October 1st,1937

(901 S.Hudson)

Total attendance: 29

Guests: Dr.& Mrs.Evans

Mrs.N.Cole

Mr.Heuckendorff

Dr. Gassman & guest

Paul Levy

Dr.Gingold

Mrs.Sniffen

Dr.D.Brunswick presiding

Speaker: Dr. Siegfried Bernfeld, San Francisco, Cal.

Subject: "Puberty, Youth and Adolescence"

Bernfeld defines YOUTH, a sociological concept, as the intermediate phase which is differentiated in terms of social realities from childhood as well as from adulthood.— ADGLESCENBE covers two different factors:1. the physiological one of PUBERTY and 2. the sociological one of Youth.

The demarcation against childhood is given by the characteristic of puberty; the demarcation against adulthood by the lack of economic and sexual independence.

This study is limited to masculine puberty. Bernfeld constructs his various possible types of youth on the basis of two premises: 1) physiological puberty, 2) the social co-ordinate (historical time, geographical place, definite class of society). One characteristic toward which all social coordinates converge is, that pubescent is not permitted to give expression to his new libido situation through adult sexual activity. He is expected to postpone, suppress or pepel his new desires. His pre-history determines whether he will submit or rebel to the social demands. Two major type-forms of adolescence suggest themselves: the submissive type-"quiet" type; and the rebellious or "simple" type. Both these types have no manifest inner conflicts. A third type is inserted here which is rebellious and submissive simultaenously: the "complicated" type. This third type he subdivides into a) the obstreperous, b) the dangerous type. In recapitulation;

14: QUIETpeype: past and present accepted 2. SIMPLE type: past and present rejected

3. OBSTREPEROUS type: past rejected, present accepted

4. DANGEROUS type: past accepted, present rejected (type 3 and 4 constitute the COMPLICATED type)

Brief characterization of the four types.

1. The QUIET type. The struggle between instinctual demands and conscience, between libido and super-ego is settled (if the submissiveness is extreme and the libido comparatively small in quantity) by beginning to gegress at the onset of puberty. Puberty casses unnoticed. Inspite of his intellectual development the adolescent remains childish, sometimes even in his external



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မညာရောင်းသို့သည်။ ၁၉၉၈ နှံ့ခြောင့်သည်မှာ သောမြောင်းရွှေသင်းများကားမှာ ခေါ့ နေသင်းသည်။ သို့ အသည်းသည်။ သို့ သို့ ကြောင်းသည် သို့သည်ကောင်းကြောင်းသည်။ အနေရိုင်းသည် အချောင်းသည်များသည်များ ကြောင်းရှိသည်။ အမြောက်ရောင်းများသည်။ အ ్రామ్ కేస్తున్న మండి అంది అంది కేస్తున్న మండి కేస్తున్న ప్రామే ఉన్న మండి ప్రేమ్ కేస్తున్న ప్రేమ్లో ప్రామే కేస్ ముగ్రామం కేస్తున్న మండి కార్యాన్ని కార్యాన్ని కార్యాన్ని మండి కేస్తున్నారు. మండి కార్యాన్ని మండి కేస్తున్నారు. ముగ్రామం కార్యాన్ని కార్యాన్ని మండి కార్యాన్ని మండి కార్యాన్ని మండి కేస్తున్నారు. మండి కార్యాన్ని మండి కార్యాన

င်းခြင်းများအနေတည်လေးသော သည်သော ကျွန်းသည်သည်သည်။ အသည်သည် အချောက်သည်းသို့သော သိသင်းနိမ့်သို့ ကရာလန်ဆိုသမာနက မြင် The residual of the great of the delights of the control of the co . Parmen mulici insusa Pali ti di di Asar

Commission Diblacol . Charle, Chilastone av Abdield vi judas din ్రాములు కారుందు కారు మండుకుండారు. అని కారాములు కారుకుండు కారు మండుకుండి కారు ప్రయుత్తు. మండుకుండి కారు కింది కింద သမ်းသည်သည်။ ဥသတ်လိုင်းမိမ်တ်တွဲ့ မည်းသန့်သိပ်ရှိန်သမယ် သလိုက်ပြုံသည် မြောက္ကသွားတွင် မေးမြောက္ကသက် နေမောင်စွဲ ို့ မြိုင်းကို ကြိုင်းမြို့သို့ မြို့တွေ အခြောင်းမြို့မှာ မြို့တွေကြသည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည် ထုတ်ပြီးပညာ သို့ သည်သို ၂၂၂၂ (နှစ်) သက်သို့ အသည် ကို ပြုလည် လို့ပြုံ၏ လူမှာများတွေ အခြေချင်းသည် အသွေးသောများသည့် မြို့သည် အသည်။ ్ కొండి ప్రాంతి ప్రాంతి కొండి కొ కొన్నిండి కార్యాణ్ కొండి క ວຽນນີ້ເມືອງ ຈົ່ງ ແລ້ວ ຍໍສີ ໃນຄົນ ບ່ານປະຕິທີ ຜ່ອນຕ່ອນສັດ ສຸດສັດຕິດ ອນຈີນ ໃດສະລຸ່ງນີ້ ເສັນລະເລື່ອໄດ້ພົດ ໄດ້ ແລະ ໄດ ຈາກການ ເປັນ ສຳ ຄົນເຂົ້າ ເຂົ້າສຸດ ການ ປັດຕານສັດຕານສັດສຸດ ສຸດສຸດພັດຕິດ ເພື່ອເຊື່ອການເຂົ້າ ພົດ ປັດຕິດ ເລື່ອ ປັດຕິ ປັດຕິທີ ຂໍ້ສຸດການ ສຸດ ທີ່ເປັນສຸດ ການ ຂໍ້ຄົນ ຄົນຕ່າງ ຂໍ້ສຸດຕູກ "ສັດພັດສຸດນັ້ນໄດ້ ພັດຕິດ ຄົນສຸດ ເພື່ອການ ສຸດຕິດ ຄ ئىلادە ئىچانىدە ئاقلاققەن، ۋەئىچ ئەرئىچ ئاۋىسىدە ئالىق وغاۋىنە ئارىد.،دى ئەرىدە، ئەرىدە بۇگۈرگە دۇ.

ವಾಗಾರ್ಜ್ನಿ ೨೮**೨**೦ ಕಟ್ಟಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ **ತಿವಿ**ತಿಜ್ಞ

នេះប្រទី**១**២ គ្រៃ និង និងស្វារណ្ឌ ការដែល សិស្សិស្ស

ាលបញ្ជាប់**១១** ខែ ខែលើកជាក្នុង គ្រឹង្គិតិសម្រាប់ បើគ្នាក្នុ

្សាមស្ត្រី ខ្លាំងម៉ូរ៉ាប់ខ្លួ

ි කිරීම සුවම් කිරීම සිට මෙයි. මෙ - සම්මෙසිස් මුතු විදුන් සම්මේද දී සම්මේද සම්මේද සම්මේද මෙයි. මෙයි. මෙයි. මෙයි. මෙයි. මෙයි. මෙයි. මෙයි. මේදි. ම - දේ දේ සම්මේද සම්ම

ស្រុសមានជាមានប្រជាក់នៅ មិនមាននៅនេះ នៅ នៅ មានស្នើបុន ការពីប្រុទ្ធការសក់ សេនី <u>«អំណូស្រី</u>កស៊ីនៃសេសសម័<u>ណេ</u> «និ ်ရှင္း 21) အေနရိုင္ရရင္းကို ရည္အမည္မရိုင္းကို စည္းမႈေတြကို အမြဲမွာျပည္သည့္မွာ အေနရိုင္ရရိုင္း ၁၁ ျား အသို့ရာမှု ၂၈ ကိုသည် နှာ ကိုမှုမှုတွင် မြေပါသည်။ မြေမေးသည် ကျော်သည် မြေနိုင် မေးမြေမေးမြေမေးမှာသို့



2. The SIMPLE type. This type yields completely to his instincts. He accepts all their new demands desires and the means of gratifying them. He often pretends to be in complete accord with his milieu, but secretely he leads a more or less adult sex life. He exhibits the psychic effects of mantinence periodic abstinence and the usual reactions to the forms of sexuality open to him, such as intercourse with prostitutes or with girrs who do not regard him as a real man. This type does not apply to specific (psychological)adolescence.

Both forms of puberty, despite their fundamental differences share one important characteristic: they are not stirred up and have no manifest inner conflicts.

3. The OBSTREPEROUS type. He is summissive to his present environment but rebellious towards his childhood environment. In the past he has wholly rejected those aims, gratifications and instincts which he now accepts in a limited, distorted and devitalized form at least in fantasy. He xhibits genuine courage in facing the demons and gods of his childhood, and rebels against them. He permits himself fantasies, masturbtaion, or future expectations. Out of this background arise neurotic symptoms, some of them transient in nature. These adolescents often exhibit exceptional talend and idealism, youth is a brilliant, but generally brief period for them, and of the deepest mental and spiritual develoment. The majority of adolescents of this type are able to prevent their inner conflicts from going off at a tangent into some extreme pathological by-path. The conflicts, as well as their neurotic coloring, appear to be normal- even healthy and desirable manifestations of this particular age.

4. The DANGEROUS type. This ntype - in contrast to the obstreperous rebels against his present milieu and is submissive to his past Thus finding himself in grave opposition to the defence injunctions of his immediate environment, his condition frequently becomes critical. The fear and guilty conscience which arise from the external conflict in which he is involved become united wih infantile anxiety and feelings of guilt, which for short periods completely control the situation. The rebellion against the present environment combined with the submissivement to the past, that is to the super-ego, expresses itself either in actual crime or in the fantasy of committing a crime. This type has feelings of guilt because of his rebellion. The symptom of this type can be characterized as neurotic. The external conflict becomes an inner one, between the super-ego and the impulses accepted by the ego. This type often is closer to the delinquent than the neurotic. Primarily he is dangerous to himself, and under certain conditions, he may become dangerous to the public at large.

Summing up, Bernfeld assures that this brief survey covers in no way the number of known types nor all those possible. It must be kept in mind that firstly the various social coordinates have been inadequately treated because attention was concentrated on the one characteristic common to them all-DEFENCE. Secondly, youth extends over a period of time, it is not static condition, but a process, in the course of which many important changes may occur.

Discussion: T.Libbin, Brunswick, Gassman, Tolman, Leonard, Abraham, F.Leonard.



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