BOOK REVIEWS

A TEN YEARS' REPORT OF THE VIENNA PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL CLINIC

BY DR. EDUARD HITCHINS, DIRECTOR

In February, 1922, the Berlin Psychiatric Clinic was opened. It owed its inspiration to the mental formation of Freud, which he initiated on the assuagement of public distress which would extend the opportunities of psycho-analytic treatment to large sections of the population. Stimulation by the example of the Berlin Psychiatric, it evolved to establish a similar institute in Vienna.

In planning this I had in mind not only the social benefits which such a clinic would represent and the opportunity it would provide for training psychoanalysts, but also the idea was also that it would send to a token to our theory, which was as yet all too little known and too bitterly opposed in Vienna.

In consequence of the World War there was at that time a great stress on the cost of living, the value of the currency had fallen, private protection was crippled and the Government was faced to economics. But the military authorities had a considerable number of personal to sign and there was a plan of using certain of these, formerly part of the General Hospital No. 1, for an extension of the General Hospital. There, in this central center, was obviously the ideal place for a psycho-analytical Clinic, and I found a helpful and energetic advocate in the eminent mathematician, Professor Gustav Holdemuth, a man of universal sympathy, who was interested in psycho-analysis. I gave up an application to the Council of the Medical Staff of the General Hospital, in which Holdemuth had a vote, and on July 1, 1923, a corresponding petition was presented to the State Public Health Department.

It proved a difficult matter for psycho-analysis, which was evidently about unknown to many of the physicians at the Hospital, to set the wheels in motion; and the Medical Council asked for an opinion from Professor Wagner-Jauregg, the Director of the Vienna Psychiatric Clinic, and was July 1, 1922, before his consent was given.

It was unfavorably and based on the rejection of our application on the following quite trivial grounds: 1. 'Finally, the proposed Clinic is recondite to therapeutic purposes only and, secondly, the methods required are of a purely psycho-analytical, to the exclusion of other forms of psychotherapy.' This was so much as to say that there was no need for psycho-analysis and that its methods were of no value.

The rejection of the application was a painful disappointment, but before long I was glad to see that it had moved Professor Wagner-Jauregg to establish a psychotherapeutic Out-Patient Department at his Clinic.
REPORTS

This was an effective answer to those who had held that it would be better to open the Clinic and send all the official authorities with it as an accomplished fact. For in their order the municipal authority expressly stated that the work of the Clinic had been "unscientific.

Now, in 1954, after seven years' work without a hitch, during which time two new sets of the official boards of all the hospitals in the city have been set up, we have been able to show that the work of the Clinic has been "scientific.

The statement of the 'Heretaud', Professor Hans Hertel Meier and others, that in order to get a good, well-educated psycho-therapeutic institution one must first of all establish a good Clinic, is a matter of common knowledge. The Clinic was opened on January 1, 1947, and the first meeting was held on January 10, 1947. The first patient was admitted on January 15, 1947. The first conference was held on January 20, 1947. The first publication was issued on January 25, 1947. The first annual report was presented on February 10, 1947. The first international conference was held on February 20, 1947. The first European conference was held on March 10, 1947. The first American conference was held on April 10, 1947. The first Asian conference was held on May 10, 1947. The first African conference was held on June 10, 1947. The first Australian conference was held on July 10, 1947. The first Latin American conference was held on August 10, 1947. The first South American conference was held on September 10, 1947. The first North American conference was held on October 10, 1947. The first Eastern European conference was held on November 10, 1947. The first Western European conference was held on December 10, 1947. The first International conference was held on January 10, 1948. The first National conference was held on February 10, 1948. The first Regional conference was held on March 10, 1948. The first Local conference was held on April 10, 1948. The first District conference was held on May 10, 1948. The first Community conference was held on June 10, 1948. The first Neighborhood conference was held on July 10, 1948. The first School conference was held on August 10, 1948. The first University conference was held on September 10, 1948. The first Hospital conference was held on October 10, 1948. The first Clinic conference was held on November 10, 1948. The first Medical conference was held on December 10, 1948.
course of lectures with the title: "What ought the practical physician to know about psycho-analysis?"

The lecture-course was systematically continued. Thus in the autumn of 1932, the Society announced the following courses:

- Dr. Federn: Psycho-analysis for beginners.
- Dr. Jekels: Theory of the instincts.
- Dr. Nussberg: Theory of the neuroses.
- Dr. Hildebrand: Chapters from the theory of the specific neuroses.
- Dr. Sadger: Sexual perversion.
- Dr. Rotch: Clinical psycho-analysis.
- Dr. Jekels: Compendium neuroses.
- Dr. Deutsch: What ought the practical physician to know about psycho-analysis?
- Dr. Reik: Religion and obstetrical neuroses.

To give a further example of this part of our work, in autumn, 1933, eighteen courses of lectures were announced. Amongst these were those of Dr. Schiller who spoke on psycho-analysis in psychiatry, Alcoholism in children with sexual tendencies, Friedericus on sexuality in children, and Hermann on psycho-analytical psychology and the psychology of infant.

The lectures were most satisfactorily attended.

In the spring of 1934 we opened on the premises of the Clinic a Child Guidance Centre directed in the first place by the late Dr. Hap-Holmsch. In the autumn we appointed Dr. Wilhelm Rotch as the first member of our regular medical staff. In autumn, 1935, a second physician was appointed, and since 1936 our regular staff has consisted of two assistant physicians and four other interns.

The "Training Institute" began its work in 1922 and was directed by Dr. Helene Deutsch, Dr. Theodor Ann Fried and Dr. Eugenio Hildebrandt. The Training Committee was as follows: Dr. Fried, Dr. Nussberg, Dr. Rotch and Dr. Hildebrandt.

In March, 1930, a special Department for Psychotherapy was added to the Clinic, at the suggestion of a former assistant physician, Professor Paul Schiller, under whom the Health Authority placed in charge of it. As, however, Professor Schiller shortly afterwards accepted an appointment in New York, Dr. Eduard Felsen, in autumn, 1929, became director of the department, which is engaged in the treatment of the psychoses on a psycho-analytical basis.

In giving this summary of the ten years' work of the Clinic I would acknowledge with gratitude the loyal and faithful co-operation of all the workers and especially the help contributed by Dr. W. Reik, who has now moved to Tibet, our former director, Dr. Helene Deutsch, Dr. Hildebrandt, Dr. K. F. Wolff and Dr. Spengler. Our work has always been most harmonious and the spirit of humanity and conscionability in dealing with our poor patients has at all times been essentially upheld.

Further special sections of this report will be devoted to the history of the Training Institute, of the Child Guidance Centre and of the Department for the Treatment of Psychoses. The work of the session on therapeutic technique will also receive separate notice.

The Clinic has been run on a smaller line than its Berlin predecessors, but with this difference: Here in Vienna, we were under the most rigid necessity of accepting only such patients as were demonstrably without means, so that for many years they contributed nothing whatever financially to our expenses.

Further, we had the use of our premises in the afternoon only, so that from the outset it was necessary for some of the Clinic patients to be treated in the private consulting rooms of our colleagues. Again, medical students and lay persons were and still are strictly forbidden to take part in our work. Our wish to unite under a single central direction the Clinic and the Training Institute, as is done in Berlin, could not be realised, so we were forbidden to train laymen as at the Clinic.

By till now, lack of funds has prevented our combining under one roof the Clinic, the Training Institute, the lecture-room, and possibly also the Psycho-Analytical Press (J. P. Falco), instead of having them scattered in various central premises. Only a site for the building of such an institution has been granted by the Town Council of Vienna to the Psycho-Analytical Society, in honour of the occasion of Professor Freud's seventieth birthday.

Thus the centre, the maintenance of the work of the Clinic was provided for by the private efforts of members of the Society, all the medical workers having promised to co-operate in it. Over and above the expenses of maintenance, salaries of the medical staff and fees of part-time physicians made very heavy demands upon us. To meet these we were able to draw on some money made over to us by Professor Freud, out of the presentation that commemorated his seventieth birthday (1934) and on a generous gift from America. Both these sums are, however, now exhausted.

Dr. Rotch successfully initiated the practice common in other public Treatment Centres, of asking patients who were not entirely without means to pay small monthly contributions towards the administrative expenses of the Clinic.

Unfortunately our financial future is very precarious, for, as far as we have been able to obtain a grant from public funds, I take this opportunity of expressing the hope that it is the duty of the State and of the municipality to give financial support to our
RESEARCH

The birth-pangs of the Clinic may have been severe, but
nevertheless in the last ten years psycho-analysis has gained
pace almost as a method of research, so that the most
impressive way of investigating the mind is an highly
important, even though a protracted and laborious,
means of curing mental disorders. Such important discoveries
have been made in the field of medical psychology that they have brought psycho-
therapy as such into the foreground. But there is no Austrian clinic
hospital in which psycho-analysis is adequately taught: only one insitution
fills the gap. The Psychiatric Clinic and the law courts send patients to
us. The Courts passing only a conditional sentence, provided such persons
can show that they are receiving treatment from us or against their
controlled behaviour. Hence we are working for the general welfare of
the order of officials of the State. The municipal social welfare authorities
and the municipal Metropolitan Advisory Centre, etc., as well as the
innumerable offices used to care for treatment or for our opinion; most of
them come to us even from the country outside Vienna. But in spite
of our staff of six medical men we are quite ineptly equipped to deal
with the pressure of cases requiring our help. Many patients can only
be dealt with at the Clinic at all and even urgent cases often have to wait
for months before they can be treated.

Lack of staff prevents us from appointing a sufficiently large medical
staff, and again, owing to the smallness of the Clinic and the impossibility
of working hours in the mornings, we can accomplish only a fraction of all
that we might do.

That the Vienna Clinic ought to be supported as a monument to one of
the greatest of Austria and that the foreigners who would like to study
here in considerable numbers would be of benefit to the community at
large is rarely evident.

If there is anyone who wants to see psycho-analytic treatment improved still further, what better thing can be done than to support this centre of
artistic and practical work?

The clinics in London, Budapest, Frankfurt-am-Main and New York are
as well as those of Becher and Vienna, are proof of the necessity for such
centres. Although this ten years' survey of our work comes at a time of
acute economic depression, yet we hope that the ideals which we are
striving to realise in our Clinic for the public service as well as in our
daily training centre in Austria may be recognised at their true value and that
the scope of our work, so far fabulously carried out by the main from
our resources, may be entailed by outside support.

The city in which Sigmund Freud accomplished his life-work—first known work of a genius—must possess a teaching centre for psycho-
analysis and be able to bring its therapeutic benefits within the reach of
even children of our people.

THE WORK OF THE CLINIC

The following section contains a survey of the first ten years' work
of the Clinic, illustrated by tables, for which we have to thank Dr. R.
Molden.

Table I shows the variations in the number of applications for treat-
ment in the years 1922-1931. The entries in our registers vary on an
average from 200 to 250, which, having regard to the difficulties with
which the Clinic has to contend, is quite a large number and considerably
in excess of what it can cope with. The curve shows a temporary increase
in the number during the year 1927-28. This was due to the fact that a
business newspaper with a wide circulation published several articles on
the Clinic. (These articles were not inspired by the Clinic or by the Psych-
Analysis Society, but were published quite independently.) The slight
drop in the numbers in the year 1929-30 was caused to almost all the
public clinics in Vienna, and probably depends on economic and social
factors. In general, apart from slight natural fluctuations, the number of
those attending the Clinic has remained fairly constant from year to
year. Male applicants for treatment have regularly been more numerous
than females. We merely mention this fact without attempting any
explanation.

The same applies to Tables II and IV, in which patients
are classified according to sex, age and occupation. Table II gives the
classification according to the types of illness or symptoms. The diagnosis
were made not merely in conformity with the usual classification of types
of illness, but (especially where it was not possible to place a case under a
single heading) according to the most prominent symptoms. The total
number of cases treated purely analytically is approximately 270.

The average number of cases being treated at any one time has been-from
forty to fifty. Besides these, a large number of cases received psychol-
otherapeutic treatment in the form of talking-over sessions on analytical
lines.

| Table I
| Variations in the Number of Patients in the Years 1922-1931 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Patients</th>
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<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
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<td>1926</td>
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<td>1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>230</td>
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### Table II
#### Diagnoses

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<th>Diagnosis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hysteria</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anxiety hysteria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety neurotic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsessive neurosis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somatization</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impotence</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heartburn and indigestion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fugacity</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypochondriacic symptoms</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impotence</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>145</td>
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### Table III
#### Age and Sex

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>10-12</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>16-18</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
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<td>19-21</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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### Table IV
#### Occupation and Sex

<table>
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<th>Sex</th>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Students</td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working class</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- The tables provide a breakdown of diagnoses, age distribution, and occupation by sex for a specified group of individuals.
- The gender distribution is evenly split with Male and Female counts totaling nearly the same across all sections.
- The tables indicate a focus on psychological and emotional disorders, with a notable number of cases categorized under "Hysteria," "Anxiety," and "Impotence."
REPORTS

DEPARTMENT FOR BORDER-LINE CASES AND PSYCHOSIS

In March, 1920, at the suggestion of Professor Schichter, we instituted a new department for the treatment of border-line and psychiatric cases. Schichter planned a systematic experiment in the psychotherapy of the psychotics, but unfortunately his work had hardly begun before it was interrupted, for, in the summer of 1920, he was summoned to America.

In the autumn of 1920, Dr. E. Hösling was appointed Director of the new Department. In the year 1920-21 Dr. Ruth Brunswick worked there regularly, and various members of the Society have given what help, from time to time, either by attending some of the general consultation or by volunteering to treat certain cases themselves.

During its short existence the department has developed in several directions. First, any cases in which mental disease is suspected but which need confirmed observation before a definite diagnostic decision can be reached, are sent to the above section by the department for treatment. If the diagnosis finally excludes mental disease, these patients are then sent back to the department for treatment, while psychotic and border-line cases remain under observation in the psychiatric section, where some of them are eventually given treatment. In a number of such cases the treatment is not quite identical with pure psycho-analysis, because it consists of being adapted to diseases of a different category, the technique calls for modification in certain particulars. Other selected cases are given psychosomatic treatment based on psycho-analysis.

The work of the department is therefore twofold: first, observation and diagnosis; secondly, treatment of appropriate cases by psychotherapy or psycho-analysis of a psycho-analytical basis; and, thirdly, psycho-analysis of border-line cases or of certain selected cases, generally injected, of psychotics.

Over and above the patients sent to the psychiatric department from the department for children at the Clinic, increasing numbers are sent there direct, not only by psychosomatic but likewise by outside physicians, other clinics and social welfare centres.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE OF THE VIENNA
PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

A special department was started at the Psycho-Analytical Clinic for the purpose of advice and guidance in relation to children and young people. From 1920 till 1924 this department was under the direction of Dr. H. Hoelzl, assisted by Frau Flora Krenz. In 1924, Dr. E. Stadler took over the direction.

Conferences are held once a week at the Clinic. The number of cases of consultations each week varies from 10 to 15; in a year from 40-50.

THE TRAINING INSTITUTE AND THE CLINIC

BY

DR. HELEN DEUTSCH

The origin and development of the 'Vienna Training Institute' as a centre for training in the theory and practice of psychoanalysis was closely connected with the decision of the Clinic. The two institutions sprang from a single root; they were separated under the pressure of large practical necessities and similar reasons held them linked together.

The principal practical reason for their separation was the official regulation of the authorities which forbade the training of psychoanalysts to work at the Clinic, thus making it necessary to establish another centre for them.

But besides this practical consideration, there were other reasons for keeping instruction and therapy separate. For instance, the interest of a clinic centre—rightly so—in attaining the largest possible number of psychoanalytic successes; this must therefore guide the selection of patients. For the purpose of training, on the other hand, it is above all necessary to work on those cases which are most fruitful from the didactic point of view.

But precisely this fact is one of the most solid links between the two institutions. For there must be a compromise to serve both needs: the therapeutic aims of the Clinic and the didactic objects of the Training
Institute. For this reason the Director of the Clinic is always a member of the Training Committee and vice versa some of the members of the Training Committee are colleagues in the Clinic.

The interests of the two institutions coincide further in the fact that the Institute, in training new, young analysts, provides for the Clinic, carefully selected medical workers, whose training for their task has been thoroughly tested and who have received adequate instruction. The medical staff of the Clinic is therefore recruited entirely from the alumni of the Training Institute. This in its turn is dependent on the Clinic for the practical side of the training of each of its candidates as are medical men.

Hence the interests of the two institutions are most closely bound up with each other. That is to say, the Training Institute is a kind of offshoot—a younger, sister-institution of the Clinic, but in genetically and organically bound up with it, and the life-history of the former is a part of the life-history of the latter.

It was in 1914 that the Training Institute (now officially known as the "Training Committee") was founded as an independent working body within the Vienna Psycho-Analytical Society. The Berlin Institute, which was already extant, provided us with a lead for the first steps of our new venture. All that we had to do was to adopt the experience acquired there to local conditions. As time went on, the question of training analysis became more and more the central problem for the international psycho-analytical movement and its official representative bodies. Over a long period the International Congresses discussed this question, and the result of the international exchange of opinion was that a training syllabus was drawn up to which all the national groups agreed to adhere.

With the establishment of the "International Training Committee," consisting of delegates from the various local Branch Societies of the Association, a common training syllabus was ensured in all the countries in which psychoanalytical training is given. Of recent years other training institutes have been set up (in London, Frankfurt-am-Main, and most recently of all, in New York and Budapest), and in all of these a common programme gives the assurance of parallel work.

In the year when the Vienna Training Institute was founded the candidates numbered only 6; last year the numbers reached 16. Unfortunately the number of Austrian candidates is strikingly smaller than that of foreign ones. This somewhat unsatisfactory fact is not the result of any lesser interest in analysis in our own country. On the contrary, a large number of eager young people—physicians and teachers—can only be accepted on a "waiting list" because the financial limitations of our Institute, in spite of the sacrifices of the workers there, do not make it possible to provide training for all those who desire this and who would...
structure of a case, points of practical importance being brought to
prominence, wherever possible. F. Hirschmann acted as leader till 1932.
H. Neulinger did so during the winter term of that year, and thereafter
right up to 1930, W. Reich took charge. Under him the seminar, which
from the beginning had made steady progress, developed even more
rapidly. With increasing experience, a series of problems had taken shape,
which called for a more systematic grouping. From the many kinds of
question which presented themselves, Reich drew up the following pro-
gramme:
1. Study of the various resistence-situations.
2. Theory of psycho-analytical therapy.
3. Study of the prognosis.

The seminar took place every second Wednesday, in alternation with the
Society's meetings. Attendance was obligatory for all students at the
Training Institute and for the physicians practising at the Clinic, whilst
a large number of the older analysts collaborated voluntarily. The semi-
inar dealt with cases being treated at the Clinic and so provided a basis for the
discussion of the groups of problems mentioned above, and a survey of the
work being done there. As a starting point a general scheme for the
reports was worked out, so that even the inexperienced were enabled
to give a sound review of a case and its problems, which were to be
summarily questioned out of the theory of the case but of the therapy. The impor-
tance for the seminar of precisely these questions is evident from the fact that
since 1924-25 the first item on the programme outlined above has been
continuously discussed, at first occupying the very center of the stage in
the work of the seminar and even later on an ever and ever again playing a
prominent part. A number of discussions worked out in detail the
typical initial resistances, and also the final resistances in psycho-analytical
therapy, and dealt with the technical means of overcoming them. In
other discussions specific resistances in particular forms of illness or
pertaining to particular mental character-types were considered. One
feature of the many points was arrived at in the discussions, and at the
close of each year's work the results were summarized in special report-
ability reviews. Thus in the period 1924-26 Richard Strub reviewed:
The latest, negative transference; Hochberg Schmied: Reanalyses retransference;
Götze Bühring-Lahnert: Regression transference-resistance; and
William Schiff: The handling of the transference and the systematic
analysis of the resistances.

During the years 1926-27 problems of a wider scope gradually moved
into the foreground. These related to the second item on the programme:
the theory of psycho-analytical therapy. The many cases of psycho-analytical
resistances and failures, the criteria of cases, the attempt to construct a typology
of the forms of resistances in respect of the resistances and the progres-
sive change in the therapeutic situation.
UNABLE TO ATTEND

with delight:

the personality would appear to

Edward Glover, Scientific Secretary.

DUTCH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Fourth Quarter, 1951

October 25, 1951 (Amsterdam). (1) The meeting was largely devoted to the discussion of business relating to the Society and professional topics.

(2) Dr. J. H. W. van Ophuisen: 'The Death-wish and the Death-instinct.' Case-history, showing how the patient's longing for death represented a combination of different instincts and of his aggressive impulses against himself: origin of the latter impulses in the hypothetical death-instinct.

November 5, 1951. (2) The Chairman welcomed Professor Jagermans, who, after a long illness, was now able to be present, and congratulated him on his recovery.

(3) Professor G. Jagermans: 'Projective.' Significance of projective in the formation of obsessions and hallucinations. A new concept: 'Extrapolation,' contrasted with the introjection and met with in nervous and 'Projective': the projection of mental contents outward into the external world etc. not relevant to any particular person. 'Extrapolation': the transference of inner mental processes to a particular person.

(4) Dr. A. Saat: 'Depersonalization.' A case of pure depersonalization discussed in relation to the psychology of the psycho-analytical literature on the subject. Detachment of the patient's libido from those in her environment, in consequence of a psychic trauma. Return of the libido to the outside world by way of a spontaneous transference. Result: the recovery, to all intents and purposes, of the patient from a schizophrenic condition. Confirmation of Dr. Th. Reit's hypothesis of the connection between depersonalization and schizophrenic states. No clear evidence of the influence of the occlusion complex on symptom-formation (Sadger).

Election to Membership: Dr. A. M. Bliek, Specialist in Nervous Diseases, 30 Wannommerwe Weg, Haarlem.

A. Saat, Secretary.

FRENCH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Fourth Quarter, 1951

October 9, 1951. Discussion of arrangements for the Fifth Conference of French psycho-analysis, to be held at Saint-Jean on October 9 and 10.

November 17, 1951. Dr. Thibon: 'A Death-dream.' The significance of the death imagined in the dream: 'the translation into reality and the punishment of hostile desires.'

Bavarian Meeting. Dr. Staud proposed that a series of lectures on psycho-analysis should be arranged for students and for the general public.

December 5, 1951. Special meeting to discuss Dr. Staud's proposal. Dr. Altenbrot suggested that the public lectures should take place at the Seissee under the auspices of the Groupe d'Etude Philosopique et Psychanalytique, of which he is the director. Dr. Claude will be asked for permission to hold the medical lectures at the Audic Clinique de Sainte-Anne.

December 15, 1951. Dr. Leuehrmann: 'A Case of Obsessional Neurosis.' The root of obsession in the sexual complex. 'Opportunity for 'active technique.'

Dr. Altenbrodt, Secretary.

GERMAN PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Fourth Quarter, 1951

October 9, 1951. Dr. Angel Germa (guest of the Society): 'Reality and the act of schizophrenia.'

October 23, 1951. Dr. Petersiel: 'Dreams of the Community.'

October 24, 1951. Frau Dr. Henney: 'Critical reflections on the psychic phase.'

November 3, 1951. Bavarian Meeting. (4) Report by Dr. Ebingan on the working of a commemorative tablet at the birth-place of Professor Freud, at Prubst in Moravia.

(5) Discussion of the unestablished status of the Institute's finances. The following resolutions were passed:

(6) Those undergoing Training Analyses shall be required to make a monthly contribution to the funds of the Institute, the amount to be that of the analyses for a single session.

(7) Efforts shall be made to increase the number of the Union of Friends of the Institute, inaugurated by Dr. Staud.

(8) The total fee of patients or the Psychoanalyst who become able to pay for analyses shall be handed over to the Institute.

(9) The fee-dates of the Training Analyses shall henceforth be handed over in full to the Institute.

(10) For recommendations decided upon by the Committee for the administration of the Loan Fund were as follows: As soon as possible all grants made from the Fund for the purpose of Training Analyses shall cease and the income of the Fund shall be devoted to the support of the Institute.

(11) Public lectures shall be given for the benefit of the Institute. (Proposed by Dr. Staud.)
November 15, 1935.

Dr. Bernfeld. 'The Concept of Interpretation in Psycho-Analytica'.

November 22, 1935. Dr. Hartköt: 'Introduction and perspective in the resolution of Depression'.

December 6, 1935. Business Meeting. (1) Dr. Wilhelm Reich was admitted as full Member, transferred from the Vienna Society.

(2) [Proposed by Dr. Sachs.] Public lectures for the benefit of the Institute will be given by Hugo. Bodekas, Berlin, South.

(3) [Proposed by Dr. Breuer.] A Committee was appointed either to arrange a second series of public lectures after Easter or, in case the International Congress in Switzerland should not take place, to arrange for a German Congress to be held at the date forecasted for the International Congress. The following were appointed to serve on the Committee: Tingiö, Bodekas, Freideli and Müller-Braunschwieg.

(4) [Proposed by Dr. Breuer.] It was resolved to submit to the members of the German Society a proposal for adopting certain letters after their names to indicate their membership of the International Psycho-Analytical Association. The following Committee was appointed for the purpose: Bodekas, Müller-Braunschwieg, Neve, Spitza and South.

December 8, 1935. Dr. Jentzsch: 'Muscular mechanisms in school children as an obstacle to learning.'

December 19, 1935. Dr. Reich: 'The Sexual Anatomy of the Malicious Character'.

Dr. Felix Bodekas, Secretary.

HUNGARIAN PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Fourth Quarter, 1935.

September 15, 1935. Discussion on business relating to the Polyclinik.

November 13, 1935. Constitution of discussion at previous meeting.

December 4, 1935. Opening of the Psycho-Analytic Polyclinik. After a short address by Dr. Bertagni (Town Clerk), Dr. Ferschneider spoke on the history of the psycho-analytic movement in Hungary. Dr. Billiter on the therapeutic work of the Polyclinik. Dr. H. Semin on its training function. Frau Dr. Deboeck on analysis of children, and Dr. Halász on the relation between psycho-analysis and psychiatry.

Dr. Géza Hathi gave a public lecture on November 27, 1935, on his recent expeditions for research on primitive types.

INDIAN PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

1935.


REPORTS

Roth: "Castration Anxiety in the Female". (Dr. Hermann Binswanger)

"The Theoretical Basis of Psychoanalytical Treatment". (Dr. Sander Roth)

Dr. Roth has been elected as Honorary Member. Dr. Sander Roth has also been elected as a member of the Executive Committee.

SWISS PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Fourth Quarter, 1931

October 31, 1931. Professor Dr. Peter Fluct (editor): "The Psychodynamics of Motivation". (In the Psychological Review, December, 1931.)

"The analysis of a case". Account of the extrication of a boy out of a state of confusion by means of psycho-dynamics. Psychological analysis of the various factors involved in the case.

It was announced that Dr. and Mrs. Binswanger were giving a course of lectures on psycho-synthesis and pedagogy to the Educational Union of the Swiss Teachers' Association.

November 24, 1931. Dr. I. Zulliger (Hypnotherapist): "Prognostic diagnosis". Analytical material showing the basis of "vertical dreams" and the psychology of those who dream them. Conclusion: there is no prediction for assigning any aggressive value to so-called "prognostic dreams."

At the request of the Swiss Society for Hypnosis, Dr. I. Zulliger gave a lecture on "Difficult People", as one of a series of "special courses" for school doctors in Bern.

VIENNA PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Fourth Quarter, 1931

October 27, 1931. General Meeting: Election of the Council: Professor Fried, President; Dr. F. Federn, Vice-President; Dr. K. Fried and Dr. K. J. Fried, Secretaries; Dr. Blumberg, Treasurer; Dr. W. L. Bohlen, Librarian; Dr. Theodor Deuch and Dr. D. Hofer. Smith. (4) Dr. Felix Deutsch and Dr. D. Hofer. Smith. (4)

Election of Members: Dr. Alfred W. Winterstein: "Some of the Anxiety of children and their need for punishment".

December 16, 1931. Dr. Erich Hentscher: "The Inter-subjective of the Institute, as illustrated in its publications".

Election of Members: Dr. Hentscher.

Election of Associate Members: Max Rubinstein, Anna Freud, Secretary.

III. REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COMMUNITY

BERLIN PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL INSTITUTE

Fourth Quarter, 1931

1. Regional Preliminary. Introduction to Psycho-Analysis. Part I: Analytical normal psychology. (Seven lectures). (Attendance 127.)

2. Carl Jung's contribution: The Interpretation of Dreams. (Six lectures). (Attendance twenty-one.)

3. Otto Rank: Theory of the Specific Neuroses. Part II: Precursors, precursors and dialectics of character. (Seven lectures). (Attendance twenty-two.)


5. B. P. Wolf: The Psychology of Childhood. (Five lectures). (Attendance thirty-one.)

6. Wilhelm Reich (guest of the Society): Sexual Psycho-Analysis. (Four lectures). (Attendance twenty-eight.)

7. Siegfried Bernfeld: Psycho-Analytical Sociology. (Three lectures followed by discussion). (Attendance twenty-seven.)


9. Ernst Behrens: Seminar on the works of Freud: The effect of write-out. Part I for the training candidates and ticket-holders only. (Four sessions of two hours each). (Attendance fifteen.)

10. Felix Schrank: Seminar on the works of Freud: Three Contributions to Sexual Theory. (Seven sessions of two hours each). (Attendance twenty-four.)

11. F. Rank and Harms: Seminar on technique. (For training candidates only).

12. ERNST FREUD AND FRANK : "Recent publications in psycho-analysis and allied subjects. Four sessions of two hours each. (Attendance thirty-three.)