

BULLETIN OF PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDIES

The journals reviewed are the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* Volume 100, Issues 1-6; the *British Journal of Psychotherapy* Volume 35, Issues 3 and 4, and Volume 36, Issues 1 and 2; the *Revue Française de Psychanalyse* Volume 82, Issue 5 and Volume 83, Issues 1-5.

Relationships

- Barratt, B. (2019). Oedipality and oedipal complexes reconsidered: On the incest taboo as key to the universality of the human condition *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100 (1): 7-31.

Abstract: Oedipality is generally understood as the individual's journey through eroticized attachments with those performing maternal and paternal functions. This has evoked understandable resistance, and also unnecessary, yet sometimes scholarly, opposition. This paper briefly reviews the voluminous literature on oedipality, focusing on the resistances and objections it has evoked (mostly, but not entirely, from outside the psychoanalytic movement). Three suggestions are presented. First, debates over individual and cultural variations in family arrangements and styles of early caretaking occlude our understanding of the foundational basis of oedipality. Therefore, one should distinguish the metapsychology of "oedipality," as universal and necessary to the formation of the human psyche, from the multifarious "oedipal complexes" that are contingent on variations in early experience. Second, this mandates greater expository emphasis on the individual's processive "encounter" with the incest taboo, and less on the content of childhood relationships. Much evidence from ethnography and structural linguistics supports this. Third, Freud's articulation of oedipality was not just a clinical-empirical finding, but followed from his discovery of free-associative praxis that necessitated the cardinal tenet of resistance-repression. In a foundational sense, the "repression-barrier" should be understood as the intrapsychic inscription of the incest taboo and a key universal feature of our humanity.

- May, U. (2019). In conversation: Freud, Abraham and Ferenczi on "Mourning and Melancholia" (1915-1918) *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(1): 77-98.

Abstract: This article concentrates on Freud's draft of "Mourning and Melancholia," written in 1915 and published in 1996. After presenting a summary of the main theses of Freud's draft, Abraham's and Ferenczi's reactions to the text are discussed as well as Freud's response to their comments. In addition to reviewing Freud's partial adoption of Ferenczi's introjection and his reluctance towards Abraham's "mouth eroticism and sadism," the article considers the question of whether and to what extent his disciples' interjections—particularly Abraham's approach—made their way into the final version of "Mourning and Melancholia." The article closes by integrating the notion of narcissistic identification, which forms the core of Freud's understanding of depression, and his study of the "preliminary stages of love," written the same year, into a conceptualization of the narcissistic relationship between subject and object. Special attention is paid to the clinical relevance of the difference between narcissistic and libidinal object cathexis, which Freud had introduced.

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Abstract: This article concentrates on Freud’s draft of “Mourning and melancholia”, written in 1915 and published in 1996. After presenting a summary of the main theses of Freud’s draft, Abraham’s and Ferenczi’s reactions to the text are discussed as well as Freud’s response to their comments. In addition to reviewing Freud’s partial adoption of Ferenczi’s introjection and his reluctance towards Abraham’s “mouth eroticism and sadism” the article considers the question whether and to what extent his disciples’ interjections — particularly Abraham’s approach — made their way into the final version of “Mourning and melancholia”. The article closes with integrating the notion of narcissistic identification, which forms the core of Freud’s understanding of depression, and his study of the “preliminary stages of love”, written the same year, into a conceptualization of the narcissistic relationship between subject and object. Special attention is paid to the clinical relevance of the difference between narcissistic and libidinal object cathexis, which Freud had introduced.

- Lingiardi, V. and Carone, N. (2019). Challenging Oedipus in changing families: Gender identifications and access to origins in same-sex parent families created through third-party reproduction *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(2): 229-46.

Abstract: Socio-cultural changes and advancements in assisted reproduction over the past 40 years have led to a rise in new family forms, including same-sex parent families formed through donor insemination or surrogacy, wherein the loving couple does not coincide with the generative couple and the parents do not embody sexual difference. Can we still understand the gender identification processes and the path of accessing one’s origins through the lens of the Oedipal complex? In keeping with the Freudian concepts of “psychosexuality,” “primal scene” and “family romance,” as well as the more recent developments in psychoanalysis, attachment theory and infant research, this article aims at revisiting the Oedipal “complex” as Oedipal “complexity,” which may apply irrespective of parents’ anatomical characteristics. However, this “complexity” does not renounce parents’ bodies and sexuality as important to children’s development. Maintaining the concept of third following the parental couple, and position within generations in the idea of Oedipal complexity, the authors suggest that a child’s development pathways will depend not only on the intersection of the child’s Oedipal and pre-Oedipal levels, but also on the parents’ early relational events and internalisation of their own parental figures, which are not necessarily pre-determined by their gender or sexual orientation.

- Jimenez, J. P., and Altimir, C. (2019). Beyond the hermeneutic/scientific controversy: A case for a clinically sensitive empirical research paradigm in psychoanalysis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(5): 940-61.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the topic of the conditions for a constructive interdisciplinary dialogue between psychoanalytic theory and practice and research in mind disciplines neighbouring psychoanalysis applied to the concept of psychoanalytic process. The first section reviews the contemporary controversy about psychoanalysis and research and the contributions that different disciplines—such as empirical research in progress in psychotherapy and psychoanalysis, in attachment and the early mother–infant relationship, and neurosciences—propose for the construction of theory in psychoanalysis. The gaps in the

scientific investigation of central aspects of the psychoanalytic conception are highlighted, such as the dyadic nature of the construction of the experience in therapy and the relationship between the implicit and explicit levels of the analytic relationship. The article concludes by laying the foundations for a novel research programme for psychoanalysis that addresses the outstanding gaps.

Sexuality

- Marchand, J., Pelladeau, E., and Pommier, F. (2019). Transsexualism and transgenderism: Unravelling sex and gender, and abstractions of the sexed body *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(2): 206-28.

Abstract: Although transgenderism is accorded an increasingly important place at the heart of studies concerning problems of gender nonconformity, it remains a phenomenon that is poorly known, and difficult to define, in particular in its relationship with transsexualism. In fact, in spite of an undeniable kinship between them, these two phenomena can be distinguished one from the other, and each represents a way of relating to the subject of the difference between the sexes. To clarify this subject, this article initially presents their emergence, their commonalities and their differences from a historical point of view. Next, both ways of relating to the difference between the sexes are analysed through two clinical case studies, one of transsexualism and one of transgenderism (from extracts of non-directive clinical interviews, as well as data from the Rorschach test and the Thematic Apperception Test [TAT], analysed by the French psychoanalytic method). At the end of this investigation, it is concluded that the distinction between these two phenomena refers to two abstractions of the difference between the sexes, leading to a transformation that can be pictured as a fulfilment driven by this perception.

- Simpson, R. B. (2019). The drive as paradigm—Laplanche’s sexual as paradigm shift *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1199-215.

Abstract: This paper begins with the argument that Freud’s concept of the drive can be viewed epistemologically as a “paradigm” using the definition developed by Agamben. A paradigm is an analogical form of knowledge where the grouping of a set of examples makes phenomena more intelligible without there being a general rule for membership in the group. Next, this view of the drive as paradigm is used to argue that Laplanche’s development of his concept of “le sexual” in French, rendered in English as the sexual [in italics], is a paradigm shift for Anglophone psychoanalysis. Laplanche’s distinction in Freud’s German text between *Trieb* and *Instinkt* makes clear the confusion caused for Anglophones by Strachey’s relentless translation of *Trieb* as “instinct” in the Standard Edition. The essence of Freud’s infantile sexuality is connected to Laplanche’s view that the drive is sexuality beyond genitality, beyond sexual difference which is extremely mobile as to aim and object with an economic regime in the pursuit of excitation. The drive is the source of enigmatic messages left by the child’s caretakers and forms the unconscious. Ramifications of Laplanche’s view of the drive are explored in a clinical case from the literature and in a film by Kieslowski.

- Kulish, N. (2019). Reckoning with sexuality *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1216-36.

Abstract: A review of Freud's ideas about the sexual drive and sexuality reveals reoccurring questions: What is the relation between the sexual drive and its somatic underpinnings? Can we integrate formulations couched in terms of meaning with those couched in terms of energy? What is the relation of the sexual drive to other drives, psychic structures and affects? The author focuses on two further questions: what can we understand about the experience of sexual passion, and why is there so much anxiety, regulation, and opposition in regard to sexuality, both individually and generally, even within psychoanalysis itself? The author argues that the discomfort with and repudiation of sexuality are related to the nature of the sexual drive itself and to its origins in early childhood and are tied to many of the issues that have marked its history in psychoanalysis. The author discusses a clinical case of a man who tried to isolate and eradicate his sexual drive. His felt absence of sexual drive is an individual instance of the larger discomfort and unease with the truths about human sexuality around which Freud built his theories of development and mind.

- Jozef Perelberg, R. (2019). Passion and melancholia, red and black: The vicissitudes of the sexual in an analytic process *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1237-47.

Abstract: The sudden emergence of a foreign language in the course of an analysis is understood as a crossroad between the past and the present: The author links this emergence to Freud's search for the meaning of the uncanny in different languages. She suggests that the uncanny is that which provokes curiosity and is at the same time rejected, as it refers to incestuous desires that are frightening, forbidden, and disgusting. The following question is raised: Is incest at the core of the riddle of anxiety? The author traces the multiocular structure leading to an understanding of what has taken place and the vicissitudes of the sexual and the melancholic in an analysis. It is the force of the repetition compulsion that enables repressed infantile sexuality to find its way in the transference, so that it can, for the first time, be named, in terms of its contradictory and opposing forces: red and black. The author establishes a link between Freud and Laplanche in the understanding that sexuality is only incompletely transformed into psychic reality.

- Scarfone, D. (2019). The Sexual and psychical reality *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1248-55.

Abstract: Not everything is sexual in the psychoanalytic conception of the human condition, but the Sexual is at the core of the central conceptual cluster of psychoanalysis, along with translation/repression, resistance, transference and the après-coup time structure (Nachträglichkeit). For all its importance, the Sexual should not be used by psychoanalysts as their single interpretive key. Laplanche's Generalized Seduction Theory, with the translational model of the mind at its core, rather suggests that the Sexual, with its enigmatic presentation to the infant's psyche, is the "Question" to which psychopathology is the non-evolutive, arrested and problematic set of "Answers." In their clinical practice, psychoanalysts should look for the Sexual in the many forms espoused by the repetition compulsion, aiming at undoing (i.e. analysing) those arrested forms so as to open the way to new and more satisfactory solutions to the sexual enigma of the other.

- Glocer Fiorini, L. (2019). Polyphonies of sexuality: Debates about theories/debates about paradigms *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1256-69.

Abstract: The author addresses the diverse itineraries of sexuality and gender that challenge psychoanalytic theory and practice. She uses Bakhtin's concepts of polyphony and dialogism as a way to approach these presentations. The article suggests that some presentations concern the field of desire and others the field of gender identity/identifications, though these fields do overlap. The author emphasises the need to avoid universal explanations and the importance of thinking about both homosexualities and transsexualities in plural, as well as decentering the equivalency between homosexuality and perversion. Drawing on debates ranging from Freud up to contemporary controversies, the author calls attention to certain points that should be rethought, such as the notion of subject being used, ideals about the categories of feminine and masculine, limits of the Oedipus complex, and raising children in unconventional families due to sexual choice or gender, among other factors. She proposes differentiating between debates about theories, which are usually based on dichotomous logics, and debates about paradigms, which involve post-binary logics and models of thinking about multiplicities and intersections. The article advocates incorporating these debates in discussions about this topic.

- Millon, G. (2019). Metamorphosis, Refuge, and the Gaze: Non-Binary Shorelines *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 362-72.

Abstract: Drawing on clinical material from sessions with three young trans patients, this re-working of psychoanalysis seeks to open up new ways of analysing gender, in all its diversities. Gender is argued to function as a fetish, screen or trick, that covers over traumatic loss. This application of Lacan's theory of the gaze designates all gender expressions, whether cis or trans, as modes of creative action. Gender, as formed through societal limits and taboos, can also prove constricting in ways that trans and non-binary people are productively challenging. Turning to Deleuze, Kafka and Butler problematizes oedipal structures, figuring potential resistances and escapes to the presumed naturalization and fixity of gender. The insistent pull of the drive is theorized by Freud as non-binary, on the boundaries between psyche and soma and life and death; perhaps it is in relation to such a drive that any gender is precariously constituted.

- Morgan, D. (2019). Psychosis and the Desire for Externalization in the Individual Psyche and Neo-Liberal Society *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 384-98.

Abstract: Psychoanalysts have written about working with psychotic and severely disturbed people, but most of this work comes from the 1970s. Since then, there has been a notable absence of this pioneering clinical work. Reflecting on why this may have occurred, the author also suggests that many of these valuable theories around psychosis and its causes, such as trauma or unrecognized trans-generational pain, are applicable to some of the current political and social malaise that confronts our time.

- Gherovici, P. (2019). Transgender Expressions and Psychosis: Towards an Ethics of Sexual Difference *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 417-30.

Abstract: Psychoanalysis has a regrettable history of pathologizing non-normative expressions of gender and sexuality; this tendency is even more prevalent with analysands who identify as trans. However, this has not been Jacques Lacan's position. In order to flesh out Lacan's complex intervention in the domain of transsexualism and to show his nuanced position that has often been misinterpreted, I will discuss three of his clinical interventions with patients

presenting 'transgender expressions'. Examining Lacan's work, I propose moving towards a differential clinic, a clinic where the diagnosis preserves the subjectivity of the patient and is a tool in the direction of the treatment and not a label. This type of structural diagnosis is not standardized but decided case by case, based on the particulars of each treatment.

- Richard, F. (2019). La bisexualité, l'inceste et la mort *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1347-1408.

Résumé: Nous faisons l'hypothèse que l'oscillation de la bisexualité psychique dans la série qu'elle parcourt entre hétérosexualités et homosexualités recouvre une relation plus archaïque à l'objet sexuel maternel primaire « incommensurable » – en particulier dans le registre de l'homosexualité primaire, ce que les pathologies adolescentes montrent. S'ensuit un maniement spécifique de l'interprétation avec des patients présentant un Œdipe déformé par une régressivité incestueuse mortifère vers un trouble originaire de la différenciation.

- André, J. (2019). Discussion du rapport de François Richard *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1409-1414.

Résumé: Toute quête de l'origine est menacée par l'aporie et la tentation mythologique, par exemple celle de situer à l'origine du monde un inceste primordial, un Irreprésentable. C'est la critique principale adressée au rapport de François Richard. Quant à la bisexualité, elle reste une abstraction si on l'isole du fantasme (très variable) dans lequel elle est toujours prise.

- Selz, M. (2019). Disposition bisexuelle et incestualité sauvage mortifère : quelques questions *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1415-1420.

Résumé: Lors du congrès, dans un atelier portant sur le rapport de François Richard, j'ai souhaité interroger les termes de son hypothèse centrale : « l'idée d'une disposition bisexuelle originaire qui recouvre l'irreprésentable d'une incestualité sauvage mortifère. » Ces interrogations concernent principalement la question du désir incestueux et la dimension psychique de la bisexualité.

- Lévy, J.M. (2019). Ombres et lumières de la bisexualité *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1421-1476.

Résumé: L'espoir de Freud, celui des lumières que la bisexualité devait toujours apporter à la psychanalyse, fut déçu. Ainsi, Freud se plaindra du manque de connexion entre la bisexualité et la théorie des pulsions. Puis, quand il réfléchira aux empêchements à la terminaison d'une analyse, il rencontrera un point de butée théorico-clinique, à savoir le refus du féminin pour les hommes et pour les femmes, problématisé par le complexe de castration, mais ramené *in fine* au roc d'origine, le roc biologique de la sexuation. La bisexualité psychique n'éclaire plus, elle rejoint même les couches obscures de la psyché. L'auteur soutient l'hypothèse que ces difficultés freudiennes théorico-cliniques proviennent d'une esquivance qui facilite une version de la castration qui est exclusive de la bisexualité. La différence *de* sexe n'est pas la différence *des* sexes. La place du contre-transfert, comme participant du « roc », est également soulignée, tout comme l'importance à accorder à la fantasmatisation de la bisexualité pulsionnelle, notamment par le biais du fantasme de scène primitive et ses réélaborations dans la cure.

- Deburge , A. (2019). Discussion du rapport de Jean-Michel Lévy : Lumière et ombre ? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1477-1484.

Résumé: À propos du rapport de Jean-Michel Lévy, l'auteur soulève un certain nombre de questions concernant le concept de bisexualité : la place du biologique et de l'environnement, le rapport entre théorie des pulsions et rôle de l'objet, tout particulièrement lors de l'assignation identitaire, le recours à la bisexualité chez les fonctionnements non névrotiques, les possibilités et les limites de la notion de bisexualité pour appréhender la sexualité de l'autre au cœur du couple homme/femme ou patient/analyste.

- Parat , H. (2019). La bisexualité psychique, dès l'origine *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1485-1490.

Résumé: L'érotique maternelle, cet ensemble des mouvements pulsionnels maternels et de leur transformation dans le lien à l'*infans*, autorise la mise en place d'une bisexualité dès l'origine, dans une symbolisation primaire où masculin et féminin mettent en forme les premières sensations et relations de l'enfant.

- Quagelli , L. (2019). Le maternel primaire et la construction de l'intériorité *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1491-1496.

Résumé: L'auteur souligne le rôle essentiel joué par le maternel primaire dans la construction de l'appareil psychique de l'enfant. La relecture de l'une des vignettes cliniques proposées par François Richard permet de montrer la façon dont cette conception théorique oriente le travail clinique.

- Chervet , B. (2019). La bisexualité psychique, un après-coup du choix d'objet *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1497-1503.

Résumé: La bisexualité psychique ne peut exister en tant que qualité des autoérotismes psychiques que dans l'après-coup de ce qui manque à l'enfance, l'entrecroisement sensorielle de sa propre régression sensuelle avec celle d'un objet de l'autre sexe.

- Bokanowski , T. (2019). La bisexualité dans la cure *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1505-1511.

Résumé: L'auteur, après avoir rappelé la diversité des incidences auquel l'usage du concept bisexualité conduit, aborde les questions soulevées en clinique psychanalytique par la bisexualité primaire qui rend parfois difficile une écoute transféro-contre-transférentielle du fait d'un brouillage des repères identitaires qui peuvent intéresser la question de la position féminine dans les deux sexes.

- Hinze , H. (2019). Langue et (bi)sexualité *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1513-1519.

Résumé: Dès l'origine, la (bi)sexualité infantile surcharge les mots de la langue de son énergie érotique hallucinatoire. Cette énergie pulsionnelle entre en conflit avec la langue d'usage qui tente de la contenir et prétend la dompter. À travers trois illustrations : les constructions

syntaxiques, la traduction de la *Gradiva* de Jensen et un exemple clinique, l'auteur examine ces conflits et leurs effets.

- Junien , C. (2019). Sexe et genre à l'ère de l'épigénétique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1521-1532.

Résumé: La parité femme/homme et la « théorie du genre » font sans cesse l'objet de débats. Mais le corps en reste le grand oublié. En effet certaines maladies touchent majoritairement les femmes et d'autres les hommes. Les différences liées au sexe (DLS) ont des bases génétiques et épigénétiques – à l'interface entre les gènes et l'environnement – et hormonales. Or les femmes sont sous-représentées dans les essais cliniques et les femelles parfois absentes des études sur l'animal ; ceci a pour conséquence des diagnostics et des traitements moins bien adaptés et deux fois plus d'accidents secondaires chez les femmes. Pourquoi une telle disparité ? C'est bien l'ignorance, voire le déni, des DLS qui sont à l'origine de cette inégalité et non les DLS elles-mêmes. Ce n'est pas en les occultant que l'on supprimera ces discriminations dans le domaine de la santé.

- Richard , F. (2019). La bisexualité, l'inceste et la mort *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1347-1408.

Résumé: Nous faisons l'hypothèse que l'oscillation de la bisexualité psychique dans la série qu'elle parcourt entre hétérosexualités et homosexualités recouvre une relation plus archaïque à l'objet sexuel maternel primaire « incommensurable » – en particulier dans le registre de l'homosexualité primaire, ce que les pathologies adolescentes montrent. S'ensuit un maniement spécifique de l'interprétation avec des patients présentant un Œdipe déformé par une régressivité incestueuse mortifère vers un trouble originaire de la différenciation.

- Orasanu , B. (2019). Œdipe sauvage, fantasme rassurant *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1533-1538.

Résumé: L'article illustre cliniquement des connexions entre l'hypothèse de François Richard sur les représentations bisexuelles sans contenu couvrant l'incestualité irréprésentable et celle de Jean-Michel Lévy sur la théorie de la castration comme esquivé de la reconnaissance de la différence des sexes. Considérer la bisexualité dans le temps conduit à une perspective ouvrant sur deux types inséparables de conflictualité : celle concernant la différence des sexes et celle concernant la différence des générations.

- Denis , P. (2019). Sexe et identité de genre *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1539-1545.

Résumé: Le genre dérive d'abord d'une première différenciation qualitative entre personnes féminines et masculines qui assurent les soins de l'enfant. La différence anatomique entre les sexes est absolue, les différences d'identité de genre sont relatives. Le changement de sexe est fondamentalement impossible et s'il est des cas où l'on peut se résoudre à accepter une réassignation chirurgicale, laisser penser que l'on peut choisir son sexe en fonction d'une conviction de genre, est lourd de conséquences.

- Zervis , C. (2019). Identités – Sexualités *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1547-1553.

Résumé: L’auteur propose d’étudier l’impact des structurations psychiques – faites grâce à des « langages » et des codes symboliques qui s’imposent par le social lors du développement psycho-sexuel – sur la constitution parallèle de l’identité sexuelle et de l’objet sexuel. La conclusion est que l’objet de la pulsion provient de la partie clivée du contenu identitaire du moi lors du passage symbolique. C’est le terrain représentationnel auto-érotique où se rencontrent l’identitaire avec l’objectal.

- Boehringer , S. (2019). La force d’éros. Genre et fluidité érotique dans une société d’« avant la sexualité » *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1555-1562.

Résumé: L’analyse des façons dont les individus sont amenés à se reconnaître comme sujets de désir dessine un fort contraste entre notre modernité et les sociétés antiques. Au vie siècle av. J.-C., en Grèce, l’œuvre de Sappho met en lumière l’importance donnée à l’élan érotique et non au sexe de la personne aimée. C’est dans cette dimension « transgenre » de l’Éros archaïque que puise Platon pour construire le discours d’Aristophane dans le *Banquet*, un passage cité par Freud dans ses *Trois Essais sur la théorie sexuelle*.

- Virgili , F. (2019). Quelle pratique historienne ? De l’universel masculin à l’histoire du genre *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1563-1570.

Résumé: Au-delà des envolées et fantasmes autour d’une prétendue « théorie du genre », il s’agit de discuter un certain nombre d’outils heuristiques permettant de penser la différence et la similitude des sexes. À partir des années 1970, l’historiographie s’est détachée d’un universel masculin, à l’œuvre depuis le xix^e siècle, pour rendre visibles les femmes. Le genre est progressivement construit comme une catégorie d’analyse, parmi d’autres, pour interroger les sociétés du passé, comme celles du présent.

- Ody , M. (2019). Pourquoi ne sommes-nous pas tous bisexuels ? Pour une introduction *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1573-1577.

Résumé: Ce texte est une introduction à la table ronde « Pourquoi ne sommes-nous pas tous bisexuels ? ». Cette introduction reprend trois étapes de la pensée de Freud, leur résonance avec les deux rapporteurs, comme avec le grand travail de Christian David. Une brève illustration d’analyse d’enfant confirme la complexité du trajet de l’élaboration longitudinale de la bisexualité psychique.

- Coulon , N. (2019). La bisexualité, entre pulsions et structures *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1579-1584.

Résumé: Placée avant, en deçà de l’organisation psychopathologique, la bisexualité prend une forme dictée par les pulsions et s’inscrit dans les structures psychiques. Elle va donc « s’incarner » dans la clinique. Il en découle que nous pouvons être bisexuels de différentes manières. L’auteur en parcourt rapidement l’éventail en s’arrêtant sur une illustration clinique « limite ». L’article de Winnicott sur le masculin et le féminin « purs » est aussi discuté, en appui d’une recherche sur l’identification primaire.

- Perelberg , R.J. (2019). La différence des sexes après-coup *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1585-1591.

Résumé: À travers un exemple clinique, l'auteur montre comment la sexualité psychique est atteinte dans la cure après coup, en suivant le fil des identifications. L'accès à la différence des sexes passe, dans le cas de ce patient, par une attirance pour les transsexuels, qui se révèlent au cours du processus psychanalytique être l'objet combiné de la scène primitive. La remise en jeu, et l'élaboration dans le transfert, de cette figure écrasante, à la fois masculine et féminine, en permet le dégagement.

- Lavallée , G. (2019). Le processus fétichisant, lieu transitionnel de la bisexualité psychique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1593-1598.

Résumé: Le processus fétichisant est un des traitements particuliers de nos perceptions qui relève de l'universel et pas seulement de la psychopathologie. Le fétiche peut soutenir la bisexualité et la représenter. La représentation fétichisée de la bisexualité, dans l'art, chez l'adolescent, dans l'homosexualité et les psychoses, est envisagée comme un lieu d'aménagement qui permet l'Espoir des retrouvailles hallucinatoires vitales avec l'objet primaire perdu, même et surtout quand ce dernier a été gravement défaillant.

- Gibeault , A. (2019). Identification primaire, homosexualité primaire, identification secondaire *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1599-1604.

Résumé: Une réflexion sur la bisexualité psychique suppose de définir le passage de l'identification primaire à l'identification secondaire à partir des enjeux de l'homosexualité primaire comme processus d'investissement d'autrui comme double narcissique. Il s'agit d'un enjeu à la fois théorique et clinique par la possibilité ainsi offerte dans toute cure analytique d'une liaison de l'excitation dans des affects et des représentations et de l'accès à l'altérité de l'objet.

- Chetrit-Vatine , V. (2019). Bisexualité psychique, séduction éthique et espace matriciel *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1605-1611.

Résumé: Après avoir rappelé les apports de Colette Chiland et de Jean Laplanche, l'auteure, s'appuyant sur la clinique, envisage les implications de la bisexualité psychique pour la situation analytique. En écho avec les propositions de Jean-Michel Lévy quant aux analystes inquiets de « jouer les mères », elle revient sur la notion de séduction éthique qu'elle a proposée, considérant l'existence d'une relation étroite entre bisexualité psychique bien intégrée et position d'un espace matriciel, espace de responsabilité asymétrique et affectée pour l'autre.

- Nicolas , S.P. (2019). Intégrer la bisexualité, un travail d'altérité ? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1613-1618.

Résumé: La première différence c'est l'autre, l'autre-sujet. Françoise Héritier fait le constat que le butoir ultime de la pensée de la différence est constitué par l'observation de la différence sexuée. L'auteure propose que ce temps de synergie dialectique entre l'angoisse de castration

et la bisexualité soit une élaboration après-coup de la différence des différences, et que l'intégration de la bisexualité soit un travail d'altérité.

- Mylona , É. (2019). La bisexualité au risque de la psychanalyse *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1619-1624.

Résumé: L'auteure, appuyée sur l'altérité radicale et le manque, réhabilite le fantasme de castration organisateur de la bisexualité psychique, du symbolique et du désir. Ainsi elle dénonce l'illusion de la complétude narcissique, tout comme elle récuse les glissements épistémologiques quand la bisexualité psychique est révisée et utilisée par d'autres disciplines des sciences humaines afin de valider le « triomphe narcissique » contemporain qui vise à effacer le manque et les différences.

- Abrevaya , E. (2019). Manque de père ou recherche d'une peau d'homme *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1625-1628.

Résumé: La résolution du complexe d'Œdipe est l'aboutissement d'une évolution psychique qui s'inaugure à la naissance et au fondement de laquelle se trouve l'instauration du père imaginaire comme modalité archaïque de la fonction paternelle. L'établissement de cette modalité est conditionné par le désir maternel. Le désir de la mère pour le père crée un vide narcissique offrant les conditions de la constitution subjective et sexuelle.

- Dufour , J. (2019). La fonction générative de la bisexualité *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1629-1634.

Résumé: Dans ce texte l'auteur explore le travail analytique sous l'angle de la bisexualité psychique, dont la dualité de l'altérité se substitue à l'unicité phallopatriarcale. Dans l'intrication et les rapports intra et intersexués se révèlent alors un tiers sexuel énigmatique qui dans le travail analytique fait entendre la bisexualité comme scène originaire de la générativité psychique.

- Yi , M.K. (2019). Comment jouer avec l'arbre qui cache la forêt ? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1635-1640.

Résumé: On l'a ou on ne l'a pas. Comment rendre jouable la théorie de la castration vissée à sa binarité tranchante ? L'auteure se propose de montrer que la théorie de la castration, en tant que théorie sexuelle infantile, peut garder son potentiel de plasticité pulsionnelle et donc s'avérer susceptible d'ouverture à la bisexualité jouant de la différence des sexes.

- Balondrade , H. (2019). Transfert de la bisexualité psychique dans la cure : de la résistance à la médiation *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1641-1646.

Résumé: Dans les cures difficiles, la résistance bute parfois sur des clivages insurmontables. Le fantasme de bisexualité représente dans ces cas une impasse pour la construction des fantasmes originaires, spécialement de la scène primitive. La bisexualité sur l'axe narcissique du transfert sera souvent le seul moyen de relancer le processus d'identification primaire.

- Jeanneau , A. (2019). D'une menace récurrente de la différence dans l'univers psychotique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1647-1652.

Résumé: La bisexualité psychique représente ce qui est essentiellement incompatible avec la psychose. La différence sexuelle s'y tient comme l'expression la plus conflictuelle de l'altérité, fondée sur le paradoxe psychotique d'une pensée qui n'est pas parvenue à donner à la réalité l'espace et la distance nécessaires à la vie relationnelle.

- Duparc , F. (2019). Bisexualité fantasmée ou agie *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1653-1658.

Résumé: La bisexualité, résultat de notre double héritage fantasmatique œdipien, est la composante normale de notre identité sexuelle. Mais des variations sexuelles actuelles naissent des conflits idéologiques entre une libération sans fin, poussant à se dégager du corps, et des régressions intégristes homophobes ou antigénres encore plus inquiétantes. La déconstruction de la scène primitive, à l'origine de l'amour et de la fécondité créative, interroge l'analyste dans sa pratique, en résonance avec la société, face aux cas de refus de son corps sexué.

- Suchet , D. (2019). Modification corporelle et temporalités de la dissolution du complexe d'Œdipe *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1659-1664.

Résumé: Une modification corporelle peut provoquer une satisfaction pulsionnelle porteuse de démixtion délétère, introduire alors une perturbation dans la conflictualité des deux temporalités masculine et féminine de la dissolution œdipienne et compromettre l'intégration de la bisexualité. Elle peut aussi être au principe de son intégration comme, par exemple, la mue adolescente.

- Schaffa , S.L. (2019). Modification du corps et bisexualité. De Lili Elbe à Paul B. Preciado *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1665-1670.

Résumé: Pour contribuer à la réflexion sur les questions de genre, l'auteure propose de suivre sur un siècle l'évolution des discours et des représentations et d'analyser l'impact de ces transformations sur les formations subjectives. En s'appuyant sur les témoignages de Lili Elbe et de Paul B. Preciado, l'auteure montre comment on est passé d'une conception absolument binaire à un refus des « assignations » produites par une culture commune.

- Cupa , D. (2019). Balafres du corps, genre neutre *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1671-1676.

Résumé: Le dépassement du complexe de castration dépend des stades précœdipiens qui, en après-coup, apparaissent comme des précurseurs de la castration. S'ils sont trop traumatiques, comme lors d'une maladie somatique chronique, les conflits qui en résultent tendent à se résoudre par le genre neutre. Le travail analytique peut concourir à la construction de fantasmes de scène primitive qui réorganisent en partie la conflictualité ambivalente et celle de la bisexualité psychique via les identifications.

- Pamfile , D. (2019). À la recherche du sexe perdu *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1677-1682.

Résumé: Cet article essaye de montrer à travers une illustration clinique comment les psychiatres de liaison travaillant avec des patients transgenres pourraient intégrer dans leur pratique clinique et dans leur écoute du symptôme qui est la demande de changement de sexe le concept psychanalytique de bisexualité psychique et ses déclinaisons.

- Galiani , R. and Guarnieri , R. (2019). Le féminin comme esquive de la bisexualité. Un destin transsexuel *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1683-1688.

Résumé: À l'aide de l'expérience clinique vécue avec S., la thèse suivante est discutée : dans certains cas de transsexualisme masculin, le féminin présente un rapport spécifique avec l'idée de *beauté*. Ce féminin-beauté dans lequel le sujet veut être reconnu et inscrit est l'effet d'une impossibilité de vivre la bisexualité psychique, d'où son esquive. L'utilisation de la notion de *gender* peut répéter au niveau théorique cette forme d'esquive.

- Totain , P. (2019). La tentation transsexuelle comme esquive de la bisexualité psychique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1689-1694.

Résumé: À partir du cas d'une pré-adolescente se disant transsexuelle, j'interroge à nouveau frais le concept de bisexualité psychique, dans son versant archaïque, de lien à la mère phallique, et dans son versant post-œdipien, de lien à la féminité et à la masculinité, dans leurs incomplétude et complémentarité.

- Vriendt-Goldman , C. (2019). Couleurs originaires du féminin et du masculin *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1695-1700.

Résumé: « Psyché originaire est bisexuelle, n'en sait rien. » La psyché de l'*infans* est soumise à des messages compromis par des éléments du sexuel infantile parental. Cette contamination s'inscrit sous forme de traces sensorimotrices et émotionnelles, constituant un fond protoreprésentatif originaire, qui, la vie durant, pourra être utilisé dans les intégrations bisexuelles imputables aux modelages psychiques, mais aussi biologiques, familiaux, culturels et sociétaux.

- Suarez-Labat , H. (2019). Décorporation et perte de la bisexualité commune : lorsque l'enfant paraît *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1701-1706.

Résumé: L'auteure propose un double questionnement : quelles sont les expressions de l'*ancrage de la bisexualité* de l'enfant qui conduisent à la construction de la différenciation des espaces psychiques ; quels sont les effets chez les parents des mouvements de décorporation de l'enfant du corps maternel vers les identifications paternelles ? Comment les parents aménagent-ils l'économie de la perte d'une bisexualité commune ? Le contre-transfert de l'analyste permet-il de mesurer les effets de cette perte ? Deux vignettes cliniques illustrent ces questions.

- Vriendt-Goldman , C. and Suarez-Labat , H. (2019). Discussion : l'investissement de la bisexualité de l'enfant par les parents *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (5): 1707-1710.

Résumé: Les auteures reprennent la discussion menée à la suite de leurs interventions afin d'éclairer les différents niveaux d'identifications primaires et secondaires en jeu dans l'investissement de la bisexualité de l'enfant par les parents. Elles retiennent trois mouvements pour analyser les principales voies d'intégration de la bisexualité psychique chez l'enfant, ses effets sur la psyché parentale et ses multiples implications dans les relations avec l'analyste.

Thought Processes

- Civitarese G. (2019). The concept of time in Bion's "A Theory of Thinking" *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(2): 182-205.

Abstract: A complex and subtle theory of time is at the heart of Bion's 1962 text "A Theory of Thinking." The central point is the differentiation of "conception" and "thought," psychic elements that in the infant are born respectively from experiences of satisfaction and frustration. These mnemonic inscriptions should be understood as in dialectic relation with each other. From this matrix, within which originary temporality is established, lived time derives, but only when it is inserted in the symbolic order through the function of language, which gives access to the "concept." Our feeling of time is therefore based on the rhythm of presentation of the breast and thus on the primary relationship with the object, as well as on a broader symbolic network. The meeting of a preconception of the breast with the mere absence of the breast is not able to generate a "thought" and establish time. That is why Bion distinguishes between absence of breast or non-breast and nothing (noughtness), a state of nameless dread. Bion's concept of time provides an empirical idea, i.e. based on clinical cases where the destruction of time is observed, both of the origin of time and of what Heidegger called—as opposed to "linear" or objective conceptions of time—the ontological structure of temporality. An accurate and orderly critical reading of Bion's article is essential to reach these conclusions.

- Schinaia, C. (2019). Respect for the environment: Psychoanalytic reflections on the ecological crisis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(2) 272-86.

Abstract: This article takes as its starting point the way in which the relationship between man and nature is outlined in certain passages of Freud's work, in order to highlight how few psychoanalysts have addressed the intrinsic unconscious aspects of the relationship between man and the environment. We have to wait until the 1960s and 1970s for the reflections by Searles, with his references to the theoretical work of Freud, Klein, and Winnicott. Searles' writings are a milestone in the analysis of individual and group defences in relation to the ecological crisis. Specific instances are provided by three clinical vignettes, which analyse some defensive moves in relation to the serious problem of lack of respect for the environment and concern about climate change. From the defensive move highlighted in the analytic relationship, *mutatis mutandis*, it is possible to highlight defensive moves on a group level, also observing how ecological changes may reorient psychoanalytic thought about the psyche and its dynamics.

- Tutter, A. (2019). Mind as text: Freud's "typographical" model of the mind *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(2): 287-310.

Abstract: All publications in Freud's fin de siècle society were subject to strict governmental censorship specifically tasked with distinguishing "real" academic scholarship from

subversive “fictions” masquerading as such. Cures that relied on suggestion also became a target of mistrust. This contextualization, alongside the examination of Freud’s literary references and a variety of other literary texts, encourages the conjecture that realistic concerns over the risks of censorship and obscenity charges informed a proto-model of the topographical model, in which Freud conceptualized the mind as a subversive “manuscript” that must undergo “censorship” before it can be “published”: a “typographical” model of the mind.

- Goetzmann, L., Benden, C., Ruettner, B., Wutzler, U., Boehler, A., and Wittmann, L. (2019). The experience of transplantation as reflected in dream life: A case study illustrating the mental processing of a lung transplant *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 517-39.

Abstract: Although it is well known that a lung transplant enhances the recipient’s quality of life, our knowledge of how it is processed mentally is limited. In this study, interviews were conducted with a lung-transplant patient two weeks, three months, and six months after surgery so as to investigate the relevant unconscious processing mechanisms. A dream reported in the first interview was analysed in accordance with applying the Zurich Dream Process Coding System. A ‘transplantation complex’ was reconstructed on the basis of various sources of information (the dream and the waking narratives). The principal aspects of the transplantation complex that emerged from both the dream and the waking narratives concerned the oral-sadistic phantasy that the donor had been killed and that his lung, or soul, had been violently incorporated in the patient. The main unconscious themes involved in the processing of the transplant were found to have been already laid down in the dream and to have been presented in it in the form of visual analogues. According to our interpretation of the data analysed, powerful cannibalistic phantasies and death wishes played an important part in the processing of the transplant. These archaic phantasies may have been actualized by the transplant.

- Michael, M. T. (2019). Self-insight *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(4): 693-710.

Abstract: Insight is an important notion in psychoanalysis, as it is regarded as the main mediator of psychic change in therapy. In this article I provide an account of a specific kind of insight, which I call self-insight. Self-insight is that which lies at the roots of what Bell and Leite (Bell, D., and A. Leite. 2016. “Experiential self-understanding.” *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (2): 305–332) describe as experiential self-understanding, a process of increasing articulate awareness of one’s psychic life. So conceived, self-insight has four key characteristics: (1) it is distinct from merely intellectual self-knowledge, (2) it arises directly out of first-person experience, (3) it encompasses a lived perspective, and (4) it often requires the overcoming of resistance. My account of self-insight makes use of the notion of construal, a mental state that is constitutive of emotion and plays an important role in motivation. Specifically, I propose that one gains self-insight when one becomes insightfully conscious of a previously unconscious construal, which involves construing one’s construal as the construal it is. This account of self-insight shows how it exhibits the key characteristics described above.

The unconscious

- Michael, T. (2019). The case for the Freud–Breuer theory of hysteria: A response to Grünbaum’s foundational objection to psychoanalysis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100 (1): 32-51.

Abstract: In his influential critique of psychoanalysis, philosopher Adolf Grünbaum has repeatedly objected that the psychoanalytic enterprise has a foundational flaw in that its fundamental claim that repressed thoughts can be pathogenic cannot be sustained. His criticism focuses on Freud and Breuer’s reasoning toward this claim in *Studies on Hysteria*, which Grünbaum rejects mainly on the ground that there is an alternative explanation, the placebo hypothesis, that Freud and Breuer have failed to rule out. I argue against this by showing in detail why Freud and Breuer’s claim about the pathogenicity of repressed thoughts can be sustained on the evidence presented in *Studies*. Providing such a detailed response to Grünbaum’s objection is important for several reasons, including that it illustrates how the possibility of the influence of suggestion that critics often bring against psychoanalysis need not be fatal, thereby offering an alternative, complementary solution to the problem of suggestion to one recently proposed.

- Stefana, A. (2019). Revisiting Marion Milner’s work on creativity and art *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(1): 128-47

This article outlines the thinking of the English psychoanalyst and painter Marion Milner (1900–1998) and examines the issues of creativity and art, showing how her theory was influenced by the artistic and psychoanalytic milieu in which she was immersed. Milner, as a result of personal research on the inability to paint, came to believe that the creative artistic process, intended as the creation of new symbols that attribute a personal and subjective meaning to the newly created reality, occurs during moments of “primary madness” (of illusion of unity, of pre-logical fusion between subject and object), making it possible to have a relationship of reciprocity between internal and external reality. In such a process, the aesthetic experience of the artist at work plays a key role. Using Milner’s ideas about the creative process as a base, the author investigates the links between psychoanalysis and the unconscious processes in symbol formation and artistic creation, showing that Milner’s work is still relevant to psychoanalysis today.

- Lombardi, K. (2019). Whole and/or in bits: Bohm, Matte Blanco, and (un)consciousness *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 438-46.

Abstract: Psychoanalysis can be conceptualized as a process of shifting unconscious knowing into consciously graspable forms. Theoretical physicist and author David Bohm considers the order of the individual psyche and links it to the order of the universe, conceptualizing both as an unbroken and unified system. Matte Blanco focuses on the unfolding function of the symmetrical position, and Kristeva highlights the poetic language of psychoanalysis, drawing us closer to the flow of experience of the indivisible symmetrical mode. Thus, the aim of the psychoanalytic enterprise is not merely to “understand” unconscious contents in conscious forms, but to promote symbolic processes which lead to discovery and creativity, and which allow greater access to the unconscious or indivisible mode.

- Tuckett, D. (2019). Transference and transference interpretation revisited: Why a parsimonious model of practice may be useful *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(5): 852-76.

Abstract: What psychoanalysts consider psychoanalytic interpretation, in what setting it emerges and specifically why, when and how transference should be interpreted, have become increasingly unclear and controversial. In this paper I set out, elaborate, illustrate and argue the value for post-session reflection, certainly within the object relations traditions, of adopting a parsimonious model of practice. The model rests on the foundations of a specific understanding of free association, evenly suspended attention, resistance and transference and separating two epistemologically distinct intentions in transference interpretation. One, transference construction, aims to make a patient aware of the unconscious ways a patient is behaving in sessions (and then outside them) and how and why that is happening. A second, transference designation, focuses on the more limited aim of making patients aware of how they unconsciously experience the psychoanalyst at specific moments of resistance in sessions. Both types of interpretation may help but, I argue, it is the latter that must form the bedrock for fundamental change.

- Tuckett, D. (2019). Ideas prevented from becoming conscious: On Freud's unconscious and the theory of psychoanalytic technique *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1068-83.

Abstract: This contribution to honour the Journal's centenary elaborates the classical view that what is primarily at stake in a psychoanalysis are ideas patients and analysts have that are prevented from becoming conscious. It is argued, drawing on a "bare bones" or parsimonious model of psychoanalytic treatment, that the ideas concerned are mainly the worrying unconscious beliefs patients have about their experience with their analysts. These are ideas saturated with feeling and derived from the internal templates that patients use to respond to current experience, based on ways they have registered experience from the beginning of their lives. Because such ideas are unconscious, they cannot be taken as hypotheses until revised. Rather, they are assumed to be facts, knowledge of which, because they generate feelings like anxiety, guilt or shame, is to be avoided and hidden. After introducing the model and discussing two short vignettes from psychoanalytic treatment, the author elaborates the view that recognising which ideas are being prevented from becoming conscious in sessions is the kernel of psychoanalytic therapy.

- Wilson, M. (2019). The proleptic unconscious and the exemplary moment in psychoanalysis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6):1084-101.

Abstract: In this paper I argue that a central feature of manifestations of the unconscious in clinical work is its proleptic dimension. In its essence, the proleptic unconscious is anticipatory and futural in its orientation. The classical view of unconscious mental life posits the existence of a spacial location filled with positive content there to be discovered; but this view risks reification and a clinical approach in which the analyst "finds what she is looking for." By contrast, the proleptic unconscious is without content; it is the to-be-realized. Such realizations at times take on an exemplary function. Exemplification points toward future uses rather than an enduring set of underlying principles. Thus, the subject is interpolated by realizations of the proleptic unconscious toward future possibilities and emerging ways of being. Analysts within the American ego psychological tradition, whose work grappled with

the problem of reification of unconscious content, anticipated the proleptic unconscious. Clinical examples are discussed.

- Lear, J. (2019). Encountering and speaking to the unconscious *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1102-116.

Abstract: This paper tries to answer the question: what is it about the fundamental rule of psychoanalysis that makes it fundamental? The paper argues that the fundamental rule is fundamental to psychoanalysis because it is fundamental to human being that we are animals who think and speak and understand ourselves in logos – that is, in a special form of responsibility-bearing language. We learn how we bear these responsibilities by learning how to take a Sabbath-like rest from them. The fundamental rule is fundamental because in its very structure it probes deeply into and thus reveals and thus gives practical access to the beings we are.

- Birksted-Breen, D. (2019). Pathways of the unconscious: When the body is the receiver/instrument *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1117-33.

Abstract: The author makes a distinction between Freud's notion of the "unconscious as instrument", which it is only possible to know about from derivatives in the context of a setting with specific and necessary conditions, and the notion of "countertransference"- the term that is often used in contemporary literature to describe a direct transmission of conscious or preconscious experience, which is more akin to "thought transference". The author posits that the derivatives of the patient's unconscious happenings in the session, as they are experienced in the analyst's "unconscious as instrument", can take different pathways. The author goes on to specifically discuss the bodily pathway of the unconscious derivatives, suggesting that these derivatives indicate the primitive nature of what is being emitted and the state of the receiver. The body acts as a concrete container for the "excess", which at that point in time cannot be transformed and understood, is beyond symbolization, and along with other indices, will require further psychic work.

- Miller, P. (2019). Precious little: Birth and death in the analytic process *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1134-43.

Abstract: What makes for the liveliness of a silence? How does liveliness prevail over destructivity in the unconscious encounter between two body-minds in the analytic process? What is being experienced unconsciously can go against the tendency to repeat, because the unconscious and conscious response of the analyst does not repeat the closing and/or the intrusiveness of the primary environment. The necessary receptivity required from the analyst and his/her unconscious capacity to accept an active passivation and a state of relative selflessness supposes that his/her narcissistic defences can be suspended to allow for working through rather than acting out. The unconsciousness of the analyst's mental life can be seen as a safeguard to the liveliness of the process. Just as his unconscious defences can sometimes hinder the ongoing development of the analytic process and elaboration. Interpretation only comes as an end result of a sustained contact and intercourse of the analyst's hopefully lively unconscious mental life and that of the analysand. Overcoming the risk that excitation prevails over tenderness is part and parcel of the constant unconscious working through of the analyst. The acting out works as a soul murder and tends to destroy the potential fecundity of the analytic encounter.

- Reis, B. (2019). Creative repetition *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1306-20.

Abstract: Freud understood repetition, on the one hand, as something ‘daemonic’ and conservative that could compulsively drive us back, as in the cases of traumatic neurosis or what we would today call post-traumatic stress disorder. Yet, on the other hand, he also grasped the pleasure of repetition such as that found in children’s jokes, rhymes, and stories or in his grandson’s invented game of Fort/Da through which the child achieves mastery of his experience of his mother’s leaving and grows as an individual. Using a process-oriented approach, this paper explores this latter form of repetition and the possibility of different outcomes for the resolution of repetition other than symbolic thought. It describes a clinical case of an unfolding process of unconscious intersubjective negotiation where early conservative repetition yields to a creative repetition that carries the potential for progress and the production of new forms. Here the patient shifts from using her analyst as an object of repetition to an object of play. Rather than approach repetition as a difficulty to be transcended, the author argues that repetition is the vehicle of its own transcendence.

- Waddell, M. (2019). “All the light we cannot see”: Psychoanalytic and poetic reflections on the nature of hope *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1405-21.

Abstract: Poetry captures that which lies beyond words. It expresses the rhythms and silences of music reaching areas of experience that exist outside the restrictions of simple prose. In terms of the treatment of poetry in the pages of the IJP and the IRP since their inception, we encounter a commanding story of the history of psychoanalysis itself. In the life of these two journals, we trace a massive shift from “victimisation of literature by psychoanalytic interpreters”, as Wilfred Bion described it, to genuine enlightenment. That is, the pages of the journals confirm the rather bleak oversimplifications of many of the early articles, by contrast to the more contemporary psychoanalytic insights into the nature of creativity and the centrality of meaning in psychic and artistic life. The move is towards the aesthetic: towards the relationship between form and content and towards the poetic becoming a vital dimension of understanding the unconscious itself.

- Schellekes, A. (2019). The dread of falling and dissolving: Further thoughts *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 448-67.

Abstract: This paper aims to expand our thinking about and understanding of two very primitive anxieties that are prominent in various primitive mental states in general and in disorders found along the autistic spectrum, in particular: the fear of falling and the dread of self-dissolution. These anxieties are illustrated through two personal dreams of the author, two clinical cases, various art works and Beckett’s short story ‘The expelled’ (1946). Theoretical developments in psychoanalytic theories for understanding these anxieties are presented and discussed, with the aim to clarify the matrix of object relations specific to each of these two anxieties.

- Ingham, T. (2019). Working with Remembered Childhood Nightmares in Adult Psychotherapy *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 523-33.

Abstract: This essay explores work with adult clients who have a particular attachment to their childhood nightmares. The essay argues that in the remembered nightmares, we have access to particularly well preserved dynamics and memories that can aid work and understanding. It is interesting that in cases where so much may have been forgotten, particularly in cases that involve trauma, memories of these dreams have endured. There is the somewhat tragic sense that some of the problems that have gone on to trouble the client's life were visible in the nightmares, and there to be addressed all those years ago. How different a life might have been if the issues in the childhood nightmares had been addressed at the time when they were first dreamt. The essay pursues the idea that remembered childhood nightmares can supply us with, firstly, important information that can support understanding of clinical work; and secondly, the possibility of assisting someone in carrying out work that has been long neglected.

- Masters, J. (2020). Jung's Platypus and Hamlet's Complaint: A Place for Wonder in the Consulting Room *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 111-26.

Abstract: When Guildenstern is confronted with Hamlet's dubious invitation to 'play upon this pipe' (a recorder) a constrictive attitude is cruelly but artfully exposed. At another time and place Jung imagines an incredulous response to a creature so absurd that it should not exist (but does): the duck-billed platypus. Would the platypus, like Hamlet, have a complaint to make too? In this paper I use these examples, from very different kinds of literature, as touchstones to explore the ways in which the psychotherapeutic encounter can open up or, alternatively, shut down the way to 'psychological understanding', as Jung terms it. The paper addresses both the therapist's and patient's attitude to knowledge and in particular its relation to wonder which, I argue, can function in a way that can fruitfully open up the field for generative therapeutic change.

- Schultheis, K. J. (2020). Of Distance and Desire: The Many Metamorphoses of George Michael and the Origins of his Creativity *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 127-44.

Abstract: This paper argues for George Michael's significance to contemporary culture, a significance that requires a radical reinterpretation of his life. My discussion suggests that what is at stake in understanding Michael's life is a pattern of internalized homophobia. The method of this paper is to trace the double structure of his consciousness – his awareness of his role as icon and his private state of despair – by isolating moments in both parts of his life. From these, I attempt to extract an understanding of Michael's inner world that found expression in his lyrics. These encounters I explore in light of Kohut's theory of narcissism and Winnicott's ideas of transitional objects. In addition, George Michael's later years were defined by two losses, that of his lover and that of his mother. Michael's relationship to his grief is the focus of this essay. Drawing upon the biographies that have been written about George Michael and the interviews he gave over his career, I attempt to trace the origin of his depression to his early encounters with loss. These losses, I maintain, were reactivated at the peak of Michael's fame and led ultimately to withdrawal and artistic silence in his final years.

- Harel, G. (2020). Maintaining the Tension Between the Classic Seduction Theory and the Role of Unconscious Fantasies: A Contemporary Reconsideration *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 216-31.

Abstract: This article describes the long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy of a young woman who had experienced trauma during her childhood. The details of the trauma were unknown, as all memory of the trauma had been repressed. Past trauma is analysable through a prism of transference, dreaming and dreams, mental states and thinking processes that offer an opportunity to explore and analyse the influence of both reality and fantasy on the patient. The presented case describes a therapeutic process that strives to discover hidden meanings through the unconscious system and illustrates the movement from unconscious to conscious during exploration of the patient's personal trauma in treatment. The author discusses the importance of classical and contemporary psychoanalytic models of childhood sexual trauma through the discovery of manifest and latent content, unconscious fantasies and actual events of trauma. It is suggested that the complexity of trauma is clarified by the tension between these models and by the inclusion of aspects of both of them for a complete understanding.

- Craig, A. G. (2020). Approaching the Transference Relation in Cognitive-Behaviourism: Applying a Lacanian Logic *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 232-47.

Abstract: Authors aiming to conceptualize a 'cognitive countertransference' continue to search for the most effective way to integrate psychoanalytic theory, and a coherent definition for such a concept. This paper first argues that authentic attempts at integration of the concept of transference into cognitive-behaviourism require a return to seminal work on Übertragung (transference) and Gegenübertragung (countertransference). References to these terms throughout the work of Sigmund Freud and Jacques Lacan are discussed in the context of the overall progression in the work of both theorists. With regard to two fundamental psychoanalytic concepts that underlie a Freud-Lacanian understanding of transference – the unconscious and repetition – this paper subsequently explores how a Lacanian logic may inform the emerging 'cognitive countertransference' literature. This paper contextualizes such thinking within the ongoing psychoanalytic debate regarding the utility of the analyst's participation in the transference relation. Ultimately, this paper argues that a cognitive countertransference may be redundant in favour of an understanding of shared cotransference, or transference relation, which begets simple theoretical conclusions, and technical recommendations. Implications for cognitive-behavioural theory and practice are examined.

- Cone, D. H. (2020). Double-Think, Double-Binds and the Secret History of Borderline Personality Disorder *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 294-302.

Abstract: The clinical diagnosis of borderline personality disorder carries a uniquely pungent stigma. The literature repeatedly refers to these patients as manipulative, malignant and treatment resistant. In this paper, it is argued that when viewed within a broader matrix, the person with borderline organization exhibits unstable emotions and behaviour not because they are 'difficult' but because they lack the option of more socially sanctioned defences. This personality organization has developed because they have been trapped in some kind of irreconcilable circumstance (a double-bind) and yet also required to deny the truth of this (double-think). The author explores how this mechanism may be present in less obviously dysfunctional manifestations for many people, including herself, a 50-year-old psychotherapy student. This paper argues the person with borderline organization is grappling with the paradoxical need for both merger and separation, but this may be better understood as not just trying to make meaning for themselves as an individual, but as bearing the psychic burden for

generations who have gone before them, such as the indigenous Maori people of New Zealand (Aotearoa), who experienced the trauma of colonization.

Children/Adolescents

- Lenormand, M. (2019). The importance of not being Ernest: An archaeology of child's play in Freud's writings (and some implications for psychoanalytic theory and practice) *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(1): 52-76.

Abstract: In psychoanalysis, the question of child's play owes its fame to child psychoanalysts. Before the emergence of child psychoanalysis, however, Sigmund Freud had evoked the question of child's play in his works many times. Surprisingly, his views on play remain generally underestimated – with the notable exception of the famous “fort-da” game that, by irresistibly attracting innumerable comments to itself, has come to overshadow, in the author's view, the whole Freudian conception of play. This paper therefore aims at archeologically re-examining this notion in the Freudian corpus. It intends to show that, far from being limited to an object of study as “interpreted,” play is also called upon for what it offers heuristically as “interpreting,” especially when Freud is faced with metapsychological obstacles. Two main strands of this theoretical conception of play are identified (a “deficit” and a “surplus” conception). The paper then highlights how the Freudian conception of play is intimately linked to his melancholy theory of the psyche and of culture. Finally, the paper changes tack in order to briefly suggest that this reconsideration of play might have psychoanalytic implications on two issues, namely the status of child's play in analysis and the more general question of interpretation.

- Poyet, P. (2019). Working through centred on the body in the analysis of a psychotic adolescent *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 463-80.

Abstract: Through a few clinical sessions, the author demonstrates the complexity of psychoanalytic work with difficult adolescents, while also indicating its benefits when this approach is enhanced by working on the body–mind connection. The author shows how she establishes contact with a difficult adolescent patient who is experiencing immense fear and intense hatred of her body and how this patient then communicates through her body intense anxieties relating to body–mind dissociation. The bodily transference is central to this work. Inspired by the works of Bion, Ferrari and Lombardi, among others, the author shows the emergence of the bodily ego through the clinical sessions and the arduous journey of helping a teenager to encounter her own body and her own identity. Bodily experiences, dreams, nightmares and quasi-delusional thoughts must be able to be received without discrimination and contained while thinking about them and articulating them in order to help the patient to encounter herself, with thought but also with a body.

- Quagelli, L. (2019). Towards and beyond the Pillars of Hercules: Integration and transformation of destructiveness in child psychosis (the case of Amine) *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 481-504.

Abstract: Drawing on detailed clinical material taken from the first two years of the psychotherapy of Amine, a six-year-old psychotic child, the author shows how the destructiveness of the most extreme clinical realities can be transformed and integrated in the course of the treatment. During the first period of the treatment, the patient's continuity of

being was missing and he could not control his body and actions. In this situation, destructiveness was Amine's only way to express and communicate the devastation of his inner world. Amine's mind sought a container that might be able to receive, tolerate and symbolise his destructiveness. Thanks to the stability and reliability of the setting, together with a careful work of binding, a first border between inside and outside and between self and other could be developed. This led to the emergence of intrusion and persecutory anxieties and Amine's original destructiveness was transformed into hate and rage. Separation was furthermore experienced as intolerable and ultimate abandonment. Only through a thorough process of working-through pertaining to the analyst's countertransference could this impasse be overcome. Eventually, Amine could symbolise, through a dream, the possible acknowledgement, acceptance and integration of the borders that substantiate the existence of otherness.

- Quagelli, L. (2019). The dead part: An overfulness of emptiness—Some reflections on psychotherapy with young psychotic patients *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(5): 906-20.

Abstract: Drawing on his experience of psychotherapy with psychotic children and adolescents, the author puts forward and discusses the idea that a psychically “dead part,” “an overfulness of emptiness,” lies at the core of the psychotic self. Through the presentation of his clinical work with Aldo, a psychotic adolescent, the author shows the deep sensorial, perceptive, presymbolic, and consequently preverbal nature of these originary psychic nuclei, together with the hard work that allows them to emerge during treatment. Moreover, the article focuses on regression-to-dependence phenomena and analysis of the primitive bodily features of countertransferential dynamics in work with these patients, which may be linked to the emergence of the “dead part” in the analytic relationship. The analyst's psychosomatic experience that characterizes the encounter with these intense anxieties, together with the complex work of figurability that the analyst has to perform, is examined and discussed.

- Durban, J. (2019). “Making a person”: Clinical considerations regarding the interpretation of anxieties in the analyses of children on the autisto-psychotic spectrum *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(5): 921-39.

Abstract: In the course of psychoanalysis, some children who are initially diagnosed as suffering from Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) turn out to move back and forth along an autisto-psychotic spectrum. This subgroup, or spectrum, is characterized by a mixture of paranoid-schizoid anxieties and less differentiated autistic anxieties-of-being. Thus, these children could be described as borderline autistic. The interpretation of unconscious anxiety proves to be a crucial factor in the analyses of these children. They are characterized by an overwhelming influx of intermingled anxieties. Thus, it is the analyst's difficult task to try and trace the dominant, urgent anxiety and interpret it in its own “language.” It is helpful to interpret and show the child how autistic withdrawal serves against further fragmentation, and the way fragmentation prevents an influx of paralysing anxieties-of-being. Furthermore, different anxiety states require different technical considerations and means. This is especially so when the type of anxiety is related to disintegrated or unintegrated states of the body. Clinical material taken from a five-sessions-per-week analysis of a boy, initially diagnosed as ASD and later on as suffering from childhood schizophrenia, will attempt to demonstrate the internal dynamics and the technical challenges involved when working with the autisto-psychotic spectrum.

- Yanof, J. A. (2019). Play in the analytic setting: The development and communication of meaning in child analysis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1390-404.

Abstract: Child analysts increasingly appreciate that play can stand on its own as a mutative process. When the analyst shares a child's "play state," her participation creates a transitional space in which a therapeutic process is enhanced. During play, children experiment with new, improvisational ways of sharing and negotiating meaning between themselves and another. The child and analyst co-create a new lived-experience that can be organized and integrated into a different narrative about the child and his world. This paper demonstrates, through a clinical illustration, how the analyst's participation in play works therapeutically.

- Carvalho, C., Goodman, G., and Ramires, V. R. R. (2019). Mentalization in Child Psychodynamic Psychotherapy *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 468-83.

Abstract: Mentalization has been considered a common factor across therapeutic processes, inherent to all effective treatment models. However, empirical findings and evidence about the presence and relevance of the construct for use in child psychodynamic psychotherapy processes are scarce. To contribute to filling this gap, the aim of this study was to analyse three children's psychotherapies in regards to the similarity of the treatments to the mentalization process prototype. This study is exploratory, longitudinal and descriptive, and is based on the systematic case studies procedure. Three school-age children and their therapists participated. Two hundred and seventy-three sessions were coded with the Child Psychotherapy Process Q-Set and analysed according to their similarity to the mentalization process prototype. The results showed that it was possible to identify the presence of elements based on the mentalization approach in child psychodynamic psychotherapy. In addition, the presence of the therapist's mentalizing attitudes was associated with increased feelings of security and a greater connection of emotions to experiences. The results corroborated the propositions that enhancing mentalization is an implicit process in child psychodynamic psychotherapy, and suggested the importance of acknowledging and understanding the essential elements that compose the treatment models.

- Israeli, N. (2019). Paradoxical Representation: The Royal Road to Creativity *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 534-47.

Abstract: Creativity is connected to our experiences. But how are these represented in language? The concept of paradoxical representation is introduced here as a 'solution' to this problem. Two other solutions are focusing on the non-representational and creating a 'private' language. Psychoanalysis and children's literature use these solutions in order to deal with representation of the 'inner world'. However, when using paradoxical representation, the way in which this world is represented is unique. This is so because the relationship between language and experience is truly paradoxical in nature. It presents two different and contradictory manners of representation – one in which the word symbolizes – and does not symbolize – the experience; one that is separate – and not separate – from it; and one that serves as subjective expression and public communication. This representation is one in which successful representation, which symbolizes the thing, is a representation that fails, and therefore does not symbolize it. Although creativity can also stem from non-verbal realms or from 'private' languages, using words as paradoxical representations – which in Winnicottian

terms means using words as transitional objects – maximizes the creative process and is thus the ‘royal road’ to creativity.

- Arthur, S. (2019). Orbiting Planet Gemma: The Trajectory of a Two-Year Infant Observation *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 595-609.

Abstract: This paper describes the author’s reflections on an infant observation which took place at baby Gemma’s home for an hour a week over two years. It describes the phenomenological experience of the weekly observation and the observer’s progressive attempt to ‘feel into’ Gemma’s developing mind. The author tracks Gemma’s journey from her birth to the age of 2 years and witnesses the gradual emergence of a unique separate self. The paper attempts to untangle which feelings belong to the writer, which to Gemma and which to her mother, and it acknowledges ‘black holes’ of unknowable aspects. The astronomical headings reflect the family’s interest in space exploration and also the writer’s appreciation of the numinous quality of a close encounter with an infant.

- Messer, J. C. (2020). The Wish to Never End: Grappling with the Termination of an Infant observation And its Relevance to Clinical Work *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 262-74.

Abstract: This paper uses a psychoanalytic infant observation to highlight the significance of grappling with endings. It describes the termination of a two-year relationship with a child and his mother, who were observed weekly by the author. The content of the ending process is extrapolated to apply to infant observations in general, with implications for termination of psychoanalytic psychotherapy treatments with patients of any age as well as personal relationships. Transference and countertransference reactions and enactments evoked during the prelude to termination are considered. Vignettes from the infant observations illuminate important crossroads during the termination process. The paper also illustrates the resilient capacity that a child (and by extension the child part of an adult) can have to experience, process and bear the ending of a relationship, as well as to continue to hold that relationship internally. This glimpse into one child’s, one mother’s and one observer’s experience of separating from each other demonstrates the ways primitive aspects of the psyche may be activated during a termination. Finally, Donald Meltzer’s concept of three-dimensional interior space and Bion’s idea of open-ended reality are applied, indicating how relationships that have ended may be contained within one’s psyche, enduring beyond their ending.

- Magagna, J., and Piercey, J. (2020). Collaborative work with parents *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 275-93.

Abstract: The importance of working with the parents in a collaborative way when undertaking a therapy with a young child is demonstrated. This paper illustrates the depth and the different quality of the work when both the child and the parents are helped simultaneously. The paper illustrates the movement in the parents’ thinking from just reacting to the child’s behaviour as ‘being difficult’ to being able to think about the behaviour in terms of it ‘having meaning’ in which the child is conveying a feeling through her behaviour. As well as showing the parents’ psychological development, the clinical example describes the child’s more age appropriate developmental progress. More specifically, it shows how the child was able to relinquish her omnipotent behaviours of ‘always being in charge’ in favour of relying on parents who were psychologically more available to her. Observations show how, as they realized their child’s

behaviour wasn't simply designed to persecute them, the parents were jointly able to create 'the cradle of concern' to care for her. As the therapy progressed there was a diminution of unhelpful transgenerational family patterns.

Institutions

- Burka, J., Sowa, A., Baer, B.A., Brandes, C.E., Gallup, J., Karp-Lewis, S., Leavitt, J., and Rosbrow, P. (2019). From the talking cure to a disease of silence: Effects of ethical violations in a psychoanalytic institute *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(2): 247-71.

Abstract: This article presents an in-depth study of one institute's efforts to recover from effects of ethical violations by two senior members. Qualitative data analysis from voluntary member interviews details the damage that spread throughout the institute, demonstrating that a violation of one is a violation of many. Members at all levels reported feeling disturbed in ways that affected their emotional equilibrium, their thinking processes, and their social and professional relationships. The aggregated interview data were reported to the institute community in large and small group meetings designed to reverse the "disease of silence" and to allow members to talk with each other. Outside consultation helped with this emotionally arduous process. The authors offer hypotheses concerning the nature of group anxieties during ethics crises. We assert that both sexual and non-sexual boundary violations break the incest taboo, as they breach the generational protection required of professional interactions. Ethical violations attack the group's foundational ethos of care, unleashing primitive anxieties and defences that interfere with capacities for thinking, containment, collaboration, and integration. Since the full reality of what happened is unknowable, hybrid truths emerge, causing conflict and disturbances that inhibit thoughtful group discourse.

- Leuzinger-Bohleber, M., Kaufhold, J., Kallenbach, L., Negele, A., Ernst, M., Keller, W., Fiedler, G., Hautzinger, M., Bahrke, U, and Beutel, M. (2019). How to measure sustained psychic transformations in long-term treatments of chronically depressed patients: Symptomatic and structural changes in the LAC Depression Study of the outcome of cognitive-behavioural and psychoanalytic long-term treatments *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(1): 99-127.

Abstract: Worldwide, the pressure on psychoanalysis to prove the results of its treatments according to the criteria of so-called evidence-based medicine has increased. While a large number of studies on the results of psychoanalytic short-term therapies are now available, such studies are still largely lacking on psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic long-term therapies. In a large multicentre study, the results of psychoanalytical and cognitive-behavioural long-term therapies in chronically depressed patients were compared, Both psychotherapies led to statistically highly significant changes in depressive symptoms three years after the start of the treatments However, the focus of psychoanalytic treatments is not exclusively on reducing psychopathological symptoms, but on changes in the inner world of the patients that are reminiscent of the goal of psychoanalyses that Freud has characterized as developing "the ability to love, work and enjoy life." In the German-speaking community, such transformations are called "structural changes." This article reports results on such structural changes achieved with the help of a sophisticated measuring instrument, the Operationalized Psychodynamic Diagnostics (OPD). These so-called structural changes are compared with symptomatic changes. Three years after the start of the treatments, significantly more patients

in psychoanalytical treatments show such structural changes than patients in cognitive-behavioural treatments.

- Faimberg, H. (2019). Basic theoretical assumptions underpinning Faimberg's method: "Listening to listening" *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 447-62.

Abstract: In this article, the author reviews the basic theoretical assumptions that underpin Faimberg's method of "listening to listening." It is emphasized that these assumptions cannot be altered without radically altering the method itself. A new and complex definition of "basic assumptions" that the author proposes helps us to understand how the logic of the method can "capture" the logic of the unconscious. One of the aims of the method is to hold a clinical discussion in a group in the frame of an "as yet situation," a basic assumption of the author (originally designed for the clinical situation) that concerns psychic temporality. It concerns the situation that has not happened ... yet, up to the moment we begin to discover, with surprise, the presenter's basic assumptions when working with his patient. Special attention is given to the impact of each participant's basic assumptions on how he engages in the discussion. This constitutes the main goal of the method. The method was originally devised to overcome the tendency to listen to clinical presentations on the basis of a privileged and unique theoretical perspective (whether or not recognized as such). The "listening to listening" function on which the method is based has its origin in a clinical concept proposed by the author. On the basis of "listening to listening," a particular kind of misunderstanding can be detected. If, instead of being regarded as an obstacle, the misunderstanding is analysed through the method in question, recognizing the misunderstanding may offer the best possible way of gaining access to the different basic assumptions in play. The co-creation of a common language is another one of the aims of the method – a language whereby it becomes possible to recognize differences, so that the recurrent temptation can be more easily overcome of creating a single way of working in psychoanalysis. It recognizes differences instead of idealizing "sameness." Recognition of otherness is the basic theoretical assumption most valued by the originator of the method, who is also the author of this article.

- McQuillan, D. (2019). Publish and be fair? "I am myself strongly in favour of doing it": James Strachey as the candid wartime editor of *The International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, 1939–1945* *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 540-66.

Abstract: This article is an examination of the history of Strachey's work as the editor of the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, work that was shaped by the internal strife within British psychoanalysis and the great international conflict of the Second World War. From the primary sources it has been possible to give an account of how he came to be in charge of the Journal, why he was suited to the role, and also to provide an example of what he was like as an editor dealing with colleague-contributors. It is argued that due to his long-held belief in free speech and candour, and because he was committed to resisting to the utmost a split within the British Psycho-Analytical Society, James Strachey wanted to make both the papers and the ensuing discussions of the Controversies public through the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*. As described here, that did not happen in a simple way but he succeeded in publishing papers directly related to the debate by fostering investigation into the subject of internal objects. He also gave space in the Journal to new writers and a plurality of theories, including the nascent object relations theories of D.W. Winnicott and John Bowlby.

- Baekeland, C. (2019). How participating in an international community of psychoanalysts can offset local psychoanalytic institutes' insularities and enliven practice *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(3): 505-16.

Abstract: In this article the author attempts to show how participating in an international community of psychoanalysts can have a transformative effect on a psychoanalyst's training and practice. The article focuses on the beneficial consequences for candidates of being involved in the International Psychoanalytical Studies Organization (IPSO), due to certain felicitous specificities of this organization, though much of what is discussed can be applied to being involved in other organizations. At the level of training, insular tendencies and local institutional dynamics can limit candidates to a restricted range of thinking, combined with emotional entanglements, which may curtail their intellectual freedom. The breadth of differences in approaches to training that IPSO exposes candidates to, and the fact that this takes place outside of their home institute and its hierarchies, is potentially an antidote to this. At the level of practice, psychoanalysis is a rewarding but also arduous profession that exposes its practitioners to many hardships, the extent of which is sometimes minimized or denied. IPSO embodies a spirit that marries intense intellectual interest for psychoanalysis with an enthusiastic attitude towards sharing good times with colleagues. The author posits that this libidinal investment is paramount to surviving and enjoying our work.

- Musiał, M. (2019). The analytic ideal and its countertransferential vicissitudes *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(4): 640-55

Abstract: The analytic ideals internalized during training become the analyst's internal object and fulfil the function of aspiration. With regard to Freud's words about the psychoanalysis as an 'impossible profession', doomed to failures, I consider the countertransferential vicissitudes of the analytic ideal. I argue that the analytic ideal needs to be recognized by the analyst as the ego ideal. I accept, following Hanly, that the ego ideal is about the state of becoming. If the ideal is experienced by the analyst, as Britton puts it, as the unrealized, sought-after and mourned narcissistic potential of the self, then such an ideal remains an object of aspiration and supports analysts in work. Under the influence of the patient's projection, the relationship between the ego and the ideal changes, as well as the superego and the ideal ego. When these changes are narrowed to symbolic equations between them, the analytic ideal is no longer aspiration and the countertransference is enacted. The clinical vignette illustrates countertransference en-actments and working through both the countertransference and its enactments. I discuss three scenarios of the countertransference and its enactments. I argue that the analyst's development requires him to distinguish himself from the analytic ideal. This requires recognising the loss of the object and one's own 'ideal and omnipotent potential'.

- Levy, R. (2019). The polyphony of contemporary psychoanalysis: the multiple languages of man *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(4): 656-73.

Abstract: The work begins with general considerations about man's symbolic universe and his varied languages. It carries on with the consideration that the linguistic essence of man is his nominating speech, different from all other languages in the animal kingdom. Through a clinical illustration the work moves on to discuss the vicissitudes of human language when it cannot name certain experiences. The work proposes that the contemporary analyst can and should listen to the varied languages of man and, with a specific technical stance, help the

patient, through intermediary moments, to think what was unthinkable, to name what was unnameable. It departs from listening to the language of the non-symbolic, which depends on the analyst's capacity for reverie and their capacity to metaphorise the patient's reports, to propose instead the construction of symbolic forms through the use of scaffolding for thinking. This is what permits the historicising, the placing of the patient's life in a narrative. If this does not take place, there is an eternal presentification of the traumatic emotional experience, resulting in the "murder of time" (Green).

- Lundgren, J. (2019). Intervention into an institute at a crossroads: A methodology and rationale *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(4): 674-92.

Abstract: This case study reports on the creation of a consulting intervention for a psychoanalytic institute that had reached a developmental crossroads. There was difficulty in filling leadership positions within the organization, and the operation of cliques and factions had produced a general atmosphere of fear and hostility leading to institutional apathy. An internal organization consultation was established and negotiated an intervention by way of a "self study." The intervention was mediated by way of an extensive confidential survey designed to explore overt and covert issues and dynamics. Data analysis generated a report that formed the basis for a series of face-to-face institute-wide meetings to "digest" the data, formulate collective interpretations and evolve action plans for implementation of changes. This case study includes a seven-year follow-up since the initial intervention. The social dynamics of psychoanalytic institutes will be explored with focus on the dynamic influence of the pair culture and social systems as defences against collective anxieties. Finally, implications for future interventions into institutes, including the concept of analysis of the "group self" of members and training candidates, will be discussed.

- Leuzinger-Bohleber, M., & Plänkers, T. (2019). The struggle for a psychoanalytic research institute: The evolution of Frankfurt's Sigmund Freud Institute *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 100(5): 962-87.

Abstract: After the foundation of psychoanalytic institutes in Berlin (1920), Vienna (1922), and London (1925), the Frankfurt Psychoanalytic Institute (1929–1933) was among the first European institutes. Its closure in 1933 at the hands of the National Socialists, along with the transformation of the Berlin Institute into a state-governed psychotherapeutic institute, obliterated for a long time all memory of psychoanalysis in Germany. In West Germany, Alexander Mitscherlich was able to found a new "Institute and Training Centre for Psychoanalysis and Psychosomatic Medicine" in Frankfurt in 1960, which was renamed the "Sigmund-Freud-Institute" (SFI) in 1964. The German Federal State of Hessen financed this foundation as an act of reparation for psychoanalysis. From 1995 onwards, the institute mainly focused on research and the training branch was given to the newly founded Frankfurt Psychoanalytic Institute (FPI). The SFI was now defined as a purely psychoanalytic research institute and remains the only state-supported institute devoted solely to psychoanalytic research up to the present. Due to the changes in the scientific world, it had to be structured in new ways over the last 15 years. The SFI is now an internationally and interdisciplinary well-known and productive psychoanalytic research institute.

- Schein, M. (2019). The First Supper: The Role of the Digestive System in Mental Life and the Evolution of Eating Disorders *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3) 431-47.

Abstract: The following work explores the significance of the digestive system in mental life and in the evolution of eating disorders. Utilizing Bion's model of the mind, as well as the work of Bick and Meltzer, it is proposed that underlying the overt symptoms of this disorder is a mental structure that lies at the core of eating disorders and which is referred to here as the metabolic mind. The constitution of the metabolic mind, it is argued, is rooted in the transformation of the digestive system into a second skin formation, intended to defend against anxieties of disintegration and to enable a rudimentary level of mental functioning. This type of mental functioning is often characterized by the use of adhesive identification, and is manifested in the presentation of eating disorders in a variety of mental features, which have been less associated with this ailment and merit a close examination. A provisional sketch of some of the potential implications of this mental construct is discussed, with the aim of further expanding the clinical understanding of this disorder.

- Zachary, A. (2019). Water, No Fire... Leaning on Winnicott to Understand the Institution *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 568-76.

Abstract: Experience in institutions earlier in one's career informs work with psychotic patients in analytic practice. The author remembers the influence of Winnicott's work on understanding how institutions function. This is enhanced by a correspondence with Joel Kanter from Maryland and his unique experience in bringing the institution to the community.

- Rizq, R. (2019). The Wager of Faith in Fiction and Psychoanalysis: Reading Colm Tóibín's *The Testament of Mary* *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 610-27.

Abstract: Colm Tóibín's novella *The Testament of Mary* (2013) offers a provocative re-imagining of the Virgin Mary's life 20 years after the crucifixion of her son Jesus. Drawing on Richard Kearney's notion of anatheism or a 'return to God after God', I use the fictive space opened up in Tóibín's version of the Gospel as a spur to understanding the way in which faith may be conceived of as a wager within both fiction and psychoanalysis. Discussing how the reception of the artistic message requires the same spirit of hospitality as does the encounter with alterity within the psychoanalytic relationship, I argue that in both cases we are faced with an existential moment of choice that requires a whole-hearted willingness to engage with otherness. The implications of Tóibín's story for psychoanalytic work are then explored with reference to developmental processes outlined by Winnicott (1971) in his paper 'The use of an object'. The paper concludes with a brief discussion of the significance of testimony within psychoanalytic work.

- Casement, P. (2020). Using Winnicott or Finding Winnicott? *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 22-31.

Abstract: The author suggests, in the title, a difference between using Winnicott's ideas, as in applying them, and finding Winnicott in clinical work. It is in finding examples that resonate to his ideas that we can see most directly what Winnicott had been writing about. And it is at those times of finding Winnicott that his ideas most vividly come alive.

- Hedegaard, A. E. (2020). The Supervisory Alliance in Group Supervision *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 45-60.

Abstract: In this paper the author explores the ways in which a supervision group can be a source of ruptures in the supervisory alliance. Furthermore, the group's involvement in repair of the supervisory alliance is examined. The author draws upon empirical material from supervision sessions with a supervision group consisting of one supervisor and four novice psychotherapists conducting psychodynamic psychotherapy at a university clinic. Based on the work of W.R. Bion, the paper argues that, in group supervision, the supervisory alliance cannot be separated from the group processes in which it is embedded. The author concludes that a supervision group can affect the supervisory alliance negatively through group dynamics, or the alliance can be ruptured by other alliance formations that constitute themselves in group supervision. However, a supervision group can contribute to the repair of the supervisory alliance by supporting the supervisee, compensating for the supervisor's imperfection and supporting the supervisor.

- Yerushalmi, H. (2020). Constructions and their Amendments in the Supervisory Process *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 61-75.

Similarly to therapists' interpretations, supervisors' constructions of their supervisees' therapeutic narratives emanate initially from complex internal processes which, during and after their articulation, undergo a sequence of amendments. These amendments occur in supervision when supervisors respond to validating responses of both the supervisees and the absent-present patients. Ogden (2005; *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 86(5): 1265–80) recommends that supervisors develop tolerance toward ambiguity and doubts about the meaning of their supervisees' therapeutic narratives. I suggest that, in parallel, they need to develop tolerance toward ambiguity and doubts about formulating their constructions before and while articulating them. Such tolerance helps supervisors to bring their constructions closer to the supervisees' self-experiences and to strengthen the sense of partnership with their supervisees in their struggle to understand patients' experiences and therapeutic processes.

- Harris, T., Lepper, G., Cheetham, B., Crowther, C., King, D., and Ryde, J. (2020). Bridging the Gap between Clinical Practice and Research Part I: Findings of a Pilot Study on Daniel Stern's 'Moments of Meeting' from the UKCP's Practitioner Research Network *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 180-99.

Abstract: Psychotherapists continue to be wary of researchers who enter the clinical domain and their methodologies, which can seem opaque and alien to clinical practice. The following is a report on a pilot project, supported and enabled through the Practice Research Network of the UK Council for Psychotherapy (UKCP), to explore whether adopting the role of researcher on the therapy process, using their own clients, could help to dissipate this discomfort. Findings were anticipated concerning two groups of issues. First, we sought to examine whether, and how, a 'moment of meeting' (MoM) might impact on the therapy, and its outcomes. Second, whether, and how, undertaking the role of researcher with one's own clients might affect clinical practice, and how systematic reflection on observations from clinical practice might provide rich evidence in the development of the MoM concept. We report on two broad issues arising from the project. First, using the data collected by the research team in a mixed method study of their own cases, we examine the relationship of the process variable MoM to clinical outcome. Relationships between other process variables were also investigated, using both established measures and a new, post-therapy interview developed by the team during the project. Second we explore the experience of the participant clinicians undertaking research on their own, and their colleagues', clinical practice. Finally

we consider the learning taken from this pilot project, making recommendations for taking our experience of clinician–research collaboration further.

- Gerrard, J. (2020). The Vicissitudes of a Training Therapy *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 248-59.

Abstract: The author has given an account of a training therapy with a patient who had a very tenuous start in life, having spent three months in an incubator in a neonatal unit, where she suffered life-threatening conditions and complications. Various difficulties, which can be particularly relevant to a training therapy, are described – in particular narcissistic issues on the part of the therapist, such as the wish for the trainee’s success and the consequent pride in what can feel like a joint achievement. However, issues of identification and envy can also be very relevant to this particular work and some clinical examples have been cited. Furthermore, the author has highlighted the particular difficulties of publishing clinical material regarding patients, especially so with reference to training patients, where ethical issues require special consideration. The purpose of this paper lies in an effort to identify the rewards and pitfalls of working intensively with a trainee who is undergoing a psycho-dynamically based training. It also explores the complexities in publication, even when the patient specifically requests to be written about.

Music

- Grier, F. (2019). Musicality in the consulting room *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(5): 827-51.

Abstract: I describe the ubiquity of the musical—non-metaphorical, actually musical—dimension in the psychoanalytic encounter. I point out that this needs underlining since, strangely, it has been neglected in psychoanalytic literature until recent years, which I suggest is a legacy of Freud’s aversion to music. I look at a wide range of psychoanalytic literature which invokes music metaphorically while neglecting its literal musicality. I also explore the possible musical dimension of texts which explore non-verbal emotionality. I consider the long-term effects on internal object relations and personality of pre-verbal, infantile musicality and also of musicality within the womb. I conclude with an extended clinical example.

Symbolism

- Sapisochin, G. (2019). Enactment: Listening to psychic gestures *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(5): 877-97.

Abstract: The growing acceptance since the turn of the millennium of a psyche open to exchanges with others from the earliest stages of life has prompted the conception of clinical approaches for listening psychoanalytically to the effects of this archaic link on the mind. On the basis of clinical material, the author advocates analytic listening through the medium of enactment, which he sees as a conceptual tool to facilitate psychoanalytic understanding of what is dramatized by the analytic couple, over and above the semantic content of the patient’s words. In addition to the dyad of free association and evenly suspended attention for gaining access to the dynamically repressed, the author contends that listening through the medium of enactment is the royal road to what he calls the psychic gesture. This is a form of image-based psychic registration of the early interaction with objects that preserved the infantile

subject from primal representational helplessness. The author argues that what is enacted by the analytic couple is an irreducible intermediate stage in any analytic process, since it enables the patient to gain insight into the intersubjective genesis of his psyche and to take ownership of his destiny.

- Cassorla, R. (2019). Fanaticism: Reflections based on phenomena in the analytic field *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1338-57.

Abstract: The paper presents and discusses hypotheses related to the manifestation of fanatical aspects in the analytical field. Initially, fanaticism is discussed as a social phenomenon. In sequence, clinical facts are presented. The first hypothesis involves factors related to primitive symbioses that manifest themselves mainly in adolescence, through adherence to religions, ideologies and other social facts. Clinical vignettes of adult patients deepen the study of possible factors that contribute to fanatical behaviour. It is proposed that container/contained relationships experienced in childhood as insufficient and fraudulent, and defensive narcissistic organizations, articulated with early inculcations of fanatic configurations, originate fantasies which manifest themselves as fanaticism. Deficits in the symbolisation processes, resentment and transformation into hallucinosis, among others, are presented as clinical facts. The text ends with analogies between the delusions of the Schreber case and fanatical behaviour.

- Cooper, S. H. (2019). A theory of the setting: The transformation of unrepresented experience and play *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1439-54.

Abstract: The psychoanalytic setting can be defined in part by its functions. The setting operates as an auxiliary function for the analyst's capacities, which include containment, interpretation, as a participant in play, and supervisor of the setting. The setting houses the transition from unrepresented to represented experience. The setting is a location for the dynamic transit between vital, interactive elements of both containment and interpretation of the patient's unconscious and conscious experience. Process and non-process elements of the setting are always interacting with one another because the objects' internal fantasies of the setting are always juxtaposed with the constant, structural elements of the setting. The author attempts to further elaborate the relationship of play to understanding unrepresented experience.

Trauma

- Greenberg, J. (2019). Trauma and the metaphor of oppression *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1144-53.

Abstract: In his early writings, Freud thought of trauma in two very different ways. The term could refer to any experience that is subjectively unbearable, or, as epitomized by the seduction hypothesis, it could refer to something that was done to one person by another. In today's psychoanalytic climate – and in the broader culture as well – the second way of conceptualizing trauma dominates our discourse, replacing the elegant ambiguity of Freud's early thinking. In this paper I explore the clinical implications of this largely implicit shift in meaning, considering what may have been lost in the process.

- Brown, L. J. (2019). Trauma and representation *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1154-70.

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of trauma on the capacity for representation. Profound trauma hobbles the mind's ability to represent (give meaning to) emotional experience, which results in a diminished capacity for thinking, the breakdown of symbol formation and the emergence of concrete modes of cognition. The author begins with Freud's (1920) views on the nature of trauma, in particular his notion of a protective shield (Reizschutz) that envelops the psyche, and moves on to current theories that address the object relational aspects of this 'shield,' with a specific focus on the importance of an internal parental couple (Brown, 2011; Herzog, 2005) as a vital component of that protective shield. In addition, a theory of trauma from a Bionian perspective is offered that builds on two previous papers of the author (Brown, 2005, 2006) which are augmented by contributions from the French Psychosomatic School. Lastly, an extensive clinical vignette from the analysis of an adolescent male is offered to illustrate the near total collapse of his psychic functioning and a compensatory regression to a psychosomatic world.

- Sodré, I. (2019). Through the looking glass: On trauma and unreality *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1171-83.

Abstract: In 1938, when discussing disavowal, Freud said: "This behaviour strikes us forcibly as being a turning away from reality – a procedure that we should prefer to reserve for psychosis." (author's italics). The fascinating ambiguity of "we should prefer" informs the thinking in this paper, about a patient who was simultaneously attached to reality, and addicted to switching into a world of unreality which protected her from delusional beliefs originating from traumatic experiences in early childhood. The author describes the rigid, almost unbridgeable split in the patient's ego as deriving from different traumas, creating very different experiences in the transference and countertransference: what she conceptualises as a melancholic cluster, in which the experience of unbearable abandonment comes from the impossibility of repairing a ruined Object; and a schizoid cluster characterised by a delusional transference to the analyst as a schizoid Object, and a threat to existential survival connected to paranoid-schizoid terrors.

- Schneider, G. (2019). Trauma as a monstrous quasi-object *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1184-98.

Abstract: It is characteristic of a trauma that the subject cannot process and symbolically represent the traumatic experience. With Lacan's theory of 'the real', the traumatic experience is understood as one of being overwhelmed by a monstrous quasi-object. In developmental terms, I refer to a traumatic core (birth) and the subject's traumatic susceptibility. It manifests itself during childhood in transitions from one ontological constitution to another that are necessitated by internal or external changes. Such transitions involve the child's particular reliance on his primary objects, and they require specific appropriate reactions from them. This also applies to the child's general dependence, as his primary objects must react appropriately to his constitution as a child, so that he can feel existentially affirmed by them in his being. The adult, also, is reliant on knowing that he is affirmed as a human being in his existence, which can be experienced in the affirmative gaze of the other. Metaphorically speaking, this also applies to the gaze and behaviour of the natural and technological environment, which can transform, like a personal object, into a traumatic monstrous quasi-

object. The paper concludes with a clinical vignette in which the emergence and transformation of a monstrous quasi-object is illustrated in the treatment of a female patient suffering from severe early traumata.

The Body

- Lafarge, L. (2019). Termination and repetition: The dissolution of the frame *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1270-85.

Abstract: Beginning with Freud, analysts have observed that the pull to repeat is particularly strong as analysis approaches termination and that transferences that have come to light earlier in the analysis are revived and reworked at this time. It is also well known that primitive transferences, may make an appearance at the termination phase for what has been believed to be the first time. Drawing upon the work of Bleger, the author explores these primitive transferences and their relation to repetition. She argues that they are linked to the impending dissolution of the frame, and they are of two varieties, reflecting different levels of psychic experience. The upper level reflects symbiotic phantasies that have been invested in the frame; these have been repeated silently throughout the analysis in the daily operation of the analytic method and the arrangements of the analysis. The second, lower level, which involves somatic disturbance, disorganization, and loss of stable identity, is less clearly a repetition and less well elaborated in phantasy; this set of transferences reflects the disturbance of the deep structure of the setting, linked to bodily experiences of oneness with the early object. The author presents clinical material from the termination phase to illustrate the emergence of these two levels of primitive transference and the way they may be worked through.

- Bronstein, C. (2019). "Is this my body?" Dealing with the uncanny in adolescence *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1358-70.

Abstract: While we can all have uncanny experiences from time to time, there are some patients who live with a permanent sense of estrangement from themselves and the world that surrounds them. Uncanny experiences, in particular those involving the body, gain predominance in adolescence. In some adolescents their difficulty in recognizing their body as their own can become very pronounced after puberty when they are faced with the reworking of the Oedipal conflict and the potential overpowering effect of their drives. In these cases the uncanny experience of a 'disquieting unfamiliarity' can be felt either in relation to parts of their body or to their whole body leading to a feeling of being inhabited by the double. Through detailed clinical material from a disturbed adolescent, the author shows how the double is the product of a process of dissociation, which involves a previous process of projective identification connected to the wish to enter the mother's body to either possess and/or control her, in particular her sexuality and procreativity.. As a consequence of this process, the individual can feel persecuted by the phantasy of an introjected object, which either now claims independence or threatens the subject with the possibility of taking over the whole of the body/ego and thus killing the host. The author proposes that the uncanny effect that accompanies the process of dissociation, and that is lived out through the phantasy of the double, is what paradoxically eases the ego's anxiety of being taken over by the delusional aspects and the potential of a total psychotic breakdown.

- Lombardi, R. (2019). Mysteries, abysses and impasses in body-mind dissociation *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1371-89.

Abstract: The author considers certain complex, sometimes mysterious clinical problems which involve the body-mind link in the analysis of difficult patients. The body-mind dissociation is the first source of impasses at these levels. Despite the recurring presence of this subject in the development of psychoanalysis, body-mind dissociation has never been considered as central as other forms of dissociation with a more specifically traumatic origin. Two clinical cases are explored in which the tendency to falsity and theft complicated the already difficult scenario of dissociation. Analytic working-through showed a direct involvement of the body through various somatic manifestations and symptoms. The article shows how activating a network of body-mind contact can precede the elaboration of relational dynamics in lowering the internal sensory pressure and constructing systems of representation which perform a function of containment in relation to the disorganizing impulse of the primitive emotions.

- Vincent, C. (2019). Illness, Couples and Couple Psychotherapy *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 628-41.

Abstract: Within the couple psychotherapy literature there is very little written about how the illness of one or both partners emerges and is treated in the consulting room. This paper redresses this situation by drawing on clinical experience and research findings to develop a conceptual framework to identify how illness is experienced by those with serious illnesses and to locate these findings within a psycho-dynamic couple context. Narrative research has explored how individuals talk about illness and Frank's (2009; *The Wounded Storyteller: Body, Illness and Ethics*) restitution narrative, chaos narrative and quest narrative are described and illustrated. In addition, the phenomenological research of Toombs (1987; *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy* 12: 219-40) identifies five major existential challenges that seriously ill people have to manage – the loss of wholeness, the loss of certainty, the loss of control, the loss of freedom to act and the loss of the familiar world. The work of Frank and Toombs focuses on the experience of individuals and does not account for a couple dimension. This paper cites research and clinical examples of couple functioning to show that these illness-related experiences are often part of a shared couple interaction and elements in a couple's mutual defence and projective system.

- Laskoski, P. B., Serralta, F. B., Barros, A. J. S., Teche, S. P., Hauck, S., and Eizirik, C. L. (2020). From Soma To Psyche: An Outcome Evaluation Of Psychodynamic Psychotherapy In A Patient With Somatic Symptoms And Chronic Diseases *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 93-110.

Abstract: This paper presents and discusses the outcomes of the psychodynamic psychotherapy of a patient with somatic symptom disorder and chronic diseases in a naturalistic setting. The entire treatment included 120 weekly sessions and lasted 30 months. It was interrupted by the patient. The treatment was considered successful in terms of its results. Regarding symptomatic evaluation (assessed by Outcome Questionnaire, OQ-45), the patient showed an improvement, especially during the three-month follow-up assessment period, showing a change from dysfunction to functionality. In relation to personality evaluation (assessed by the Shedler-Westen Assessment Procedure, SWAP-200), although structural changes were not completed, the patient achieved a high level of overall functioning

(i.e. strengthening of the ego). The clinical evaluation and the measures provided by the instruments were in agreement. This study showed that psychodynamic psychotherapy can help patients who show characteristics such as chronic diseases and operative functioning. Moreover, the pluralistic perspective used for evaluating treatment outcome proved to be very hopeful for improving our understanding of the patient's idiosyncrasies.

- Hilty, R. (2020). Unpleasant Bodily Odour in a Psychoanalytic Treatment: Bridge or Drawbridge to a Troubled Past? *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2): 200-15.

Abstract: In this paper, I explore the topic of primitive bodily communications and countertransference enactments, with a particular focus on the part played by bodily odour. To explore this topic, I discuss a two-year treatment with a patient who presented with a mix of borderline and narcissistic diagnostic features. I describe meaningful aspects of the difficulties faced in countertransference work when receiving and making sense of the patient's use of primitive defences and I highlight their expression through a very uncomfortable symptom: an extremely unpleasant bodily smell. My thesis is that the smell communicated preverbal and unsymbolized experiences of early physical and emotional neglect, as well as evacuating the toxicity of those experiences. In this way the smell acted both as a bridge, which could help me reconstruct my patient's early traumatic past, and as a drawbridge, to keep me at distance and maintain his past dissociated. The invasive and aversive nature of the smell can also be seen as representing the approach-avoidance dilemma typical of a disorganized attachment state of mind, acting both as a bridge and as a drawbridge to attachment and relating.

Death

- Blass, R. B. (2019). Freud's view of death and repetition as grounds of a Kleinian approach to narcissism: Implications for clinical practice *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1286-305.

Abstract: Central to a Kleinian view of the person and the analytic process is the notion that narcissism is mainly pathological, involving the denial of the object, of his existence as independent of oneself or of his having value. The author will argue that the study of how this view is grounded in Freud's thinking, especially his thinking on the death instinct, and particularly in his Beyond the Pleasure Principle, deepens the understanding of this Kleinian view and points to its complexity. Also, through this study what essentially characterizes Kleinian practice, distinguishing it from other kinds of analytic practice is highlighted and Freud's ongoing relevance and contribution to contemporary Kleinian practice is made apparent.

- Chabert, C. (2019). Can we do without the death drive? *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1321-29.

Abstract: The concept of the "death drive" is overly laden with the word death, so that its use is subject to a startling confusion of the tongues. Freud identifies two types of drives and their fusion and defusion inscribe fundamental dynamics in the psychic economy throughout life. The death drives are often regarded as the negative element but they can also turn out to be useful and beneficial. The plurality of the death drive's action in the twofold perspective is put forward by Freud: destructive unbinding at the service of construction. The paradox is that the death drive may well be sometimes the only resort for the preservation of life – "dying in order

to survive.” However scandalous it may seem, the experience of pain is what ensures the permanence of the taste for life. The analysis becomes a site of suffering that amounts to a transitional space where the question of belonging is no longer really at stake. What can be experienced in the transference is the capacity to suffer in the presence of the other, which implies the capacity to experience, in the here-and-now, a high degree of excitation through physical or mental pain, via a tolerable narcissistic withdrawal, despite the presence of the other. Jeanne’s treatment underscores this perspective.

- Šebek, M. (2019). Death drive, repetition compulsion and some corridors to psychic change *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1330-37.

Abstract: In this paper is demonstrated the clinical usefulness of Freud’s last and revolutionary drive theory of life drives and the death drive. The concept of the death drive is shortly discussed as a psychic force leading to deconstruction, fragmentation, dissolution, disinvestment of the self and object, a decrease of liveliness, and finally to the psychic agony paralyzing the self and object. Freud’s unbinding and Green’s disobjectalization are psychic processes leading to the above results. Variations of life drives and the death drives, and compulsive repetitions are illustrated in sessions of the patient who suffers from psychic agony (absence of emotions and desires), paralyzed self and objects, and blind repetition compulsions. The main goal of this paper is an investigation of enlivening interventions when the treatment is blocked by impasses caused by the death drive influences. These interventions are understood as facilitations of life drives and have different names depending on various clinicians and their differing theories: reclamation (Alvarez), resuscitation (Šebek), the enlivening object (Director), rehabilitation (Fonagy, Target), a new beginning (Balint), a birth (Borgogno).

Social and Group

- Chrzanowski, C. S. (2019). The group’s vulnerability to disaster: Basic assumption and work group mentalities underlying Trump’s 2016 election *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(4): 711-31.

Abstract: Donald Trump’s improbable political rise and unexpected capture of the US presidency during the 2016 presidential election is framed within Wilfred Bion’s (1961) theory of groups. Bion’s concepts of basic assumption phenomena, the group as a part-object mother’s body, the function of specialized work groups, and the roles of introjective and projective identification are explored and elaborated upon in the context of the relation between Trump and his supporters and detractors. Basic assumption phenomena were activated in both groups as each defended against psychotic anxieties tied to work group activity and other threatening aspects of group experience. Trump-as-leader emerged through a neglect of projective identification due to both supporters’ and detractors’ regressive and dissociative tendencies as they relate predominantly to pairing group activity.

- Jorge, M. F., and Sibilía, P. (2019). The Online “Addiction” as a Malaise of the 21st Century: From repression by the law to “free” unlimited stimulation *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 100(6): 1422-38.

Abstract: This article proposes to explore the notion of “civilization malaise”, or discontent, as defined by Sigmund Freud in 1930, focusing on the challenges posed by the “addictive” use of digital communication and information technologies. Using the genealogical perspective,

the hypothesis is that in the last decades a great historical transformation is happening, which affects subjectivities and ways of suffering. The obedient citizens of industrial society, repressed by the rigor of the law under “bourgeois morality” or “protestant ethics”, asphyxiated by the solid institutional walls and by the rigidity of the modern “iron cage” would be losing prominence. In their place, hyperstimulated and self-centered consumers proliferate, governed more by desire and self-realization than by duty and guilt. The insistent connection to digital networks, voluntary although difficult to (self) control is a paradigmatic case to study these changes.

Forensic Psychotherapy

- Orrell, K. (2019). Swansong: Can Hope Survive an Indeterminate Prison Sentence? *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 373-81.

Abstract: Chekhov's play Swansong could be describing a prison wing. Depicting a drunk, elderly comic actor who has fallen asleep after the performance is over and awaking to a deserted theatre, he speaks, and is answered by the prompter responding from the darkness, an image not unlike the therapeutic dyad. Over recent years, working psychodynamically in a man's prison has felt dangerous. For someone serving an imprisonment for public protection (IPP) sentence, a sentence with no finite ending, the threat of psychic death, of hope, is the sword of Damocles which hangs over his every day. I examine what it means to undertake clinical work with a man who never knows when he will leave prison. Using the concept of the swansong, a song considered to be more beautiful because of the fragility of a life that is about to end, I ask what is happening when a prisoner whose unprocessed grief and rage threatens to destroy all creativity. I explore how the danger of his internal destructiveness meets and is reflected by the actual threat of our extinction as forensic psychotherapists. What happens to the ability to contain, when the relationship with the prison itself feels dangerous, when each session feels like our swansong?

Psychosis

- Kahr, B. (2019). ‘Slashing the Teddy Bear's Tummy with a Carving Knife’: The Infanticidal Roots of Schizophrenia *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(3): 399-416.

Abstract: In this article, the author explores the complex controversies surrounding the aetiology of the schizophrenic psychoses. After reviewing the historical literature, the author discusses the ongoing debate between the opposing biopathological and psychoanalytical models of causation. In particular, he examines the considerable, but often neglected, body of evidence in support of a theory of the traumatogenic origin of the severe psychoses, including not only clinical but also empirical psychopathological research, especially findings from Holocaust studies. Drawing upon his own psychoanalytical work with psychotic patients over many decades, the author proposes a theory of aetiology based on the widespread occurrence of conscious and unconscious parental death wishes in the early histories of individuals who later became diagnosed as schizophrenic. He traces the development of his concepts of ‘psychological infanticide’ and the ‘infanticidal introject’, providing clinical illustrations of the ways in which early death wishes towards babies and children impact upon the subsequent onset of psychopathology.

- Valon, P. (2019). The Use of a Malleable Medium in the Psychoanalytic Treatment of Psychosis *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4) 548-58.

Abstract: The psychoanalytic treatment of psychotic patients is often difficult through a sole reliance on associative speech. Psychotic subjects might not be apt at pursuing the course of regression induced by associative speech or this regression might lead them to psychic areas where de-symbolization is so extensive that only delusion or dissociation are available to them. A medium has often been suggested so that the representation of the drive and the formalization of infantile sexuality may unfold more safely and efficiently. Two modalities of use of a malleable medium will be considered in this paper: Gisela Pankow's clay modelling and psychoanalytic psychodrama as it has developed in France, Belgium and Switzerland since the end of the 1950s.

- Davoine, F. (2019). The Birth of a Political Self *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 559-67.

Abstract: This paper stresses the importance of psychoanalysis for all people who suffer from psychosis and trauma. It follows the author's journey, beginning in London in the 1970s in order to learn from the teachings of the anti-psychiatrists, to public psychiatric hospitals in France, where she became a psychoanalyst. Through clinical examples, the paper describes transference in cases of psychosis and trauma as a process of co-research into catastrophic zones of society, a process that unveils what cannot be said, at the crossroads of the patient's and the analyst's stories and history.

- Kapsambelis, V. (2019). Psychoanalytic Approaches to Psychotic Disorders in a Public Mental Health System *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4) 577-85.

Abstract: The Centre for Psychoanalysis of the Mental Health Association in the 13th district of Paris is part of a community psychiatric public facility. It specializes in non-neurotic pathologies. The Centre offers several forms of psychoanalytic therapy for more than 200 patients, suffering from psychoses or severe borderline personality disorders. This double particularity of the Centre (public mental health facility and type of patients) has led it to develop distinct treatment techniques (for example, psychodrama) and to give special attention to the conditions of countertransference, as the demand for therapy is a challenge for both psychoanalysts and the psychiatric team who care for patients and refer them to the Centre. Over four decades, the analysts of the Centre have elaborated certain theoretical concepts (transference investment, thirdness and the 'third person', processual interpretation, 'presence' of the analyst, erotomaniac position ...) that take into account the necessity of adapting the psychoanalytic approach to working with these categories of patients.

- Bonnigal-Katz, D. (2019). Psychosis Therapy Project: A Psychoanalytic Project in the Community *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35(4): 586-89.

Abstract: This paper discusses the benefits and the challenges of running a specialist psychoanalytic project in the community in the current economic and political climate. As the founder and clinical lead of the Psychosis Therapy Project, an Inner London service for people who experience psychosis, the author reflects on the pitfalls currently facing the psychoanalytic treatment of psychosis and exposes the ideological violence underlying the dominant model of recovery and rehabilitation in mental health care. From her frontline

perspective, she recounts the devastating impact of social exclusion and discrimination on the welfare of those living with severe mental illness.

Association & Disassociation

- Gabel, S. (2020). DW Winnicott and Religion: The Intermediate Area of Experiencing as a Dissociative Phenomenon *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 4-21.

Abstract: Winnicott's concept of an 'area of intermediate experiencing' is a very important component of his understanding of religious and cultural practices. It is nonetheless a term that seems to have created considerable confusion and uncertainty among analysts and others. In this paper, I suggest, through a discussion of Winnicott's own work, a review of dissociative phenomena and a selection of illustrations, that the intermediate area of experiencing can be understood best when considered within the framework of a normal, voluntary dissociative or near-dissociative process that is characteristic of many religious experiences generally. This approach suggests that religious practices and expressions need not be understood primarily on the basis of factual truth as Freud would have done. They also need to be considered on the basis of their meaning or value for the individual or society, as Winnicott suggests. Religious practices and expressions often can be understood as dissociative or near-dissociative processes that have their own unique properties and characteristics that are separate from but related to the more usual expressions of logical, goal-directed mental activity that are so valued in modern societies.

- Hinshelwood, R. D. (2020). The Function of Symbol-Formation: Pinning Down the Ego Function *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 32-44.

Abstract: This paper follows my previous paper in the Journal in 2018, which examined Hanna Segal's theory of symbol-formation and the various modifications she made to it. In this paper it is argued that the specific functions involved in symbol-formation need to be examined for which fails. To use one thing (a symbol) to represent another requires a kind of suspension of reality; to take one thing as if it were really another underpins the capacity to represent. And yet it does not invalidate the knowledge that the symbol has a separate existence of its own. There is a double relation to the symbol – which is a mark on a piece of paper, and is also the thing it represents. I have termed this the 'as-if' function that is needed in order to use symbols and representations. It is also the precise location of failure in symbolic equations, where the as-if quality breaks down into a simple mistaken identity of the symbol with its referent. This addition to Freud's list of ego-function involved in the reality principle is crucial to the development of representation, and ultimately of the capacity for civilization.

Psychosocial

- Sekechi, M. (2020). Encapsulated Sadness: Iranian Migrants and Exiles in London *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(1): 76-92.

Abstract: This paper is about the experiences of migration of middle class Iranians living in London, with focus on the psychosocial experiences of one woman. Her story is representative of the stories of Iranians who 'make it' in exile. There is scant study of the lives of middle class Iranian migrants; I carried out research to contribute to the wider literature on migration and to address this gap. The paper is based on the empirical findings of a PhD study which drew

on two strands of psychosocial methodology, BNIM (biographical narrative interview method) and FANI (free association narrative interview) to collect data. Ten Iranian men and women living in London were selected through 'purposive sampling' and a 'snowballing process' and each individual was interviewed twice. Examination of the data draws on psychoanalytic, sociological and psychosocial theories to gain insight into experiences of loss and the relationship between loss and sadness expressed in their stories. Common to all of the interviewees was a core sense of loss. This was mostly linked to losses of work, professional status, family attachments and complexities of cultural belonging and dislocation. The findings suggest that this sadness is of an encapsulated nature that cannot be worked through.

- Kaluzeviciute, G. (2020). Social Media and its Impact on Therapeutic Relationships *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 36(2); 303-20.

Abstract: In the current age of social media, the boundaries between the online and the offline, the personal and the professional, have become blurred and ambiguous. This poses significant challenges to the practice of psychoanalysis, which for a long time has been thought of as a technology-free and private space. This paper compares how social media impacts therapeutic relationships in the broader field of psychotherapy and in psychoanalytic psychotherapy in particular. Direct breaches in therapist privacy were found to be more frequent with non-psychoanalytic psychotherapists due to therapists' higher online presence. Psychoanalytic psychotherapists, on the other hand, generally have a lesser online presence because of different views on therapeutic anonymity from other clinical orientations. The author suggests that this leads to different forms of virtual impingements: due to the absence of psychoanalytic therapists' online presence, patients seek to re-create therapists (and, by extension, therapeutic situations) on a virtual level rather than discover something that was already 'put out there' by therapists. Virtual manifestations of anonymity, splitting, and solipsistic introjection processes are discussed with reference to John Suler's concept of the online disinhibition effect. Further recommendations for research on social media impact are discussed.

Transformation

- Lambertucci-Mann, S. (2018). Vicissitudes des transformations psychiques. Le travail de la déformation *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5): 1235-299.

Résumé: À partir du concept de déformation, que Freud relie d'abord à la censure et ensuite au surmoi, l'auteure différencie les transformations psychiques qui participent au travail de déformation et celles qui s'en échappent. Quand la fonction anti-traumatique de la déformation échoue, les transformations deviennent compulsives. Dans les cliniques du traumatique exposées sont reliées deux modalités différentes d'achoppement du travail de déformation et de deuil, celui des vécus mélancoliques et celui de l'utilisation des langues de l'analyse.

- De Micco, V. (2018). La répétition qui transforme... Du rêve au traumatisme et retour *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5): 1305-310.

Résumé: Après avoir présenté les différentes articulations entre processus de transformation et travail de déformation, l'auteure discute des modalités avec lesquelles les traces traumatiques peuvent être signifiées et représentées à partir des phénomènes de la répétition,

quand elles arrivent à échapper au pur mécanisme de la compulsion. Le rêve répétitif exposé est ainsi examiné au croisement entre la demande de sens, contenue dans la répétition de la patiente, et l'écoute transformante de l'analyste.

- Pichon-Damesin, M. (2018). Jeux de langues *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5) : 1311-315.

Résumé: En appui sur le rapport de Sabina Lambertucci-Mann, et à partir de la question de la langue, des langues et des « jeux » qu'elles favorisent, est proposée une réflexion sur la recherche d'une voie : de la répétition à la remémoration et la dramatisation, pour arriver à la défiguration/déformation. Elle tente ainsi, incluant perte et renoncement, de parvenir à un accomplissement psychique.

- Rosso, C. (2018). Sensorialité des langues et émergence du souvenir. La traduction de la honte *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5) : 1316-320.

Résumé: L'auteure réfléchit sur l'émergence des souvenirs et la sensorialité de la langue maternelle lors d'une migration. La langue d'emprunt et le rôle de la traduction ou de son échec sont en lien avec les dynamiques transférentielles et contre-transférentielles et peuvent trahir la présence de deuils figés. Par le biais perceptif d'un souvenir auditif et l'achoppement d'un processus de traduction, l'analyste aborde le sujet de la honte en rapport avec la reprise d'élaboration de deuils suspendus dans le cas de S.

- Breccia, M. (2018). Rosa, Rosae, Rosae. Déclinaison, Construction, Déformation *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5): 1321-326.

Résumé: La construction est un travail préliminaire, comme Freud le signale, qui voit analysant et analyste impliqués méthodologiquement, comme le cas de Rosa proposé par Sabina Lambertucci Mann semble le rappeler avec force. Dans le cas clinique de Rosa, la construction évoque, par l'intermédiaire d'une photo, un sentiment qui pro-voque la présence de sa mère, qui a finalement existé et qui a par conséquent disparu. La construction permet à la patiente une dramatisation de la parole, qui devient le désir de sa représentation. On peut donc penser la construction comme une fonction d'étayage pour débloquer et faire repartir la déformation et pour favoriser l'avancée de l'interprétation.

- Civitarese, G. (2018). Traduire l'expérience : le concept de transformation chez Bion et dans la théorie post-bionienne du champ analytique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5): 1327-386.

Résumé: Le terme de transformation se retrouve partout dans l'œuvre de Freud. Cependant, ce n'est qu'avec Bion et le modèle post-bionien du champ analytique qu'il devient un véritable concept psychanalytique. Pour comprendre pourquoi un nouveau paradigme émerge dans la psychanalyse qui, contrairement au paradigme archéologique-indiciaire de la théorie classique, peut être défini comme esthétique-inter-subjectif, c'est cette spécificité qu'il faut prendre en compte. L'auteur illustre également les répercussions techniques que le concept de transformation a dans la clinique.

- Cabrol, G. (2018). Transformer ? Déformer ? Bion et / ou Freud? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (5): 1418-423.

Résumé: La théorie, issue des propres transformations en l'analyste dans la séance, court toujours le danger d'être un instrument de pouvoir plus que de savoir. Comment favoriser et en tout cas ne pas entraver, les processus de subjectivation et d'auto-organisation, comme la créativité primaire de l'analysant, demeure l'enjeu de l'analyste à chaque séance.

The Gaze

- Kamieniak, J.-P. (2019). Freud et l'énigme du regard *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (1): 25-34.

Résumé: Ce n'est qu'en 1913 que Freud justifiera analytiquement son « cérémonial » le soustrayant au regard, qu'il impose en 1904. Et s'il recourt à l'argument du transfert, il néglige curieusement cette « pulsion de regarder » dont l'élaboration l'a pourtant mobilisé d'importance ces années-là. Comment comprendre pareille négligence? C'est que la résolution de l'énigme du regard l'impliquait intimement, ouvrant sur ce monde pulsionnel qui fut d'abord le sien et qu'il lui fallut s'approprier avant d'en élaborer ce savoir inouï continuant de faire scandale.

- Bouchet-Kervella, D. (2019). La difficile conquête d'une réflexivité subjective *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (1): 49-58.

Résumé: L'auteure décrit et théorise la longue trajectoire d'un patient, dont l'autoreprésentation était gravement aliénée et dévalorisée par un regard maternel disqualifiant et castrateur, vers l'acquisition progressive d'une réflexivité interne propre et d'un sentiment de continuité identitaire plus assuré, grâce à un travail « en double transitionnel » effectué avec lui au cours d'une psychothérapie en face à face.

- Navarri, P. (2019). La capture des premiers regards *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (1): 59-69.

Résumé: Capturer le regard de l'autre grâce aux moyens des techniques actuelles – selfies, rajeunissements, tatouages – semble avoir comme objectif d'échapper aux risques d'être mal identifié ou de n'être rien. Cette forme de mobilisation de la pulsion scopique montrerait que le sujet se trouve dans l'obligation de réparer ou de créer ce qui n'aurait pas bien fonctionné dans son histoire au moment du scénario des échanges de regards à la naissance ou des aléas liés à la constitution du moi dans le miroir.

- Le Poulichet, S. (2019). Champ du regard et actes de naissance dans le transfert *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (1): 71-9.

Résumé: En de nombreuses cures doit s'instaurer un nouvel ancrage du champ du regard lorsqu'un défaut de prise de corps et d'origine a laissé les sujets en proie à l'impersonnalité et à l'informe. À la surprise de l'analyste, ces sujets se livrent parfois à la création d'objets-événements « qui pensent plus vite que nous ». Nous sommes alors regardés par ce que le lien engendre : rêves ou objets-événements qui inscrivent des actes de naissance.

- Braun-Guedel, B. (2019). Un œil parfois mauvais *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (1): 81-91.

Résumé: Au fil de vignettes cliniques, l'auteure invite à penser à ce que le regard mutuel, convoqué dans le face-à-face psychanalytique, peut parfois induire de difficile chez l'analysant comme, parfois, chez l'analyste. Faudrait-il pour autant en nuancer les indications ? En tous cas, dans la lignée d'un accordage « sur mesure » aux besoins de soins préalables au travail analytique chez certains patients, il est une donnée à questionner en se gardant de toute idéalisation.

Identity

- Bourdin, D. (2019). L'identité en psychanalyse? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 347-365.

Résumé: Éclairer la notion d'identité permet de présenter ce qui chez Freud relève d'une problématique d'identité: les identifications, le narcissisme et la notion d'identité sexuelle. Des psychanalystes prennent appui sur la notion d'identité soit dans la ligne du self (pensée anglo-saxonne), soit dans l'attention portée aux souffrances narcissiques (Roussillon). Michel de M'Uzan montre une identité poreuse, capable d'oscillations et de vacillements selon un large spectre d'identité. La conclusion relie la réflexion sur l'identité à la notion de défense primaire.

- Chervet, B. (2019). Roman identitaire et fabrique d'identités *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 367-379.

Résumé: Roman identitaire, quête d'identité et fabrique de personnages sont des après-coups régressifs qui répondent à un vécu de dépersonnalisation. Notre sentiment d'identité et de vie psychique est latent et soutenu par moult objets discrets de notre entourage. L'incapacité à appréhender psychiquement le temps s'implique dans les vacillations identitaires et les identités défectives. Le mythomane est sans roman, ni anonymat, ni pseudonyme ni hétéronyme.

- Seulin, C. (2019). Une identité recomposée *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 381-392.

Résumé: L'auteur, psychanalyste consultant en service de transplantation, décrit les aléas de la dynamique d'appropriation subjective des greffons dans les greffes bilatérales de mains et de face. Pour les greffés des mains, cela permet presque toujours une recomposition de l'identité subjective. Pour les greffés de face, une identité sociale est retrouvée, mais le rôle de la réflexivité dans le regard porté sur le visage comme la mise en jeu des zones érogènes entravent souvent d'authentiques retrouvailles identitaires.

- Caraman, F. (2019). Les transidentités, une autre écoute? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 393-404.

Résumé: Affirmer une transidentité est considéré ici dans l'intensité du mouvement psychique à l'œuvre chez ces patients au confluent de deux cultures du sexuel et du genre. Là où tout un chacun est renvoyé à son sentiment intérieur d'être un homme ou une femme, quitter un genre pour un autre est un choix qui s'impose comme solution. L'auteur a choisi de suivre les traces

du « disparu », d'un certain congé de soi, énigmatique pour le patient comme pour le psychanalyste, au cours d'un voyage clinique.

- Schilton-Miermont, D. (2019). Une homo-bi-sexualité comme identité *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 405-416.

Résumé: L'auteur propose d'appréhender l'identité homosexuelle par le biais de processus de pensée qui permettent au patient de rendre le monde qui l'entoure « homo » et semblable à lui-même, afin de l'édulcorer de toute altérité perçue comme trop dangereuse. Le déni, l'a-conflictualité, les euphémismes psychiques, la banalisation et le fantasme omnipotent et ubiquitaire occupent une place centrale.

- Joubert, M. (2019). Un trouble dans l'identité : la paranoïa masculine *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 417-427.

Résumé: La paranoïa ne s'organise pas de la même façon chez les hommes et les femmes. Le lien aux objets primaires et le narcissisme s'y engagent différemment. L'assise que constitue pour le garçon le fantasme originaire de la scène primitive et une généalogie paternelle dont il pourrait se prévaloir, ne peut être assumée. À la place, un fantasme d'engendrement de soi-même voire d'une lignée, se nourrit de l'envie pour la mystérieuse puissance procréatrice des femmes. Une identification de surface, par imitation, à des imagos maternelles primitives totipotentes, actualisées jusqu'à la caricature dans le comportement, peut alors tenir lieu d'identité d'emprunt.

- Jourdan-Peyrony, J. (2019). L'identité à travers le masque *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 429-441.

Résumé: Ce texte tente de décliner le processus identificatoire à l'adolescence à partir d'un atelier thérapeutique basé sur la confection de masque et le jeu scénique.

- Servant, B. and Jouve, G.W. (2019). Rencontre avec François Jullien autour de l'identité *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 443-451.

Résumé: François Jullien, philosophe et sinologue, propose la figure d'un sujet désontologisé, processuel, disponible (à la situation), évasif. Au sujet de l'identité, il substitue ainsi un sujet « ex-istant », par la rencontre.

- Guillou, J. (2019). L'identité dans la transmission. Avec Kafka et Freud *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 453-465.

Résumé: En s'appuyant sur les œuvres de Kafka et de Freud, ce texte a pour but de réfléchir au lien entre identité et transmission. Entre infidélité à l'héritage et reconnaissance d'une dette, nous faisons l'hypothèse qu'un travail psychique de transmission permet de penser une identité inachevée et en devenir, une identité en construction.

- Galiana, É. (2019). Se battre pour pleurer : Flamenco et identités sexuées *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 465-477.

Résumé: Marqueur de la culture gitane, le flamenco encourage l'individu, dans le respect des traditions, à exprimer son identité, notamment sexuée. L'analyse des contradictions entre les niveaux manifeste et latent de cet art en révèle la subtilité et la puissance en ce qu'il permet de transcender les normes qui le soutiennent et, chez les deux sexes, de favoriser la conflictualisation psychique et l'ambivalence, au détriment d'une différenciation rigide, voire clivée, des genres.

- Servant, B. (2019). Bas les masques ! Pour une interrogation ludique sur l'identité dans les œuvres de Queneau et Calvino *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 478-487.

Résumé: Au milieu du xxe siècle, les deux auteurs oulipiens, Queneau et Calvino participent aux réflexions sur la crise du roman, notamment autour du personnage. Dans leurs œuvres, ils bousculent ses caractéristiques, comme le nom ou les attributs physiques en introduisant le motif du travestissement. Dès lors, leurs protagonistes sont exhibés comme des êtres de papier, mais, paradoxalement, ces derniers regagnent une cohérence dans la conscience qu'ils ont de leur nature littéraire. Le masque sert alors de révélateur dans la mesure où il met en lumière la difficulté à saisir ce qu'est l'identité.

- Merot, P. (2019). D'un pamphlet l'autre, mouvement du fantasme chez Céline *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 491-507.

Résumé: L'analyse des deux pamphlets antisémites de Céline permet de repérer qu'ils sont construits autour de deux métaphores fondamentales différentes : dans *Bagatelle pour un massacre*, la peur d'une agression homosexuelle ; dans *L'École des cadavres*, le dégoût d'un corps contaminé, pourri. À l'aide du vocabulaire freudien de la paranoïa et de l'hypocondrie on y montre que ces deux textes sont constamment alimentés par ces mouvements fantasmatiques. L'analyse ces textes noirs, articulant ce qui est continuité et ce qui est rupture, éclaire la compréhension des grands romans, *Voyage au bout de la nuit* et *Mort à crédit*.

- Solms, M. (2019). Préface à la Revised Standard Edition *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 511-523.

Résumé: Une nouvelle édition autorisée des écrits de Freud traduits en anglais – la Revised Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud – va bientôt être publiée sous une forme imprimée, près de trois décennies après que la révision a été conçue. Cette pré-impression de la préface de l'Éditeur offre un aperçu aussi bien de la nature que de la portée des révisions.

- Press, J. (2019). Au-delà de la mélancolie. Mélancolie et crainte de l'effondrement *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 527-540.

Résumé: Se fondant sur le travail clinique et sur une confrontation entre *Deuil et Mélancolie* et « La crainte de l'effondrement », l'auteur émet l'hypothèse que la mélancolie constitue une défense contre une menace d'effondrement. Il développe les conséquences de son point de vue pour le travail clinique.

- Sirois, F. (2019). Poe : la trilogie Dupin *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 541-554.

Résumé: La lecture de trois contes d'Edgar Poe mettant en scène Dupin, *La rue Morgue*, *Marie Roget*, *La Lettre volée*, ouvre une métaphore sur les paradigmes de la psychanalyse, sur la question de l'énigme et celle de la vérité. Au-delà de la signification dans la vie tragique de Poe, c'est la nature de l'enquête analytique qui est soulevée à travers la démarche de Dupin.

- Tamet, J.Y. (2019). La vengeance, une douleur déplacée *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 555-566.

Résumé: Une longue cure avec ses aléas a mis au cœur de son développement une vengeance sous des formes d'expression transférentielles variées. C'est au moment de sa terminaison que l'écho du roman de Dumas est venu sans doute pour donner une forme et ouvrir un travail de dégagement pour l'analyste. L'articulation du récit clinique et du deuil est aussi une des pistes possibles de lecture ce texte.

- Tovmassian, L.T. (2019). Du traumatisme à sa transformation : la tendresse entre auto-conservatif et sexuel *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (2): 567-580.

Résumé: L'auteur a cherché à proposer, à partir d'une pratique approfondie avec la clinique du traumatisme extrême, une métapsychologie alternative du concept de Tendresse. La rencontre avec cette clinique de l'effroi, de la sidération et de la détresse, a amené l'auteur à questionner le rôle de l'environnement dans la symbolisation du vécu traumatique. L'environnement proposé par la séance avec ses dynamiques transférentielles et contre-transférentielles remet en travail ce rôle de l'environnement et a amené l'auteur à préciser sa conception de la tendresse, comme un pont entre auto-conservatif et sexuel, portant l'équivoque vers la transformation du vécu traumatique et sa symbolisation.

Alexithymia

- Asséo, R. (2019). Une vie dans « l'écume des jours » *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 679-693.

Résumé: Le lien affect-représentation n'est jamais aussi labile que dans les fonctionnements névrotiques, fonctionnements oniriques souples. Par opposition, les fonctionnements psychiques traumatiques accolent littéralement l'affect au souvenir répétitif du trauma. La vie opératoire, au sens précis que lui a donné Pierre Marty, suppose une adéquation de la dépression essentielle et de la « pensée opératoire » sur le versant de la négativité. Le rôle du phénomène de Silberer et de ses analogons dans la vie vigile doit y être évalué comme facteur évolutif.

- Ducarre, C. (2019). Le vide et le manque : du manque d'affect à l'affect de manque *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 695-708.

Résumé: L'affect et la représentation sont souvent amenés à se désarticuler, tout particulièrement dans les situations de perte vécues dans la détresse et l'impuissance. L'auteure montre en quoi dans la cure psychanalytique de personnes souffrant de dépression, où le vide est ressenti au lieu du manque, on ne peut faire l'économie de l'abréaction de l'affect de manque. L'analyse peut traverser alors des constructions défensives telles que le mépris ou le fétichisme, qui sont autant d'étapes vers une relance de la vie pulsionnelle.

- Llopis-Salvan, N. (2019). Un affect en quête de représentation *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 709-723.

Résumé: L'auteure interroge la difficulté d'accéder aux patients dont le fonctionnement laisse peu de place à l'investissement de l'affect et à la parole, au profit d'un investissement de la réalité et d'une souffrance exprimée par le corps. Comment dans le travail de cure retrouver la trace des traumatismes précoces à l'origine du fonctionnement psychique de ces patients ? Un enjeu qui passe par l'engagement contre-transférentiel de l'analyste.

- Denis, P. (2019). L'affect dans la vie psychosomatique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 725-730.

Résumé: L'auteur, à partir de la discussion des trois textes de Robert Asséo, Catherine Ducarre et Nicole Llopis-Salvan, reprend la question de l'affect de manque, celle de l'identification projective, de vie affective et de perversion affective. Il avance l'idée qu'il n'y aurait pas d'affect inconscient à proprement parler mais un état affectif permanent indifférencié auquel la rencontre avec un fait psychique donnerait la forme d'un affect figuré.

- Brusset, B. (2019). De l'alexithymie à la forclusion des affects *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 731-738.

Résumé: L'alexithymie est une notion neuropsychologique dans l'actualité des données de l'imagerie cérébrale fonctionnelle. Elle recoupe la clinique psychosomatique, ouvrant de nombreuses questions. Parmi celles qui sont envisagées ici : le destin des affects dans ses rapports avec les émotions d'une part, avec les représentations d'autre part ; les effets somatiques de leur exclusion par clivage et forclusion. La théorie de l'alexithymie engage le travail du négatif et les effets de la destructivité, dont le principe d'inertie de la pulsion de mort freudienne. Elle se situe aux deux pôles de la recherche en psychosomatique, de méthodes et d'épistémologies différentes mais nécessaires.

- Chervet, B. (2019). Sensorialité, sensualité, affect : la genèse de l'éprouvé de manqué *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 739-750.

Résumé: L'émergence à la conscience des représentations et des éprouvés ne suivent pas les mêmes voies d'élaboration. Les investissements pulsionnels de la perception sensorielle participent à installer, par une régression formelle à partir du langage, la double inscription, inconscient-préconscient, des représentations. Les ressentis sensoriels et érogènes, les affects, émotions et sentiments adviennent directement par conversion, pour les uns, des investissements sexuels d'organe par régression sensorielle en lien avec le langage, pour les autres, des investissements propres au travail de renoncement fondateur de l'éprouvé de manque. Tous ces ressentis ne disposent pas comme les représentations d'un pôle latent. Les mots qui les désignent sont en contact direct avec le processus de conversion, ce qui leur confère une sensibilité et une intensité corporelle très différente de celles des représentations.

- Faure-Pragier, S. (2019). La représentation comme produit d'une structure dissipative *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 751-755.

Résumé: L'auteure décrit les structures dissipatives en physique. Elle propose, métaphoriquement, d'appliquer ce concept à la clinique psychanalytique de Nicole Llopis-Salvan, proposée dans ce volume, comme compréhension de certaines évolutions cliniques.

- Laval-Hygonenq, M.F. (2019). Pensée opératoire, dépression essentielle, vital-identital/sexual *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 757-765.

Résumé: L'auteure présente les derniers travaux de M. de M'Uzan sur la pensée opératoire. En soulignant le prolongement de ses premières recherches en psychosomatique effectuées en collaboration avec Ch. David et P. Marty, elle souligne les différences qui l'ont conduite à introduire une nouvelle opposition vital-identital/sexual, à distinguer d'un nouveau dualisme pulsionnel, car M. de M'Uzan réserve la dénomination de pulsion au seul champ du sexuel. Une vignette clinique reprend la question de la dépression essentielle et de la prise en compte d'une double filière autoconservative et libidinale dans le développement psychique.

- Milleur, Y. (2019). Les états crépusculaires du corps : de la vie opératoire à la régénération du processus d'affectation *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 773-784.

Résumé: Dans les cas de somatisations graves, l'organisme subit des bouleversements considérables, qui désorganisent les assises corporelles narcissiques-identitaires. Une quantité importante de la libido investira la blessure ouverte à la frontière psyché-soma. Les logiques archaïques régulent alors l'organisation psychique, laissant les logiques affectives du moi sans recours. La vie opératoire s'installe radicalement, immobilisant la processualité psychique. Au-delà de cette visible blancheur, l'auteur propose de travailler en séance à partir des *états crépusculaires du corps* qui subsistent activement selon deux tendances : l'une à l'inertie, lourde, mortifère, mélancoliforme ; l'autre à l'excitation en excès. Deux voies par lesquelles les reliquats pré-objectaux d'identifications primaires du sujet se manifestent, en lien avec les traumatismes primaires dont ne subsistent que des impressions sans représentation ni histoire. Deux voies pour la régénération du processus d'affectation.

- Nicolas, S.P. (2019). L'effacement *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 785-795.

Résumé: Comme une petite musique dans la tête, un vers de Paul Valéry s'impose à l'auteure lors de sa première rencontre avec un jeune patient. Alors qu'elle lit le roman *Austerlitz* de Georg Sebal, ce vers lui revient, semant le doute : qu'est ce qui relie Austerlitz et cet étudiant qui semble présenter une organisation plutôt obsessionnelle ? Une forme de discours, une modalité relationnelle lui évoque un fonctionnement opératoire. Fonctionnement dont elle fait l'hypothèse que dans ces cas il est une défense contre une « crainte de la non-existence », ce que D.W. Winnicott suggère comme étant une autre application de sa thèse de la crainte de l'effondrement. Paradoxalement le sujet organise une forme de non-existence pour exister, la tentation mélancolique n'est pas loin. C'est ce qui semble s'être passé pour Austerlitz, mais dans la cure un travail en double et de construction peut permettre au patient une intégration du traumatique qui le conduira au sentiment d'affirmation de soi.

- Sabouret, E. (2019). Eichmann était-il vraiment opératoire ? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 797-808.

Résumé: Le concept de banalité du mal d'Hanna Arendt a soulevé la question des modalités de pensée chez certains bourreaux nazis ; le qualificatif d'opérateur y est souvent associé. Il s'agit d'en préciser la pertinence dans le contexte historique particulier de la Shoah et des transformations psychiques collectives observées. L'état opératoire, associé au clivage, a peut-être été une des réponses individuelles possibles en raison de la protection anti-traumatique qu'il permet et le crédit narcissique qu'il obtient en retour de l'adhésion au collectif. La haine collective et sa solution meurtrière ont pu permettre la liaison de la destructivité libérée par la démentalisation et protéger d'une désorganisation somatique ; hypothèse illustrée par des exemples empruntés à la littérature et à l'histoire.

- Chabert, C. (2019). Féminin pluriel : hystérie, masochisme ou mélancolie ? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 811-823.

Résumé: Le féminin appelle des représentations plurielles entre l'idéal maternel et la sexualité aux prises avec des destins pulsionnels singuliers. Ceux-ci mettent en évidence les liaisons entre identifications et perte, à travers les fantasmes de séduction et les particularités des choix d'objet. Deux études cliniques montrent dans la dynamique du transfert les croisements entre hystérie, masochisme et mélancolie.

- Fiorini, L.G. and Hacker, A.L. (2019). Vers une déconstruction du « féminin » : discours, logiques et pouvoir. Les implications théorico-cliniques *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 825-839.

Résumé: Face aux impasses théorico-cliniques concernant le féminin et les femmes dans le champ psychanalytique, il s'agit ici de réfléchir à des logiques non-dualistes afin de mettre en lumière la polarité masculin-féminin, tant chez les femmes que chez les hommes, d'aller ainsi au-delà du concept d'une essence féminine, propre au binarisme masculin-féminin et de penser cette catégorie dans des rapports multi-déterminés (dans le cadre de logiques post-binaires).

- Scarfone, D. (2019). Le féminin, l'analyste et l'enfant théoricien *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 841-853.

Résumé: La division primitive du travail à la source de nombreuses formes de domination et d'exploitation fut dès le départ une division *sexuelle* du travail, créant des relations asymétriques et hiérarchiques, où les femmes occupent le bas de l'échelle. Ce contexte socio-culturel ne peut qu'influencer les théories sexuelles spontanées résultant de l'activité traductive/refoulante de la psyché de l'enfant confrontée aux messages énigmatiques de l'autre. L'assignation de genre est un de ces messages majeurs. Les enfants tenteront de le traduire en s'aidant de leur expérience corporelle et des outils symboliques transmis par leur entourage. Ainsi, les théories sexuelles infantiles reflèteront dans une large mesure les stéréotypes dominants, ceux-ci étant à leur tour maintenus et renforcés par la pression que les théories et fantasmes infantiles exercent inconsciemment sur la perception et l'opinion. L'erreur de Freud fut d'intégrer telles quelles les théories infantiles dans la doctrine psychanalytique. La question est de savoir comment cela a pu se produire. À la suite de Laplanche, nous examinons en quoi l'abandon de la théorie de la séduction peut expliquer cet état de fait.

- Thomson-Salo, F. and Hacker, A.L. (2019). La contribution d'un nourrisson au féminin joyeux lors d'une intervention psychanalytique périnatale *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 855-867.

Résumé: L'auteure se propose d'examiner la contribution du bébé au féminin en rapprochant la psychanalyse et la santé mentale clinique du nourrisson. Elle relie ces perspectives ainsi que celles issues des neurosciences avec la description d'une approche intersubjective en psychothérapie brève périnatale impliquant parent et nourrisson.

- Abatzoglou, G. and Chatzidimitriou, C. and Danon-Boileau, L. (2019). Répétition et changement dans le travail avec un enfant autiste *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 871-882.

Résumé: Le travail analytique avec un enfant autiste confronte aux phénomènes insistants de répétition, lesquels constituent un défi à la créativité thérapeutique. Cet article examine les conditions favorisant l'émergence de moments de mutation et d'insight, en respectant les rythmes de l'enfant et de sa famille. Il montre également comment le traitement d'un enfant autiste amène à réfléchir sur l'exigence de conflictualité énonciative de la parole interprétative, et comment la mise à l'écart de l'affect peut paradoxalement constituer une condition nécessaire à l'identification au patient. Il souligne enfin combien l'émergence d'un mouvement authentiquement symbolique peut dépendre d'éléments du setting que l'on aurait autrement jugé anodins, aussi bien que de contre-agirs mineurs de l'analyste.

- Mazéas, D. (2019). Les liens précoces d'emprise et leur élaboration en thérapie de l'enfant *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 883-894.

Résumé: En clinique de l'enfant, l'élaboration des liens d'emprise précoces et étouffants implique souvent de travailler en présence des protagonistes. L'analyse du matériel tiré de la psychothérapie d'un enfant de 7 ans sert d'appui dans cet article pour penser combien la restauration d'une malléabilité dans les échanges passe déjà par l'apparition d'un espace pour son émergence. Le contre-transfert est alors mobilisé pour affiner au mieux un travail sur l'éprouvé de contenance du patient dont le motif des poupées russes peut être une voie de figuration privilégiée. Représentant d'un possible enchâssement de points de vue, l'investissement par l'enfant de ce motif des poupées russes soutient souvent l'émergence d'une première forme de différenciation d'avec l'autre et l'intériorisation d'une succession d'enveloppes contenant. Le travail de symbolisation et de dégagement de l'éprouvé d'emprise s'en trouve favorisé au bénéfice de la création d'un espace ressenti comme personnel par l'enfant.

- Cabrol, G. (2019). De quelle vérité historique le délire peut-il hériter ? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 897-909.

Résumé: La psychose et le délire mettent radicalement au défi le travail de culture et sa vérité, et la vérité historique matérielle des faits et la vérité historique, la vérité des fantasmes inconscients. Comment ces vérités seraient-elles réparables dans le délire et à quelles conditions pourraient-elles être transformables, subjectivables via un travail analytique ?

- Nassikas, K. (2019) L'analyste et son avatar *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (3): 911-923.

Résumé: L'auteur présente ici une réflexion clinique sur les dimensions que prennent dans la cure les relations virtuelles. Abordant la question de l'empathie, revenue dans le débat psychanalytique actuel, il la situe du côté d'un protolangage intersubjectif que la modernité tenterait de coder. Freud, qui n'ignorait pas la question, conseillait aux analystes de s'en tenir à distance et d'être plutôt à l'« écoute » des « traces d'affect » que le transfert déploie en lien avec la nostalgie (douleur) de l'objet perdu présent, négativement, dans la situation analytique.

Limits

- Laplantine, F. (2019). Le toujours plus et le rien. Un parcours anthropologique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1005-1016.

Résumé: Cet article part d'une expérience artistique : l'art du fado, expression du sentiment lusitanien de la saudade. Distinguant à la suite de Lévinas la totalité qui vise la perfection et l'infini que rien ne peut résorber, l'auteur se trouve confronté chemin faisant à un paradoxe : l'affirmation superlative de l'infini – le plus grand que le plus grand (l'illimité), le plus beau que le plus beau (le sublime) – appellerait pour pouvoir être pensée le détour de la négation. La « théologie négative », la démarche de Manzini, qui publie à l'époque de la Renaissance un ouvrage qui a pour titre *Le Néant*, rejoignent étrangement les notions chinoises de *wu* et japonaise de *mu* (vide) dans un processus de dé-saisissement de l'absolu du sens. Elles estiment que pour tenter d'approcher le plus, il convient d'avoir recours au moins et au rien. Si le rapport à l'infini résiste à être dit dans des propositions logiques, il peut néanmoins être montré et c'est cette tension entre dire et montrer, mise en évidence par Wittgenstein, qui est réinterrogée. L'infini met le langage en déroute mais peut aussi le remettre au travail.

- Adomnicai, I. (2019). L'énigme de l'affirmation négative. Bisexualité psychique et homosexualité(s) *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1017-1029.

Résumé: À travers l'évolution d'un traitement psychique de la psychothérapie psychanalytique à la mise en place enfin possible d'une cure classique, l'auteur interroge les conditions inter et intra-psychiques nécessaires au sujet, pour le passage de la position de patient(e) à celle d'analysant(e). Installée ainsi dans l'après-coup, la « sublimation dès le début » devient dans cette dynamique l'indispensable levier d'occurrence de la bisexualité psychique.

- Silvestre, C. (2019). L'inconnu et la limite *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1031-1041.

Résumé: La découverte freudienne de l'inconscient a ouvert un champ anthropologique et épistémologique qui, implicitement, inclut, théorise et développe, également dans ses aspects cliniques, la question de la limite et de ses avatars, en lien avec l'inconnu et l'inconnaissable, tels que Freud les propose. En prenant appui sur la réflexion à l'œuvre, notamment dans l'article de 1925 « La négation », dans l'étude du rêve et de son ombilic, dans le rapport à l'illusion dans le fait religieux et au malaise dans la dynamique de la civilisation, on mesure combien les occurrences de rencontre avec la limite sont nombreuses et d'une grande portée tant heuristique que clinique. On y trouve également matière à approfondir ce lien entre particulier et universel au sujet duquel la théorie analytique maintient une interrogation interne exigeante, tout autant qu'un dialogue constant avec les champs théoriques affins.

- Baldassarro, A. (2019). Le trop et le néant *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1043-1053.

Résumé: La difficulté de penser l'infini dérive du fait qu'il ne peut être entièrement appréhendé par la pensée humaine. Cependant on le retrouve dans l'expérience du sentiment océanique et dans l'extase mystique : il représente toujours un « reste » qui dépasse toute possibilité de compréhension mais précisément grâce à sa « négativité », c'est une source de différenciation et de création. On étudie l'hypothèse que la problématique des cas-limites soit à situer à la frontière entre psychose et mélancolie plutôt qu'entre psychose et névrose.

- Baruch, C. (2019). Une brèche sur le délire. L'ours et le cosmonaute *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1055-1065.

Résumé: Les premières années du travail en face à face avec Martin sont marquées par l'image de l'ours dressé, montré par un bateleur du Moyen Âge, et la somnolence irrésistible qu'il engendre. Pas de délire apparent, une histoire construite : où est la psychose? Mais progressivement, dans les murs solides qui le protègent de l'envahissement de la psychose, s'ouvre une brèche par laquelle l'on peut découvrir un univers infini, une galaxie désolée, violente, peuplée de planètes qui ne sont reliées entre elles que par l'attraction gravitationnelle. Martin est alors un cosmonaute, revêtu de son exosquelette, il dérive entre les astres en mettant toute son énergie à éviter d'être absorbé par tel ou tel soleil d'une chaleur absolue. L'apparition lors de la thérapie de rêves qui commencent à construire des représentations, des liaisons avec les affects est considérée comme une évolution de l'organisation psychique vers une réelle capacité fantasmatique.

- Dal Mas, A. (2019). De Giordano Bruno à Wilfred Bion. L'intuition de l'infini *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1067-1077.

Résumé: La notion d'infini a inspiré les penseurs, scientifiques, philosophes et poètes depuis toujours. Elle s'inscrit historiquement dans différentes disciplines. Comment croise-t-elle la psychanalyse? Freud, à travers sa deuxième topique, et Bion, surtout, lui feront place. Par son intérêt dans la rencontre avec la personnalité psychotique et ses troubles, l'infini se révèle d'une valeur inattendue dans l'approche de formes contemporaines de cadres de soins.

- Soulié, M. (2019). Genius, cette étendue qui nous exceed *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1079-1090.

Résumé: Le travail clinique du psychanalyste et les théories qu'il se forme à partir de ses expériences forgent peu à peu sa pensée clinique propre. Celle-ci ouvre l'espace analytique à un nouveau paradigme : l'axe fini/infini de la psyché, présent dans l'œuvre de Bion. Ce paradigme prend racine dans un monde indifférencié et s'élève à la vérité du sujet, un « au-delà de soi » qui transcende les limites du moi. Par son attention portée à l'intraduisible, le psychanalyste laisse place à ce qui l'excède, « sans mémoire ni désir », dans une passivité consentie à l'immanence des séances. La brève histoire clinique illustre en deçà des mots, un moment de césure dont la valeur esthétique produit un saisissement émotionnel, propice à la création.

- Ouaknin, M.A. (2019). Quatre lectures. Sur le sens de l'infini dans la théologie, la kabbale et la philosophie juive *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1091-1116.

Résumé: L'infini est l'un des concepts majeurs de la théologie et de la philosophie juive. S'il existe des approches théoriques de cet infini, c'est surtout dans la lecture et l'interprétation, dans la liberté du commentaire et de l'éthique du futur que se rencontre ce qui dès lors n'est déjà plus un concept mais une expérience, qui se partage et se transmet : une manière très particulière d'être au monde, qui donne à la vie une vitalité, un allant, une joie aussi, fondée sur le « ne pas savoir », le « peut-être », le « vide » et le « rien », et sur un ensemble de stratégies qui défont la totalité et font barrage à tous les risques d'enfermement.

- Rolnik, E. (2019). Freud, la psychanalyse et le sionisme : de Vienne à Jérusalem *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1123-1129.

Résumé: Dans des essais précédents et dans mon livre *Freud à Jérusalem : La psychanalyse face au sionisme* (Antilope, 2017), j'ai recherché les conditions mentales et historiques dans lesquelles la pratique de la psychanalyse est devenue possible en Israël dans la première moitié du xx^e siècle. Je soutiens qu'au-delà de la catastrophe européenne qui a conduit à la migration d'analystes germanophones, dirigée par Max Eitingon le « helmsman » de Freud vers la Palestine juive, un ensemble particulier de besoins, d'espoirs et d'anxiétés contribua à l'épanouissement de la psychanalyse freudienne dans ce pays. Cet article a pour objet de dégager et de mettre en lumière certains de ces facteurs.

- Benhamou, M. (2019). Sur quelques spécificités de la psychanalyse en Israël *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1131-1139.

Résumé: S'agissant des spécificités de la pratique psychanalytique en Israël, l'auteur repère quatre invariants extra-muros qui vont influencer à divers degrés sur le cadre analytique, sur sa structure d'ensemble tout autant que sur la nature et la qualité de son contenu : l'invariant culturel, l'invariant du trauma de la Shoah, l'invariant de l'impact des guerres et l'invariant linguistique. Selon l'auteur, cet invariant linguistique spécifique à l'hébreu mériterait d'être plus amplement étudié par la psychanalyse.

- Amir, D. (2019). Les langages du témoignage traumatique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1141-1150.

Résumé: L'auteure présente quatre sortes de témoignage, illustrant chacun un autre mode de confrontation du sujet face à l'événement traumatique : le mode métaphorique, qui rend possible un mouvement entre la position de victime et de témoin ; le mode métonymique, qui préserve le lien avec l'événement traumatique par la répétition ; le mode excessif, qui enclave le trauma à l'intérieur d'un gel rhétorique bloquant tout accès vivant ; et le mode « musulman » qui détruit la pensée et le langage. Les différents modes sont illustrés par une analyse textuelle de témoignages de la Shoah.

- Durban, J. (2019). Le « chez-soi », le sans-foyer et le nulle-part dans la première enfance *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1151-1169.

Résumé: La construction du sentiment de « chez-soi » sera décrite comme une interaction entre se loger en toute sécurité dans son corps-en-tant-que-mère, l'intériorisation de la mère en tant que moi (espace de l'objet interne) et la constitution d'un espace triangulaire œdipien donnant la capacité de passer – en tant que « chez-soi » – du narcissisme au monde. Des

perturbations dans ce processus précoce peuvent conduire à de graves pathologies, à la non-pensée, la haine, la violence et le meurtre. Les différentes notions de chez-soi, de sans foyer et de nulle part seront discutées à partir du matériel clinique tiré d'une analyse d'un enfant du spectre autistique, réfugié, et de son père.

- Mijolla, A. (2019). Quelques notes sur le « Séminaire de perfectionnement » de l'Institut de Psychanalyse de Paris *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1173-1185.

Résumé: Le « Séminaire de perfectionnement » a été instauré par Sacha Nacht, directeur de l'Institut de Psychanalyse de la SPP, en 1954. Conçu initialement sous forme de cours associés à un abondant matériel clinique, il reflète les préoccupations de l'époque, avec la scission de Jacques Lacan et la nécessité de consolider la théorie, la pratique et les techniques « officielles ». Pendant des décennies, il a été l'épicentre de questions et d'oppositions : Société versus Institut, titulaires versus membres ou élèves, Paris versus province..., qui peuvent encore se poser aujourd'hui.

- Cazanove, A. and Fejtö, K. (2019). Entretien avec Arnaud Desplechin *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1189-1202.

Résumé: Dans cet entretien, Arnaud Desplechin, cinéaste français contemporain, nous fait part de sa découverte de la psychanalyse, de la place qu'elle occupe dans l'économie de sa création et de la recherche de sens qui la motive. Il développe son point de vue concernant la question de l'inconscient des personnages, son intérêt pour leur récurrence à travers ses différents films. Le cinéma apparaît, telle la psychanalyse, dans sa dimension de quête de vérité. Et l'auteur devient lui-même spectateur de l'advenue d'un sens qui lui échappe et qu'il cherche à travers l'incarnation, la mise en images de ce qui l'habite intérieurement. Le statut et les objets possibles de la représentation sont interrogés à partir des différents thèmes et problématiques qui parcourent ses films, ce qui amène Arnaud Desplechin à revenir sur l'importance cruciale pour lui de *Shoah* de Claude Lanzmann.

- Botella, S. (2019). Quelques remarques psychanalytiques concernant l'« image mentale » de Ludwig Boltzmann *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1206-1209.

Résumé: L'article questionne la pensée des auteurs, qui comme Boltzmann, tentent de dépasser le point de vue énergétique, mécanique, quantifiant. Pour la psychanalyse, il s'agirait d'ouvrir la voie à une épistémologie évolutionniste allant au-delà des limites de l'appareil psychique et de la perception obtenue par les organes des sens.

- Dechaud-Ferbus, M. (2019). La fonction du regard pour la structuration de l'espace psychique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1211-1219.

Résumé: Le recours au corps, notamment au regard et au toucher, dans la psychothérapie psychanalytique corporelle, a souvent éveillé la suspicion concernant la séduction, l'érotisation, la suggestion ; il se révèle cependant nécessaire pour revenir aux fondements de l'appareil psychique. L'élaboration du contre-transfert de l'analyste permet à ce dernier d'éviter les écueils. Au stade prégénital, le passage par l'acte qu'est le toucher éveille les manifestations du vécu, écho tactile redynamisant le fonctionnement psychique.

- Lavallée, G. (2019). Aux confins de la vie psychique : le « Moi-matière » *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1221-1235.

Résumé: L'auteur propose de distinguer, au sein même de la notion de moi-corps, un « Moi-matière » originaire, qu'il décrit et dont il trace le destin. Ce Moi-matière est constitué d'une première organisation des sensations somatiques internes provenant de nos organes. En clinique il devient ainsi possible de distinguer ce qui revient au Moi-matière, au Moi-peau et au moi-corps dans sa complétude.

- Rabeyron, T. and Evrard, R. and Massicotte, C. (2019). « *Es gibt Gedankenübertragung* » : transfert de pensée et processus télépathiques en analyse *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1239-1252.

Résumé: Ce travail propose une étude du concept de transfert de pensée dans le champ psychanalytique contemporain. Il montre de quelle manière les recherches liées à la télépathie ont joué un rôle heuristique dans la construction du positionnement clinique psychanalytique. Il s'agit également de rassembler les contributions contemporaines concernant le transfert de pensée du point de vue de ses conditions d'émergence et de son expression au sein du cadre analytique. La télépathie apparaît ainsi comme un concept dont l'intégration s'est faite jusqu'à présent de manière partielle et indirecte dans la pratique et la théorie psychanalytiques.

- Fejtö, K. (2019). Pourquoi la télépathie ? Discussion de l'article de Thomas Rabeyron, Renaud Evrard, Claudie Massicotte *Revue française de psychanalyse* 83 (4): 1253-1264.

Résumé: À partir de la lecture du texte de Patrick Rabeyron, Renaud Evrard, Claudie Massicotte, « *Es gibt Gedankenübertragung* » : Transfert de pensée et processus télépathiques en analyse » nous reviendrons sur le trajet qui a conduit Freud à reconnaître l'existence du transfert de pensée et à tenter d'élucider la nature de certains échanges qui s'effectuent hors des modes de communication habituels. Il nous semble ainsi que la question de l'existence de la télépathie pour Freud est le résultat d'une démarche épistémologique que nous tâcherons de mettre en évidence. Nous nous pencherons sur l'importance de la perception et de l'empathie dans ce processus afin d'interroger par la suite la place qu'y occupent le corps et l'investissement pulsionnel. Nous montrerons ainsi que l'importance du mécanisme de régression dont témoigne la télépathie ne doit pas amener à sous-estimer le rôle de la pulsion et du langage. Car le fondement pulsionnel du langage, en tant qu'il engage la sensorialité et la sexualité infantile, nous permet de penser l'articulation entre le langagier et l'infralangagier qui préside au phénomène télépathique.