

Ralph M. Obler, M. D., Editor

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Volume 2, Number 2  
May, 1965

EDITOR'S COMMENT:

In issue after issue of the Bulletin, Robert Zaitlin, our able Scientific Editor, has summarized both the formal papers and the discussions presented at the monthly Society meetings. These presentations have usually been by out-of-town visitors, but in this current Bulletin there are three papers summarized; and all are by members of our own Society. This is a further indication of the burgeoning scientific work taking place in our midst, the continuing harvest of which we eagerly anticipate.

STAFF

H. Michael Rosow, M. D.  
Donald G. Siegel, M. D.  
Carl Sugar, M. D.  
James T. Thickstun, M. D.  
Heiman Van Dam, M. D.  
Robert Zaitlin, M. D.

NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER:

At the last Society meeting on April 22, 1965, Dr. Gerald Nemeth, having successfully completed training requirements, was elected to Active Membership. Congratulations!

C A L E N D A R

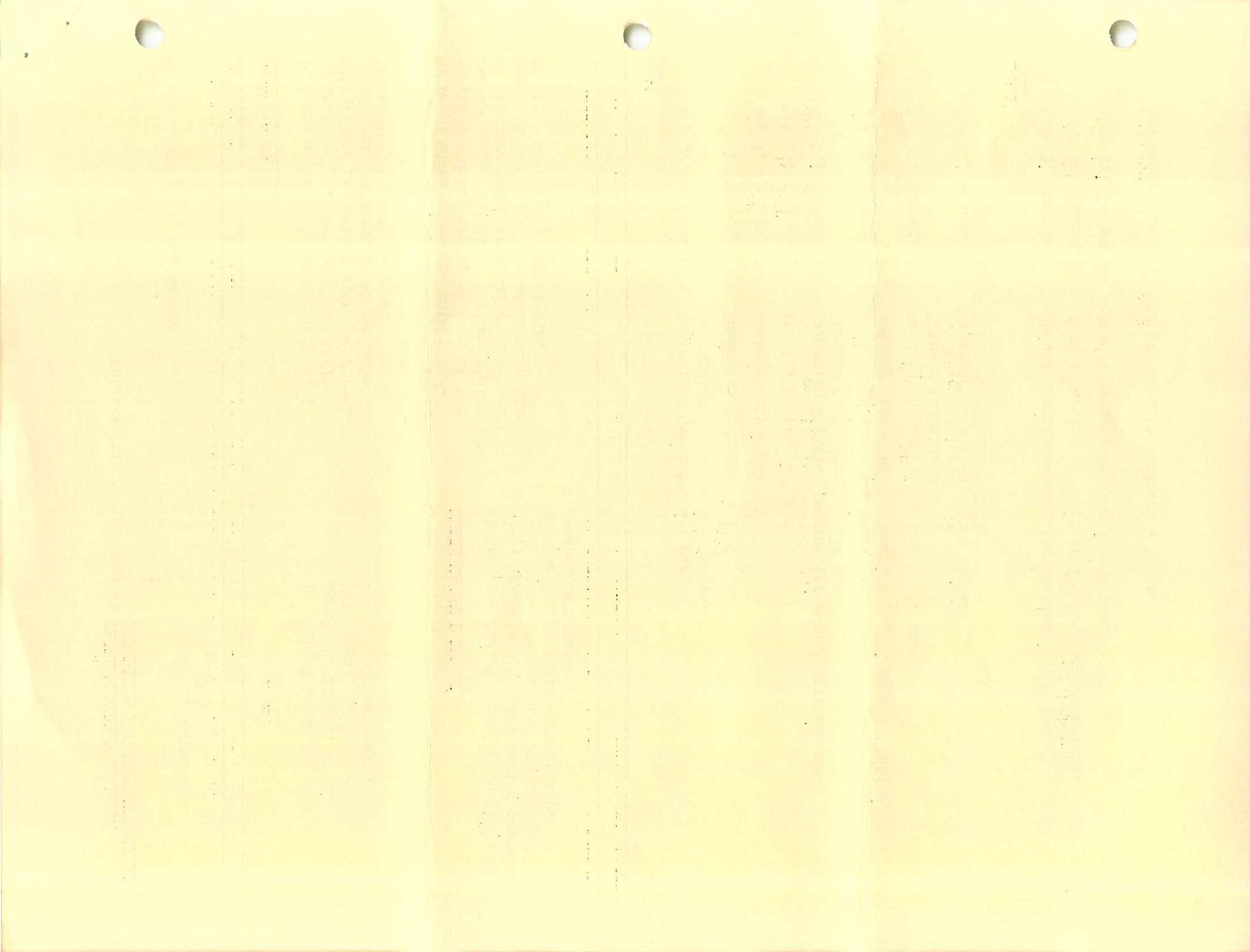
MAY:

- May 5, Wednesday: Admissions Committee - 1 p.m.  
Curriculum Committee - 7:30 p.m.
- May 6, Thursday: Education Committee - 7:30 p.m.
- May 9, Sunday: Mothers' Day - all day
- May 13, Thursday: Faculty Meeting - 8 p.m.
- May 15, Saturday: Extension Division program for social workers  
"Crises of Maturity" - all day
- \*\*\*  
May 20, Thursday: Society Business Meeting - 7:30 p.m.  
Society Scientific Meeting - 8 p.m. - Robert Stoller, M. D.
- May 22, Saturday: Research Seminar - 10 a.m. to 12 noon  
Seymour Lustman, M. D.
- May 27, Thursday: Extension Division - open lecture  
Panel "On Responsibility"

JUNE:

- June 3, Thursday: Annual Education-Committee Meeting - 7:30 p.m.
- June 10, Thursday: Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees and Membership - 7:30 p.m.
- June 17, Thursday: Annual Society Meeting - 7:30 p.m.

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Addendum: May 17, Monday: Society Seminars - 8 p.m.



ON THE PERCEPTUAL SCANNING AND FILTER SCREENING FUNCTIONS OF THE EGO - presented to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, November 19, 1964, by Maurice N. Walsh, M. D.

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Robert Zaitlin, M. D., Reporter  
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The perceptual scanning functions of the ego are derived from scanning functions of the inborn apparatus serving perception which is gradually brought under the control of the ego, this involving a progressive cathexis of the sensorium. These scanning functions enable the ego to monitor its own activities by feedback mechanisms through the comparison of actual values in the pleasure-unpleasure series with a predetermined reference value, which is hereditarily determined. The role of the perceptual scanning and filter screening functions in the psyche's task as a device for mastering excitations is examined, and disturbances in various ego functions as a result of limitations in perceptions reviewed. Neurophysiological aspects of perception and psychoanalytic experience contributes to an understanding of the role of the perceptual scanning and filter screening functions.

The evidence indicates that scanning and rescanning of the psychic fields is a constant phenomenon during life, for the detection of dangers posed by instinctual impulses, anxiety, disequilibrium threats and threats posed by doubts and judgments; which when detected are then passed on to the filter screening function for reduction to signals if possible. The filter screening function is then rescanned for the detection of such entities which could not be reduced to signals, as well as the signals themselves; this also being interpreted and reacted to as a danger, the filter screening function again being called into action and tending to respond with progressively more intense and energy binding defensive measures, to the impoverishment of other ego functions. A preliminary attempt is made to classify the various perceptual scanning and filter screening functions of the ego and superego as to detector

and effector functions, locus of operation and field of operation. The role of the perceptual scanning functions of the ego in the psychoanalytic technique and in the neuroses is sketched, together with its intimate relationship to the filter screening functions, the discriminatory function and the decision-making function of the ego. (Author's abstract.)

Dr. Sperling is in agreement with the general statement that there is a basic differentiating function in the psychic apparatus as in all biological processes. He feels that employing these general concepts blurs rather than clarifies already existing sharper distinctions.

"When Dr. Walsh uses the hybrid term 'perceptual scanning,' he blurs the distinctive specificity of the great theoretical advance in understanding the elusive nature of perception and consciousness, and the latter's distinctive differences from unconscious and preconscious processes as well as those between primary and secondary processes. His wide-ranging indications of some 'perceptual scanning' and 'filter screening' functions of the ego lead to an inclusion of the ego's differentiating, observing, synthesizing, integrating, decision making, and expressive functions in one big composite heap. To cite the common substratum of some 'differentiating' functions in all these, promotes an essentially descriptive portrayal of the psychic apparatus rather than dynamic or metapsychological explanation and is thus a backward step in psychoanalytic thinking."

Dr. Justin Call drew an analogy between the analyst's surveying and filtering free association with the functions of mothering. Mothers scan the environment for the infant, protecting it through their own watchfulness over temperature, feeding, discomfort, and other dangers, judging always the infant's thresholds, its own capacity to mediate and stepping in when the child is sensed to require it. This is matched by a scanning on the infant's part (much like that of the patient), which enables him to sense a

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and other factors, such as the

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mother's understanding or the lack of it.

Dr. Frederick Hacker asked if scanning was intended to be looked upon as a new function or apparatus. He cautioned about the tendency toward "technico-morphism," which now tends to supplant anthropomorphism. We are too ready to slip into a machine bias which overly emphasizes secondary process.

TOWARD A UNIFYING CONCEPTION OF NARCIS-  
SISM - presented to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, December 17, 1964,  
by William S. Horowitz, M. D.

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Robert Zaitlin, M. D., Reporter  
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Dr. Horowitz conceives of narcissism as a regular phase of development having as its locus of greatest flowering that first phase of the anal period depicted by Abraham.

It is in this period where the child demonstrates his inclination to become magically powerful to deny thereby his own actual state of helplessness. Narcissism is concerned with the establishment of a sense of self out of a prior stage of fusion and within a framework in which a separate and independent external world may co-exist.

Of the several sources from which a sense of identity develops, a crucial avenue is the awareness of outside objects themselves perceiving the self as a separate entity. It is precisely in this area of perceiving one's reflection where the children of parents who are unable (through their own pathology, often narcissistic itself) to perceive the child as separate, falter.

The child's self-image suffers a bifurcation, where one segment reflects the world accurately and the other reflects the fused and confused self-object image of the parent. The failure to recognize this phenomenon leads clinically to an error in treatment in which the therapist is enmeshed in the role of the narcissistic parent. Errors occur when neither

patient nor therapist give proper weight to the patient's healthy capacity for individuation. There are a vast number of patients who manifest difficulties stemming from their failure to negotiate the narcissistic phase. They fail to develop a full capacity for separate object relations and transference neuroses. This is true of identity disorders, of "as-if" characters, of delinquents, of homosexuals, of hypochondriacs, etc.

In the second part of his paper Dr. Horowitz detailed the grosser elements of these patients' clinical appearance; i.e., their arrogance, their belief in their special uniqueness, their self-centered orientation. He pointed to their unending attempts to make the therapist subtly join with them in their belief that they must be gratified rather than made to become separate entities, allowing the therapist also his separateness.

The "strategy" of therapy is to make impossible for the patient a relationship on a regressed-fused level. This involves less emphasis on being palatable to him and greater emphasis on active confrontation and limit setting, focusing specifically on his maneuvers against establishing object relations with the therapist.

In the treatment of these patients especially there is need for the analyst's knowing his own boundaries, identity, and role.

Dr. Greenson found this paper rich in new, stimulating ideas, some controversial. He is not convinced that the pathology of the narcissistic phase has its inception in an early anal fixation. He pointed to other elements in its formation; e.g., oral fixations, regression as well as fixation, and introjective and projective mechanisms. Character formation is more than defense; it contains compromises between instinct and defense. The defense against transference



is itself a transference phenomenon. Treatment cannot be limited to one technique. Several modes of treatment have both significant success and failure.

Dr. Tausend found Dr. Horowitz's comments most applicable to the understanding of certain difficult patients. She differed with him in his discreet early anal localization for the genesis of narcissistic defenses. She too feels that the development early of healthy object relations is properly contrasted with this unfortunate alternative of withdrawal of libidinal cathexis to the self-representation. Dr. Tausend points to another group of phenotypically narcissistic patients whose traumatic background is such that it would be narcissistic of us not to acknowledge the difficulty or impossibility of our task.

Dr. Tausend differs with Dr. Horowitz in that she regards their maneuvers as transference albeit of a more regressive type. She is in agreement that these patients are fused with and identified with a self-indulgent parent. Treatment, when their fragile egos can tolerate it, must be through patient confrontation without rancor and with the intent of helping them to establish a separate identity (perhaps with the analyst as a model for identification).

Dr. Rangell found the paper also to be especially stimulating. He asks if narcissism warrants being considered a special nosological entity. Would it not be more appropriate to note that narcissism as an intrapsychic phenomenon has many faces. There is a healthy self-preservative narcissism as well as an employment of narcissism as a defensive technique. Too, the phenomenon may not fit so neatly into an early anal locus of origin. And roots (envy) seem apparent in its formulation as well as later phallic conflicts.

THE DRIVES AND AFFECTS - presented to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, March 18, 1965, by David Brunswick, Ph. D.

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Robert Zaitlin, M. D., Reporter  
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Dr. Brunswick feels that Freud's classification of defenses as (ego) instincts has been too readily supplanted by contemporary views which fail to formulate defenses as fundamental instinctual drives of equal status (in combination with aggression) with libidinal drives.

Parallel to the physiological stimuli which energize libidinal forces is pain, which is the somatic stimulus for the aggressive-defensive drive.

Both the aggressive and defensive parts of this instinctual drive serve the same instinctual aim. They preserve the individual, insuring continuity of gratification for the libidinal drive. Moreover, they are mediated in common through the common neuroanatomy of the sympathetic nervous system.

As anxiety is signal to instinctual defense, so is anger a signal to instinctual aggression.

Affects have an important role as afferent stimuli to instincts (e.g., the pleasure of sexual discharge encourages its further pursuit) as significant at least as the role they play in their function of efferent discharge.

Dr. Arnold Scheibel's written commentary presented neuroanatomic detail supporting the speaker's thesis of a physiological substrate for a defensive instinct. He described the reticular substance in the brain stem as part of that neuroanatomical foundation. In decerebrate animals (and in anaesthetized man) stereotyped defensive-aggressive reactions are innate responses suggesting that defense instinct drives are built into the intrinsic mechanisms of the organism.

Dr. Maurice Walsh felt that the concept of defense presented was too inclusive. Defenses are best thought of as against

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instincts rather than as instincts themselves. It is a throwback to classify instincts according to their aims rather than according to their origins.

Dr. Rangell emphasized the considerable revisions that would be necessitated in our psychoanalytic superstructure if Dr. Brunswick's redefinition of defense as an instinct were accepted. Both Dr. Scheibel and Dr. Brunswick have not distinguished "innate" from "instinctual." That innate patterns of defense exist does not make them instinctual; indeed, they might more consistently be considered innate nuclei of patterns of behavior within the ego's scope.

Dr. Rangell agrees that affects can function as afferent instinctual stimuli. But that is a role not unique to affects, for many psychic entities can also be said to encompass that function too (e.g., symptoms may also be stimuli to instinctual drives). To correlate the neuroanatomy of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems to the two basic drives of aggression and libido as is implied is too great an oversimplification.

#### MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES:

Since our last Bulletin, our Editors have received the following responses regarding professional activities of our membership:

Ralph Greenson appeared on Channel 28 on a panel discussion of "Are Heroes Obsolete?" He also participated in a panel discussion on "Crises in an Affluent Society" for the School for Nursery Years' Education Fund. Dr. Greenson has been selected as Plenary speaker at the May meeting of The American Psychoanalytic Association.

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Allen Enelow gave a paper on "Postgraduate Courses in Psychiatry for the Family Doctor" at the Fourth Colloquium for Postgraduate Psychiatry of the American Psychiatric Association in Chicago.

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Rudolf Ekstein and Rocco Motto talked to the Orthodontia Society. Dr. Ekstein will give "The Taboroff Lecture" to the Division of Child Psychiatry at the University of Utah. He will also go on a lecture trip to the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis

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The Child-Analysis Study Group heard papers given by Justin Call on "Psychic Development in the Newborn" and Heiman Van Dam on "Rocking, Snout Banging, and Head Banging." Dr. Van Dam has been appointed to the Committee on Child Analysis, one of the standing Committees of the Board on Professional Standards of The American Psychoanalytic Association.

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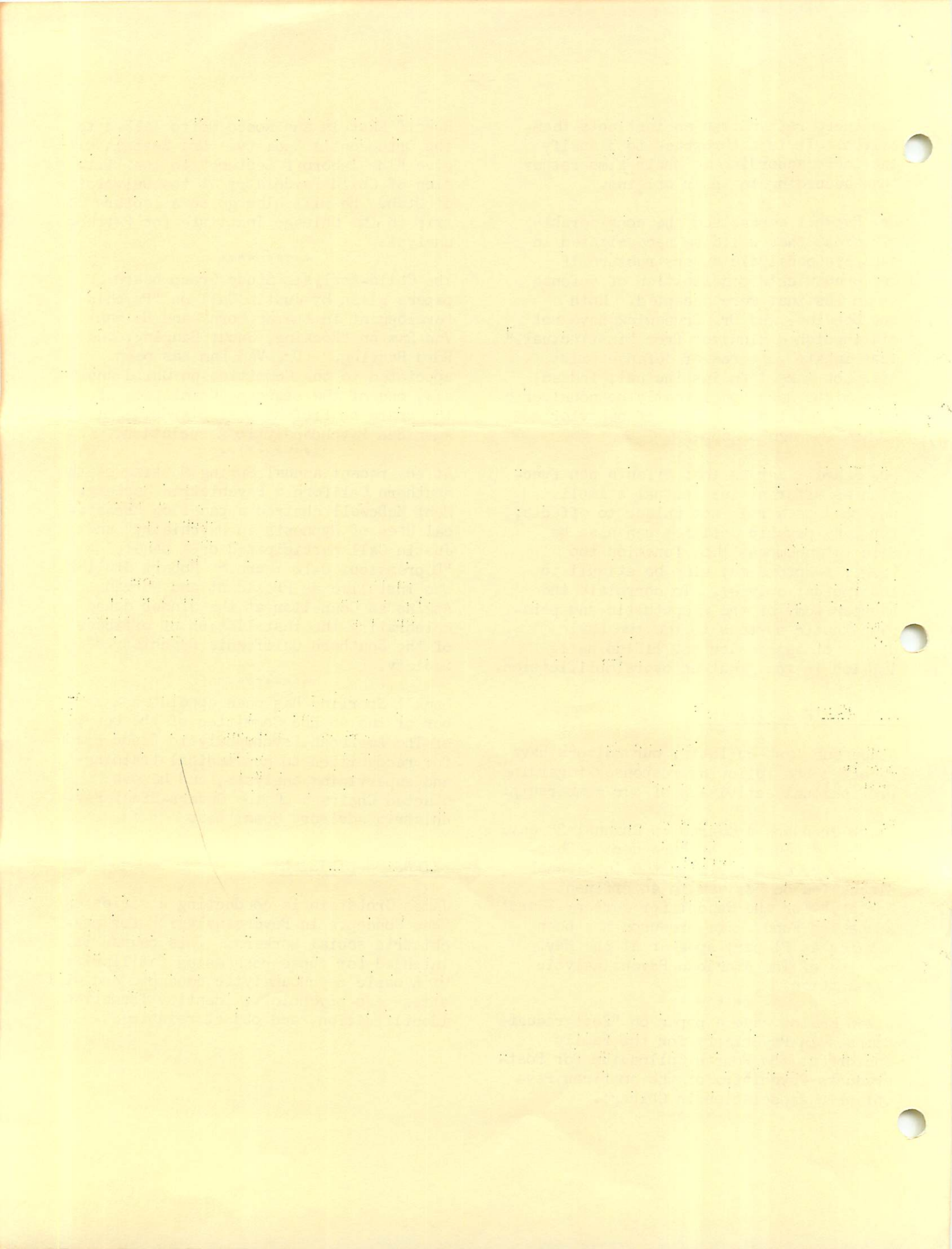
At the recent Annual Spring Meeting of the Southern California Psychiatric Society, Mehl McDowell chaired a panel on "Practical Uses of Hypnosis in Psychiatry" and Justin Call participated on a panel, "Depression, 0-12 Years." Robert Stoller was installed as President and Norman Atkins as Councilor at the dinner dance celebrating the installation of officers of the Southern California Psychiatric Society.

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Samuel Sperling has been appointed a member of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Council of The American Psychoanalytic Association for recognition to non-medical training and supervising analysts, and he was elected Chairman of the Cedars-Sinai Psychiatric Advisory Committee.

#### EXTENSION DIVISION:

James Grotstein is conducting a series on "New Concepts in Psychoanalysis" for psychiatric social workers. This course is intended for those possessing familiarity with basic psychoanalytic concepts and will stress ego psychology, identity formation, identification, and object relations.



COMMITTEE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY -  
Albert Kandelin, M. D.:

I propose to review and document here the activities of the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Institute Foundation which came into being in the last years of the decade of the thirties and constitutes an essential chapter in the preliminary history of the present Institute. It reflects the zeal and capacity of Simmel to organize and lead, a fortunate aspect of his devotion to analysis. This dated back to the year 1920 when he was one of the founders of the Institute in Berlin.

In the late thirties, psychoanalytic training of physicians was definitely established in Los Angeles, carried on under the official sanction of first the Chicago Institute and then the Topeka Institute. The Study Group activities included a comprehensive program of scientific meetings and educational seminars, active and vigorous enough to inspire thoughts toward planning for an autonomy and flexibility which an independent institute would provide.

In a letter of March 6, 1939, Sigmund Freud stated, "Since the invasion of the Nazi destroyed several of our institutions in Europe, it is a great comfort to learn that new ones are to spring up on the soil of America. My friend and pupil, Ernst Simmel, is about to build up a psychoanalytic institute in Los Angeles. I think he is the right man to achieve it." The news of Simmel's plans had reached him, and this testimonial followed. A committee working on the plan for an institute interpreted his statement as an endorsement and strengthened their determination to bring it about.

Simmel's earliest discussions about an institute had been with David Brunswick, Alfred Stern, Karl Menninger, and Franz Alexander. He always stressed his favorite idea that the center of an institute should be a hospital. Indeed this was his idea at the time of the foundation of the Berlin Institute in 1920; however, only a free clinic was possible

in the beginning, and not until 1927 was he able to found his hospital at Tegel.

Alfred Stern, the sponsor of the Chicago Institute, showed an interest in the Los Angeles prospects and at one time held a meeting in Los Angeles in order to interest prominent persons to contribute. Simmel describes a visit to Topeka in 1936 and conferring with Menninger, who did not seem averse to his plans. Simmel suggested that a branch of the Menninger Clinic be established in Los Angeles in connection with a psychoanalytic institute. Subsequently Menninger did visit California but for a number of reasons stated it to be impossible to divert any energy from Topeka. Another visitor to California was Alexander, who encouraged Simmel and urged especially the founding of a free clinic.

Simmel described his efforts to raise funds in behalf of his proposed institute but soon learned the frustrations encountered by fund raisers. He was advised to organize, and even to incorporate, the idea being this would not only fulfill certain legal requirements but also impress potential donors effectively. Simmel and Brunswick were joined by Charles Tidd; others on the committee included Dr. Arthur Timme, psychiatrist; King Vidor, movie director; Emanuel Lippett, business man.

A Board of Trustees was organized, which included Simmel, Brunswick, and Timme, and added six other friends and supporters of analysis. There were: Walter Hilborn, attorney; Paul S. Epstein, Professor of Physics; Verne Mason, Professor of Medicine; Richard C. Tolman, Professor of Chemistry and Physics; Judge Atwell Westwick of Santa Barbara; and Elizabeth Woods, Supervisor of Education Research, Los Angeles City Schools.

To support the organization on the national level an Advisory Board was established by solicitation of prominent analysts and analytic organizers, including Prynne Hopkins, Alfred Stern, Franz Alexander, Bernfeld, Brill, French, Hill, Kubie,

Menninger, and Hanns Sachs.

Other work of the committee included outlining an ambitious program for a proposed clinic, sanitarium, and nursery school. To comply with legal requirements of local civic authorities pertaining to obtaining permission to raise funds, the outline of plans included proposed budgets and estimates for the support of these activities. These estimates along with a statement of the general aims of the group were finally published in a brochure in mid-1940.

The detailing of this episode in analytic history is useful in an appraisal of the status of the movement at the end of the 1930's and how vigorous efforts were in effect to expand the influence of this new science. The advent of the war interrupted the efforts, and they were not resumed until 1946 when the plans were revived for forming an institute in Los Angeles.

SOCIETY AUXILIARY - Vee Motto:

The Auxiliary to the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society will entertain at a champagne musicale at eight o'clock Sunday evening, May 23, at 161 South Mapleton Drive, Beverly Hills. A donation of \$7.50 per ticket will benefit the Psychoanalytic Clinic of the Institute. An outstanding program is planned; guest artists are violinist Joachim Chassman and pianist Emanuel Bay, who will present sonatas of Debussy and Schubert. Following a champagne intermission, the E. A. Murphy Recorder Group will perform several early Renaissance compositions. Seating capacity is limited! A telephone call to Mrs. Motto (GR 2-0965) or Mrs. Abrams (BR 0-4390) will assure your reservations.

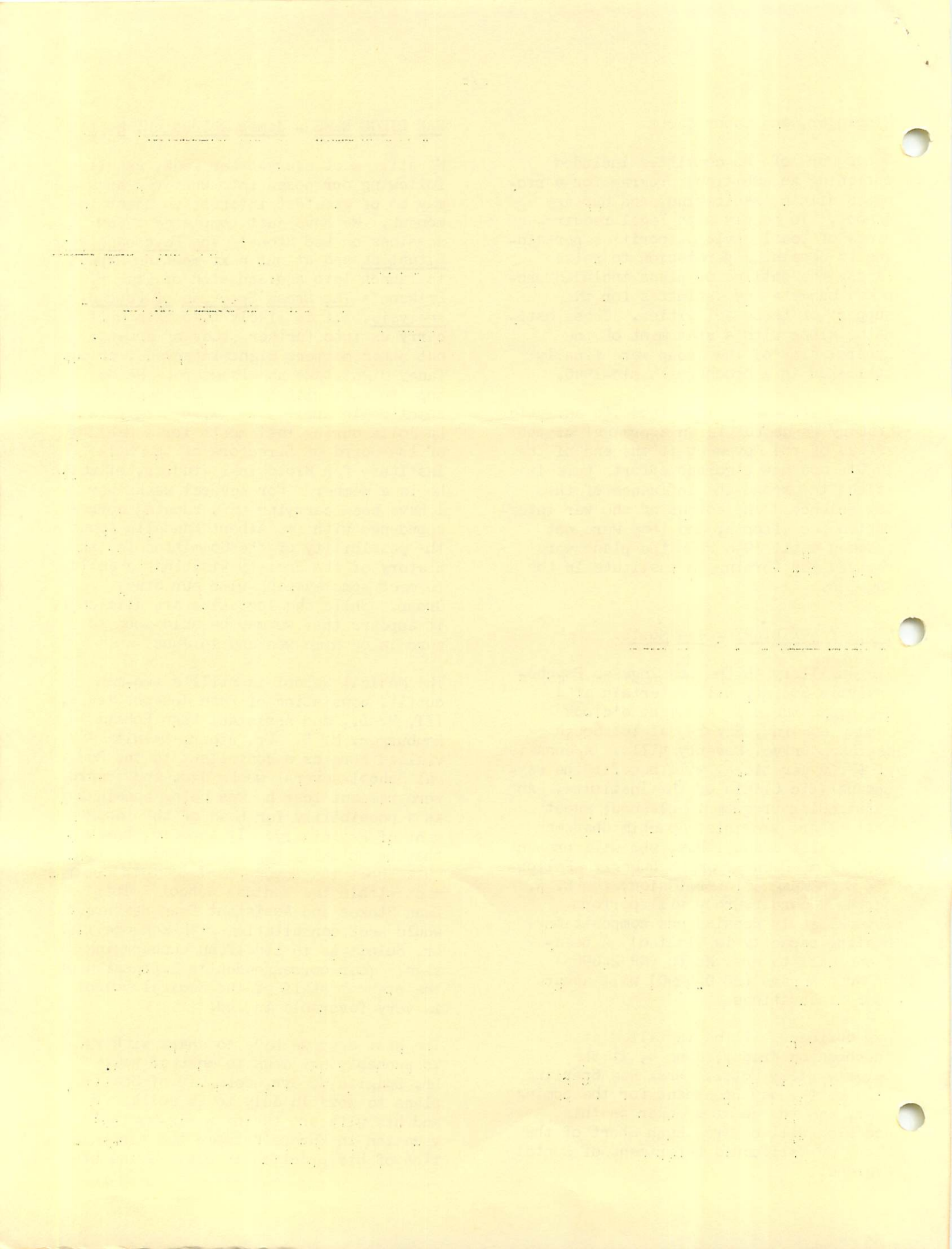
New officers will be installed at a luncheon on Friday, June 4, at the Beverly Hills Hotel. Mrs. Bea Sperling will be the new President for the coming year, and the guest speaker on this occasion will be Mrs. Ruth Short of the State of California Department of Mental Hygiene.

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

We still meet every-other week, usually following our noses into whatever area may be of greatest interest to us at the moment. We have just completed a few sessions on Leo Stone's The Psychoanalytic Situation and at our next meeting expect to launch into a discussion of Erik H. Erikson's The Dream Specimen of Psychoanalysis. It is likely that this will carry us into further study of dreams; but other matters might intervene, or our fancy might take us elsewhere. We do hope to meet with Dr. Leo Bartemeier sometime in April. He expects to be in La Jolla during that month for a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, of which he is a member. For several weeks now I have been carrying on a running correspondence with Dr. Albert Kandelin about the possibility of the Committee for the History of the Society visiting La Jolla to meet some evening with our Study Group. While the logistics are difficult, it appears that we may be able soon to zero in on some weekend in June.

The Medical School is still a two-man outfit, consisting of Dean Joseph Stokes, III, M. D., and Assistant Dean Robert Hamburger, M. D. Dr. Albert Solnit visited here as a consultant to the Medical School several weeks ago, and rumors were rampant that he was being considered as a possibility for head of the Department of Psychiatry. It appears, however, that he actually had come simply to consult about the development of this department within the Medical School. That Dean Stokes and Assistant Dean Hamburger would seek consultation with someone like Dr. Solnit is in itself an encouraging sign. Your correspondent's impression of the present staff of the Medical School is very favorable indeed.

The best news we have to share with you is probably not news to most of you. Dr. Douglas W. Orr, formerly of Seattle, plans to move in July to La Jolla. He and his wife are taking a six-months' vacation in Europe between the termination of his practice in Seattle and his



arrival in La Jolla, and apparently this vacation is proving to be everything they had hoped for.

Some of you may have noticed that there were three representatives from the San Diego area at the last meeting of the Psychoanalytic Society. Dr. Vincent E. Mazzanti, Dr. Allan Rosenblatt, and I plan to make this a habit so you may expect to see more of us in the future. Dr. Rosenblatt and I expect to be attending the spring meetings in New York and will also see many of you there.

THE CANDIDATES' CORNER -  
Edwin Kleinman, M. D.

There have been no startling changes since the last issue. Seminars, supervision, and analysis seem to be the main interests of the candidates. It is to be commended that the Institute is trying to evaluate the courses and get the candidates' impressions of their training. If it is done properly, with the candidates' co-operation; i.e., their frankness, and the Institute's willingness to listen and evaluate, this is a very good tool to improve training.

Several of the candidates, Jose Amador, Peter Tedesco, Lee Gold, Anthony Kales, Ed Kleinman, Bernard Hellinger, have participated in various academic lectures and seminars in the community.

Our congratulations to Pietro Castelnuovo-Tedesco (Peter Tedesco) upon the publication of his book, The Twenty-Minute Hour.

Fred Kurth has run some interesting parties so far this year. The last one was a hootenanny which was quite enjoyable. In May there will be the usual "end-of-the-year" dinner dance. It is hoped that all will be able to attend.

We have recently had some good news in the most important area of tax problems. There have been some very favorable developments regarding training analysis and income tax. For details you are directed to Dr. Richard

Edelman's last memorandum. The tax question is not settled yet, but the climate is certainly different than before.

It is to be noted that this year at The American Psychoanalytic Association Annual Meeting certain candidates will be invited to participate in special panels, a most desirable move to bridge the gap; and in addition, candidates are now invited to attend the dinner dances.

