatment center with four children at our ranch here. They attend the local school and with our own family enjoy the farm, animals, ranch life as well as additional tutors. David spends one day a week in Weaverville where he is the head of the Trinity County Mental Health Program. Another afternoon is spent at the local school, teaching general science to two classes. Our activities range from pulling quills from our neighbors dogs, learning the ecology of a pond so that it can be stocked with fish, giving psychotherapy over the ping-pong table, emergency care to a community that never had a physician closer than twenty miles away, helping a phobic child care for a goat.... I could go on and on. The problems have been many and

varied but we all feel that our life is very real and meaningful. Anytime you are up this way, come and visit us.

The Abrahams



OBITUARY

JACQUES G. BRIEN, M.D.
1922-1971

Our friend and colleague, Jacques Brien, died on Sunday, October 24, his three year battle with an astrocytoma coming to its inevitable end cutting short his career. Those of us well acquainted with him, knew his dedication, recognizing that his was no blind commitment. He questioned and challenged, his French-Canadian intensity sometimes unsettling the more rigid among us. A sensitive and courageous therapist, he dared psychoanalytically to treat many whom others shunned, and did so successfully looking to clinical confirmation or refutation of his theoretical concepts in true Freudian tradition.

Jacques' growth during psychoanalytic training was a pleasure to share; it emphasized both his basic soundness and the effectiveness of our academic program with its diverse experiences and educational opportunities. He graduated, planned to involve himself in teaching others, and wanted to help improve or correct the program deficiencies one so often uncovers during training. In so doing he never lost his intolerance for hypocrisy, deceit, or narrowmindedness, rather would speak out for honesty and change, challenging rituals and icons. Tragically, the growth in his brain forced an alteration in his plans, but not

his principles or dedication.

Surgical and chemical treatment left Jacques weak and ill much of the past three years. When he could, he continued to see patients from whom his condition was not hidden, thus obliging him to deal with his own impending death, and his patients' impending loss. As one of them said to me when discussing his indebtedness to his deceased therapist, "The best tribute I can pay to Doctor Brien is to accept reality."

To Jacques, to be unable to work or function were antipathetic to life. Surrender to the blackness of depression or floundering in the unreal world of psychotic fantasy were not living; nor in his mind was helpless wasting away anticipating the final destructive humiliation of brain cancer. When he could no longer effectively work and when the invasive tumor had robbed him of the use of his right extremities, Jacques Brien exercised the option he had chosen and announced to his family and friends some time before. He decided when it was appropriate to leave.

We shall miss him.

Seymour E. Bird, M.D.

The Bulletin will offer a cash prize of \$100 for the best original effort submitted in competition for the **JACQUES BRIEN MEMORIAL AWARD**.

Contributors must be Society Members or Clinical Associates; essays of 3000 words or less, double-spaced and in triplicate, need comply only with a psychoanalytic orientation. Judges are being selected from Society Life Members; Deadline: Winter Issue 1973.

REPORTS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

THE COUNTER-CULTURE: ADAPTIVE OR MALADAPTIVE

Speaker: Morton Levitt, Ph.D.
Associate Dean for
Academic Affairs
University of California, Davis
Date: Thurs., September 16, 1971
Reporter: Bernard Hellinger, M.D.

The authors, with a problem admittedly general and difficult to answer in the psychoanalytic framework, proceeded to develop discussion along psychoanalytic lines. In particular they were concerned with Erikson's concepts of identity and Hartmann's view of ego-identity and adaptation, noting the need for parents to prepare children for managing an average expectable environment; they talked of the youngster's identity poised on the first stone of childhood with his need to step to the second of adolescence. With growth he may later step to the third stone of adult life.

Somewhat loosely defined as a group set against the cultural goals of the mainstream of the dominant culture, the Counterculturists have not fully resolved the problems inherent in adolescence. Such young people come from permissive homes where secretly or openly, at least one parent supports their countercultural dropping out.

Theodore Roszak's view of the counterculture as poised against the technocracy and extolling feelings against intellect is noted. The analytic conception of superego as an "ought" and ego-ideal as a "should" is noted in keeping with which it is felt that the Counterculturists have a poorly developed sense of "ought" and function more by a value system based on "should".

Comparison to the Freudian idea of genitality leads the authors to feel that the Counterculturists are concerned more with transient than deep relations and are quite casual about sex. The attempt to deal, commune style, with problems of trust is felt to be an avoidance, oral, anal, and in effect pregenital solutions being evident.

On the opposite pole, when the expectable environment is hostile, the authors, and even Hartmann, note that other means of coping may be required. Nonetheless, the Counterculturists did succeed in putting considerable pressure against the Vietnam war...

On balance, the authors came to the "reluctant conclusion", that the counterculture is maladaptive.

Discussion: Maimon Leavitt, M.D.

Dr. Leavitt noted difficulties inherent in attempts to understand sociological process through analytic considerations, trying to understand a general cultural phenomenon through an individualistic approach.

He wondered whether in talking of the "we" (authors) and the "they" (Counterculturists), the authors hadn't already revealed an initial bias in favor of the idea of maladaptation.

Continuing as devil's advocate he noted, in addition to the idea of faulty ego development, that one need consider regression in the service of the Ego (Hartmann)—in terms of the idea that in the affluent society of the future, the hippy-like society might very well be adaptive. Contrary to the idea that decreased parental repressions could have led towards the development of the counterculture, Leavitt suggested as more likely that parental ambivalence and conflict lead to opposing sets of values in youth with difficulty in identifying with parents....

The counterculture tends to be expressive of this difficulty....

Leavitt closed with a very interesting hypothesis: that the shift from the silent generation, the beat generation—right down to the counterculture—is reflecting parental confusion and ambivalence in trying to make things right for their youngsters, and leading to identificatory confusion....

He noted that following the revolutionary new ideas of Marx, Freud, and Einstein, the appeal of rationality was extended but that simultaneously the power of religion as a major force was broken down, so that man tended to be less able to depend on rational forces... He felt intellectuality...back to the use of the hands...the great hope for mankind is still in rational, logical thought and that a return to the wheel and the hoe..."won't do it."

Discussion: Dr. Shane

Dr. Shane noted that we should not reify the terms "culture" and "counterculture." Thinking of culture (along with Wesson La Barre) as an abstraction of the behavior of many individuals (just as personality is an abstraction of the behavior of one individual) we shall not be intimidated by anthropological, sociological terms, rather can make our own psychoanalytic contribution. He explored the idea of the weakening of object ties in adolescence which not only removes the youngsters from dangerous ties to their parents, but also brings them into opposition with the parental standards, including those which coincide with the dominant culture. Towards the end of adolescence a process known as object renewal occurs. This reversal is a return to objects again perceived as embodying admirable qualities. The object is not usually the parent, but someone who represents standards of the

dominant culture. Dr. Shane's thesis is that the authors' summation of individuals found in the counterculture resembles adolescents or older individuals arrested in adolescent rebellion — individuals who have not achieved object renewal. Though this thinking is contributory he felt it is a necessary but insufficient explanation.

Regression and dedifferentiation may sometimes serve adaptation, and the counterculture might influence the culture. For example, adolescents who balk at going to war, may shame the adults into finding ways to deal with irrational conflicts other than sending their children to fight for them. Dr. Shane finally suggested that the answer to the question in the title is equivocal, but that it takes sophistication not to expect to find certainty in causality or answers.

* * *

A PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF HAND-MOUTH APPROXIMATIONS

Speaker: Louis A. Gottschalk, M.D.
Date: October 21, 1971
Reporter: William Flynn, M.D.

This paper is based upon data from the psychoanalysis of a 41-year old psychologist, who moved his hands occasionally from alongside his body towards his face, nose, and lips, providing an opportunity to study the relationship of the content of free-associations to the placement of his hands.

Dr. Gottschalk's impression was that the content of the patient's thoughts varied from very concrete to highly symbolic relationships with

his hand activity and that the predominance of one kind of thought content to a specific hand activity could be changed with psychoanalytic intervention. Hand movements near or at the mouth tended to be associated with the utterance of affectionate or positive feelings toward people, specifically women, whereas hand movements away from this area were more often associated with negative feelings.

During one six-month period in the third year, verbatim notes were kept of the associations with careful entrees made regarding the placement and movement of the hands and fingers. Many random tape recordings were made and transcribed. On these typescripts were superimposed the patient's hand movements as recorded by the analyst's notes. Six years after termination these notes were systematically studied from the viewpoint of the temporal relationship between hand-mouth activity and content of associations.

In addition to the impressionistic scrutiny of all this material the author arranged for a more rigorous, objective treatment, which could be subjected to statistical analysis. Technicians entirely unfamiliar with the patient, his analysis and his hand movements, positively corroborated many of the impressionistic findings.

In connection with these, Dr. Gottschalk discussed the function of finger and hand contact in the development and maintenance of self-sufficiency, autonomy, and a sense of well-being in this particular patient. In addition to the theoretical aspects of these data, Dr. Gottschalk pointed out the importance of observing and exploring, with the analyst, how hand movements influenced his reactions, frustration, adversity, and the development of self-reliance and self-confidence.

Dr. Justin Call, the first discussant, remarked it would appear that there is a continuous definition of oneself utilizing one's hand in relationship to his body, and that this utilization of the hand as a means of self-definition begins early in life with the first approaches being made by the parents to the child. He believes that in the autistic child-parent relationship there is an inhibition in the use of one's hand making contact with one's own body either in the face, perioral area, or elsewhere. This observation tends to substantiate Dr. Gottschalk's findings regarding the use of the hand for adaptive purposes, and suggests that there is a relatively conflict-free utilization of hand in supplying stimulus nutriment for the establishment of self-representations. Also, there is a great deal of perioral sensory-motor experience which accompanies and out of which the infant's transitional-object attachments and transitional phenomena emerge as described by Winnicott.

Based on infant studies he believes that the inner psychophysiological need state is the primary motivation. Freud illustrated such in the 7th chapter speaking of hallucinatory wish fulfillment. He regards the hand-face approximations as a substitute for an internally felt need or wish much in the way that an infant seeks a transitional object when the mother is not available. Once the system gets built, touching could evoke memories of the experience of satisfaction.

Dr. Samuel J. Sperling, the second discussant, commented that the paper helped answer criticism that analysis is too subjective in its observations and inferences not lending itself to consensual validation, therefore being unscientific.

He commented on the great difficulty in objectifying the observa-

tions of analysis, particularly true in trying to assay the state of affect from verbal content. Consensual verification is extraordinarily difficult in contrast, for example, to the relationship between hand position and actual reference to objects. It would be necessary to correlate the affect dimension with the hand movement and the object reference in the material to understand the material in the psychoanalytic sense.

He then gave a partial, classical formulation for the patient in terms of the paper's specific subject matter: the meaning of the perioral hand movements in terms of the vicissitudes of this man's early object relations. Dr. Sperling pointed out the limitations of the objective material used by the author in attempting to judge the strength or the object-relatedness of affects by quantifying them, i.e., measuring the number of affect-expressing phrases in the material.

Concluding, he emphasized not seeing how the scientific method of objective measurement of observations and experimental replication can be applied to psychoanalytic data since analysis primarily investigates latent content and unconscious psychodynamics in terms of the meaning of specific and unique events.

Dr. Heiman Van Dam remarked that the patient's movements were a residual and reflection of early preverbal sensorimotor behavior, as well as related to meaning and conflict.

He pointed out Freud's early attitudes about the study of behavior by direct observation. The data are very easily misunderstood but, together with the data from analysis the findings can be viewed with greater confidence. The problem of bridging between the two frames of reference is formidable.

He wondered if the observations in Dr. Gottschalk's case were interfering with analytic listening; for trying it with his own patients he found it was so, but only to a slight extent.

He wondered if the movements diminished over the course of the analysis, suspecting they would not because they relate largely to conflict-free areas of functioning.

Dr. Peter Gruenberg questioned the use of the grammatical clause as a unit of study in the objective portion of the research. He believed that the unit of study should be a more nearly complete entity in that the meaning of the material could be essentially lost by dividing it up in parts that are too small. He thought that video tape recordings could lend a great deal to the methodology in the study.

Dr. Miriam Williams cited parallel studies, particularly by Judith Kastenberg, on the analysis of movements in an obsessive-compulsive patient.

THE FENICHEL-SIMMEL MEMORIAL LECTURE

Speaker: Roy Shafer, Ph.D
Date: November 17-18, 1971
Reporter: W.R. Flynn, M.D.

The Fenichel-Simmel Memorial Lecture for 1971 was given in two parts. In the first, Action: Its Place in Psychoanalytic Interpretation and Theory, Dr. Shafer pointed out that his work on the place of action in analysis was, in part, inspired by Otto Fenichel's monograph on technique, which questions how interpretation works. Citing the impor-

tant aspect of drawing the patient's attention to his own activity, i.e., his active role in what he had previously thought he was experiencing passively, Shafer stated his belief that this "search for activity" is the "guiding strategy" of the psychoanalytic process; he proposed to reconceptualize both the method and the theory of analysis as the study of human action viewed in a particular way.

For example, an analysand appeared extraordinarily passively masochistic superficially, yet was, in fact, very active in helping bring about his suffering and apparent personal deterioration. Dr. Shafer, as analyst, had to see his patient's passivity as a very definite and determined activity. It was necessary and possible vigorously to interpret such within the transference.

He made additional points that in order to treat psychosis psychotherapeutically it is necessary to view the regression as a meaningful kind of adaptation activity. A slip of the tongue is another good example of disclaimed action, as recognized by psychoanalysts.

"Action" means not only voluntary physical deeds but all meaningful human activity. Therefore, psychoanalysis deals with nothing but action. In the sense Shafer uses the word, even remaining silent or thinking constitutes it, there being simply a difference in the kind of action between thinking something or doing it. He chooses the word "action" rather than the word "behavior" to call attention to the analytic strategy in emphasizing activity in what is ostensibly inactivity. The analyst works with his patients to understand action as a manifestation of the unconscious current life repetition of infancy action sequences in all their sexual, aggressive, magical, defensive, reparative, regressive and

progressive aspects. The work is not only to dissolve resistances but to teach the analysand a way of looking at and understanding his life as action.

He compared the outcome of psychoanalysis with the "mishmash" of ordinary, everyday understanding.

Thoughtful psychoanalytic understanding is a way out of this "mishmash". It is not a carte blanche approach. It is a stressful discipline distinguished by the cogency of its questions; the affective impact of its content; the patience it requires in sorting the material for hypotheses, evidence, and explanations; and the respect it implies for the desperateness of the human condition, a desperateness that gives rise to a fundamental hatred and mistrust of change and usually precludes even the comprehension of deep change. The psychoanalyst helps give form to the material that is disclosed to him through the analytic conceptions of this material he imparts to the analysand.

The concept of mind is often used as a disclaimer of action. We speak of thoughts or qualities as belonging to the mind rather than to ourselves. Shafer believes that analysts have neglected to see patients' comments such as "I must have been out of my mind" as disclaimers of action, though they would be interpreted as defensive. He disputed the usefulness and validity of the concept of mind advanced by Lewin in a previous Fenichel-Simmel lecture; it is, to him, a reification that encourages theoretical acting-out instead of analysing.

He then gave the example of an obsessional patient who habitually broke the continuity of associations by reporting "intruding" thoughts, further to develop his point that interpretations need call attention to the ever present action. He viewed the intruding thoughts as coming from something within himself, not from himself or by himself.

Dr. Shafer emphasized the action aspect, that is the control of associ-

ations by the patient through those intruding thoughts, in preference to an interpretation that would refer to "conflicting impulses." The interrupting action is, of course, related to an introject, but an introject is also a piece of disclaimed action—a fantasy created and invoked by the analysand, a fantasy he takes to be a real event passively experienced. The patient represents his interrupting as his being interrupted. Even though the feeling of being interrupted relates to a parental introject, from a technical point of view it is essential to interpret his action of interrupting.

In Shafer's terms: "an introject is not something a person has; it is something he does. The same may be said of an identification." He conceives of conflict in terms of incompatible actions which are disclaimed defensively. He believes the disclaiming is the primary defense among many that can be used.

In terms of Freud's thinking, the concept that secondary process regulates primary process' tendency toward immediate discharge corresponds, in action terms, to one type of action being used to stop another.

He discussed, through examples, the many ways we use disclaimers in everyday life, particularly through metaphorical expressions. They are widely used to augment various defense mechanisms and are useful in object relations. He would subsume all resistance in analysis under the heading of disclaiming action, and insight under the heading of claimed or reclaimed action.

He believes that our customary way of presenting and explaining the basic rule to our patients causes us temporarily to collude with the analysand in his disclaiming action. For example, when we tell the patient to say everything that comes

to mind we are anthropomorphizing the ideas he produces. We ought to put it in terms that emphasize the action, e.g., "what comes to mind?" should be "what do you think of in this connection?" However, the more customary form of the inquiry probably facilitates the analytic exploration in its early stage by attenuating the patient's feeling of responsibility for his thoughts.

He emphasized that he is not advocating that an analyst adhere rigidly to action language in his interpretations, but he believes that the possibilities of the action model have not been systematically explored.

He pointed out that nonanalytic therapies tend to foster the disclaiming of action through sloppy or superficial conceptualizations.

Dr. Shafer's second paper, "The Man In The Mental Apparatus," dealt with psychoanalytic metapsychology. It pointed out that the terms of Freudian metapsychology are those of natural science:

There is no place in this type of scientific rhetoric for intentions, meanings, reasons or subjectivity in general. Even though in the first instance, which is the psychoanalytic situation, psychoanalysts deal essentially with reasons, emphases, choices, and the like, as metapsychologists they have traditionally made it their objective to translate these subjective contents and these actions into the language of functions, energies, and so forth. In this way, they have attempted to formulate explanations of actions in the mode...of natural science. They suppress the intentionalistic, active mode.

However, while devoted to the scientific model, Freud did not adhere consistently to it. Rather he anthropomorphized it. Shafer questions the reason for Freud's use of the metaphor. Perhaps he found the natural science model too confining and sensed that it excluded something essential, namely, purposeful action.

Hartmann struggled to eliminate anthropomorphizing from metapsychology, but was not entirely successful. He sought a way to retain the theoretical value of Freud's anthropomorphism while acknowledging intentionality as an ego function. His concept of autonomy is really another form of anthropomorphism.

If Hartmann had undertaken a full discussion of meaning he would have had to move farther beyond Freud's natural science model, but he chose to refer the question of meaning to established metapsychological concepts, such as the functions and regulating principles. Despite his taking pains to stick to the impersonal language of energy and functions, Hartmann clearly views the ego in terms of action through its functions of intentionality and meaning.

Shafer discussed the fate of anthropomorphism in the theorizing of Freud, Waelder, and Hartmann to illustrate that it is imperative we "try out radically different conceptual models." We must somehow provide action its place in psychoanalytic theory. Freud handled it by anthropomorphizing; today we feel that is too unscientific. If we analysts ignore action we do, as our analysands do, in the resistance of disclaiming action.

The metapsychologic principle of adaptation, introduced by Hartmann, has lent itself to haphazard attempts to solve the action dilemma. Such occurs when we ascribe, *a priori*, autonomy and adaptiveness to various ego functions. It is as though we are still trying to lick our narcissistic wounds resulting from Freud's discovery and exposition of psychic determinism. If we have got away from the temptation to "wild id analysis," we are practicing "wild ego analysis" when we

make unsubstantiated assumptions about the autonomous ego functions.

Erikson's concept of identity is used in a similar way to stick the man back in the mental apparatus. It is very close to the existential concept of being-in-the-world and expresses the forces of action and intention, not something that is mechanistically determined.

Shafer believes that the wide appeal of Erikson's writings is explained by their allowing us to think of ourselves and our patients as executors of our lives, while retaining Freudian insight. He discussed the concept of self as another bridge that theoreticians have used to try to span the gap between the natural science-mechanistic and the anthropomorphic in psychoanalytic theory, particularly in the writings of Heinz Kohut. Shafer believes it falls short in much the same way that the concept of identity does. In his words: "Kohut, who is generally a careful and informed conceptualizer, has hopelessly confused a phenomenological, experiential, representational concept with the traditional structural-energetic metapsychological entities." Kohut fails in his intended task, that of taking the man out of the apparatus. "Self," like "identity," is overused for many different phenomena and is really of little use in the attempt to clarify psychoanalytic thinking.

The author believes there is an apparently fundamental inconsistency in Freudian thinking on the theory of the psychoanalytic process. In theory, the analyst is committed to determinism, while in practice he appears to be thinking more in terms of free will. He assumes that the analysand actively brings about that from which he suffers—his neurosis. Analysis deals therapeutically with that misery which is neuroti-

cally created.

This inconsistency in Freudian thinking is deeply involved in the problematic aspects of the theory of the psychoanalytic process. The existential, self-creating agent lurks in the shadows that surround such familiar and useful concepts as the reasonable or rational ego, the observing ego, the ego core, emotional insight, the therapeutic alliance, the working alliance, the mature transference, and growth tendencies. Sooner or later these concepts are used to imply an agency that stands more or less outside the so-called play of forces, the so-called interrelations of functions, the so-called field of determinants... The psychoanalyst cannot think about his work without using concepts of this sort.

Shafer believes the man in the mental apparatus is the analyst's projection of himself into the model of mind. The analyst does not regard himself as some kind of apparatus or his work as a result of interplay of forces and functions; nor does he really regard his analysand as an apparatus except when thinking theoretically about the psychopathology.

Finally, Dr. Shafer regards the widespread rejection of psychoanalysis as another kind of disclaimed action. In his words "it is a way of taking a stand: do not tell us how much we do and how much more we could do. Leave us our illusions of ignorance, passivity, and helplessness. We dare not acknowledge that we are masters in our own house."



HISTORY SECTION

SIGMUND FREUD

MEMORIAL MEETING

THE PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY GROUP OF LOS ANGELES

Invites you to attend

A MEMORIAL MEETING FOR SIGMUND FREUD

AT 1925 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD

On Friday Evening, October Twenty-seventh,

Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-nine,

At Eight O'Clock

This invitation is limited
to two persons

CHARLES W. TIDD, M. D.
SECRETARY
415 NORTH CAMDEN DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS

Program

DR. ARTHUR R. TIMME *Chairman*

DR. GLENN E. MYERS
Freud's Influence on Psychiatry

JUDGE ATWELL WESTWICK
Psychoanalysis in Criminology

DR. ERNST SIMMEL
Sigmund Freud: The Man and His Work

After the death of Freud on September 23, 1939, world-wide commemorative meetings were held to honor him and his achievements. In Los Angeles, the Psychoanalytic Study Group sponsored such an event on October 27th at 1925 Wilshire Boulevard in the auditorium of the County Medical Association. Freudian analysis had arrived in

Los Angeles about ten years earlier with a small group of lay analysts, all of European training. Little formal organization existed until 1935 when the Study Group was established with the structure of a constitution, officers and an active schedule of scientific programs and educational seminars. Its first president was Dr. Ernst Simmel who had arrived from Germany in 1934 on invitation from the first analysts, David Brunswick, Margrit Munk, Estelle Levy, and Marjorie Leonard. A similar invitation brought Dr. Otto Fenichel in 1939.

The analytic membership was predominantly medical. In addition to Simmel and Fenichel there were Charles Tidd and May Romm, physicians with American training, and, from Germany, the Haenels, Dr. Joachim, and his wife, Dr. Irene.

Membership in the Group was not restricted to analysts; the roll included psychologists, teachers, social workers, and even interested intellectuals from more distant fields. The medical profession was represented by a number of local psychiatrists, among them Arthur Timme, Glenn Myers, Creswell Burns, Helen Rislow, and Forrest Anderson, the Group being grateful for their support.

Dr. Timme, elected to the position of Honorary President (Simmel holding the real power as regular President), chaired the Memorial meeting referred to. The program consisted of speeches by Simmel and Glenn Myers, the latter not a trained analyst but a pioneer California psychiatrist, for many years owner and operator of the Compton Sanitarium and always a supporter and friend of Psychoanalysis.

The Study Group was of sturdy Freudian identity. By 1939 it showed the shift from its lay pioneer membership to eventual med-

ical dominance, consonant with changing times, the training of laymen having been officially proscribed in 1938 by the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Among the earliest activities of the Study Group were educational seminars offered to educators and social workers, almost the first to seek analytic insights to broaden the scope of their work. Therefore the mailing list of invitations to the Memorial meeting is replete with names of teachers and social workers, some high in administration in public schools, Juvenile Hall, the Child Guidance Clinic, County Welfare and Superior Court. The list, a long one with names of over 400 persons prominent in medicine, the arts, and the business world, includes public figures in impressive array as supporters of Psychoanalysis. Restricted by the capacity of the meeting room, members of the Group compiled it through nominations of friends and acquaintances.

Among the invitations familiar are Walter Arensberg, Walter Hilborn, Frank Baxter, Leo Bing, Karl Holt-on, G.V. Hamilton, Kenneth MacGowen, Judge Ben Lindsay, Ernst Toch, Judge Atwell Westwick, Freda Mohr, Edward G. Robinson, Paul Jordan Smith, Verne Mason, Oscar Reiss, King Vidor, and Dorothy Baruch—a mixed but very substantial cross-section of the professions and leaders in all lines of the cultural and intellectual aspects of Los Angeles of thirty years ago. Such a listing is of greatest importance and interest to students and scholars of the history of Analysis and the social sciences, its broad spectrum giving testimony to the breadth of Freud's work and its contribution to all areas of human social, mental and creative life.

A.K.

IN ANALYSIS

I wait alone.
They reel—
Bandaged in silence
Into a din of thought,
Stunned by the cascade's
Dumb uncradled plunge—
To the couch.
The waters spin,
The whirlpool sucks
The flashing flux
Of underworld to mouth
And out
The moving lips;
It issues thus
A wandering spray
That fogs the room;
They hover in this murmur bath;
I breathe and taste;
My words define a form
Or sometimes just commove;
At the door
They recondense
And flow downstream.

F. ROBERT RODMAN, M.D.

. . .

There was a recent panel discussion of the problem of 'Countertransference,' in which the subject matter principally concerned the analyst's use of his inner responses during the conduct of treatment. It led me to attempt to summarize the manner in which I work. During the discussion, it appeared to me that there was some question as to whether Freudian and Kleinian analysts respond the same way. For the record, then, I think that I would be considered predominantly a "Classical Freudian."

The different aspects of analytic internal responses can be divided into the sides of a triangle. One side is empathy. This expresses the fact that the analyst re-experiences with the patient, similar or identical con-

flict situations. To be aware of what someone else is feeling on the basis of prior experience of a similar kind, is a relatively universal phenomenon that is refined as a result of the analyst's personal analysis. This also implies that the analyst's response to the patient demands repeated re-analysis of his own inner conflicts during the conduct of his work. For me, this stimulates important additional working through of my conflicts, and occasionally new insights.

If empathy is a feeling with a patient, the second side of the triangle represents a response to the patient's associations. There are two possible ways to understand this response in each situation. The first is that this is an appropriate response, based on unconscious communication by the patient. For example, to feel anger suggests that there is some unconscious hostile provocation by the patient demanding a counterattack. This leads to a search of the patient's associations for the provocations and the context in which they occur.

However, when this response is noted, it demands further self-analysis since this always implies a response by the analyst that is inappropriate to his analytic stance. Regardless of the appropriateness of the response to the communication from the patient's unconscious, it is imperative that the analyst maintain a firm view of his own participation in the ebb and flow of unconscious communication. Once he senses what the patient is doing, he may rely on empathy in order to understand better the meaning of the patient's communication; but this should not distract him from evaluating the significance to him of his response to the patient at that time. Although this is a highly sensitive aspect of my response, it is frequently an extremely useful tool.

The third side of the triangle, which might be called its base, re-

flects the analyst's objective ego. A certain level of detachment by the analyst is essential in order to maintain an analytic therapeutic process rather than an exchange of fantasies. The analyst is, first of all an observer and listener, able to hear variations in the flow and content of the patient's associations and capable of tolerating the mysteries that it is his job to penetrate. It is necessary to note the associative connections present in the material and to test his intuitive and empathic responses against the material. Furthermore, his knowledge of normal and pathological developmental processes, as well as his familiarity with the theory of the therapeutic process contribute greatly to the timing and quality of his interpretations. Finally, this objective base implies a recognition of the patient's capacity to participate as an ally in the therapeutic stance and to make use of the analyst's interpretations.

All this suggests that the analyst's role is an active one. To me, the analogy of the container is a misnomer. While I sit, passively, I participate actively, both in the multiple levels of scrutiny and in the selection of confrontations and interpretations. However, forgive me for this one last remark: While I find analysis very challenging, I don't consider it terribly hard work.

LEON WALLACE, M.D.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWYER

It had been raining hard all day. An unexpected storm that made the freeway dangerously slick was flooding local streets and turning the hilly approach to my office into a river. Troubled grey skies portended more yet to come.

Gusts of wind spit sprays against the louvered windows squeezing enough through to pool on the sill and trickle down the wall.

Such wild weather was time to be home by a fire, not wondering if one's next appointment would appear, but even minutes are precious at times, so I had no choice but sit and wait.

Across the room, a leak, as tiny shadows coalesced into a drop, reminded me how many such tears had welled and fallen in this place... and how many storms had raged outside and in it.

As the lights flickered, I thought it best to check the answering service before a power failure cut us off.

"Any messages?" I asked.

"Two, Doctor. We've tried to reach you. There must be trouble on your line."

"I guess....what have you got?"

"A cancellation by Mrs. Smith; she can't start her car....and a man on the line now, can you talk to him?"

The gentleman was in luck. The hour just freed became his. Despite total unfamiliarity with his surroundings and the weather, he was easily directed to my office and within minutes stood at the door.

"How do you do Dr.?" he began slowly, "I found your name in the yellow pages...and I really appreciate your seeing me."

A refined, little man, whose elocution and appearance bespoke elegance, he delicately shook the moisture from the transparent slicker he wore to keep dry a costly, tailored oxford grey suit.

"I'm a lawyer by trade, yet I know something of your profession too. I've read about fugues and multiple personalities....not that I'd have thought that they'd apply to me....I'm from Philadelphia and I'm certain I'm not crazy. At least I

don't think....yet if I were to defend my actions I'd have to say I'm going through some kind of temporary insanity....which is the reason I called."

The blunt but anguished quality of his manner stimulated an unusually strong urge to hear his story—and as he spun it out I was aware that the storm, the gathering darkness, the circumstances of his visit—all reminded me of a Conan Doyle plot—which impression was no way diminished as the mystery and suspense began to mount.

"I'm 34, married, three children.. two girls and a boy. I love my wife. Please understand that! We've been married since I was a sophomore at Yale, and we do get along, that is.... as well as anyone. At least I always thought so....yet, here I am in a strange city, thousands of miles from home, living an utterly ridiculous lie with another woman as if I were acting a movie part in the most trite Hollywood tradition—ONLY it's really happening!

"Let me tell you...how...what."

Running his fingers through his hair for an instant he held his head in both his hands. A stifled sob struggled past his tightened lower facial muscles until, noticing Kleenex, he plucked a couple of tissues swiftly from the dispenser, blew his nose hard, and looked at me through red-rimmed eyes.

Still fighting for composure he muttered, "I see compassion on your ceiling. It's moved to tears of its own with my plight — Look there!" pointing to the leak, "But I'm not a punster and you need facts, I know. Here's a thumbnail of it.

"I do corporate work. It's not unusual to be on the road a week or more. I am, by most standards, successful. I own my home...stocks, some bonds, money in the bank.... belong to Kiwanis and the Temple,

a veritable pillar in our community. I'd say my kids are happy....and that my wife loves me. We vacation together, and, enjoy it. And, I've never, never, never had an affair or a close tie....with....anyone in the fourteen years..we've been together. Until...until, Oh God, this is crazy! I got a phone call from an old classmate...an old, old girlfriend..... I hadn't seen since college.... Out of the blue, on a sabbatical of some kind, 'just passing through Philadelphia.....so can't we get together to say hello to each other...and reminisce?' she coaxed.

"And like some kind of automaton, I met her, had a couple of drinks, lied to my wife that a sudden business trip had come up, and here I am, half loving it, half hating myself, dazed and guilty one minute, then exhilarated beyond reason the next."

A long silence suggested that the lawyer had rested his case.

Into the vacuum the desk clock hurtled its periodic mechanical "klunk," and our dyssynchronous breathing was counterpoint to the rain. We could hear the silk oak outside groan and sway as the wind, whistling through, combed, raked, then silvered its fern-like leaves as it twisted them backside too.

What a temptation then to speak words of comfort or ask for clarification, embellishment. How cruel it seemed for me to bide my time.... but like an artist, I was determined to play my silence with purpose and precision. I needed, imperatively, to hear his very next spontaneous associations, without directing him or contaminating them, even by spoken compassion.

Few people tolerate such silence long and in a minute my patience was rewarded.

"You're after more background, heh?" he asked, breaking it. "Okay, I'll fill you in.

"My real mother died when I was very young... Oh..I'd say five or six.. it's hazy. I hardly knew her. 'Presumed to have perished' in a nightclub fire they said. Maybe you recall it, 'The Mango Grove?' But you know, positive identification was never established; my father..... he's a lawyer, too.....he remarried.... his secretary.

"I'm an only child, high strung, bright, I guess, a nail biter until a couple of years ago and a bed wetter up to thirteen. That's most of it....until just two weeks ago, **THIS!** ...and it is literally driving me out of my mind. Can you help me Doctor? I must resolve my lunacy within the next forty-eight hours! Do I simply return to my wife, my kids, my law practice and the old life, or do I abandon them and run off with Sally? Believe me, even as I hear what sounds so lopsided a conflict, I must impress upon you how I am torn. Intellectual good sense hasn't got it emotionally. I could forsake all for some insane reason. I know right from wrong, but my head and my heart are in separate directions. Can you help me?"

The human seated across from my desk now was stripped of his defenses. Naked and vulnerable, his anxiety had reached a pitch of desperation. For all his degrees, courtroom experience and jurisprudence, his judgment had been reduced to that of a child....., a frightened, whimpering, petitioning, five-year old.....and, as I heard myself think that thought, subvocally, I iterated 'child', then almost automatically heard myself repeat it one more time but ever so slightly aloud.

"A child."

"What?" said my startled listener.

"I said a child. Yes, 'a child'."

"Well, I guess, I am one. Or, at least, I'm acting like one. Is that

what you mean? I thought it too, only that doesn't help me resolve anything. Sure it's behaving like one....like a five-year old. But, what in God's world am I to do even so?"

"With the rest of your life, I won't tell you," I replied, "but, for the next little bit of it, say precisely what you're thinking even if it seems to make no sense. Whatever... ever...ever enters your head, freely, and all of it, now! Please!"

The lawyer looked at me as if I had lost my reason, then softly,

"All right," he said. "You have some motive.... My mother comes to mind...somehow. My mother! It's silly, but.....all right...I'll tell you. Isn't it stupid? I.....don't believe she's dead. I never have! I didn't go to her funeral....and, anyway, they weren't positive sure that she was the one in the fire. Oh, I know she's really dead, legally and all, but that's the funny idea that came back just then....when you said 'child', that's what flashed across my mind..... You know, Doctor, I even used to think that, one day I might get a phone call from someone.....I hardly remembered, and it would be my mother—back, to take me away with her, and..... and.....and....."

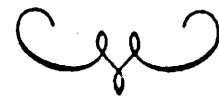
The Philadelphia lawyer and I looked at each other. Should I remind him that he was a five year old when his mother perished and, that he had accused himself of behaving like one, quite literally in his next breath? Ought I interpret Sally as the Phoenix, who sprang up in the desert of his unfulfilled yearnings? I had need to do neither. Yes, I caught on just an instant before him, but his insight was racing up and abreast of mine and looked just then as if it had gone past. He was first to laugh, then I then, we both laughed together. When I could man-

age it, I asked if he had fully understood the significance of his associations and what they meant to me.

In reply a wave of tranquility loosened his scalp, relaxed his face, allowed his head to sink into his ribs, his tailored shoulders to slump, and his pelvis to tilt into a position of comfort. He looked at me silently an instant, then said, simply, "Thanks."

That Christmas, I received a very large and lovely card, with a family photograph of two girls, a boy, a pretty woman, my legal friend, smiling serenely, all posed above the inscription, "The five-year old Philadelphia Lawyer. "

S.L.S.



As documentation that no profession in the world offers such memorabilia—

Consider the situation of the single girl, fearful of men or close contact of any kind, who tries to tell of an imminent death and slips into,

"His death was intimate"

Or that of the six year old whose rivalry with her adoptive sister focuses upon the latter's having two things to her own one.

How did she mean it? Well, her competition was both born and adopted—herself, with a sob, "only born!"

Or the contribution of Mr. Malaprop, in his refusal to gynuflect to female lib, who, complains that his wife's coolness plagued upon his mind when all he wanted was warmth and a little infection.

None of which is outshadowed by the remark (at last such as might compete with the now famous "The Paranoids Are After Me"),

that he runs the risk of succumbing to a case of unrequited narcissism.

BOOK REVIEW

WAR AND THE HUMAN RACE

*University of California, Los Angeles,
Faculty Lecture Series, 1968.
Edited by Maurice N. Walsh, M.D.
New York, Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc.
1971, 95 pp.*

This small book is based on the 1968 UCLA Faculty Lecture Series of the same title; the contributors include a political scientist, a biologist, an anthropologist, an historian, a professor of journalism, and a psychoanalyst, Dr. Maurice Walsh. In addition to his specific chapter, he furnishes a comprehensive editorial introduction and a concluding summary, thus providing more cohesion than is sometimes true in such symposia.

The political scientist, Dr. Bernard Brodie, writes on "Theories on the Causes of War." He says that "our knowledge of its basic causes is slight and marginal," then justifies his statement by cogent criticism of economic, psychological, political, and historical theories advanced by various authorities. He cautions against simplistic solutions.

The biologist, Dr. Herbert Friedmann, entitles his chapter "Animal Aggression and its Implications for Human Behavior." Drawing on the work of Lorenz and Tinbergen, he presents interesting ethological data on various non-human species, including geese, jackdaws, rats, and chimpanzees, making erudite efforts at correlation with human behavioral patterns. His success, however, is limited, as are similar attempts to extrapolate to more complex human groupings the anthropological observations of the next contributor, Dr. John G. Kennedy, in "Ritual and Intergroup Murder: Comments on War, Primitive and Modern."

Dr. Kennedy contends, categorically, that "all intentional killing of other men by men is murder," and, correspondingly, that war is "a universally pathological psycho-social process" in which sociopaths and criminals find approved roles.

The historian, Dr. Jere C. King, writes on "The Role of Warfare in History." Following a brief but comprehensive review of war and warfare from pre-history to the "quantum jump" to the atomic era, he concludes with remarks on current U.S. foreign policy, which he feels should steer between neo-isolationism and efforts to police the world until more effective world government is forthcoming.

"The Loneliness of the Long Distance Soldier" is written by a professor of journalism, Dr. Walter Wilcox, who comments on a World War II study of the combat infantryman. The common soldier is loyal to his immediate group and his "capacity to endure" are well described and suggest fruitful explorations of how such qualities might be applied to worthier goals.

Dr. Walsh entitles his chapter, "Psychic Factors in the Causation of Recurrent Mass Homicide." The lat-

ter term he holds more meaningful than "war." Here, and in his introduction, he deals with the multiplicity of unconscious factors upon which psychoanalytic studies have shed light.

In his summation he proposes a current theory of war, briefly outlined as:

1. The aggressive instinctual drive in humans, originally adaptive and protective, perverted into intra-species strife.

2. The recurrence of episodes of mass homicide approximately every 19.6 years, i.e., as each generation reaches adolescence with its characteristic psychic stresses.

3. The societal demands on the late adolescent to participate in military service.

4. The unconscious filicidal hostility of older to younger males.

5. The presence of unconscious destructive and self-destructive strivings and the existence of modern weaponry.

6. The tendency of men to turn to brilliant but abnormal leaders with less than normal capacity for guilt.

7. The ability of these leaders to seduce, pervert, and act out their unconscious homicidal tendencies.

As solutions, Dr. Walsh offers five admittedly Utopian measures:

1. Effective world government.

2. Removal of profit motive from armament manufacture.

3. A less anally-oriented economic system.

4. Psychiatric screening of political leaders.

5. Massive and continuing multidisciplinary research.

With this last recommendation there can surely be no disagreement; despite the learned contributions here assembled, one is left with sobering realization how much is yet to be known about this most com-

plex and urgent human problem—how such universal propensities can be modified and directed toward more civilized aims.

As long ago as 1910, William James called for “The Moral Equivalent of War,” the necessity to find constructive social equivalents for the forces mobilized in states of it. In “Why War?” Freud wrote, in 1933, “There is no question of getting rid entirely of human aggressive impulses; it is enough to try to divert them to such an extent that they need not find expression in war.”

In its first 25 years, Psychoanalysis dealt with matters pertaining to the id’s part in the human psyche; in the second quarter century the ego had more attention; in this third, we are making only a beginning in clarifying and deepening our understanding of the role of the super-ego and ego-ideal. In cooperation with wise men of every ilk, psychoanalysts have further vital contributions to make so that the well-springs of human passions can be better understood, controlled and channelled, for in these times civilization must be concerned not only with its discontents but its very survival.

GERALD A. NEMETH, M.D.



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Membership gifts of mostly books and journals to the Library have been made by Drs. Abrams, Brand-schaft, Brunswick, Castelnuovo-Te-desco, Crutcher, Dorn, Fenichel, L. Friedman, Gottschalk, Grotstein, Held, Heinicke, M. Hoffs, Horen-stein, Jaeger, Kandelin, Lewy, H. Lomas, J. Lomas, T. Mintz, Rangell, Rollman-Branch, Rubin, Sperling, Sugar, and Walsh; Mrs. Samuel J. Sperling presented a set of her hand-made ashtrays.

P.A.T.

