THIS IS THE FIRST TRANSCRIPT OF THE SECOND INTERVIEW OF MRS. FRANCES DERI, FOR THE HISTORY COMMITTEE, CONDUCTED ON MAY 31, 1963, AT HER HOME, 12415 ROCHEDALE LANE, LOS ANGELES 49, BY DOCTOR ALBERT KANDELIN, TRANSCRIBED BY MRS. JEANNE HERZOG.

K: How do you do, Mrs. Deri?

D: Thank you, quite well. Do you still think that I can tell you anything interesting? I don't.

K: Well, I am sure you can, and we shall just wait and see.

D: All right.

K: I was here in February for our first interview, and since that time I probably have picked up some information and some facts, about you even, so I may be able to ask certain questions which might be helpful.

D: Sure, go ahead.

K: Doctor Lewy was able to tell us a good deal about his personal background, which included not only education and training, but even something about his personal family background, which, I think you will agree with me, has significant importance in telling us about the character and nature of people who later become psychoanalysts. I know about you, for example, that you were born in Vienna, but know very little about your personal history and so forth. Could you give me a little sketch about yourself?

D: Well, what do you want to know? I was born in Vienna in December, 1880, as a twin. I had a twin sister and two older brothers. One is still alive and is a professor of sociology in London, England. What else do you want to know.

K: What was your father's occupation?

D: My father was a business man. I don't think it has anything to do with the history of our group. He was a business man; his business was mother-of-pearl, that is, ~~on rope (?), you know,~~ the raw shells from

K: How do you do, Mrs. Deri?

D: Thank you, quite well. Do you still think that I can tell you anything interesting? I don't.

K: Well, I am sure you can, and we shall just wait and see.

D: All right.

K: I was here in February for our first interview, and since that time I probably have picked up some information and some facts, about you even, so I may be able to ask certain questions which might be helpful.

D: Sure, go ahead.

K: Doctor Lewy was able to tell us a good deal about his personal background, which included not only education and training, but even something about his personal family background, which, I think you will agree with me, has significant importance in telling us about the character and nature of people who later become psychoanalysts. I know about you, for example, that you were born in Vienna, but know very little about your personal history and so forth. Could you give me a little sketch about yourself?

D: Well, what do you want to know? I was born in Vienna in December, 1880, as a twin. I had a twin sister and two older brothers. One is still alive and is a professor of sociology in London, England. What else do you want to know.

K: What was your father's occupation?

D: My father was a business man. I don't think it has anything to do with the history of our group. He was a business man; his business was mother-of-pearl, that is, ~~on-copa(?)-yousious~~, the raw shells from

which ~~the~~ mother-of-pearl is made. What else?

K: I think you know how important is the psychology of twins. Can you say something about your sister.

D: I can only say that we were in every respect quite different. Not only that she was very beautiful -- tall and slender and light blond, ~~but she, how do you say that,~~ she was a very beautiful girl. She died a few years ago, from some hematoma, I think it's called. She lived the last years of her life in London with my brother and his family, after a few years during which my brother as well as I thought that she didn't live any longer because we knew that the whole district of Berlin where she used to live was demolished by bombs. That's all I can tell you about that. She was quite different also in another way -- different from me; she was not at all interested in science or psychology or anything like that. She was interested in beautiful clothes and wonderful recipes, you know, and things like that. She was married to a very well known pediatrician, a Doctor Langstein, who was killed by the Nazis. What else?

K: What were some of the details about your education, what schools or kind of schools.

D: My education? Well, you know, that was so many years ago that I can't tell you very much any more. I finished the elementary schools and the Lyceum, and then I devoted three years to studies in sociology and psychology; these studies were completed at the University of Vienna in 1902. And then I became a social worker, and founded a large welfare organization in Berlin, Germany. I was the founder and the director

which one mother-of-pearl is made. What else?

K: I think you know how important is the psychology of twins. Can you say something about your sister.

D: I can only say that we were in every respect quite different. Not only that she was very beautiful -- tall and slender and light blond, but she, how do you say that, she was a very beautiful girl. She died a few years ago, from some hemarroma, I think it's called. She lived the last years of her life in London with my brother and his family, after a few years during which my brother as well as I thought that she didn't live any longer because we knew that the whole district of Berlin where she used to live was demolished by bombs. That's all I can tell you about that. She was quite different also in another way -- different from me; she was not at all interested in science or psychology or anything like that. She was interested in beautiful clothes and wonderful recipes, you know, and things like that. She was married to a very well known pediatrician, a Doctor Langstein, who was killed by the Nazis. What else?

K: What were some of the details about your education, what schools or kind of schools.

D: My education? Well, you know, that was so many years ago that I can't tell you very much any more. I finished the elementary schools and the Lyceum, and then I devoted three years to studies in sociology and psychology; these studies were completed at the University of Vienna in 1903. And then I became a social worker, and founded a large welfare organization in Berlin, Germany. I was the founder and the director

of this organization, director for eleven years, and followed this up by supervising and training a staff of social workers, giving lectures, many, many lectures and seminars, and also publishing a large number of articles on sociological and psychological topics in newspapers and periodicals. I haven't rescued any of these articles because you know every book that we took with us to the United States was looked upon by Nazis, and so we destroyed everything that had the slightest hint at, to day you would say subversive things. I had an analysis with Doctor Karl Abraham from 1921 to 1922, which was interrupted by his illness, which later led to his death. In 1926 I was accepted as a candidate in the Institute in Berlin, the analytic Institute. My training analysis was with Doctor ~~Hans~~ Hanns Sachs, from 1926 to 1929, and in 1928 I was authorized to do private practice. Two years after that, in 1930, I became an assistant to Doctor Ernst Simmel at Schloss-Tegel Sanitarium and Clinic, where I worked for almost two years, until Schloss-Tegel was closed in 1933. The situation in Berlin was -- it wasn't possible to work there; for instance, one of my patients, a very active Communist, came one day and said, "Listen, I think I have to tell you that I am being shadowed. A man follows me on my way to the hour with you, and when I come down now I know he is in the doorway of the house across the street, so he knows quite well I am coming to you, and it may become perhaps even dangerous for you." Well, he was right, and ~~for~~ three weeks after that he was killed by the Nazis. So, I didn't like to stay in Berlin, and so I went in 1933 to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Since the Berlin ~~Institute~~ Institute didn't ~~know~~ function, Doctor Eitingon

since the Institute didn't know _____, Doctor Eitingon to stay in Berlin, and so I went in 1933 to Prague, Czechoslovakia. three weeks after that he was killed by the Nazis. So, I didn't like the sound, so he knows quite well I am coming to you, and it may become perhaps even dangerous for you." Well, he was right, and four- when I come down now I know he is in the doorway of the house across being shadowed. A man follows me on my way to the hour with you, and came one day and said, "Listen, I think I have to tell you that I am to work there; for instance, one of my patients, a very active Communist, was closed in 1933. The situation in Berlin was -- it wasn't possible and Clinic, where I worked for almost two years, until Schloss-Tegel Sanitarium I became an assistant to Doctor Ernst Simmel at Schloss-Tegel Sanitarium authorized to do private practice. Two years after that, in 1930, was with Doctor Hans Sachs, from 1926 to 1929, and in 1928 I was in the Institute in Berlin, the analytic Institute. My training analysis which later led to his death. In 1926 I was accepted as a candidate Karl Abraham from 1921 to 1922, which was interrupted by his illness, to day you would say subversive things. I had an analysis with Doctor by Nazis, and so we destroyed everything that had the slightest hint of, know every book that we took with us to the United States was looked upon and periodicals. I haven't rescued any of these articles because you of articles on sociological and psychological topics in newspapers many, many lectures and seminars, and also publishing a large number by supervising and training a staff of social workers, giving lectures, of this organization, director for eleven years, and followed this up

appointed me personally, he gave it to me in writing, a special appointment for being a training analyst, and I began to train young doctors in Prague, mostly doctors who did analysis already for a long time without having been analyzed themselves. I organized the analytic group in Prague, and directed it until 1935. When I emigrated to the United States, to Los Angeles, I conducted lectures and seminars for the psychoanalytic Study Group, at that time a training center of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis. In 1938, the Study Group became a training center of Topeka, of the Topeka Institute, and throughout this time I conducted training analysis. It wasn't before 1946 that the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute received recognition by the American Psychoanalytic Association. It was April 11, 1946 that I was appointed training analyst and instructor by the Los Angeles Institute for Psychoanalysis, and in the following year, in June, 1947, I was elected Honorary Member of the Society. Since then I have devoted full time to training, supervising, and teaching candidates in the Los Angeles Institute. I have for many years had not a single private patient, but only trainees. In the beginning I conducted a number of seminars, about Freud's writings, about dream interpretation, technique, metapsychology, and so on, and gave lectures and courses. One of my papers on sublimation was published in The Quarterly in 1939, another on neurotic disturbances of sleep in The International Journal in 1942. My non-analytic teaching experience was, oh, that was about fifteen or sixteen years of teaching social workers, and my non-analytic publications consisted of approximately a hundred to a hundred and fifty papers on

consisted of approximately a hundred to a hundred and fifty papers on sixteen years of teaching social workers, and my non-analytic publications. My non-analytic teaching experience was, oh, that was about fifteen or papers on sublimination was published in The Quarterly in 1939, another on neurotic disturbances of sleep in The International Journal in 1942. metapsychology, and so on, and gave lectures and courses. One of my seminars, about Freud's writings, about dream interpretation, technique, patient, but only trainees. In the beginning I conducted a number of Angeles Institute. I have for many years had not a single private time to training, supervising, and teaching candidates in the Los elected Honorary Member of the Society. Since then I have devoted full for Psychoanalysis, and in the following year, in June, 1947, I was appointed training analyst and instructor by the Los Angeles Institute American Psychoanalytic Association. It was April 11, 1946 that I was Psychoanalytic Society and Institute received recognition by the conducted training analysis. It wasn't before 1946 that the Los Angeles center of Topeka, of the Topeka Institute, and throughout this time I Institute for Psychoanalysis. In 1938, the Study Group became a training psychoanalytic Study Group, at that time a training center of the Chicago Prague, and directed it until 1935. When I emigrated to the United States, to Los Angeles, I conducted lectures and seminars for the having been analyzed themselves. I organized the analytic group in Prague, mostly doctors who did analysis already for a long time without for being a training analyst, and I began to train young doctors in appointed me personally, he gave it to me in writing, a special appointment

sociological and psychological topics. That is about all I can tell you about my development. I don't know whether this is of any interest for the history of our group, but you can always pick out what is interesting and omit the other things.

K: I assure you it's very interesting, and, as I said earlier, probably and possibly it has significance as material for a study of who are those people who become psychoanalysts, and what has their previous preparation been.

D: One thing I could tell you about that -- you could ask of course how come that I came to analysis. I told you that I used to be a social worker, and trained a lot of social workers, and it was during this time that I noticed again and again that many of those people who came for help to us did things which gave the impression as if they had created the dangerous or bad situation they were in, you know, and I couldn't understand it, and took quite some time in investigating. What made these people do those things? And finally it occurred to me that perhaps by analysis I could find out, and so I went to analysis, into analysis, with Doctor Abraham, my first analyst. It was really at first to find out something for my previous profession, you know? For social work. But then I was so fascinated by not only my own analysis but also by the analytic books that I read that I dropped social work and devoted myself entirely to psychoanalysis.

K: The name Karl Abraham is a famous pioneer name. What can you say about the individual? Can you say something about him, your observations or personal impressions?

sociological and psychological topics. That is about all I can tell you about my development. I don't know whether this is of any interest for the history of our group, but you can always pick out what is interesting and omit the other things.

K: I assure you it's very interesting, and, as I said earlier, probably and possibly it has significance as material for a study of who are those people who become psychoanalysts, and what has their previous preparation been.

D: One thing I could tell you about that -- you could ask of course how come that I came to analysis. I told you that I used to be a social worker, and trained a lot of social workers, and it was during this time that I noticed again and again that many of those people who came for help to us did things which gave the impression as if they had created the dangerous or bad situation they were in, you know, and I couldn't understand it, and took quite some time in investigating. What made these people do those things? And finally it occurred to me that perhaps by analysis I could find out, and so I went to analysis, into analysis, with Doctor Abraham, my first analyst. It was really at first to find out something for my previous profession, you know? For social work. But then I was so fascinated by not only my own analysis but also by the analytic books that I read that I dropped social work and devoted myself entirely to psychoanalysis.

K: The name Karl Abraham is a famous pioneer name. What can you say about the individual? Can you say something about him, your observations or personal impressions?

D: Well, it's not very easy. That was so many years ago. I needn't tell you that he was very bright, brilliant, and impressed me very much by interpretations and showing me connections and so on. But you know a few months after I came to him his illness began, and for quite a while he continued working, but he wasn't quite the same man anymore, you know, because he suffered, and I didn't know that. I thought, "My God, Abraham has changed," and then I learned that he was severely ill, and was in constant pain, and finally he had to give up his practice.

K: As I remember it, he had some kind of a pulmonary infection?

D: Yes, which started allegedly from a piece of fish bone that he inhaled. I know, I learned later, that there was much discussion about the possibility of operating, but he didn't want it; he didn't believe that it could be cured by surgery. That's all I can tell you about that.

K: You mentioned another famous name, of course, that of ~~Hans~~ Hanns Sachs. Similarly, do you have some personal observations or impressions on him?

D: Well, I knew Sachs much longer. We had many things in common. In the first place he also came from Vienna, and we were approximately the same age, so we had quite a lot of common acquaintances and friends. Also what concerns Sachs, I needn't tell you that he was very bright. He was originally an attorney in Vienna, and then was analyzed by Freud, and turned away from being an attorney and became a psychoanalyst.

K: The last time I interviewed you, you told me that you wrote to him, asking him about where to come, and he suggested Detroit or Los Angeles.

asking him about where to come, and he suggested Detroit or Los Angeles.

K: The last time I interviewed you, you told me that you wrote to him, and turned away from being an attorney and became a psychoanalyst. He was originally an attorney in Vienna, and then was analyzed by Freud. Also what concerns Sachs, I needn't tell you that he was very bright. same age, so we had quite a lot of common acquaintances and friends. the first place he also came from Vienna, and we were approximately the

D: Well, I knew Sachs much longer. We had many things in common. In

similarly, do you have some personal observations or impressions on him?

K: You mentioned another famous name, of course, that of Hanns Sachs.

that.

that he could be cured by surgery. That's all I can tell you about the possibility of operating, but he didn't want it; he didn't believe inhaled. I know, I learned later, that there was much discussion about

D: Yes, which started allegedly from a piece of fish bone that he

K: As I remember it, he had some kind of a pulmonary infection?

was in constant pain, and finally he had to give up his practice.

Abraham has changed," and then I learned that he was severely ill, and you know, because he suffered, and I didn't know that. I thought, My God, while he continued working, but he wasn't quite the same man anymore, a few months after I came to him his illness began, and for quite a

by interpretations and showing me connections and so on. But you know tell you that he was very bright, brilliant, and impressed me very much

D: Well, it's not very easy. That was so many years ago. I needn't

Had he ever been to California, to have such a good impression about Los Angeles?

D: Yes, I think so. Also, long after my analysis, a year or two before his death, he was in Los Angeles again, and we saw each other again, and I know that he mentioned some things which he had seen before, at some previous visit to Los Angeles, so he must have been here.

K: Because it would be interesting to know, at this earliest visit did he have some contact with who it was that could have been here at that time?

D: No, he had very good friends, but they were not analysts. I remember, wait a minute, what was the name, I have forgotten at the moment, because I scarcely know them.

K: Another famous name, which Doctor Lewy mentioned, was that of Groddek. Did you know him or have any contact with him in Berlin?

D: Not in Berlin. I met him at first, wait a minute, at a convention in, where was it -- I think in Dresden. I don't remember which convention it was, and we became quite friendly. He was a fascinating man.

K: Did he practice analysis, or have formal training?

D: Oh yah, oh yah, he did. I know I saw him the first time at some convention, and he gave a paper about bedwetting, and we all were quite surprised about his first sentence, because the first sentence of this paper was, "Ladies and gentlemen, I was a bedwetter." And it was quite an interesting paper.

K: He of course was a medical man, who practiced medicine before he went into analytic work.

had he ever been to California, to have such a good impression about Los Angeles?

D: Yes, I think so. Also, long after my analysis, a year or two before his death, he was in Los Angeles again, and we saw each other again, and I know that he mentioned some things which he had seen before, at some previous visit to Los Angeles, so he must have been here.

K: Because it would be interesting to know, at this earliest visit did he have some contact with who it was that could have been here at that time?

D: No, he had very good friends, but they were not analysts. I remember, wait a minute, what was the name, I have forgotten at the moment, because I scarcely know them.

K: Another famous name, which Doctor Levy mentioned, was that of Groddeck. Did you know him or have any contact with him in Berlin?

D: Not in Berlin. I met him at first, wait a minute, at a convention in, where was it -- I think in Dresden. I don't remember which convention it was, and we became quite friendly. He was a fascinating man.

K: Did he practice analysis, or have formal training?

D: Oh yes, oh yes, he did. I know I saw him the first time at some convention, and he gave a paper about bedwetting, and we all were quite surprised about his first sentence, because the first sentence of this paper was, "Ladies and gentlemen, I was a bedwetter." And it was quite an interesting paper.

K: He of course was a medical man, who practiced medicine before he went into analytic work.

D: I think so.

K: Lewy mentioned several names. Did you know Bernfeld in Berlin?

D: Very well. I brought him over here. I signed him an affidavit. He was one of the thirty-one people whom I rescued from the pogrom, from the terror that Germany then was, Germany and Austria. I knew him quite well.

K: Also in Berlin were some American doctors in training. Did you know Ives Hendrick, Thomas French, or Zilborg?

D: Zilborg I knew, the others I didn't know, not at all. I learned later that they had been there, but I never met them. Zilborg I knew. He was so to say my classmate at the Institute, and we had part of the way together, you know, his home was near my home, and so we walked together after the lectures and seminars. But there was one American there, wait a minute, what was his name. I have the book of him here.

K: Lewin or Kubie?

Mayan

D: No, Maman (?) or something like that, and I know that once in one of the intermissions he came into the conversation, and I told him, "Actually you are against analysis." And he said, "Don't speak so loud. I'll tell you this. I go to these lectures and seminars to learn more about it, to investigate whether I'm right in my hostile attitude toward it." And later he wrote a book about, how is it called, "Freud's Tragic Complex," or something like that. I have the book here. I'll show it to you afterwards; you can later write it in. He didn't become a psychoanalyst.

K: Did you know Rado?

D: I think so.

K: Levy mentioned several names. Did you know Wertheid in Berlin?

D: Very well. I brought him over here. I signed him an affidavit. He was one of the thirty-one people when I rescued from the pogrom, from the terror that Germany then was, Germany and Austria. I knew him quite well.

K: Also in Berlin were some American doctors in training. Did you know Ives Hendrick, Thomas French, or Tilborg?

D: Tilborg I knew, the others I didn't know, not at all. I learned later that they had been there, but I never met them. Tilborg I know. He was so to say my classmate at the Institute, and we had part of the way together, you know, his home was near my home, and so we walked together after the lectures and seminars. But there was one American there, wait a minute, what was his name. I have the book of him here.

K: Levin or Kubie?

D: No, Kelman (?) or something like that, and I know that once in one of the intermissions he came into the conversation, and I told him, "Actually you are against analysis." And he said, "Don't speak so loud. I'll tell you this. I go to these lectures and seminars to learn more about it, to investigate whether I'm right in my hostile attitude toward it." And later he wrote a book about, how is it called, "Freud's Tragic Complex," or something like that. I have the book here. I'll show it to you afterwards; you can later write it in. He didn't become a psychoanalyst.

K: Did you know Rado?

D: Oh, yes, he was one of the teachers in the Institute. Rado was, Muller-Braunschweig was, Eitingon was, Sachs was also, and who else was there -- I don't know. Of the people who later became analysts I remember -- isn't it funny that I've forgotten so many names? This woman who is now a very good analyst in London. I don't recall her name now. And Simmel was there, of course. By the way, Doctor Windholz, who is now in San Francisco, was also in Prague when I went to Prague, and came into analysis with me.

Hilde Maas?

K: Yes, I know a little about the Prague situation from Hanna Fenichel's interview; she was your successor, or came there after you had left. She mentioned certain names. Were they people that you knew there? Annie Reich?

D: Oh, yah, I analyzed her, which is no secret, because she tells it to everybody.

K: Steff Bornstein.

D: Yes, ~~Staf~~ Steff Bornstein was there, also Berta Bornstein, then, ~~how is this name,~~ Heinrich Loewenfeld, he is in New York now.

K: Jan Frank?

D: Yes. He was also in Prague. I think he went to Topeka, didn't he?

K: Yes. Doctor Lewy and also Doctor Friedman mentioned the name of your late husband, Doctor Max Deri. Can you tell me something about him?

D: Well, I could tell you a lot. I could talk for hours about him. His profession was history of art -- but that doesn't say what he really did, because what he did was psychology of art. He was not analyzed, but he knew quite a lot. He had read all of Freud and so on, and so in

D: Oh, yes, he was one of the teachers in the Institute. Rado was, Muller-Braunschweig was, Eitingon was, Sachs was also, and who else was there -- I don't know. Of the people who later became analysts I remember -- isn't it funny that I've forgotten so many names? This woman who is now a very good analyst in London. I don't recall her name now. And Simmel was there, of course. By the way, Doctor Windholz, who is now in San Francisco, was also in Prague when I went to Prague, and came into analysis with me.

K: Yes, I know a little about the Prague situation from Hanna Fenichel's interview; she was your successor, or came there after you had left. She mentioned certain names. Were they people that you knew there? Annie Reich?

D: Oh, yes, I analyzed her, which is no secret, because she tells it to everybody.

K: Steff Bornstein.

D: Yes, Steff Bornstein was there, also Berta Bornstein, then, ~~how is this name~~, Heinrich Loewenfeld, he is in New York now.

K: Jan Frank?

D: Yes. He was also in Prague. I think he went to Topeka, didn't he?

K: Yes. Doctor Lewy and also Doctor Friedman mentioned the name of your late husband, Doctor Max Deri. Can you tell me something about him?

D: Well, I could tell you a lot. I could talk for hours about him. His profession was history of art -- but that doesn't say what he really did, because what he did was psychology of art. He was not analyzed, but he knew quite a lot. He had read all of Freud and so on, and so in

his many, many lectures what he told the people was very much influenced analytically.

K: Did he teach at a university or institution?

D: No. Well, yes, for awhile in Europe, but that he didn't like very much. He gave lectures, private lectures, nine times a week, that means every weekday and some afternoon courses. He was really, I must say, one of the brightest men I ever met. By the way, Rado, who liked him very much, always said he should not be analyzed. He said, "In the first place you are much too sound, much too healthy mentally, you don't need it, but secondly, perhaps it would destroy your way of thinking, the gift that you have, to have fantasies, but fantasies that are -- that never lose contact with reality.

K: Maybe if he had been analyzed he would have become an analyst, which Rado would have felt would be a loss.

D: Maybe -- well, he would have been a very good analyst.

K: What was the date of his death, was it after you migrated to this country?

D: Yah. You know, he died at the end of the week in which two of his brothers were killed by the Nazis, one sister, who, when the people came to arrest her and to bring her to Poland -- you know what that means, to the gas chambers -- she jumped out of a window and was immediately dead, and his youngest sister at the same time, the same week, disappeared completely -- we never learned what happened to her -- that is, four of his siblings were killed, so to say by the Nazis. He was in very good contact with all of them, and it was very sad for him, and at the end

his many, many lectures what he told the people was very much influenced analytically.

K: Did he teach at a university or institution?

D: No. Well, yes, for awhile in Europe, but that he didn't like very much. He gave lectures, private lectures, nine times a week, that means every weekday and some afternoon courses. He was really, I must say, one of the brightest men I ever met. By the way, Hago, who liked him very much, always said he should not be analyzed. He said, "In the first place you are much too sound, much too healthy mentally, you don't need it, but secondly, perhaps it would destroy your way of thinking, the gift that you have, to have fantasies, but fantasize that one -- that never lose contact with reality.

K: Maybe if he had been analyzed he would have become an analyst, which Hago would have felt would be a loss.

D: Maybe -- well, he would have been a very good analyst.

K: What was the date of his death, was it after you migrated to this country?

D: Yeh. You know, he died at the end of the week in which two of his brothers were killed by the Nazis, one sister, who, when the people came to arrest her and to bring her to Poland -- you know what that means, to the gas chambers -- she jumped out of a window and was immediately dead, and his youngest sister at the same time, the same week, disappeared completely -- we never learned what happened to her -- that is, four of his siblings were killed, so to say by the Nazis. He was in very good contact with all of them, and it was very sad for him, and at the end

of that same week he died from a heart attack.

K: What was the year?

D: That was -- I'm bad in years, wait a minute, that was shortly before -- when did I come to -- that must have been in 1933 or 1934. I can look it up.

K: No, that's good enough for my purposes. That is, he was deceased before you migrated. You came alone.

D: Oh, no.

K: You came in 1935.

D: Oh, yes, that's right -- so it must have been a few years later.

K: Afterwards, I see.

D: Yes. He came later than I did, because there were some formalities to be settled in Germany. He came about half a year after I came here. He must have died in 1937 or 1938, something like that.

K: Did he associate with any of the teaching institutions here in California? Such as the University of California?

D: No. There was one thing -- his English wasn't very good. He could read without any difficulty, he could read everything, understood everything, and had a very good vocabulary, but you know maybe just because he was such a good speaker, he didn't give lectures in English, you know, because he felt that his English wasn't good enough. He was an exceptional speaker, so exceptional that once he was the official speaker for a whole city, the city of Mannheim, and they employed him, whenever anything was to be said, you know, some address being given, they had him come and he had to give it.

they had him come and he had to give it.

whenever anything was to be said, you know, some address being given, speaker for a whole city, the city of Mannheim, and they employed him, exceptional speaker, so exceptional that once he was the official know, because he felt that his English wasn't good enough. He was an he was such a good speaker, he didn't give lectures in English, you thing, and had a very good vocabulary, but you know maybe just because read without any difficulty, he could read everything, understood everyD: No. There was one thing -- his English wasn't very good. He could California? Such as the University of California?

K: Did he associate with any of the teaching institutions here in He must have died in 1937 or 1938, something like that.

to be settled in Germany. He came about half a year after I came here.

D: Yes. He came later than I did, because there were some formalities

K: Afterwards, I see.

D: Oh, yes, that's right -- so it must have been a few years later.

K: You came in 1935.

D: Oh, no.

before you migrated. You came alone.

K: No, that's good enough for my purposes. That is, he was deceased

it up.

when did I come to -- that must have been in 1933 or 1934. I can look

D: Then was -- I'm bad in years, wait a minute, that was shortly before --

K: When was the year?

of that same week he died from a heart attack.

K: You mentioned your brother, who is still living in Europe.

D: He lives in London, yes.

K: In London for many years?

D: Oh, yes, many years, since 1933.

K: Isn't he a professional man?

D: Yes, he is a professor of sociology, and how is that called -- what we call --

K: Political science?

D: Political science, that's right -- and he was a professor in Europe, and when the Nazis came; he used to live in Halle, that's a little town in Germany, and he was -- I don't know why, but they accused him of having something to do with the burning of the Reichstag, you know, the Parliament, and so he immediately moved to London, and has been in London ever since. By the way, because I mentioned the burning of the Parliament, my younger son was accused of having burned the Reichstag, not intellectually, you know, but with a match. He wasn't even in Berlin at that time. But he was in a concentration camp for several months, and my husband finally could get him out -- it cost very much money and labor.

K: I met your son, the architect. How many children did you have?

D: I have only these two boys. The architect is living here, in Pacific Palisades, and the younger one, who is a physicist, lives in Rye, New York.

K: Is he a teacher?

D: No, he works for a firm -- wait a minute, General Precision Instruments, something like that -- quite a large thing.

K: You mentioned your brother, who is still living in Europe.

D: He lives in London, yes.

K: In London for many years?

D: Oh, yes, many years, since 1933.

K: Isn't he a professional man?

D: Yes, he is a professor of sociology, and how is that called -- what we call --

K: Political science?

D: Political science, that's right -- and he was a professor in Europe, and when the Nazis came; he used to live in Halle, that's a little town in Germany, and he was -- I don't know why, but they accused him of having something to do with the burning of the Reichstag, you know, the Parliament, and so he immediately moved to London, and has been in London ever since. By the way, because I mentioned the burning of the Parliament, my younger son was accused of having burned the Reichstag, not intellectually, you know, but with a match. He wasn't even in Berlin at that time. But he was in a concentration camp for several months, and my husband finally could get him out -- it cost very much money and labor.

K: I met your son, the architect. How many children did you have?

D: I have only these two boys. The architect is living here, in Pacific Palisades, and the younger one, who is a physicist, lives in Rye, New York.

K: Is he a teacher?

D: No, he works for a firm -- wait a minute, General Precision Instruments, something like that -- quite a large thing.

K: Last time I was here I got from you the name of Mrs. Gertrude Frankel Picard, whom I have never met yet personally, but I telephoned her, and she of course was Simmel's secretary in 1936 to 1940, and she had quite a few interesting things already on the telephone to say, and perhaps I can get around to making a more detailed interview with her. She mentioned how Simmel had a house on Hudson Avenue until 1939, which was his office, and that's where she worked, and after he gave up the Hudson Avenue office, I think she only worked for him thereafter part-time, or maybe not at all. I forget the details. I think part-time then for another year. Why did Simmel have his office separate from his home?

D: No, he had his office in his home, as I had.

K: Didn't he have two houses, one on Hudson Avenue and one on Wilcox?

D: No, he moved from Hudson to Wilcox.

K: I see, that straightens it out. I think some people also have been confused, as well as I, thinking that he had two places.

D: No, only one, and he always worked at home, just as I did, always, also in Europe.

K: Very comfortable.

D: Very.

K: I wonder why people don't do it so much anymore. Well, this has been very good. We needn't stop. I wonder if we couldn't talk some about anything at all, about teaching. You've been so active in teaching. In retrospect about the Institute, do you think it's developed as you would have liked, or do you see room for improvement.

D: There is room for improvement in teaching. I don't do any teaching now,

K: Last time I was here I got from you the name of Mrs. Gertrude Frankel Picard, whom I have never met yet personally, but I telephoned her, and she of course was Simmel's secretary in 1935 to 1940, and she had quite a few interesting things already on the telephone to say, and perhaps I can get around to making a more detailed interview with her. She mentioned how Simmel had a house on Hudson Avenue until 1937, which was his office, and that's where she worked, and after he gave up the Hudson Avenue office, I think she only worked for him thereafter part-time, or maybe not at all. I forget the details. I think part-time then for another year. Why did Simmel have his office separate from his home?

D: No, he had his office in his home, as I had.

K: Didn't he have two houses, one on Hudson Avenue and one on Wilson?

D: No, he moved from Hudson to Wilson.

K: I see, that straightens it out. I think some people also have been confused, as well as I, thinking that he had two places.

D: No, only one, and he always worked at home, just as I did, always, also in Europe.

K: Very comfortable.

D: Very.

K: I wonder why people don't do it so much anymore. Well, this has been very good. We needn't stop. I wonder if we couldn't talk some about anything at all, about teaching. You've been so active in teaching. In retrospect above the Institute, do you think it's developed as you would have liked, or do you see room for improvement.

D: There is room for improvement in teaching. I don't do any teaching now,

except training analysis and supervision, but you know I don't agree with many things how they are done here, but, I don't think this should be published you know, for several reasons, but for instance the candidates are given a list of -- a bibliography, you know, what they should read for this course or that one, and it always says such and such a book, page 128 to 141, and I know that the candidates read only these pages, and all the other things in the book they don't learn at all -- things like that.

K: Do you have any opinions about the structure of our psychoanalytic organization?

D: No, I'm very bad in all organizational and administrative things, very bad, because I'm not interested in them.

K: Do you feel psychoanalysis has room for improvement as a science?

D: Do you mean as a science or as a treatment -- therapy?

K: Either one or the other.

D: Yes, I think there is in both areas room for improvement, which certainly will take quite a lot of time to be realized. I have the feeling -- I don't know whether I'm right, but I have the feeling that the therapeutic value of analysis is negated by many people here, and for me that's the main thing -- well not the only thing, of course not, but most of the value of analysis for me is the therapy.

K: Does this imply that people put value on psychoanalysis for, from other viewpoints? Such as philosophy, or --

D: Yes, people think about the connections between philosphy and religion and many other things and analysis, and I'm not very interested in that --

except teaching analysis and supervision, but you know I don't agree with many things how they are done here, but, I don't think this should be published you know, for several reasons, but for instance the candidates are given a list of -- a bibliography, you know, what they should read for this course or that one, and it always says such and such a book; page 120 to 161, and I know that the candidates read only these pages, and all the other things in the book they don't learn at all -- things like that.

K: Do you have any opinions about the structure of our psychoanalytic organization?

D: No, I'm very bad in all organizational and administrative things, very bad, because I'm not interested in them.

K: Do you feel psychoanalysis has room for improvement as a science?

D: Do you mean as a science or as a treatment -- therapy?

K: Either one or the other.

D: Yes, I think there is in both areas room for improvement, which certainly will take quite a lot of time to be realized. I have the feeling -- I don't know whether I'm right, but I have the feeling that the therapeutic value of analysis is negated by many people here, and for me there's the main thing -- well not the only thing, of course not, but most of the value of analysis for me is the therapy.

K: Does this imply that people put value on psychoanalysis for, from other viewpoints? Such as philosophy, or --

D: Yes, people think about the connections between philosophy and religion and many other things and analysis, and I'm not very interested in that --

and also all these new things about the ego, you know. I know that many people, also among our candidates or young analysts -- they talk and act as if they had invented ego psychology. That's so wrong. If you read any paper or book by Freud you can find it there too. You know what I mean, don't you.

K: Very much so. I was going to ask did Freud have some viewpoint about analysis as being principally a therapeutic psychology or philosophy, or were these viewpoints for him all equally valid ones -- do you follow me?

D: I don't know. No, I can't say anything about that. I don't think so.

K: We haven't spoken much about people here on the local scene, and I do mean from the perspective of historical viewpoints. For example, when you first came to Los Angeles, I guess Brunswick was very much --

D: Yah.

K: Some people say that he's been a very good influence.

D: Yah. Very good. I think his influence was very good all the time. You know, in the first place he's a good analyst, I'm sure of that, and he is interested also ~~in the~~, always was interested, in the progress in analytic theory, in analytic thinking. He's interested in the application of analysis, you know, on other sciences and other subjects. Brunswick was there, then Mrs. Munk, whose name then was Libbin, Estelle Levy was here, and shortly before I came, I think a year before I came, Ernst Simmel came here, and immediately became of great influence on everybody.

K: Did you know Thomas Libbin?

K: Did you know Thomas Hibbin?

D: Yah. You first came to Los Angeles, I guess Brunswick was very much -- do mean from the perspective of historical viewpoints. For example, when I mean, don't you.

K: We haven't spoken much about people here on the local scene, and I

so.

D: I don't know. No, I can't say anything about that. I don't think were these viewpoints for him all equally valid ones -- do you follow me? analysis as being principally a therapeutic psychology or philosophy, or

K: Very much so. I was going to ask did Freud have some viewpoint about any paper or book by Freud you can find it there too. You know what as if they had invented ego psychology. That's so wrong. If you read people, also among our candidates or young analysts -- they talk and act and also all these new things about the ego, you know. I know that many

I came, Ernst Simmel came here, and immediately became of great influence on everybody.

Estelle Levy was here, and shortly before I came, I think a year before Brunswick was there, then Mrs. Munk, whose name then was Hibbin.

tion of analysis, you know, on other sciences and other subjects.

analytic theory, in analytic thinking. He's interested in the applica-

He is interested also in ~~the~~, always was interested, in the progress in You know, in the first place he's a good analyst, I'm sure of that, and

D: Yah. Very good. I think his influence was very good all the time.

K: Some people say that he's been a very good influence.

D: Yah.

You first came to Los Angeles, I guess Brunswick was very much --

do mean from the perspective of historical viewpoints. For example, when

K: We haven't spoken much about people here on the local scene, and I

so.

D: I don't know. No, I can't say anything about that. I don't think were these viewpoints for him all equally valid ones -- do you follow me? analysis as being principally a therapeutic psychology or philosophy, or

K: Very much so. I was going to ask did Freud have some viewpoint about any paper or book by Freud you can find it there too. You know what as if they had invented ego psychology. That's so wrong. If you read people, also among our candidates or young analysts -- they talk and act and also all these new things about the ego, you know. I know that many

D: Yah, the first husband of Mrs. Munk. I knew him, and right from the beginning I had the impression, this is a man who has a great future behind him. Do you know what I mean? He had great possibilities, but he didn't make anything of them. He was very proud that he had known Freud, and when you heard him talk, he was the only psychoanalyst, you know? But he was very, very neurotic, and not a very good character. I don't know whether this should be published or not. I mean just this sentence.

K: Very true, and you can be reassured that it's in confidence. I'm trying to recall from your first interview any points that we can extend upon or elaborate upon.

D: Yes, I wanted to tell you there were a few mistakes in that. I must read it again to find it, but I remember there was something about the Freud letters to Simmel; there I made a mistake, about the years or about what happened to them. I'll correct it in this and let you know about it.

K: Yes, we can take care of that easily enough. Well perhaps we should stop, unless there is more now that you would like to say; I'm very satisfied and happy that we had this interview.

D: I guess that you will have all this transcribed and will show it to me before it is finished. It may be that I can insert some things or correct some things, which I'd gladly do.

K: Well, thank you very much.

D: You're entirely welcome.

D: Yeh, the first husband of Mrs. Munk. I knew him, and right from the beginning I had the impression, this is a man who has a great future behind him. Do you know what I mean? He had great possibilities, but he didn't make anything of them. He was very proud that he had known Freud, and when you heard him talk, he was the only psychoanalyst, you know! But he was very, very neurotic, and not a very good character. I don't know whether this should be published or not. I mean just this sentence.

K: Very true, and you can be reassured that it's in confidence. I'm trying to recall from your first interview any points that we can expand upon or elaborate upon.

D: Yes, I wanted to tell you there were a few mistakes in that. I must read it again to find it, but I remember there was something about the Freud letters to Simmel; there I made a mistake, about the years or about what happened to them. I'll correct it in this and let you know about it.

K: Yes, we can take care of that easily enough. Well perhaps we should stop, unless there is more now that you would like to say; I'm very satisfied and happy that we had this interview.

D: I guess that you will have all this transcribed and will show it to me before it is finished. It may be that I can insert some things or correct some things, which I'd gladly do.

K: Well, thank you very much.

D: You're entirely welcome.