

December 17, Friday: Christmas Cocktail Party - Reiss-Davis Clinic
6- to 9 p.m.
December 21, Tuesday: Joint Committee - 8 p.m.
December 28, Tuesday: Joint Committee - 8 p.m.

JANUARY:

January 4, Tuesday: Joint Committee - 8 p.m.
January 5, Wednesday: Admissions Committee - 1 p.m.
January 6, Thursday: Education Committee - 7:30 p.m.
January 11, Tuesday: Joint Committee - 8 p.m.
January 13, Thursday: Board of Trustees/Professional Committee - 7:30 p.m.
January 18, Tuesday: Joint Committee - 8 p.m.
January 25, Tuesday: Joint Committee - 8 p.m.

SIMMEL'S SCIENTIFIC WORK -

Albert Kandelin, M. D., Chairman,
Committee for the History of the Society

Ernst Lewy has numbered Simmel's publications at more than sixty and groups them as follows: war neuroses, institutional psychoanalytic treatment, therapy for psychoses, the psychogenesis of organic diseases, and the application of analysis to criminology. In the obituary written by Lewy he refers to Simmel's tragic awareness of work left undone at the time his life was ending, the result of a somewhat casual attitude about his writings. Some of the unfinished work has survived in manuscript form, some of it as notes. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. J. Lachenbruch made preliminary studies toward arranging and translating these papers, but their efforts were interrupted. Recently this material was again made available by Michael Hunter, Simmel's eldest son; and hopefully some studies can shortly be resumed.

The greater bulk of Simmel's published work was produced before his migration in 1934 and therefore has German imprint. A Simmel bibliography of 58 papers appears in the Grinstein Index (1954), and Mrs. Lachenbruch has prepared a list of 27 titles, apparently still

untranslated. Peter Tararin has checked this list and searched the German journals in the Institute library and succeeded in locating 11 of these titles.

Simmel left in his personal papers several listings of his works, perhaps the most important being papers presented to the Berlin Psychoanalytic Society between the years 1919 and 1931. These number 21; and the titles alone reveal the original, fertile, and creative mind of their author. Included here are the classic, "The Doctor Game," also papers on gambling, psychoanalytic treatment in a hospital, addictions, criminology, tics, art, epilepsy, analysis and education, lay analysis, and treatment of schizophrenia. His application of analysis to medical pathology is shown in "Psychoanalytical Observations on the Origin and Progress of Disease" and "Psychogenesis and Psychotherapy of Organ Sickness" and especially intriguing, "The Psychogenesis of Appendicitis" and "The Psychogenesis of Leg Muscle Cramps." Unique and original are "On the Intestinal Conquest of Libido" and "The Psycho-Physical Significance of the Intestinal Organ in Repression."

In another list of 20 items, Simmel covered his activities in the field of applied analysis and gives titles of talks to

medical and legal groups, also to sociologists and educators. He spoke to mental-hygiene conventions and several times to the German Congress for Psychotherapy. Topics included war neuroses, cathartic hypnotherapy, genesis and structure of a neurotic criminal, etc. He appeared several times before the German Medical Society, spoke to psychiatric residents, and to a legal institute for juvenile judges, also to a child guidance association, the Social Welfare Committee, and the Organization for Social Reformers. In the Social Physicians Journal he published "Psychoanalytical Observations on Sexual and Subsistence Needs" and "Perversions and Criminal Law." A lecture to the Society for Sexual Reform was on "The Bankruptcy of Marriage."

In 1928 and 1929 he gave several radio talks, general expositions about analysis, a practice he repeated after his California migration.

His first publication was in 1908, his doctor's dissertation, titled "The Psychogenesis of Dementia Praecox"; 20 years later he returned to the same subject and published several papers on the analytic treatment of schizophrenia. In 1925 there appeared the classic, "A Screen Memory in Statu Nascendi." Other titles and dates are as follows: "George Groddek on His 60th Birthday" (1926), "The Work of Sandor Ferenczi" (1933), "The History and Social Significance of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute" (1930). After his migration there was "The Psychoanalytic Sanitarium" (1936), and "Self-Preservation and the Death Instinct" (1944).

After the first war Socialism enjoyed a popularity in Germany, and Simmel was ardent, progressive, and active in advancing the new views. These he added to his passionate devotion to analysis. His Socialist identity was prominent enough to make him a conspicuous figure with the advent of the Nazi tyranny. In a recent interview with Mrs. Alice Simmel, his first wife, I learned he was imprisoned for a few days and then given advice to leave Germany, and he did so in December,

1933.

Titles of papers and speeches in the decade of the 20's reflect his awareness of social problems: "Psychoanalysis and its Relation to Social Work," "An Introduction to Psychoanalysis with Particular Reference to Criminal Pathology," and in 1925, "The Struggle Against Anti-Abortion Legislation." This last is of interest in view of current efforts to reform abortion laws in America.

Simmel continued his preoccupation with the application of analytic knowledge to social issues into his later years. Thus there are the following titles: "Mass Suggestion and Mental Hygiene" (1939), "Mental Health in War" (1940), and "Thoughts on War and Crime" (1941), and "Anti-Semitism: A Social Disease" (1946).

NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER:

At the last Society meeting on October 21, 1965, Dr. Rita Spies, having successfully completed training requirements, was elected to Active Membership.

Congratulations!

ERMALENE TO LEAVE INSTITUTE:

We have just learned that Mrs. Ermalene Yerkes has submitted her resignation as Administrative Assistant of the Society and Institute, effective at the end of November.

During the eight years that Ermalene has been with us, she has won our respect, admiration, and affection. The responsibility she assumed during this period has required exceptional talent, not the least of which is proficiency in the art of diplomacy.

Ermalene, in addition to her tasks in the Institute and Society, has been active in GOES (Group of Executive Secretaries) of The American Psychoanalytic Association; and she has been Vice-Chairman of this organization since May of 1964.

We take this opportunity to thank Ermalene

for all the help and support she has given us in past years, and we wish her every success in the future.

MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES - Donald Siegel, M.D.

Leo Rangell participated in the Pre Congress Meetings of the International Psycho-Analytical Association and was Chairman of the Scientific Section at the International Psycho-Analytical Meetings in Amsterdam.

Donald Siegel spoke to the participants at the Institute for Teachers of Disadvantaged Youth at the San Fernando Valley State College on "The Problem of Isolation as it Affects Teachers and Students in Disadvantaged Areas."

Rudolf Ekstein spoke at L. A. P. S. on "A General Treatment Philosophy of Acting Out" and to Woodview Hospital on "Limit Setting and Restoration of Inner Freedom." Dr. Ekstein also gave papers at the Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston.

Allen Enelow presented papers on "The Compensable Injury" to the annual meeting of the Arizona Academy of General Practice and will present a series of papers at the University of Missouri Department of Psychiatry and the Kansas City Mental Health Foundation and Medical Society in late October. He will then take part as visiting faculty in a University of California at San Francisco postgraduate program on Comprehensive Medical Care and the Psychiatric Consultation.

D. J. Perry gave a talk for the Northridge Hospital Public Service Lecture on "Hostility in Adolescence."

Lee Gold, Jack Perry, Jose Amador, Rita Spies, and Rudolf Ekstein are giving a seminar for elementary-school teachers at the Woodview Hospital.

James Grotstein and Arthur Malin presented their paper, "Projective Identification in the Therapeutic Process," with Norman Atkins as consultant, to the Westwood quarterly Staff Meeting on October 26, 1965.

Justin Call gave a talk to the Mexican Psychoanalytic Association in Mexico City on September 2 on "Style and Games in Infancy: Implications for Ego Development" and will join with Edward Ritvo and Richard Casady on a panel concerning "The Treatment of Childhood Schizophrenia" for the Los Angeles Society for Child Psychiatry on November 4.

Leo Rangell was Visiting Professor to the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Oklahoma in September and in October is speaking to the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society.

Honors:

Pietro Castelnuovo-Tedesco is President-Elect of the South Bay Psychoanalytic Society.

Bernard Hellinger is President of the Medical Staff and Gerald Nemeth is Program Chairman at the Westwood Hospital.

Mehl McDowell was elected Vice-President, Division I, of the Bay District Branch of L.A.C.M.A. and Chairman of the Committee for Mental Health as well as Associate on the L. A. C. M. A. Committee for Mental Health. He has also been appointed to serve on the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the Short-Doyle Program.

Publications:

Rudolf Ekstein: various publications include a contribution to a new book, "Emotional Disturbances and School Disturbances." He also has the following articles in print: "From Eden to Utopia" in American Imago and "The Working Alliance with the Monster" in the Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic.

Justin Call: "Contributions of Longitudinal Studies to Psychoanalytic Theory" in the Journal of The American Psychoanalytic Association and articles to be published in the Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry and Journal of the Mexican Psychoanalytic Association.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE MOTHER OF A TRANS-VESTITE BOY - presented to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, May 20, 1965, by Robert Stoller, M. D.

Robert Zaitlin, M. D., Reporter

Dr. Stoller undertook this woman's analysis in the hope that factors might be isolated which incline toward the development of transvestism in the child. He feels that very early in life this mother's child reflected the image his mother unconsciously wished upon him. He isolated and expanded pertinent entities which coalesced to produce the perversion in the son.

- 1) The mother's very strong bisexuality; her overt wish to be a boy persisted late in her life. Her overt homosexual "marriage" just before the marriage to her husband. He traced her bisexuality to the disturbances flowing from the very glaring deficiencies and the profound emptiness in her own experience with her own mother. Too, there existed clearly a higher value given to her brothers.
- 2) Penis envy and vengeful competitiveness with her brothers.
- 3) Excessive mutual identification with her son. From his earliest days he sat continuously in her lap, participating in all her interests, till he soon could appreciate operas she liked, felt sensuously of cloth as she did, and as early as eleven months, insisted on learning to walk in her shoes.
- 4) Her own family history - acceptance of cross dressing in both herself and her younger brother.
- 5) Their mutual sensual interest in cloth textures.
- 6) Her son's beauty and creativity. These qualities served to more readily bestow upon him her fantasy that he become a beautiful woman.
- 7) The patient's husband. He was a passive, empty man with no real relationship

to the other family members. Significantly he didn't object to his son's cross dressing.

An illuminating description was given which displayed in depth the closeness of mother and son.

In his discussion Dr. Stoller emphasized the differences which separate these patients from fetishists, homosexuals, and transexuals. These patients seem to require alternating roles in both genders, each successfully maintained. They feel, when dressed, that they are women with a phallus both masculine and feminine but always aware of the possession of the phallus.

Dr. Stoller summarized: "A strongly bisexual woman with severe penis envy . . . and a sense of emptiness from her mother married an empty man and had a son. On the one hand the boy was (her phallus) of her flesh and on the other, he was clearly a male and no longer of her flesh. He was therefore both to be kept as a part of herself by identification and also treated as a hated object on whom she would inflict the most exquisite revenge by femininizing him. . . It (transvestism) was essential for him . . . because his mother had by . . . her unconscious wishes demanded it of him."

Dr. Stoller suggests that this case may illustrate factors that could be specific for infantile transvestism; i.e., a bisexual mother suffused with penis envy and anger toward males by excessive symbiosis can produce a pathological identity between her male child and herself. If the father does not interfere, transvestism may result.

Dr. Grotstein felt that the material presented reflected significant oral deprivation of the mother by her own mother. He formulated the possessive femininization of her son as the establishment of an idealized projection of a part of herself which had as its purpose the disavowal of her unconscious feelings of emptiness and abandonment. "The boy, in short,

represented the idealized external breast," proving that she did, indeed, possess such a breast within her.

This woman's vengeance was unconsciously directed more toward women (her mother) than toward men.

Dr. Grotstein doubted that this boy was a transvestite. He saw the boy as suffering less from a consolidated structuralized conflict than from a conditioned way of relating to his mother.

This mother's impoverishment and shallow relationship capacity was seen as the major pathology. She imparted to her son her own way of establishing object relations; namely, by identification.

Dr. Zaitlin felt that overemphasis had been given to the gender and penis-envy vengeance influences eventuating in this child's transvestism. The crucial role of this woman's frustrated oral-skin relationship to her own mother was relatively neglected.

She had unconsciously made symbiosis indispensable to him in the course of using him for her own symbiotic needs. It was possible to trace in her history other attempts she had made to regain a lost maternal object. Her son's "gender" compliance effectively allowed him to merge and become one with her by disappearing into her clothes. Merger was of primary significance; gender was more the vehicle employed.

Rather than lack of a penis being the cause of her feeling an empty person, one might better say it confirmed a sense of emptiness she had already suffered at her mother's hand. Her vengeance, too, Dr. Zaitlin believes is better understood as displaced from mother to brothers and men.

That transvestites substitute fusion-merger identification for real object relations may have as its antecedent that the earliest relation to the original past object of all infants is a form of

primitive fusion identification with mutuality of bodies. One might formulate the quality of transvestite object relations in later stages as an attempt to recreate the primary merging of bodies.

Dr. Greenson has been analyzing the young transvestite son of the woman described by Dr. Stoller. This was done without exchanging material until recently. His description of the child emphasizes the charm, the willingness, and especially the capacity to imitate that this child displayed. "He had a hunger to identify with me"; e.g., without knowing how to swim, this boy, without hesitation, jumped into the swimming pool and swam successfully, immediately, using the unique stroke he had just observed used by Dr. Greenson.

In his doll play too he gave evidence that he didn't distinguish identification from separate object relations. He did not use pronouns for them other than "I."

Dr. Van der Heide described a transvestite he had treated. Many elements of the history are like that of this patient; e.g., the very closeness to his mother, the distance from the father, the encouragement in the use of feminine clothing. Dr. Van der Heide feels that many elements of his case confirm that protection against castration anxiety was a significant feature in his patient's transvestism.

Dr. Walsh expressed doubt that one can understand this child's use of his mother's clothes as early as eleven months as transvestism. He saw this mother as a polymorphous-perverse person and emphasized the denial of castration anxiety in the son.

Dr. Dorn felt that there was much more of the analysis of the mother which hadn't been presented, the better to concentrate on that which threw light on the transvestism. He feels that much material to explain her own and her son's separation anxiety is significant and available in the unreported analytic

material.

Dr. Gottesman emphasized that part of the transvestism which facilitates the child's wish to comply with his mother's wishes. The mother's rage toward her father, he feels, is more a displacement of rage toward her mother. He sees her making her son into a little girl as a technique to save him from her own aggression.

Dr. Rangell emphasized the interplay between mother's and son's needs. He feels one should not too readily conclude that this is transvestism, the entity with which we are familiar. It has a parallel to an infant's crying which cannot be equated to adult depression. It is too early to conclude that we are in possession of specific antecedent causes for transvestism.

PROJECTIVE IDENTIFICATION IN THE THERAPEUTIC PROCESS - presented to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, September 16, 1965, by Arthur Malin, M. D., and James Grotstein, M. D.

Mortón Shane, M. D., Reporter

Dr. Malin delivered the paper to the Society. The authors begin by saying they will attempt to apply their concept of projective identification to an understanding of the therapeutic process. Melanie Klein's term "Projective Identification" is defined by Segal as the concept of parts of the self being projected into an object and may result in the self becoming identified with the object of its projection. The authors traced the idea back to Klein's earlier concept of object relations existing from the start of extrauterine life, these object relations depending for their development on projective and introjective mechanisms. Robert Knight seems to anticipate this concept of projective identification in a discussion of Bibring's altruistic surrender when he states "identification ... is always based on a subtle interaction of both introjective and projective mechanisms," and sees the altruist as one who projects his own needs into another

person with whom he then identifies. Following Knight, we can say that all identification includes projection and all projection includes identification. A state of readiness to internalize includes a projection out of a part of our inner psychic contents in order to be receptive to the objects to be introjected. Projection necessitates identification, or we could never be aware of the projection.

Rosenfeld, Bion, and Searles are mentioned as having applied this term in the understanding and treatment of psychotic patients.

Loewald emphasizes the higher levels of ego integration achieved through analysis. The authors suggest that projective identification is the mechanism by which these higher states of integration are achieved. They believe that all object relations and all transference phenomena are examples in part of projective identification. It is only upon perceiving how the external object receives our projection and deals with it that we introject back into the psychic apparatus the original projection but now modified on a newer level. This method of projection and then introjection of these psychic contents, modified by the environment, is how the human organism grows psychically. The external object must confirm those constructive and good aspects of the developing individual, which will mitigate the effects of the destructive components of the self. In analysis it is through interpretation that the patient can observe how his projections are received by the analyst.

The authors mention a common defense of the schizophrenic patient who needs to preserve the analyst as a good object by maintaining a distance, fearing that if he projects any of his bad parts into the analyst, he will destroy the object he needs for his survival. Another motive for distancing can be that of fear of the analyst as a persecutor, the patient having already projected bad objects into him.

As a clinical example the authors presented

a 23-year-old civil engineer who complained of anxiety over his loneliness, fear, and contempt of peers and of his impotent failures with a girl. His father was an angry, drunken, martinet; and his mother was a soft-spoken, patronizing martyr, who was beaten by the father in front of the children. The patient began analysis with a cold and detached manner toward his analyst which changed to contempt and ridicule. This ridicule was a projection of his own feelings of impoverishment and weak self-contempt. At other times he would see the analyst as rigid and demanding, which was understood as a projection of the father identification, or the analyst as having the martyr-like qualities belonging to his mother identification.

These projections were accepted by the analyst for their psychic validity and then interpreted as his need to put bad parts of himself into the analyst in order to rid his ego of these bad contents. Also, he was symbolically entering the analyst through these projections in order to take control of him. This not only repeated what he had experienced with his parents but in addition guaranteed total possession of the object. The patient felt his very love was bad. He preferred relating with his overtly bad self in order to establish a relationship and to assert his identity. These mechanisms were interpreted, considerably lessening the negative transference and uncovering his deep feelings of dependency. Analyzing his projections allowed him to integrate the previously projected parts, now reintegrated into the ego, so that a higher level of functioning might occur. The authors feel the concept of transference is broadened when it includes not merely displacements from the past but projections of bad contents into the analyst.

Some speculation is offered regarding the concept of identification. Possibly there is an early primary identification with the breast mother and no further real identification takes place but only modifications of the primary one.

Dr. Mandel noted this topic was having its premiere performance before the Society. These concepts make uncommon common sense, but he objected to the idea that no further identifications take place after the primary one. The later that identifications take place, the less influence they have on the individual. He illustrated by a clinical example how in some borderline patients not only interpretations but controlled emotional reactions to a patient's projections can bring him closer to the analyst.

Dr. Kenneth Rubin questioned if projective identification was the main means in psychic development or the transference. The authors inherit along with Klein's theories the difficulties contained therein. Edith Jacobson's concepts of early fusion of self and object representations fit the facts better than postulating such a complex process of projection and introjection from birth onward. Identification with the aggressor is an example of identification without projection being a necessity.

Drs. Kurth and Patterson each presented clinical illustrations of the usefulness of understanding and interpreting projection in analysis, leaving aside the theoretical issues.

Dr. Atkins found the handling of counter-transference reactions as difficult and often crucial in the analysis of such borderline patients who use projection to a large extent.

Dr. Greenson felt this presentation represented an advance for our Society by inviting open discussion of Melanie Klein's views. Her findings are very useful clinically, but her theories are sloppy and valueless. He took issue then with many theoretical points raised by the authors. They used the term "Projective Identification" where projection alone would fit. Projection and introjection cannot occur without a differentiation between self and object representations. He found it disturbing that projections were not differentiated from displacements, everything

being lumped under the term projection. Identification is a large problem in psychoanalysis which is still unsettled, and he cautions against too facile generalizations such as all projections include identification. He disputed the equation of projective identification with perception. The unquestioned acceptance of the death instinct implicit in this paper makes Greenson claim to be less Freudian than Klein.

Dr. Joshua Hoffs pointed out internal inconsistencies in the theoretical framework presented. Segal's definition of projective identification as parts of the self being projected did not agree with later remarks of the authors about the projection of objects.

Dr. Call found the terms "good" and "bad" to have little operational value in observational studies of infants.

Dr. Malin replied that he was pleased that all recognized the clinical value of the concept of projective identification and preferred to leave the theoretical differences aside. He felt that the objections to the ideas on projection were based on Edith Jacobson's concepts, whose views the authors do not necessarily accept. Some objections were based on quotations from Klein and her followers and not the authors', who feel that they themselves have gone beyond her ideas.

SAN DIEGO NEWS - James Thickstun, M. D.:

The San Diego Psychoanalytic Study Group held its first meeting after the summer vacation on September 29 at the home of Dr. Allan Rosenblatt, who is President of our organization. Instead of the usual four, there were six of us in attendance. Dr. Douglas Orr, formerly of Seattle, and Dr. Keith Bryant, a child analyst, formerly of Topeka, attended their first meeting of our group. Dr. Orr will be taking the State Medical Board examinations in mid-November and expects to begin his practice, providing

all goes well, sometime in December. Dr. Bryant has moved his family here from Topeka and is now preparing office space which he should be able to occupy also in December. Dr. Philip Barrata, who visited La Jolla early in August, was favorably impressed, and he has decided to move to La Jolla during the Christmas holidays. This word was received from Dr. Barrata about a month ago, shortly after his thesis was accepted by the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Institute and his graduation assured. Dr. Peter Manjos, a member of the Psychoanalytic Association of New York, spent some time in La Jolla during August, met Dr. Mazzanti and Dr. Orr, and has indicated his interest in practice here. It is likely that he will leave New York for La Jolla in mid-1966.

The first meeting of this year was devoted primarily to business, and it was decided at that time the present officers would serve until our organization is incorporated. Dr. Rosenblatt reported that he had received a letter, dated June 25, from Dr. Herbert F. Waldhorn, Secretary, American Psychoanalytic Association, indicating again the interest of our parent organization in the problems of small psychoanalytic groups. He also gave Dr. Rosenblatt the locations of other such psychoanalytic groups and the names of psychoanalysts to contact within these groups. It was decided that Dr. Rosenblatt would correspond with these analysts with the thought that it might be helpful to share information regarding our mutual problems. If it seems useful, we will plan a meeting next May in Atlantic City. Other such groups are located in St. Louis, Miami, Oklahoma City, Cincinnati, and Phoenix.

At this same meeting it was decided to pursue our professional interests by reading and discussing two very fine current works on psychoanalytic theory. The first will be Arlow and Brenner's "Psychoanalytic Concepts and the Structural Theory." This will be followed by Gill's "Topography and Systems in

Psychoanalytic Theory." We presently plan to meet on the first Friday of each month and to take as much time as we want in pursuing this material. This plan does not exclude additional scientific meetings, and we still welcome visitors with papers to present (or without!).

Our plans for offices and library space in the Nautilus Building are progressing, although somewhat more slowly than we had hoped. The Norvelle C. La Mar Memorial Library should have space to occupy around the end of this year or the first of next, and the San Diego Psychoanalytic Study Group will have a conference room in which to meet.

THE CANDIDATES' CORNER - David Bender, M.D.:

On September 28 Andy Patterson presided over the first candidates' meeting of the 1965-1966 academic year. Concerns about obtaining supervisors were mentioned to Dr. Lihn, who agreed to look into the matter. Dave Hartson, our tax representative, reported on the present tax situation. Whether or not the expense of a personal analysis is allowed as a tax deduction depends to some extent on the tax district. The current tendency is to allow the deduction as a medical expense. King Mendelsohn, Vice-President and Social Chairman, mentioned the possibility of a weekend meeting of the candidates in Palm Springs or Las Vegas during which papers would be presented. Those candidates not present on September 28 might notify King if interested in attending such a weekend.

SOCIETY AUXILIARY - Vee Motto:

The Auxiliary to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society held a general membership coffee hour in the home of Mrs. Justin Call on Tuesday, October 26. This first "social meeting" of the 1965-1966 year was in honor of new members.

Mrs. Henry Lihn, Program Chairman, presented

an outline of activities for the coming year. The December 17 date has been selected for the Annual Christmas Party to be held at Reiss-Davis Study Center with Mrs. Lou Fielding as Chairman.

A fund-raising committee is now working on plans for an art show. All members who have art to exhibit or to sell are asked to contact Auxiliary President, Mrs. Sam Sperling at GR 2-0311.