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"Behold yon miserable creature. That Point is a Being like ourselves, but confined to the non-dimensional Gulf. He is himself his own World, his own Universe; of any other than himself he can form no conception; he knows not Length nor Breadth, nor Height, for he has no experience of them; he has no cognizance even of the number Two; nor has he a thought of Plurality; for he is himself his One and All, being really Nothing. Yet mark his perfect self-contentment, and hence learn this lesson, that to be self-contented is to be vile and ignorant, and that to aspire is better than to be blindly and impotently happy...."

Abbot, Edwin A., FLATLAND - 1884

THE SIMMEL-FENICHEL LIBRARY
LOS ANGELES PSYCHOANALYTIC
SOCIETY AND INSTITUTE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

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EDITORIAL

It was an unsung Eastern philosopher-poet who once wrote:

How rare in Life, — a true, good friend, —
And Loves, — how precious few!
I smiled for having both — then saw
Narcissus smiling too! *

* * *

For some reason those lines came to mind as I glanced at a Sunday Supplement ad. It promised to find an ideal mate through "The miracle of Computer Dating." — so it seemed fair sport, (even if something of a busman's holiday) to enter the reverie further and try to fathom the connection.

My next association led to the pre-eminent economist and contemporary of Freud, Thorstein Veblen, who made a kind of palindrome out of the axiom that "Necessity is the Mother of Invention." He proposed that just the reverse was true . . . which led back to computers, and to wondering whether the old saw, or the Veblen version might be the more applicable.

Well, — there could be no question that Mankind recently has found need for something more sophisticated than the abacus, the slide rule, and the Marchand Calculator. No argument either that it was *necessity* that led to the *invention* of today's improved version . . . nor any question that these same computers, born of invention, have come to stay, and have proliferated, inveigling their way into the most incredible applications:

Why, — one hears of computer-made music, — and art! Even literary compositions have been tried. Shakespeare and Goethe may yet be refabricated from statistical analyses of their idiosyncratic permutations of punctuation and pronouns . . . so why not as well the riddles of physical diagnosis and treatment? . . . and what is to stop experiments like the recent computer study of real vs. fictitious suicide notes, — with its baleful implication that psychotherapy itself may one day soon fall beneath the same cybernetic juggernaut?

Ah, where the unfettered mind will roam!

But comfort! Even though progress will not be impeded, certainly there is some-limit, a sanctuary beyond the reach of mechanization. Yield up Poetry, Art, Music, Physical Diagnosis and Treatment, — yes, — even Psychotherapy, — still inviolable must remain the ultimate practice of Love . . . or must it?

Here is an advertisement, in apparent earnest, renouncing chance, and reducing the risks and romance of courtship (I opined) to as bloodless a sequence as some lonely man's key-punching his physical and psychic dimensions (and desires) upon an IBM card, — its being subsequently sorted and matched to its closest key-punched duplicate, and then to its flesh-blood representative.

Clickety-click! Pretty slick!

Or is it?

Or is the whole operation just an elaborate, artfully-disguised, scientifically-sanctioned rationalization for a return of Mankind's oldest nemesis, Narcissism?

Could this silver-polished, monster machine, at least in this instance, be nothing more than a transistorized, electronic, gimicked-up mirror into which a young swain may gaze and groan, — seeking a *true, good friend, a precious love*, — only to have returned to him his own reflected I(B)Mage?

I thought of the recent statistic from that same Supplement, predicting that 2/3 of the County's annual marriages would probably end in divorce, — despite the heroism of legions of (human) thera-

pists, educators, and clergy, — and wondered aloud whether it wasn't axiomatic that man's relationship with his mate is too often, and too sadly made in his own image even now, rather than in a spirit of altruism . . . and whether it isn't a deplorable commentary on things, that in the one place, par excellence, where a human might, through adjustment and empathy, transcend his individuality, grow, and achieve a higher level than the infantile into which he is born, — I mean in marriage — that still we seek a reunion with our own exalted selves?

But, then again, maybe Veblen was right after all. Perhaps the pendulum is ready to reverse its direction. Perhaps it will come to pass that this Invention will prove itself the Mother of a Necessity and from it ultimately we shall discern the need for maturity, altruism, and humanism . . . Who knows?

. . . and what else can one do with the wool that he gathers on a Sunday morning?

SLS

*Gediman, L — 1969



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Doctor Kandelin:

I was delighted to read in the Los Angeles Institute BULLETIN, Spring, 1970 the historic résumé of The Santa Barbara Institute.

I remember this episode quite well now that you remind me of it, but I had entirely forgotten it.

One thing I remember, is the fact that Dr. Gilbert Hamilton, was the man who made the first sexual interrogation survey regarding women. I am sure we have the book in the library and I will give you the exact title if you want it.

He was also the man who analyzed the author of *Morning Becomes Electra*, *Strange Interlude*, *Under the Elms*, etc.

I think the Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic would like very much to reprint your article. Would that be all right with you?

Sincerely,
Karl Menninger, M.D.

Dear Sumner:

It occurred to me that our members would be interested to know the current status of Reiss-Davis, and that a letter to you that could be reproduced in the BULLETIN might be the best way to handle it.

Dr. Morton Shane in his memo of September 29, 1969, wrote of the serious threat to the continued existence of Reiss-Davis. He encouraged expressions of concern and support so that this Center might be able to continue.

Thanks to your responding as you did by letters to the Board of Trustees, by your phone calls, and your pledges and payments, you demonstrated beyond any doubt that you considered it important for this psychoanalytically-oriented child study center to continue functioning in providing service, training, research, and community education. In December a Joint Committee of Board and Staff, aware of the desperate state of finances with no way in sight to improve it, yet recognizing the wish to keep alive the essence of Reiss-Davis, decided to reduce the budget by \$400,000. As a result, the complete program of Day Treatment was terminated along with several positions in research, training and service.

The reduced level of functioning now has been in effect since July 1, 1970, but present signs indicate that we are making some headway toward strengthening our Board structure and our financial position. Still much more work will be needed. Your continuing interest and support will certainly provide additional energy to the total task. You will be pleased to know that the Bulletin of the Reiss-Davis Clinic, now under the direction of Dr. Rudolf Ekstein as Editor, is one of the staff functions that continues. The latest issue, Volume 7, Num-

ber 2, has the theme "The Philosophy and the Scope of the Work of the Reiss-Davis Child Study Center" with a Foreward by Dr. Anna Maenchen. It contains the following articles written by staff and students: "A Reaffirmation at a Time of Crisis: Concerning the Philosophy and the Scope of Work at the Reiss-Davis Child Study Center." "The Sounds of Silence and the Silence of Sound in the Treatment of Child and Adolescent Schizophrenia." "The Trap: the Child's Emotional Illness as the External Organizer of the Family's Life." "Good-bye to My Best Friend." "In Search of Supporting Evidence for Reconstructions Formulated during a Child Psychoanalysis." "The Scope, Outcome and Hope of our Professional Training." "Psychoanalysis and Education: Prevention or Progress." "Notes on Margaret Mahler's Theory of Early Development." "Book Reviews." "Publications by the Staff."

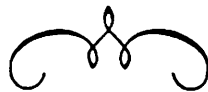
Through renewing or taking out a new subscription, you can continue the demonstration of interest and support shown so well last year.

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

Dear Sumner,

... I like your newsletter. It's very good indeed. I wish you would send me a copy regularly.

Sincerely,
Donald Kenefick M.D.
Dean New York School of Psychiatry
Editor *Mental Hygiene*
Editor *Psychiatric Quarterly*



HISTORY SECTION

THE PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY GROUP

The first piece written about the history of the psychoanalytic movement in Southern California is a reminiscent sketch by David Brunswick. He has referred to it as a pre-history, because it is a

description of persons and events of an early period, preceding the organization of any official psychoanalytic society. He refers to persons living and working as analysts in Southern California in the 1920s. He speaks with complete authority for times after 1930, the year of his arrival in Los Angeles. He was active in practice and in the affairs of the early association of analysts, who had formed an informal group following the arrival of Thomas and Margrit Libbin in 1927.

It was in 1935 that this group gained a more formal and structured status, with the founding of an organization called the Psychoanalytic Study Group of Los Angeles. Documents are available from the 1935 date which supplement and elaborate upon the reminiscences of Brunswick and others, and I felt it both useful and interesting to make a study of the functioning of the Study Group. Margrit Libbin (later Margrit Munk) was Secretary of the Group and its Council from 1935 to 1939, at which latter date she was succeeded by Charles W. Tidd. Their records are well-written, comprehensive, and afford an excellent view of the people, their programs, their problems and plans. A first impression verifies reports of the vigor, productivity, and zeal often remarked upon in recollections of old-timers. Controversy and dissension appear minor; only later did these acquire major and disruptive proportions.

The Constitution of 1935 announced its purpose: "to study psychoanalysis as developed by Sigmund Freud and his school; to promote and disseminate the knowledge thereof." The usual structure of a scientific society was proposed, with provisions for officers, an Executive Council, meetings, dues, etc. The qualifications for membership repeated the Group's dedication, "A person shall be eligible to Associate Membership if he has sufficient knowledge and understanding of Freudian psychoanalysis . . . an Associate Member may be elected to Full Membership after one year's Associate Membership." Excluded were "Persons who attempt to practice psychoanalysis without training as prescribed by the Freudian school." No mention is made of medical qualification, reflecting the lay orien-

tation of Freud's catholic viewpoint, and of course also derived from the fact that the majority of the active members in the Group was European either by birth or training.

On September 27, 1935 Dr. Ernst Simmel opened a meeting with remarks suited to the first gathering of the academic year and the recent formal organization of the Group. He paid his respects to his predecessors on the local scene, mentioning especially Mr. Libbin, Professor Epstein, Dr. Timme, Dr. Myers, and Dr. Brunswick. He was especially grateful that the Group had become established clearly and firmly on Freudian principles.

Simmel continued his remarks on the significance of the primacy of Freudian principles: "Perhaps some of you have wondered why I so often use the name of Freud in connection with psychoanalysis. You may think it superfluous. It should be, but it isn't. In this part of the country particularly there is so much obscurity as to what psychoanalysis is and what rightly deserves to be called by that name that we wish to state definitely that psychoanalysis and Freud are identical concepts.

"For us psychoanalysis and Freud are identical. This does not mean that we must blindly believe every statement made by Freud. Anyone who looks through the psychoanalytic journals of the past few years will see that in scientific psychoanalytic research even Freudian concepts have been questioned. I call your attention to discussions about lay analysis, the problem of the death instincts, and the genesis of the female castration complex. You well know how carefully Freud formulates his scientific discoveries, and that he is the first to question them as soon as any contradictory evidence is presented. In this connection I refer you to the change in his approach to the problem of anxiety. The history of psychoanalysis, bound up with the name of Freud, is the history of scientific independence itself. No opportunistic consideration could ever induce Freud to close his eyes to facts, or not to reveal a truth which he has seen."

To emphasize the extent of official sanction afforded to the Group Simmel

went on to remark, "I have pleasant communications to make. The first is that I have officially announced the founding of the Group to Dr. Brill, President of the American Psychoanalytic Association, and to Dr. Jones, President of the International Psychoanalytic Association, and to Professor Freud. I have already received an acknowledgement from Dr. Brill, who expresses his satisfaction with our by-laws and comments that the form of our organization is the best possible one to meet conditions in California."

Simmel's remarks included interesting comments regarding resistance in another quarter. "It seems to be an inner law of psychoanalysis that the profession most closely related to it and from which it sprang is the last to become interested in it. I refer to the medical profession. We are therefore happy to have a physician in our midst who for many years has publicly supported Freud's work. That man is Dr. Arthur Timme." He followed with a similar tribute to Dr. Glenn Myers. Each of these two was a psychiatrist, neither a practicing analyst. Such evidence of gratitude to medical friends serves to remind us now of the early unpopularity of analysis; scarcely half a dozen psychiatrists are found on the Study Group's first membership list of 1935, when it totaled sixteen. The balance of the membership included psychologists, social workers, scientists, and interested intellectuals, a considerable lay majority. Of the total membership only a fraction was practicing analysts, Simmel the only medical man among them.

In reviewing the programs of the Group, it is remarkable how they clearly and definitely reflect the vigor and vitality inherent in their activities. Prominent visiting analysts appeared from time to time to supplement the productions of the local members.

An early program was a paper, in October, 1935, by Professor Paul Epstein, a physicist from California Institute of Technology, on "Freud's Metapsychology," followed in December, 1935 by Professor Harold Laswell on "Political Science and Psychoanalysis;" each illustrates the liberal viewpoint of the times. Eminent analysts who appeared included

Alexander, Wittels, Menninger, Bernfeld, and Zilborg, in addition to the contributions of the local analysts, Simmel, Fenichel, Brunswick, Deri, and others.

Freud's works were reviewed and discussed; for example, Freud's Theory of Libido (M. Leonard, November, 1935), The Problem of Anxiety (Brunswick, January, 1936), Libido Development, Castration Complex, Death Instinct, etc. In November and December, 1936 Epstein reviewed "Ego and Mechanisms of Defense," and again in 1939 spoke on "Moses and Monotheism."

Simmel spoke on "The Neurotic Conflict in the Addict" (April, 1936), Mrs. Deri on "Identification" (September, 1936), Mrs. Leonard on "Transference in Education" (April, 1937), to give a few examples of original papers.

A broad list of subjects encompassed other topics such as Child Guidance, Criminology, Symbolism, Psychoanalysis and Art, and Adolescence, all with discussion following, to groups numbering in the twenties and thirties. The size of the Group made it possible to hold the meetings in the homes of some of the members, especially at Simmel's house (961 South Manhattan Place), occasionally at Brunswick's (338 South Hobart Boulevard), and the Libbins' (900 South Tremaine). After June, 1936 Simmel rented a house at 901 South Hudson Avenue, to be used as his office and headquarters for the Study Group, including the new Study Group library. For the following three years the Hudson Avenue house was the center for the Study Group, when in the spring of 1939 the lease expired and new quarters were needed. Thereafter activities centered at Simmel's residence at 555 North Wilcox Avenue, after he left the house on South Manhattan Place.

After the loss of Simmel's office at 901 South Hudson St., various locations were used: the Park Wilshire Hotel, the Los Angeles County Medical Association (1925 Wilshire Boulevard), and the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. By September, with the help and encouragement of some of the analysts, the School for Nursery Years was organized, with its quarters at

512 North Rossmore. The Study Group made arrangements to share the facilities, obtaining space for meeting hall, library, and seminar room. This site remained the center for Study Group activities until 1945, when the Nursery School completed a new facility at 563 North Alfred Street, which in turn was used by the Study Group.

I have cited a few names of persons prominent in early activities; others deserve mention. Simmel was at first the only medical analyst in analytic practice; Timme, Myers, Creswell, and Helen Rislow Burns were psychiatrists who participated with their membership and support of the Group's activities. The medical analyst category supplemented by the membership in 1938 of Doctors Otto Fenichel and Charles W. Tidd, followed by Doctors Joachim and Irene Haenel, who migrated from Berlin in that year. Another medical member elected in 1938 was Doctor May Romm. Attending meetings as guests in 1938 were Doctors Sperling and Greenson, among the earliest physicians in training. These names constitute the entire medical representation of the group, in which they comprised a minority, a reverse of the later membership of the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society, with a medical majority and a small lay minority. Doctors Richard Evans and Robert Newhouse were also in training before 1940.

The climate appears to have been harmonious and cooperative for the most part between the lay analyst members and those who held the medical degree. However, from time to time there were some exceptions and even prejudices. Simmel in a letter of July 18, 1941 addressed to the lay analyst members of San Francisco and Los Angeles, announced that Robert Knight, President of the Topeka Society, had called a meeting of the California analysts to form an official society. To conform with National standards this would include only the medically qualified members, or non-medically trained prior to 1938 (a grandfather clause), creating some problems for a few of the lay practitioners. Simmel indicated some compromise would be proposed. "Non-physician analysts should

agree to renounce ordinary membership and the right to vote. In compensation for this the Society should find some title for these analysts that would identify them as affiliated to it, as approved and trained analysts. I propose some title like 'Accredited Member' . . ."

Directly related to the then predominantly layman identity of the Los Angeles psychoanalytic world were certain factors and circumstances commented upon by Simmel in a memorandum as late as August 15, 1944. It is here that he refers directly to the greater acceptance of analysis by the medical profession in San Francisco in contrast to the physicians in Los Angeles. ". . . Ways and means should be found to attract physicians, especially psychiatrists, in order to interest them in the study of psychoanalysis. It must be taken into consideration that the psychoanalytic movement in Los Angeles differs somewhat from the psychoanalytic movement in San Francisco. In spite of the fact that Los Angeles is the cradle of clinical psychoanalysis in California, San Francisco shows more progress with the medical world. . . . The emotional resistance among physicians against psychoanalysis is greater in Los Angeles than it is in San Francisco." Simmel's appraisal of the greater acceptance of analysis by the medical world in San Francisco again would seem to reflect the traditional lay orientation in Los Angeles, undoubtedly an element in "the emotional resistance among physicians" there. His aim was to overcome this resistance, presumably by an educational program aimed at psychiatrists, and he recognized that training could be effective and efficient only after a teaching program was offered in an official way by a constituent group of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

The Study Group developed as a center for psychoanalytic study, with a program broadly aimed to include teachers and social workers, and later offered training to candidates. Physicians gradually became increasingly prominent and increasingly predominant in numbers.

Simmel showed an eagerness to expand and organize, to expedite and apply the principles of analysis to a wide area of

activities. In January, 1936 he proposed facilities for the treatment of psychoses and addictions, and a low cost clinic for treatment and research. He spent considerable effort in trying to explore the possibility of establishing a psychoanalytic sanitarium, a project to repeat and duplicate the sanitarium he had founded at Tegel in Berlin. In this he never succeeded. At one time the facilities at Compton Sanitarium were aimed to include a Psychoanalytic Department with possibilities for a training program, but this too failed to come about.

By the spring of 1937 a system of seminars had been established, a Literature Seminar had met four times at monthly intervals, and a monthly seminar for teachers had met twice (Saturday evenings). More ambitious was a program proposed at that time to commence seminars for the practicing analysts (Technical Seminars) with Brunswick appointed to be in charge, with the assistance of Mrs. Libbin, Mrs. Leonard, and Miss Levy. Some validity as official training was offered these efforts by Simmel's report of a letter from Doctor French, President of the Chicago Psychoanalytic Society, in 1937, appointing Simmel to the Training Committee. After the organization of the Topeka Society in 1938, Simmel and Fenichel held their appointments as training analysts from that group, of which they were charter founding members. By July, 1938 the Technical Seminar Program had been in progress and reported classes in Theory, Dreams, and Technique, with Simmel, Fenichel, and Deri as teachers. Also now proposed were seminars for social workers; especially interesting is reference to plans for "a specific program to meet the needs of future candidates." In my scrutiny of these records this is a first mention of training for candidates, in distinction to the previous program which was for the benefit and instruction of the existing practitioners.

A parents' seminar was suggested, and discussion in August, 1938 led to proposing Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalytic Child Psychology, again a first, a beginning for a future program in the

teaching of Child Analysis.

The arrival of Otto Fenichel in 1938 was auspicious in view of his eminence already in Europe as analyst and teacher; almost immediately after arriving he resumed his work in Los Angeles. An amusing note in September, 1939 schedules a Freud Seminar by Fenichel, "to be given if four candidates are available." — amusing, because within the decade the demand for training exceeded this modest estimate many times over. In spite of the few candidates, 1939-1940 saw a series of well established seminars, taught by Simmel, Fenichel, and Deri, entitled "Problems of Practice, Theory, and Case Seminars," attended by practitioners and candidates alike.

The treasurer reported in June, 1936 dues received totaled \$105.00, which would have covered the expenditures except for an extra expense incurred on March 22, 1936 to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Freud. The cost of the celebration contributed to a deficit for the year's operation to the amount of \$54.00. To cover the deficit, assessments were applied, in the amount of \$2.50 for each member and associate member. On a similar scale a library was financed with an original appropriation of \$30.00, much expanded by a magnificent gift of \$250.00 from Professor Freud himself (Annual Meeting, May 21, 1937).

In 1940 the first joint meeting with the San Francisco analysts was held on March 30 and 31 at the Foothill Hotel in Ojai. The attendance amounted to sixty persons, including candidates and guests. The format familiar in later years was already used, with meetings Saturday morning, afternoon, and again on Sunday. Papers were given by Berliner, Kasanin, Windholz, Daniels, Leonard, Simmel, and Fenichel. On Saturday evening Simmel disclosed plans for a Psychoanalytic Institute in Los Angeles. Also discussed was the relationship of the California analysts with the American Psychoanalytic Association, not at all clear due to the early and informal period of the movement, and complicated by ambiguity of the official standing of many lay members.

The success of the Ojai meeting led to

another joint session on September 14 and 15, 1940 at the Plaza Hotel in San Francisco; very lively was a preliminary proposal for the formation of an official Psychoanalytic Society, and repercussions upon the issue of status of lay members. Again a successful meeting was held, with contributions by Bernfeld, Brunswick, Kamm, Fenichel, MacFarlane, and Berliner; a feature of the Sunday session was a Symposium on Sleep Disturbances.

It was in 1942 that the analysts of Los Angeles and San Francisco jointly organized the first West Coast Psychoanalytic Society, with complete official sanction of the American Psychoanalytic Association. The Los Angeles members of the group functioned as an independent unit, uniting with the San Francisco brethren in semi-annual joint meetings. The membership in the new society was restricted to medical analysts plus those among the lay practitioners who qualified under the grandfather clause. Thus the Study Group lost to the new Society its exclusive dominance in the Southern California psychoanalytic world, and along with the loss of its exclusiveness it lost the position of leadership. Gradually most of the analysts, even though many of them had dual memberships, shifted their major interest and focus away from the Study Group to the newer Society and its activities.

In the vigorous period in the thirties the Study Group represented a well-organized, smoothly-functioning scientific society, with a stable membership, responsible officers, an Executive Council — regular scientific meetings being held with papers by members and distinguished guests. A seminar program functioned on a schedule to include social workers, teachers, practicing analysts, and candidates.

Simmel continued as Study Group President until June, 1942, then resigned due to pressure of his duties as President of the newly formed San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society. He was replaced by Brunswick, who in turn was succeeded by Otto Fenichel in June, 1943. Two years later Fenichel announced his plans for internship at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital; in spite of this he was again

elected to the position of President.

In 1941, during the activities which led to the organizing of the new Psychoanalytic Society, questions arose regarding the status of lay members, medical licensure, and even the future of the Study Group. Simmel proposed continuing, with the Society covering the clinical field, and the Study Group, related fields. This was rejected by the Executive Council.

In June, 1941 the names of Reider, Greenson, and Evans appear as proposed for Associate Membership; each was subsequently elected. A year later they were given Regular Membership along with Sperling. However, as the clouds of war were gathering, these four left for the Military and, along with Anderson, Tidd, and Burns, comprised the seven members of the Group who served.

The war's impact is reflected in the programs of the period: "Psychiatric Observations on a Submarine," by Erikson (September, 1942); "Psychoanalytic Observations in Induction Board Examinations," by Greenson, Reider, and Sperling (October, 1942); "Children in War" (May, 1942, a discussion), in a later period, "Psychoanalytic Viewpoints in Aviation Psychiatry," by Barrett, Evans, and Markovitz (November, 1944), "Types of War Neuroses," by Greenson (March, 1945), and "Neuroses in Merchant Seamen," by Rahman (April, 1945).

Eminent guest speakers included Erikson, "Observations on a California Indian Tribe" (April, 1941); Bernfeld, "Discipline, Order, and Police in Democratic Education" (December, 1941); Horkheimer, "Men in Mass Culture" (March, 1942); Margaret Mead, "Nursery School as a Social Invention in Character Formation" (October, 1944).

There were papers by Simmel, Romm, Windholz, Deri, and productive always, Otto Fenichel. His titles include, "Psychology of the Actor" (June, 1941), "Triumph and Trophy" (May, 1942), and "Guilt Feeling" (January, 1943). Intriguing and provocative were other papers, such as "Psychology of the Emigrant," in December, 1942 (Fenichel, Deri, Brunswick) and "Anti-Semitism," in January, 1945 (Hopkins and Simmel).

The war took its toll in a perceptible way, leading to comments by Fenichel in June, 1944 in the nature of a complaint that there were now too few papers since the Armed Forces had absorbed the more enthusiastic contributors. He commented on the war conditions by considering them a challenge raising new problems for psychoanalytic study, and deplored the fact of fewer papers, fewer meetings, and diminished eagerness — while as President he solicited discussion and suggestions.

* * *

The above lines represent my effort to sum up the status and activities of the Study Group in the period of the early forties, a period corresponding in part with World War II. It seems there are indications of growing problems, certainly affected by war conditions, later complicated to catastrophic dimensions by the death of Fenichel in 1946, and by the disability and illness which preceded Simmel's death in 1947. There is little doubt that without war, and with the continuing leadership of Simmel and Fenichel, had they survived, the psychoanalytic movement in Southern California would have entered the post war years in a position of greater unity and harmony, and probably would have escaped the period of dissension and conflict among its members which led up to the Split in 1950.

The Study Group continued its autonomy until January 25, 1952, surviving the organization of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society in 1942, and then the organization of a separate and new Society and Institute in Los Angeles in February, 1946. Already in April, 1946 the question of the continued existence of the Study Group was raised by Simmel in a Council meeting, with unanimous opinion to "continue not only as custodian of related fields, but also as a working group in clinical and theoretical psychoanalytic science, especially as the platform and organization of the qualified non-medical analysts (together with many of the medical analysts) since the non-medical analysts are not eligible for membership in the

Society." At the Annual Meeting, June 21, 1946, Mrs. Deri, as Acting President (in the place of Doctor Otto Fenichel, who had died suddenly on January 22) commented on the ten years of Study Group history, and speculated on its future now that there existed a Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society. "It cannot be foreseen whether or how this new organization may have influence on the development of the Psychoanalytic Study Group. The Study Group has its function and its importance within the framework of the psychoanalytic movement — not within that of the American Psychoanalytic Association though — and I hope you will agree to the decision of the Council that our ten year old Study Group of Los Angeles should continue to exist and to work."

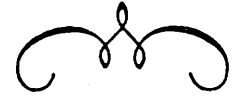
Minutes of Council meetings exist, and show that in January, 1947 a Council meeting took up the relation of Study Group and Society. Suggestions were made by some that "training and teaching be done only by the Institute, and not by the Study Group." By June in that year the matter was discussed further, Doctor Brunswick stating, "The Study Group represents psychoanalysis to social workers, teachers, and nursery schools." He went on to suggest the Study Group activities continue, as extension courses in the Institute. Fees collected from social workers for seminars should continue to be used to support the Study Group library and the School for Nursery Years.

In May, 1948, accusations of unauthorized training activities by the Study Group led to suggestions to dissolve the Study Group into the Society. These suggestions gradually increased, and discussions were divided between those anxious to preserve the Study Group as much as possible, and others who felt it had no further purpose.

Division. Members would become Scientific Associate Members of the Institute, subject to election by the Institute. Early in 1952 the By-Laws of the Study Group were amended to effect the changes as mentioned above, which ended the autonomy of California's first psychoanalytic organization, a span of seventeen

years, during the first seven of which it was the only organization of analysts on the West Coast.

A.K.



A TRUE ONE ACT DRAMA

"Hi, Dear, — just thought I'd call to see how things were going at home . . ."

"Well, it's pretty bad; Tessie's been bawling for the last half hour; I've had to send her to her room."

"Oh yeah? Why don't you see if she'll come to the phone; maybe I can help." (The wailing in the background stops, and noises of fumbling with the telephone are heard.)

"Hi, Tessie!"

"Oh, — Hi, Daddy!"

"What's going on there, 'Dolly'? Mommy tells me you've been crying your eyes out."

Tess, pausing, reflects silently for a moment, — ponders the question still further, then turns aside and asks. — "MOMMA, WHAT AM I CRYING ABOUT?"

THE FREUDIAN SLIP

He: "We wanted to experiment a little, — so we tried anal intercourse."

Dr.: "Yes, and —"

He: "Well, it was O.K. — only my wife couldn't relax her SPINSTER muscle."



A COURSE AT THE INSTITUTE ON THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND PSYCHOANALYSIS

A new course is being offered this year, designed to synthesize for our membership classic social science theory and its recent applications, the methods and scholarship of the humanities, and current data from the areas of foreign and domestic politics. Areas of social science theory included are: the concept of paradigms in the development of science; the creation of ideal typologies; the psychology of political time perspectives; nationalism and national character; historical demography and generation theory; political socialization processes; and structural functionalism in sociology. The ideas of classic and contemporary thinkers such as Max Weber, Karl Marx, Georges Sorel, Margaret Mead, Robert Michels, R.G. Collingwood, Karl Mannheim and Talcott Parsons are to be explored. The background purpose, of course, is to begin to relate social science theory and data with psychoanalytic psychology, in the hope of achieving some progress towards bridge building between the two observational and theoretical frameworks.

The course has been organized by Professor Peter Loewenberg, UCLA. The sessions on social and humanistic theory will be taught by Professor Loewenberg; the session on American politics and voting behavior, by Professor David O. Sears, UCLA; the sessions on revolution and political leadership, by Professor E. Victor Wolfenstein. Professors Bernard Brodie and Robert Dallek of UCLA will discuss aspects of the Cold War and foreign policy. Professor Melford Spiro of U.C. San Diego will lecture on cultural anthropology, and Professor Albert Hutter, UCLA, on literature.



REPORTS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Apparent Influence by Psychoanalysis on a Case of Multiple Sclerosis
Speaker: Leon Wallace, M.D.
Date: September 17, 1970
Reporter: Allan Compton, M.D.

A patient with multiple sclerosis was treated with intensive psychotherapy followed by psychoanalysis. Every activation of the organic disease was preceded by a fantasied threat of object loss. Intensive psychotherapy mobilized associated conflicts in the transference and was associated with further physical deterioration, particularly during vacations. In analysis it was possible to deal more effectively with the transference conflicts and to work through some of the separation anxiety. There continued to be active periods of the physical disease, but there was little or no further permanent deterioration. The clinical implications suggest possible further application of psychoanalytic treatment and understanding to another disorder. The theoretical implications involve questions regarding mind-body relationships as well as the importance of instinctual drive theory in understanding object relationships.

Dr. Elaine Pollit described her contact with a patient, not in analysis, who had multiple sclerosis. There was a history of repeated object losses; a major loss was temporally associated with the onset of the disease; and rapid progression of the disease was temporally associated with his wife's evident loss of interest in him.

Dr. Albert Mason said he has often been struck by the association of psychosomatic disorders and object loss. It is important to find the specific fantasies about the object loss before the symptom change. He proposed that Wallace's patient attacks "linkages," and might then introject the object with the damaged link.

Dr. Leo Rangell felt that the attempt to analyze a patient with multiple sclerosis was heroic, but that the report must be approached with a spirit of cautious critical appraisal. Multiple sclero-

sis always has the course that this patient exhibits: symptoms are erratic, transient, recurrent. The credibility of the cause and effect relationship between the psychic factors and the physical disease is hard to accept. It is known, for instance, that symptoms can remit despite the presence of a plaque. How then could one tell permanent damage from non-permanent, especially without the benefit of regular neurological examinations? The report also raises the moral and ethical dilemma of subjecting a person with a malignant disease and prospectively shortened life span to prolonged and painful exploration.

Dr. Morton Shane felt that there was a "countertransference parameter" in the implicit promise to influence the illness through analytic treatment. *Drs. Morris Beckwitt* and *Jerome Karasic* reported experiences of remarkable improvements or prolonged remissions in serious physical conditions which were associated with psychotherapeutic intervention. *Dr. Beckwitt* suggested that autoimmune phenomena afford the possibility for formulations of psychophysiological relationships.

Dr. Wallace reiterated that his statements about causal connection were tentative and qualified. The regular association of response to interpretations and physical symptomatic improvement had impressed him.



Psychotherapy After Traumatization Caused by Persecution
Speaker: E. de Wind (Dutch Psychoanalytic Society; by invitation)
Date: October 26, 1970
Reporter: Allan Compton, M.D.

Dr. de Wind cited some of the contradictory conclusions reported in the literature concerning the analyzability of former concentration camp victims. He reviewed his own experience in treating these patients and, by questionnaire and subsequent discussion, the experience of some other Dutch analysts. He concluded

that massive traumatization represents neither an indication for nor a contraindication against psychoanalysis: the individual personality assets and liabilities must be evaluated, just as for any other prospective analytic treatment. There are, however, numerous special problems in the analysis of such patients. After-effects are caused by both the massive trauma of adult life and infantile traumata or the infantile neurosis. These effects become interwoven, especially in terms of unconscious fantasies. Both the adult and infantile components and their interweaving must be worked through if a very favorable result is striven for. Dr. de Wind cited a number of factors which influence the prognosis in analysis or analytic psychotherapy.

All of the discussants expressed gratitude for the valuable and excellent paper. *Dr. Chris Heinecke* especially agreed with the emphasis on the importance of aggression in these cases, and recalled a particular type for which he has suggested the name "chronic reactive aggression." *Dr. Rudolf Ekstein* mentioned the tendency of many analysts to avoid presentations concerned with survivors of Nazi persecution. Treatment of these cases, like his own work with psychotic children, is one of those "impossible tasks." The difficulty has to do with the prolonged experience of a "psychotic reality;" the survivors are not psychotic, but there is the problem of showing an acceptable reality.

Dr. Werner Koenig, a Los Angeles psychiatrist present at the meeting, said that he has evaluated over 1600 survivors in his capacity as a consultant for the compensation services of the West German government. His pessimism about these cases stems from the vast number he has seen and rarity of any improvement in symptom status.

Dr. Miriam Williams especially appreciated the emphasis on the individual approach to evaluation of patients. *Dr. Edwin Kleinman* wondered how some people managed to avoid serious illness despite internment.

In replying to the discussants, de Wind mentioned that he had found his questionnaire approach useful in adding to his material *only when* he could discuss

with the answering therapist what he had meant by one or another response. He continued not to agree with a pessimistic view of these cases. There was regression to adapt to the "psychotic reality;" normal attitudes and defenses had to be reformed. He felt that Dr. Koenig's experience was necessarily limited in a particular way by his role in relation to the German government. Meerlo has pointed out that a reaction of "secondary persecution" arises when any dealings with the German government become necessary.

LOS ANGELES PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY AND INSTITUTE

Genital Sensation in Latency Girls

Speaker: Professor Selma Fraiberg
(by invitation)

Date: November 10, 1970

Reporter: Allan Compton, M.D.

Some of the data obtained in analyses of children may lead us to reevaluate ideas of sexual development in latency. Reports from latency age children reveal peaks of sexual excitement with anxiety. The material presented concerns two latency age girls. Two questions are especially pertinent: Where is sexual excitation localized in latency girls? Does childhood sexual excitement follow the same physiologic patterns as that of mature women (as described by Masters and Johnson)? Professor Fraiberg presented extracts from the analyses of the latency girls. First, both showed transient anesthetics of the genital which became "silent" or "dead" for variable periods of time. These periods were accompanied by a stillness or deadness of affect in general, a counterpart in the ego to the genital silence. Second, both described a sense of incompleteness in their masturbation and/or the accompanying fantasies. Third, both localized the sensation in the genital area (not specifically vaginally). Fourth, each was aware of her own vagina. One of the girls experienced anxiety and hysterical coughing whenever the vagina was being discussed in the

analysis.

Dr. Morton Shane commented on the consummate skill required to obtain this material with such clarity. He also mentioned that he had read about, then repressed, reports of vaginal awareness in latency girls. *Dr. Miriam Williams* has found that there is an increase in sexuality in mid-latency, preceded and followed by quiescent periods. She attributes the quiescent period of early latency to working through of the oedipal struggle, and has been attempting to ascertain whether the increase in mid-latency is due to endocrine factors.

Dr. Richard Alexander translated some of the material into Kleinian terminology, with the implication that the phenomena were derived directly from a much earlier period in life. *Drs. Gilman, Worthen, and Bail* emphasized the possibility of interpreting the material in terms of anal-sadistic fantasies. *Prof. Fraiberg* replied in each instance that, while such determinants might be possible, there was no evidence in her data to suggest that such determinants were directly involved in the phenomena.

Dr. Arthur Ourieff briefly described several patients who are non-orgastic, and have vaginal sensation but clitoral anesthesia. *Prof. Fraiberg* has had no experience with such cases. *Drs. Karasic, Meltzer* and *VanDam* also discussed aspects of the material.

Prof. Fraiberg concluded by remarking that we need many more clinical examples published, since the number of cases to which any one child analyst can have exposure is so limited.



THE GEOGRAPHY OF PLAY, CHILD ANALYSIS, AND THE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF THE ADULT

Speaker: Robert M. Dorn, M.D.
Date: November 19, 1970
Reporter: Allan Compton, M.D.

This paper represents an attempt to approach three goals: 1) to suggest how we can move more intimately into the so-called structural problems of intrapsychic conflict, 2) to develop a more clinically oriented, descriptive language for the work psychoanalysts do with adults by using some of the child analyst's language of play and play analysis, and 3) to work toward an "international" psychoanalytic metapsychology regarding the first years of life as contrasted with our current "nationalistic" positions.

Dr. Allan Compton began the discussion. He agreed with *Dr. Dorn* that the term "acting out" has been overused and misused. It does, however, describe one type of action. The problem is more the lack of psychoanalytic theory of action in general than the particular term. Even when a satisfactory theory of action is developed, it seems highly unlikely that any "proper psychoanalytic approach" for all action will exist. The hope would be that the necessary discriminating judgment on the part of the analyst concerning his patient's actions will become *more* discriminating as a theory of action is developed. *Dr. Dorn* makes a very ambitious attempt to outline a partial theory of action by relating action in the developmental pre-verbal period to the formation of "structural elements of the personality" and emphasizing the blurring of "inside" and "outside" during this phase. Unfortunately in attempting to articulate these relations *Dr. Dorn* makes use of some undefined terms of Erik Erikson (autocosm, microsphere, macrosphere) which suffer from confusion of viewpoints of observation as well as conceptual ambiguity. The scope of the paper is so wide and the attempt so ambitious that it remains inconclusive to what degree *Dr. Dorn* has been able to fulfill his purpose.

Dr. Morton Shane also felt the paper was very ambitious in its attempt and that Erikson's terms led to some confusion. For example how does one decide that transference is part of the macrosphere? Acting out, defined as a masturbation fantasy in action, seems to cross all three spheres. He felt that the point that the child analyst is able to obtain a specially perspicuous view of the behavior (action) of adults in analysis is very valuable and deserves further exploitation.

Dr. Ralph Greenson also saw the description of the adult patient from the viewpoint of the child analyst as the most valuable feature of the paper. He shared the objection to Erikson's terms and felt it was impossible to do justice to such sweeping tasks in a single paper.

Drs. Miriam Williams and Bernard Bail also underscored the special value of the viewpoint of the child analyst. *Dr. Heiman Van Dam* noted that action is a form of communication not only in the pre-verbal period.

Dr. Dorn responded that psychoanalytic "languages" are, if anything, multiplying so that some descriptive language which can be commonly shared needs to be developed as a matter of some urgency. He was also not entirely happy with Erikson's terms but felt that they offered some possibility of recognition of the fact that those areas in which inside and outside are blurred for the child are, in the adult, buried in structural aspects of the personality. He did not feel that a general psychology of action could really be anticipated to emerge from psychoanalysts.



REVIEWS

Abstract:

After the Analysis: A Note on the Post-Termination Phase

Psychoanalytic Review (to be published)

by *Joshua A. Hoffs, M.D.*

The paper reports a case in which major therapeutic changes occurred in a patient only following the termination of his analysis.

The patient began analysis when he was thirty-seven years of age. He had been married for twelve years, but had never had sexual intercourse with his wife, or with any other woman. His wife was also a virgin. Through the years of their marriage they had indulged in occasional mutual masturbation but had been unable to overcome their sexual inhibitions.

After two years of analysis, during which time the determinants of his sexual abstinence were analyzed, the patient indicated a determination to initiate sexual relations with his wife or obtain a divorce. However, he wished to accomplish this goal without the help of the analyst, and felt that perhaps he could only do so after he terminated the analysis. In spite of repeated interpretations of the transference meanings of his wish to terminate, the patient insisted on doing so several months later.

During the next four years the patient wrote to the analyst on three occasions. He had indeed carried out his stated goal. He divorced his wife, remarried, had two children, was more successful in his career, and was enjoying life.

This case demonstrates an example of dramatic change in a patient in the period following his analysis. The literature on the "post-termination phase" is reviewed. It is suggested that this phase is probably important in all cases and should be studied more fully. Perhaps patients treated in psychoanalytic clinics could provide material for research into the post-termination phase of analysis.

Abstract:

A study of the concept of psychic energy

International Journal of
Psychoanalysis 51 '70
by *Allan D. Rosenbatt*
and *James T. Thickstun*

A critical overview of the concept of psychic energy is presented. The de-

velopment of this concept is traced and its major aspects surveyed, involving the source, functions, and operating principles of psychic energy. The expected function of a theory and the general criteria by which it is evaluated is examined, and the failures of psychic energy theory in various methodological and clinical areas are noted. Abandonment of the concept is recommended, alterations are suggested in the psychoanalytic paradigm, involving information theory, learning, concept and symbol formation, and current neurophysiological data.



THE SIMMEL-FENICHEL LIBRARY

by

Peter A. Tararin, M.S.L.S., Librarian

This library was founded in 1953 on the premises of the present Society and Institute, comprising a collection of books, journals, reprints, and psychoanalytic memorabilia primarily from the library of the late Ernst Simmel and that of the Psychoanalytic Study Group of Los Angeles.

Until 1960, when a professional librarian took charge, it served mostly the Members and Candidates of the Institute. Afterwards, as the library grew, service was extended to guest patrons from the fields of psychoanalysis and psychiatry, as well as psychology, dentistry, law,

social welfare and psychiatric social service; other professions engaged in treatment, training, teaching, study, and research in the areas of human understanding and behavior, and mental illness of adults and children also availed themselves.

The present collection, mainly in the fields of psychoanalysis and psychiatry, consists of over 2000 book titles and nearly 800 volumes of about 35 runs of journal, serial, and annual publications, over 3000 reprints, pamphlets, and unpublished papers, and a growing collection of tapes and records.

The library has probably the best Freudiana collection on the West Coast, including many of Freud's original German works and their English translations, a collection of Freud's letters to Simmel, and a collection of photographs of him alone and in groups. Also it has the rare first German journals of the discipline, especially the *Imago* and the *Internationale Zeitschrift fur Psychoanalyse*. There are in-depth collections of books by individual authors such as Anna Freud and Jean Piaget.

The library has an excellent reference collection on the literature, which is further enhanced by the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis Psychoanalytic Literature Index, pertaining to psychoanalysis and psychiatry, psychosomatic medicine, and related areas of the behavioral sciences. It is an up-to-date reference tool, in card form, which increases steadily by as many as 1000 cards a month, and treats all available subjects quite exhaustively; e.g., the subject of VALUES already has almost 200 card citations on it.

Besides constant member donation to the library through the years, the general collection has been increased by generous donations from the membership especially in the past two years.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE SIMMEL-FENICHEL LIBRARY

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Also, membership gifts of books and journals to the library have been made by Drs. Abrams, Brunswick, Crutcher, Dorn, Fenichel, Fine, Held, Hellinger, Moss, Nemeth, Pollit, Rubin, Sperling, and Sugar; member author presentations to the library include Dr. Ekstein's "Children of Time and Space, of Action and Impulse," and his and Dr. Motto's "From Learning for Love to Love of Learning; Essays in Psychoanalysis and Education;" from Dr. Mary Leitch the library received the usual gift of 116 volumes from her personal library; and Dr. & Mrs. Rosengarten made a money gift to the Library Fund in honor of a member's birthday.