

# BULLETIN OF PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDIES

The following journals have been reviewed: *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1), 99 (2), 99 (3), 99 (4), 99 (5), 99 (6); *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1), 34 (2), 34 (3), 34 (4); 35 (1), 35 (2); *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3), 82 (4); *Revista de psicoanálisis* 83, 84; and *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1)

The articles are listed thematically. Where an abstract is available, it follows each entry.

## ACHILLES

Evzonas, N. (2018). Achilles: A Homeric hero enamoured with the absolute *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1165-85.

Abstract: This article explores through a psychoanalytical lens the character of Achilles in Homer's Iliad, the matrix behind the Western conception of heroism. The contribution reveals the psychological link binding the words and acts of the most valiant of warriors in Antiquity, which is situated in myth and termed “the Eros of the absolute.” The paroxystic ideality underlying the aforementioned myth, which is rooted in the anthropological need to believe, is at the origin of Achilles’ legendary μῆνις, that is, the flood of rage triggered by contests for supremacy, aggravated by the loss of his war comrade, aroused by the drama of aging and death, and then transfigured through song and memory. The main claim of the author is that Iliad, despite its seeming lack of attention to interiority, is launched by the archetypal emotion of wrath and owes its appeal to its hero's embrace of heroic idealism in an excessive, radical and absolute way that results in a captivating narcissism and sadomasochistic antithesis of ideality. This argument leads to the conclusion that Homer is the Father of the “primitive horde” of affects.

## AMBIGUOUS PERSONALITY

Montahnini, M. (2018). Overview on the case of a seriously ambiguous patient: Some reflections on ambiguity and good faith *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1366-90.

**Abstract:** The clinical case describes a severe ambiguous personality, characterized by the propensity to combine indiscriminate identifications in the Ego in order to make an identity “sui generis,” where contradictions coexist consciously without generating conflicts. The antinomies are accepted in the conscious area of the Ego and they make the best ground for a bad faith that is lived in complete good faith. The subject defends himself against the possibility of losing the ambiguous nucleus that constitutes the foundation of his identity and omnipotence. For this purpose, he mobilises depressive and paranoid pseudo-symptomatology. The ambiguity allows him to never face the aftermath of disastrous existential choices, envy or avidity, the weight of responsibility or guilt. The therapy, on the one hand, commits the patient to recognise ambiguity and to discriminate contradictions and, on the other hand, commits the analyst to recognise the possible appearance of her ambiguous core or its derivatives. The study of ambiguity’s psychogenesis in the end is used as an observational peak of the totalitarian ideology where the elusion of the judgement skills facilitates the self-deception and risks eradicating from the individual species-specific characteristics, dehumanising the subject himself and others.

## **ANXIETY**

Perelberg, R. J. (2018): The riddle of anxiety: Between the familiar and the unfamiliar *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 810-27.

**Abstract:** It is difficult to say what anxiety is, Freud tells us. This paper suggests various dimensions of anxiety. Anxiety evokes the original experience of helplessness; it is an affective state that is accompanied by physical sensations and bodily symptoms—expression of an excess that it is not possible to process psychically. Anxiety is also linked to the fear of loss of the imaginary integrity of the body, as well as of primary objects. Furthermore, anxiety marks the passage from the world of the narcissistic father and/or mother, in which the individual is

alienated from his own history, to the dead father configuration that inserts the individual into his subjective temporality in the après-coup of an analysis. A detailed narrative of an analysis that gave rise to these ideas is presented. In this analysis the transsexual emerges to give shape to something that had not previously reached representation.

## **AUTISM**

Manica, M. (2018). From the unrepresentable to the intersubjective: the case of a high-functioning autistic adolescent *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 181-207.

Abstract: This paper presents the case of a patient on the autistic spectrum (ASD) and proposes a theoretical and technical model which seeks to illustrate the characteristics of the relational and intersubjective perspective in psychoanalysis. Along a complementary axis this perspective combines the knowledge which psychoanalytic research, starting from Kanner and Asperger, has developed through the studies by among others Tustin and Meltzer. The model is conceived from the vertex of a psychoanalysis which seeks to deal with disorganized and unrepresentable states of mind. Important is the personality of the analyst, who must be prepared to experience nothingness, meaninglessness and the chaos of a contiguous-autistic (CA) position. We can then consider a wider oscillation in the field in addition to  $PS \leftrightarrow D$ , namely  $CA \leftrightarrow PS \leftrightarrow D$ . Disorganized states of mind exist that result from a cumulative trauma which occurred very early on, during the pre-natal or at least pre-verbal and pre-representational stages of psychic development. Such states then become the effect of a basic deficit that the analytic field can oneirically transform into trauma which, through reciprocity, micro-attunements, the encounter with the analyst's negative capability and rêverie, can then evolve into a traumatic experience which can finally be subjected to symbolic alphabetization.

## **AUTOEROTICISM**

Bouchard, C. (2018). Autoérotismes : aléas d'un parcours *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3): 617-26.

Résumé: L'auteur considère que les autoérotismes tiennent une place fondamentale dans l'organisation psychique, qu'on les considère comme une conquête d'indépendance vis-à-vis de l'objet, une opération de déplacement et d'intériorisation, ou comme précurseurs de la structure réflexive de la psychè et du dialogue intérieur. Mais elle soulève aussi la question des obstacles sur la voie de la constitution de ces autoérotismes, en particulier les images aliénantes qui peuvent faire surgir une conflictualité entre l'investissement du corps érogène et les idéaux narcissiques. Elle aborde des situations où c'est le renversement « auto » qui est à construire et d'autres où c'est l'« érotique » qui est défaillant.

Chervet, B. (2018). Autoérotisme, bisexualité et éprouvés sensuels *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3): 652-63.

Résumé: Dès son origine, la notion d'autoérotisme a été prise dans une série de dilemmes théoriques portant sur son articulation temporelle avec l'instauration du narcissisme et l'investissement d'objet. La théorie des pulsions permet de saisir la fonction positive de la bisexualité des autoérotismes qui contre-investissent l'attraction négative qui les met en défaut, ce qui exige régulièrement la mise en latence momentanée de l'objectalité. La menace de castration qui pèse sur les activités autoérotiques soutient le réveil des investissements d'objet et des éprouvés de manque.

Ferrant, A. (2018). La portance de l'autoérotisme *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3): 640-51.

Résumé: L'auteur analyse la fonction de portance de l'autoérotisme à partir de deux situations. L'une concerne un patient gravement asthmatique qui écrit une centaine de lettres à l'analyste. Cette correspondance se transforme au fil du temps, en écho avec le travail engagé, et fait apparaître des dessins qui rendent compte de la mise en route, ou de la reprise, de l'autoérotisme. La seconde situation concerne Nelly Arcan, jeune auteure qui se suicide à 36 ans. Son écriture rend compte, à l'inverse de Frédéric, d'une défaillance persistante de la portance de l'autoérotisme.

Sabouret, E. (2018). Vénus éternellement mise à mort, l'autoérotisme en défaut à partir de tableaux de Botticelli *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3): 675-86.

Résumé: La séquence de quatre tableaux de Botticelli représentant la course poursuite sado-masochique d'un couple illustre imaginativement les conséquences de la défaillance de construction des autoérotismes. L'hypothèse d'un toucher anti-autoérotique vecteur de l'investissement mortifère de l'objet entrave le processus de différenciation sujet-objet et leur séparation. Le rôle de l'objet dans la construction autoérotique est déterminant par sa fonction symbolisante et son implication par l'utilisation de l'objet.

Siksou, J. (2018). Le chiasme. Autoérotisme et contingence de l'objet *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3): 664-74.

Résumé: L'autoérotisme n'est pas que « plaisir d'organe » ou autosatisfaction en l'absence de l'objet... La contingence, la vicariance des soins de la mère rend possible le fonctionnement autoérotique à une frontière qui interroge la séparation d'avec l'objet et les fondations du moi. Cette frontière est chiasme : césure et croisement avec l'objet et son corps dans le temps autoérotique. La dynamique de ce croisement du dehors au dedans renvoie aux cures où la limite entre l'objet et le sujet est « en défaut » et ne permettent pas d'engager une dynamique propre au renversement pulsionnel : passage du sujet-objet au sujet-sujet. La régression a un double dans la clinique présentée, puis le passage au double de l'homosexualité primaire, illustre des moments de cure où la dynamique qui transpose, le dehors au-dedans est engagée. L'auteur fait l'hypothèse d'un réaménagement de ce double primitif.

Suarez Labat, H. (2018). Les économies parallèles: dissociations des autoérotismes *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (3): 627-39.

Résumé: Les autoérotismes en défaut dans la cure d'adulte se déploient autour du traitement des autoérotismes en sensations. Ceux-ci privilégient l'instantanéité et l'agir pulsionnel. L'analyse des carences autoérotiques associée au travail du transfert et du contre-transfert permettent de déssexualiser ces dissociations chez le patient, pour réinvestir les sensations reliées aux autoérotismes

en représentations. Le travail de resexualisation est ainsi engagé pour une réunification de la bisexualité psychique et des identifications primaires et secondaires.

## **ADOLESCENCE**

Ranieri, F. (2018). Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy for Hikikomori Young Adults and Adolescents *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (4): 623-42.

**Abstract:** A hikikomori is a child, an adolescent or a young adult who voluntarily retreats into his own home for long periods, not showing evident signs of psychological distress or overt mental disorder. This phenomenon was first described in Japan, but several research studies show that it is spreading in many countries around the world. The author hypothesizes that the decision to become a hikikomori is made by the person in an attempt to find a solution to difficulties in relationships with himself and with others. The choice of reclusion rapidly becomes a trap: in this condition the individual is imprisoned in complex functions of the mind which curb and restrict independence and personal autonomy. This is owing to the fact that, with the withdrawal, a pathological personality organization, formed during the years of early infancy, gradually takes control of the internal world, pushing towards anti-developmental mental states and behaviours. The paper continues with some reflections on individual treatment with psychoanalytic psychotherapy of adolescents and young adults in a state of acute social withdrawal. The reference model used is John Steiner's notion of 'psychic retreat'. A description of a four-year treatment completes the paper, allowing for further clinical reflections.

## **ATTACHMENT & TRAUMA**

Holmes, J. (2019). Perdita and Oedipus: A Tale of Two Adoptions *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35 (2): 273-86.

**Abstract:** The paper proposes Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* (WT) as foundation narrative for attachment-informed psychotherapy, and a counterpart to *Oedipus Rex* (OR), covering similar psychological territory but in a strikingly different way. Both start with a father's rejection of a baby and its rescue and adoption by distant shepherds. Both revolve around

murderousness and desire in a mother–father–child triangle, but in WT the prime mover is filicide rather than parricide. WT points to the positive aspects of the care-giving dynamic. The main characters of WT, in contrast to OR's phallocentrism, are the rejected Queen Hermione, her handmaiden Paulina and Perdita herself. Their relationships are characterized by attachment security: this gives Paulina the courage to confront and instigate mentalizing in Leontes, the psychotic king, and for Perdita to find her sexuality through her transgressive love for Florizel. The environmental benefits of adoption are highlighted as WT's tragicomic dynamic moves from chaos to renewal and rebirth: Hermione survives the 'attack on the good object'; Leontes recovers from his jealous hatred and subsequent depression; ruptures are repaired. WT depicts secure attachments as bulwarks against loss, and the key to resilience in the face of trauma.

Sarra, N. (2019). Attachment and Trauma in Groups and Organizations *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35 (2): 263-72.

Abstract: Attachment processes develop across the life cycle and also express themselves in group and organizational situations where they can be conceived as a 'politics of affect' through which identities are constructed. I use the concept of 'reciprocating selves' to draw attention to these attachment-seeking and relational processes. I argue that trauma can ossify the reciprocal movement and responsiveness necessary to human relating, the back and forth between people through which differences are negotiated and resilience created. I draw on Volkan's concept of 'time collapse' to characterize situations in which the embodied experience of affect overwhelms. This can render the past unrevisable and undifferentiated in the present. An idea of reciprocating selves helps us to understand how formative attachment experience continues to develop through the life of groups and organizations and the difficulties which occur if this process becomes frozen or where an ersatz reciprocation in the form of a narcissistic defence may result.

## **BION & WINNICOTT**

Aguayo, J. and Lundgren, J. (2018). Introduction to a Comparative Assessment of W.R. Bion and D.W. Winnicott's

Clinical Theories *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 194-97.

Abstract: An Anglo-American group of analysts recently dialogued on the theoretical differences in the work of W.R. Bion and D.W. Winnicott. This group heard keynote papers (Hinshelwood and Caldwell) that surveyed the work of Bion and Winnicott, which were commented upon (Oelsner and Goldberg). Preceding this event was an all-day, Tavistock Group Relations Conference, in which half of the attendees (N=35) participated in varying group experiences that focused on the analysts' 'group selves' as a needed fourth leg to their traditional tri-partite training. In this regard, the implicit authority structure of having British analysts give keynote papers to a group of American analysts came under examination. The organizers of the Regional Bion Symposium (Aguayo and Lundgren) both introduced this work, then compared some of Bion and Winnicott's key differences: these findings both verged towards and away from each other. While both theorists moved the psychoanalytic 'internal world' paradigms of Freud and Klein in an intersubjective direction, each did so in a distinctive way. Lastly, the conference organizers comment on how the structure underlied the freedom of attendees to articulate diverse views in the context of the analyst's individual and group identity.

Brogan, C. (2018). Donald Winnicott's Unique View of Depression with Particular Reference to his 1963 Paper on the Value of Depression *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 358-75.

Abstract: Winnicott's unique contributions to a psychoanalytic theory of depression are not as familiar as Freud and Klein's writings. I concentrate on six areas: depression as a developmental achievement which denotes unit status; the role of destruction which arises from love (as opposed to hate which for Winnicott is a more mature affect); the importance of contributing-in and the response of the (m)other in recovery from depression; the startling idea that the patient seeks out the analyst's depression; some thoughts on the differences between Winnicott and Freud and Klein; and lastly, the effect of depression on the development of self, creativity and the capacity to play. Winnicott does not shirk the darker side of being human, but at the same time he offers us a hopeful picture.



Busch, F. (2018). Searching for the analyst's reveries *The international Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 569-89.

Abstract: Over the last 20 years the post-Bionians have begun nothing less than to spell out the beginning of the metabolizing process (reverie) in the analyst's mind that takes place with under-represented mental states. This bold attempt leading to new discoveries, and its many possibilities for understanding patients, seems to have obscured differences amongst leading post-Bionians with regard to how they see the forms of reverie, and how they might best be worked with. With Bion's perspective as a background, this paper explores three approaches, and how they differ with regard to whether one follows the views of early or late Bion. Technical issues associated with these views are raised. A clinical example is offered as one way to use reverie.

Caldwell, L. (2018). A Psychoanalysis of Being: An Approach to Donald Winnicott *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 221-39.

Abstract: This paper offers a brief résumé of Winnicott's approach to psychoanalysis through a reading that emphasizes his interest in the capacity to be as a fundamental acquisition of human subjectivity. This interest continued throughout his life. The paper argues that it is closely related to his interest in analytic communication and the emphasis in his paper 'Communicating and not-communicating leading to a study of certain opposites' of the importance clinically of the patient's right not to communicate and the analyst's acceptance of it. It refers briefly to the richness of the arena opened up by his idea of the incommunicado self and its implications for both theory and practice. Three clinical vignettes are included to demonstrate Winnicott's way of working.

Goldberg, P. (2018). Questions and Thoughts on Winnicott/Bion Inspired by Lesley Caldwell's 'A Psychoanalysis of Being' *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 240-47.

Abstract: This response to Lesley Caldwell's paper on Winnicott and Being explores some of the ramifications of Winnicott's work on current developments in clinical theory. Four questions are posed, touching on the topics of psychosomatic dissociation, the place of the object in Winnicott's thought, the role of non-communication, and the status of the concept of regression.

Hinshelwood, R.D. (2018). Intuition from Beginning to End? Bion's Clinical Approaches *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 198-213.

Abstract: This paper is intended to offer a foundation for comparison of the approaches of Wilfred Bion and Donald Winnicott. In particular, I try to plot the oscillation of Bion's clinical method from his early Group period at the Tavistock Clinic (up to around 1950) when he emphasized countertransference; his part-object interpretation method in the 1950s after his analysis with Klein when he and colleagues were experimenting with the psychoanalysis of people in psychotic states (1953–59); and then his return to his investigation of the intuitive approach to clinical data, around 1965–70.

Lenormand, M, (2018). “Psychoanalysis partagé”: Winnicott, The Piggle, and the set-up of child analysis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1107-28.

Abstract: Forty years after its publication in 1977, The Piggle has recently provoked new interest among researchers. Most notably, the real “Gabrielle” has shared her story with D. Luepnitz and the analytical community. Joining in this vibrant discussion, this paper aims at shedding new light on the case by focusing on The Piggle as a “set-up,” namely on the heterogeneous ensemble of discursive and non-discursive elements which determined the analytical process. This reconsideration, although grounded in a Lacanian framework, supposes opening a dialogue between the French and English-speaking literature on the case. Three issues are at stake. First the paper intends to uncover the logic at work in the cure, studying it from the perspective of the analyst and the child, but also from that of the parents. Second, this triple focus is key to a reconsideration of the set-up of psychoanalysis with children more generally—in so far as it questions the function of infantile neurosis and what Winnicott calls “psychoanalysis partagé.” Third, it will look at the powerful effects of co-writing and co-publishing with the parents—considered as part of the set-up itself rather than exterior to the process of the cure—on the analytical outcome.

Oelsner, R. (2018). The Enlightenment of Evidence and the Leap in the Dark *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 214-20.

Abstract: This article is a free inspiration following R.D. Hinshelwood's 'Intuition from beginning to end?'. The author tries to show Bion's Kleinian skill to listen to every detail of the clinical hour, picking up clues and putting them together to render meanings and presenting them to the patient. While doing so, Bion created a richness of concepts for analysts to try out as tools for observation and understanding of their patients' mental functioning. Several of these concepts along with the clinical inspirations are described here. The author believes, therefore, that even during his 'loyalty to Klein' period, Bion was also extremely creative though inspired by Klein. When it comes to intuition, the author prefers to be modest, listen to the patient's free associations and allow intuitions to mate with concepts before getting back to the patient.

Ogden, T. H. (2018). The feeling of real: On Winnicott's "Communicating and Not Communicating Leading to a Study of Certain Opposites" *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1288-1304.

Abstract: In "Communicating and Not Communicating Leading to a Study of Certain Opposites," Winnicott introduces the radical idea that communicating with subjective objects is "cul-de-sac" communication (communication not meant for any external or internal object), but which nonetheless endows every aspect of one's experience with "all the sense of real." He conceives of the "main point" of his paper to be the idea that "each individual is an isolate, permanently non-communicating, permanently unknown, in fact unfound." I suggest that the "main point" is more inclusive and might be stated as: each individual needs equally to be found (recognized, but not exposed) and to be unfound (an incommunicado isolate). Winnicott warns that when an analysis has reached the depths of the patient's personality, interpreting destructively introduces what is "not-me" too close to the core self, so "the analyst had better wait." An unstated question arises: what does the analyst do while he waits other than remaining silent? I respond to this question by giving clinical examples from my own clinical work. Winnicott ends the paper with the language of poetry in his effort to communicate something of the mystery of being that is "absolutely personal" to each of us. Winnicott at the end of his paper sheds the language of prose and adopts the language of poetry in what I view as his effort to communicate something of the mystery of being.

Oldoini, M G. (2018). Hallucinosi and reverie: Alice's pain and its transformations in the consulting room *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 334-54.

Abstract: This article seeks to explore, from a Bionian and post-Bionian perspective, the field of hallucinosi and its transformations, and to show how a certain kind of analytic work can take the patient from hallucinosis to symbolic competence. The author refers to clinical situations where symbolic competence is markedly defective, and uses the term "Munch-patients" to refer to such persons, drawing on the metaphor suggested by the biography of the painter for its affinities with the suffering experienced by such patients. The case of Alice is used to develop these ideas. The patient, faced with her inability to cope with a certain psychic pain, transforms this pain in hallucinosi. Having to face the emotional turbulences present in the field, the analyst becomes involved in an enactment, culminating in a state of somato-psychic hallucinosi during a session. Alice's pain enters the relationship through the illness of the field, brought on stage, as it were, by the hallucinosi of the analyst, who manages to set in motion a metabolic cycle by means of her oneiric functions. The paper suggests regarding hallucinosi as a bridge between psychotic and oneiric functioning and emphasizes the importance of oneiric functions in enabling the transition from concreteness and raw facts to real emotions.

Stefana, A. and Gamba, A. (2018). From the "squiggle game" to "games of reciprocity" towards a creative co-construction of a space for working with adolescents *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99(2): 355-79.

Abstract: The "squiggle game" is, above all, a method for relating and encouraging mutual exchange between the analyst and the patient (no matter if child, adolescent, or adult), enabling him to experience holding and freely explore different communication possibilities. After having explored the "technique" as it has been developed by Winnicott, this study also exposes some theoretical considerations, and some variations in the basic technique, brought together by the crucial role played by reciprocity: "Me a little and you a little." The paper is a clinical case with a Chinese adolescent.

**BLOOMSBURY**

Sayers, J. (2018). Rebel Psychoanalyst Adrian Stephen: Brother of Virginia Woolf *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 484-99.

Abstract: Inspired in part by a paper in the *British Journal of Psychotherapy* by the psychoanalyst Malcolm Pines, describing the Cambridge and Bloomsbury background of the psychoanalyst, Adrian Stephen, in this paper I draw on the writings of his older sister, Virginia Woolf, and on other data as means of highlighting and explaining aspects of his life and work. In particular, I discuss his rebellion against their father, Leslie Stephen; his subsequent rebellion against authority before and during the First World War; and his involvement in psychoanalysis and politics during his medical and psychoanalytic training in the 1920s. I go on to explain how his opposition to tyranny informed his approach to psychoanalysis as means of freeing patients from the control exerted over them by their phantasies. And I show how, during the Second World War, he resisted dominance by Ernest Jones and Edward Glover of the British Psycho-Analytical Society, and how in his post-war clinical work he extended Freud's moral version of the super-ego into an account of it as a wish-fulfilling agency of the mind.

### **(THE) BODY**

Barnes, L. (2018). The (Body-) 'Thing' Phenomenon and Primitive States of Being: 'The Words to Say It' *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 132-46.

Abstract: Using Marie Cardinal's autobiographical novel *The Words to Say It* (1975), I explore how a somatic disturbance mysteriously located in utero represents an 'après-coup', a second time experience of 'what is already there'. The titles of both the book and this paper suggest that words hold a transformative power – an emotional re-education for the fragmented subject. The 'Thing' refers on the one hand to the author's distressing illness: her continuous menstrual bleeding, for which there is no medical explanation. In order not to succumb to her 'madness', Marie decides to start psychoanalysis. From being utterly prostrated in darkness, Marie painfully remembers, repeats and reconstructs a piece of her early history (a 'truth') she had forgotten. Eventually, as the flow of words replaces the flow of blood, Marie 'learns to name her ghost' and is rewarded with a

new sense of 'self'. On the other hand, the 'thing' refers to the Freudian concept of thing-presentation and word-presentation. It concerns the processes by which an unconscious 'thing' which couldn't be symbolized becomes conscious once represented in words. The paper is inspired by French psychoanalysis.

Camassa, P. (2019). Il corpo erogeno *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1): 89-106.

Abstract: The erogenous body is the real body, biologically predisposed to the encounter with another body, characterized by the expectation, the development and achievement of the relationship between two bodies. I proposed to differentiate between some types of transformations of the erogenous body clinically observable: the autoerotic body, the autarkic body, the naked body, the superior body, the name of the body. Each of these configurations involves the relationship with a different object.

Hartung, T & Steinbrecher, M. (2018). From somatic pain to psychic pain: The body in the psychoanalytic field *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 159-80.

Abstract: The integration of psyche and soma begins with a baby's earliest contact with his or her parents. With the help of maternal empathy and reverie,  $\beta$ -elements are transformed into  $\alpha$ -elements. While we understand this to be the case, we would like to enquire what actually happens to those parts of the affect which have not been transformed? For the most part they may be dealt with by evacuation, but they can also remain within the body, subsequently contributing to psychosomatic symptoms. This paper describes how the body serves as an intermediate store between the psychic (inner) and outer reality. The authors focuses on the unconscious communicative process between the analyst and the analysand, and in particular on how psychosomatic symptoms can spread to the analyst's body. The latter may become sensitive to the analysand's psychosomatic symptoms in order to better understand the psychoanalytical process. Sensory processes (visual and auditory) and psychic mechanisms such as projective identification can serve as a means for this communication.

Hue, V.B., Hulin, A and Machado, C. (2018). Critical and reasoned review of the psychosomatic question in French-

speaking psychoanalysts *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 877-904.

**Abstract:** European psychosomatics, as a branch of psychoanalytic psychopathology, has existed for almost two centuries, but it is a constantly moving body of thought. From epistemology to aetiology, its questions are still evolving and concern the debate between the psyche/soma dualism and the monistic alternative, but also the psychic meaning that is to be attributed to somatic symptoms. In France, the discipline has not had its last word, for it is constantly seeking to position itself as a field of research and clinical practice within psychoanalysis. However, it still needs to affirm itself and open itself more towards other branches of knowledge, such as medicine, neuroscience, or the social sciences. In this context, are the processes of somatisation still to be thought of as boundary objects for psychoanalysis? On what epistemological, theoretical, methodological, and practical conditions is the psychosomatic question still or at last possible? In particular, is it possible to reintroduce the question of the “meaning” of the somatic phenomenon in order to breathe new life into it, without returning, however, to the symbolic interpretation of symptoms, while preserving the subjectivising approach of psychoanalysis and its logic of interpolation? Can we speak in the human sciences of a truly psychosomatic revolution in the image of psychoanalytic advances?

Karacaoglan, U & Lombardi, R. (2018). Microprocesses at the body-mind border in the psychoanalysis of psychosis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1305-26.

**Abstract:** This article presents clinical material involving the treatment of two patients suffering from delusional paranoia and psychosomatic disorders as the basis for investigating the significance of the body–mind border – with particular attention to the working through of body–mind dissociation. In the context of interpersonal transference-countertransference events, the authors focus on the importance of the analysand’s transference onto his own body and the analyst’s use of somatic countertransference. When the analysand is able to develop a relationship to his own body [as a “Concrete Original Object” (COO)], he starts to experience and to register mentally his body at a sensory level, consequently improving his awareness of

reality and cognitive capacity. The approach outlined here is decidedly relational in nature – it mandates that the analyst draw from his own perceptions based on particularly intense bodily and emotional participation as the basis for understanding the analysand's state of mind–body. The technical approach described here is a working through centred on the analysand's body, strengthening his vertical axis with only minimal interpretative reliance on interpersonal transference.

Lemma, A. (2019). Il legame estetico: l'uso del corpo dell'analista e del corpo della stanza analisi da parte del paziente *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1):107-28.

Abstract: Working with patients who present with difficulties relating to body image is a sobering reminder of the devastating impact on the psyche of an early undercathexis of the body self by key attachment figures. In this paper I will explore the relationship between this type of deficit and the use made by the patient of the analyst's body - and by extension the body of the analytic room, which is often experienced as part of the analyst's body. I want to propose that in work with some patients who have experienced an early undercathexis of the body self, we can observe the use made by the patient of the perceived body of the analyst as a body-of-hope, subject to a developmentally necessary idealisation, with which they need to identify.

Lombardi, R. (2019). Il corpo di Freud e Klein. Appunti su continuità e differenze *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1): 45-66.

Abstract: The author explores some aspects of Freud's and Klein's thinking on the role of the body in the psychoanalytic theory of the mind. The Freudian development is synthetically reconstructed, through *Studies on Hysteria*, *Metapsychological essays* and his last reflections of *An Outline of Psychoanalysis*. The main features of the Kleinian approach are briefly presented, underlining some fragments in which a reference to the body comes to the fore. Stressing the continuity and the differences between the Freudian and the Kleinian approaches permits to differentiate two different levels of the analytic working-through, which are particularly relevant in the treatment of nowadays difficult patients.



Nicolò, A.M. (2018). El cuerpo extraño en la adolescencia *Revista de psicoanálisis* 84: 893-911.

Abstract: The author considers the importance of the body in adolescence and the vicissitudes of the integration of aspects such as sensuality and sensoriality where a significant work of psychic elaboration - not without risk - is imposed upon the adolescent. In this context, the relationship with the other, with the analyst, may help to integrate the sensual, the sensorial, and pregenital aspects in connection with the archaic mother. The author alerts us to the importance of listening carefully to the adolescent's enactments on, and with, his or her body, which may encompass a wide range of possibilities, from a proto-symbolization to a prodromal psychotic episode. Analytic processes where body integration is compromised are presented. In these, the author nonetheless also highlights the generative and constructive.

Ruggiero, I. (2019). Dissonanze nella relazione mente-corpo. Il corpo ripudiato *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1): 129-46.

Abstract: This work is based upon those young adults whose bodies are disavowed, as a result of specific difficulties of integration of the sexualized body, which are due to failures in the primary relationship. The author argues that among them there might also be a specific disavowal on the part of the mother of the functioning of the infantile body as separate and different from her own. The author investigates the most appropriate ways to deal with those pathological issues. These patients' way of moving, posture and motor tonicity convey embodied messages, capable of communicating a still non-represented mental functioning to the analyst. Considering them as figurative outlines with a communicative potential allows the analyst who is able to grasp such embodied messages to give words to the disavowed body.

Semi, A.A. (2019). Il metodo e il corpo *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1): 83-88.

Abstract: Does the psychoanalytic method concern a part (the psychic apparatus) or a totality (the individual)? The article aims to illustrate and question the consequences of this possible choice between part and totality regarding the psychic object «body».

Smadja, C. (2018). De lo afectivo a lo somático. El negativo del afecto *Revista de psicoanálisis* 83: 557-71.

Abstract: Following on from Freud, the author attempts to show how an economic principle, that of transformation, shifts the evolution from the somatic to the psychic. Affect, thus constructed, is subject to evolutionary and counter-evolutionary (regressive) movements. Freud laid the theoretical foundations of the construction from the somatic to the psychic, and Pierre Marty the idea of the counter-evolutionary movement from the psychic to the somatic, psychosomatic disorganisation. Along this trajectory, two authors feature prominently: Michel Fain, who takes his understanding of inhibition from Freud, and André Green with his theory on the work of the negative. The author understands somatization as an expression of the negative of affect.

### **BORDERLINE**

Nathan, J. (2018). The Use of Benign Authority with Severe Borderline Patients: A Psychoanalytic Paradigm *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 61-77.

Abstract: Kernberg has suggested that work with severe borderline psychopathology requires limit-setting interventions to mitigate the possibility of life-threatening enactments. These actions constitute a deviation from the classical analytic stance of technical neutrality. Taking up these modifications, I argue for a re-calibration of the analytic task with severe borderline patients predicated on the use of benign authority. Abandoning therapeutic equidistance, I propose a model based on interventions organized around ‘maternal’ and ‘paternal’ functions and the dialectical and generative intercourse between these two poles. Such engagement requires close attention to the countertransference, as enactments are inevitable. In this context I reflect on the way ‘action’ in psychoanalysis is considered pathological, as a countertransference enactment. Clinical vignettes are presented arguing for ‘actions’ based on limit setting and active emotional engagement as therapeutic in their own right, which is consistent with psychoanalytic practice. This realignment of the psychoanalytic project embodies the ideas that Gabbard and Westen introduced in ‘Rethinking therapeutic action’. They suggest that it is now more accurate to speak of therapeutic actions

in psychoanalytic treatment, rather than the ‘single-mechanism theories of therapeutic action’, which may have implications for psychoanalytic practice beyond the treatment of the personality disordered patient.

## CHILDREN & PARENTS

Covington, C. (2018). A Tragic Inheritance: The Irresolvable Conflict for Children of Perpetrators *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 114-31.

Abstract: How do you live with the knowledge that your father ordered the death of thousands of innocent people? Children of parents who have committed or been involved in atrocities have to live with the guilt of their parents’ deeds, even when guilt is acknowledged by the parents. Because of their family history, these children often become ‘lightning conductors’ for social guilt, tainted with the mark of evil. Drawing on clinical material and interviews with children of Nazi SS officers, this paper examines the personal psychological repercussions and conflicts that children of perpetrators face in their lives. These conflicts live on not only within the children who have inherited their parents’ crimes but within the larger society in the form of memory, denial and guilt. The psychological dilemma for children of perpetrators provides a prism through which we can better understand the impact of past atrocities on the collective.

Gray, S. (2018). Locating the ‘Usefully Problematic’ in a Novel and a Memoir by Ian McEwan *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 147-58.

Abstract: This article looks at aspects of a novel and a memoir, written over the same period in 2001, by author Ian McEwan. In ‘Mother tongue’, his memoir, McEwan reflects on his insular upbringing on various military bases abroad. His father, a soldier, was a periodic presence whose volatile moods interrupted the home-life otherwise exclusively spent with his mother, to whom he was strongly attached. Meanwhile McEwan's novel, *Atonement*, employs the perspective of an adolescent girl, antagonistic to the link forming in her sister's mind towards someone else. I look at how in the novel this situation leads to a denial of oedipal hierarchy, and ultimately to what Chasseguet–Smirgel terms ‘pseudo-creative’ solutions. *Atonement*, however,

lays stress on the integrating effect of the creative process itself. In writing the novel in conjunction with the memoir, particularly where one interrupted the other, I speculate that McEwan embarked on a similar process, in which the initial disruption, delivered a gain in perspective, which came to promote further psychic and creative development. I explore this from the Kleinian viewpoint of the here and now, and contrast this with that of Chasseguet–Smirgel, and with the more recursive temporality found within the French tradition.

## CLINICAL METHODS/RESEARCH

Quiroga de Pereira, A. R., Borensztein, L., Corbella, V. and Marengo, J. C. (2018). The Lara case: A group analysis of initial psychoanalytic interviews using systematic clinical observation and empirical tools *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1327-52.

**Abstract:** With the objective of analysing the usefulness of empirical criteria for observing psychoanalytic cases, this article describes an experience of systematic clinical observation carried out by the Psychodynamic Clinical Research Team at the Psychoanalytic Association of Buenos Aires' University Institute of Mental Health (Instituto Universitario de Salud Mental, IUSAM). A group of four psychoanalytic therapists, including the treating therapist, systematically analysed the first four interviews in the psychoanalytic treatment of a 32-year-old female patient, which was discontinued six months after it started. We used the combined frameworks of the Multilevel Observation and Three-Level Model to systematise the information. We also used a computer-assisted text-analysis system-the Discourse Attribute Analysis Program (DAAP) to measure Referential Activity. The Shedler-Westen Assesment Procedure (SWAP) was included as a diagnostic tool. We describe the application of these resources to our analysis of the four interviews, including examples of the clinical material. We discuss both the hypotheses developed by our clinical observation group and the usefulness of group exchange for understanding the therapeutic process in general. Finally, we discuss the implications of this type of systematic case study for clinical practice, training, and research in psychoanalysis.

Spurling, L. (2018). Do we need to know what we are doing? Discovering our ‘Working Model’ of Psychoanalytic Practice using the Comparative Clinical Method *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (4): 569-84.

Abstract: There is now an extensive and highly developed literature within psychoanalysis on how best to understand the patients we work with, and their impact on the analyst or therapist, but far less on the mind of the clinician and how he or she thinks while working with the patient. One method for studying this, the Comparative Clinical Method developed by a group of European psychoanalysts, consists of a two-step model: after a careful description of the interventions made by the analyst, an attempt is made to construct what is taken to be the analyst's implicit working model, the internal template which he or she tacitly employs to conduct the analysis. In this paper I describe this model, which I then illustrate by taking a piece of published clinical material to show what an approach based on the Comparative Clinical Method might look like. Finally I make some comments on applying this model to the work of psychoanalytic psychotherapists.

### COMMON SENSE

Zimmer, R B. (2018). Common sense: Its uses, misuses, and pitfalls *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 314-33.

Abstract: “Common sense” is ubiquitous in most discourse, including the psychoanalytic process. It is comprised of multiple different forms of thinking which have certain similarities of organization. Its appearance in interpersonal discourse evokes typical affects, fantasies, and intersubjective experiences, which I call “the feeling of common sense”. Because of its underlying conceptual structure and its powerful affective and intersubjective components, as well as the underlying conceptual organization of the various forms of thinking associated with it, common sense can have a variety of different functions in the analytic process; some serve its forward movement, while others function, in various ways, as impediments which need to be understood and unravelled. Such understanding sheds light not only on the patient’s internal dynamics, but the analyst’s collusive participation in enactments at many levels. Such awareness may

shape the analyst's technical decisions as much as the content of his or her interpretations. I offer clinical illustrations of a number of these phenomena.

## **COUPLES**

Sehgal, A. (2018). Exploring the Role of Blame in Couple Relationships within the Triangular Setting of Couple Psychotherapy *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 255-69.

Abstract: This paper describes the process of couple therapy with two couples that used blame as the currency of exchange in their relationship. Both couples struggled with managing three-person relationships. The triangular setting of couple psychotherapy provoked and triggered primitive anxieties around exclusion, rejection and abandonment in both cases. I draw upon clinical work with two such couples to illustrate how one repeatedly collapsed the triangular space whereas the other gradually became more able to bear it. I refer to scientific evidence of the brain's ability to continue to change in response to new learning by forming fresh neural connections throughout life. I suggest that the repetitive occurrence of new experiences within couple psychotherapy can generate new neural pathways thereby biologically influencing new ways of how partners might respond to each other. I conclude by highlighting the therapeutic potential of the framework within which couple psychotherapy takes place, a triangular configuration which offers a developmental opportunity for navigating primitive anxieties related to triangular relationships.

## **DELUSION AND REPARATION**

Bronstein, C. (2018). Delusion and reparation *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1057-74.

Abstract: This paper looks at the reparative quality of delusional systems. The Author explores and expands Freud's notion of delusion as an 'attempt at reparation'. Even if a delusion is mostly the consequence of hatred of reality and an omnipotent idealized construction to protect the ego from persecutory anxiety stemming from a destructive superego, its content and function show greater complexity. The function of a delusion is not just to protect the ego but also to protect the object (the analyst in the

session) from the patient's violence. In order to show the coexistence in delusional systems of manic defensive aspects with proper depressive reparative ones, the Author presents detailed clinical material from the analysis of an adolescent patient who suffered from intense persecuting voices that negated her right to be alive. The paper proposes that understanding the fluctuation and manifestation of reparative unconscious phantasies, the recognition of their depressive aspects and of their specific function as they are lived out in the transference relationship is central to the development of psychic change in psychotic processes.

Zhang, T. (2018). An analysis of the evolution of delusion in a Chinese case of paraphrenia *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1075-88.

Abstract: This article proposes a psychoanalytic approach to interpret the work of Song Shipeng, especially starting from an interrogation on the function of the nomination in the evolution of his delusion. Song was an author suffering from paraphrenia; he published some books writing about his conversations with extraterrestrials and their theory of the Universe. Furthermore, in the last years of his life, he practiced a pseudo-medicine, as part of his practice of cosmic energy. His works are full of traces of his personal experience, which open the door to the understanding of the evolution of his delusion. The unifying factor of this examination will be the following hypothesis: Song attempted to compensate for his psychotic crisis, which he regarded as a way to install his “Pseudo-Ego Ideal,” to invent all the delusion by the mnemonic traces and to rebuild an identity. Within this perspective, writing could be viewed as enabling the patient to fight against psychotic anxiety, which could take the form of delusion of imagination, of naming oneself, of making a link between his psychotic enigmatic experience, his writing and his thought, and finally, of compensating his ego defect.

## ECOLOGY

Deves, M. H. (2018). The ecological war: A reflection on the conflictive dimension of humankind's relations with its environment *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1391-1408.

Abstract: In his most recent book, *Face à Gaïa*, Bruno Latour expresses his concern for the mental state of the inhabitants of planet Earth. He finds it ludicrous that earthlings do not worry more about the damage that their life style causes to the environment. He declares that in the twentieth century, “this classic century of war,” humanity entered a war, a war that was “hidden by the profusion of world wars, colonial wars, and nuclear threats,” but which is also “global and total,” and “equally colonial” ... an ecological war that we have already lost in failing to think about it and live through it. In this article, we propose to analyze the content of this “deep alteration of our relation to the world” that Bruno Latour exposes, and which he qualifies as madness. To do so, we will draw on contributions from psychoanalysis and on the Freudian theory of culture in particular. We will show that this can prove to be particularly fertile when it comes to thinking about the conflictual relationships that human beings maintain with their environment.

### **EXTIMACY**

Wechsler, E., Szpilka, J.I., and Schoffer Kraut, D.E. (2018). *Lo íntimo y lo éxtimo en el sujeto del inconsciente* *Revista de psicoanálisis* 83: 573-95.

Abstract: The article summarizes Lacan's concept of extimacy (extimité), consonant with his theory that "the unconscious is the discourse of the other". This paradoxical notion suggests that that which is most intimate derives from something outside of oneself. In a clinical setting, this may show itself in the symptom, transference and more generally in the formations of the unconscious. Freud had already begun to see the most intimate as the most alien, both in the interpretation of dreams and in his Project. The extimate designates an external centre in the ego that no imaginary or symbolic identification can emulate because it relates to a constitutive fault in relation to the word. The intimate and the extimate as such constitute a necessary structural unit which accounts for subjective division, making it difficult to speak of a selfhood of one without the other, and which therefore subverts the concept of the subject as an individual.

### **EFFECTIVENESS**



Weitkamp, K., Daniels, J.K., Baumeister-Duru, A., Wulf, A., Romer, G. and Wiegand-Grefe, S. (2018). Effectiveness Trial of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy for Children and Adolescents with Severe Anxiety Symptoms in a Naturalistic Treatment Setting *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 300-18.

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of the study was to look at symptom changes in naturalistic outpatient psychoanalytic child and adolescent psychotherapy for anxiety disorders in Germany. Methods: (1) The first treatment period of the psychodynamic intervention group (<25 sessions) was compared with a minimal supportive treatment (waiting list) control group, and (2) the effects of long-term psychoanalytical treatment (>25 sessions) were analysed using a longitudinal observational design. A total of 86 children and adolescents (4–21 years) were in the treatment group and 35 in the minimal supportive treatment control group. Questionnaires were administered at the beginning and end of treatment, as well as at 6- and 12-month follow-up (FU). Results: When comparing the first treatment period with the minimal supportive treatment control group, both groups improved significantly with small effect sizes and no significant group differences. Both parents and patients reported moderate symptom improvements at the end of therapy (parent:  $d=0.58$ ; patient:  $d=0.57$ ), which were stable at FU and increased from the patient perspective (parent:  $d=0.37$ ; patient:  $d=0.80$ ). Conclusions: The results suggest that anxiety symptoms significantly decreased during the treatment period and remained stable at FU. Due to the study design we could not rule out alternative explanations like regression to the mean.

## **FERENCZI**

Evzonas, N. (2018). Sándor Ferenczi's multiple confusions of tongues and their influence on psychoanalytical thinking *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 230-47.

**Abstract:** Using a poststructuralist model, this article explores the lecture given by Ferenczi and published under the title “Confusion of Tongues between Adults and the Child—(The Language of

Tenderness and Passion).” By initially focusing on the closed structure of the text, the author identifies two types of confusion of tongues that are closely interlinked: the confusion between adults and the child, and that between the analyst and the analysand. By then placing the manuscript within the corpus of Ferenczi, he connects it to the latter’s multilingualism and pleads in favour of autobiographical determinants for psychoanalytic conceptualizations. This positioning of the text in its historical framework also enables it to be situated in the context of the metapsychological confusion of tongues between Freud and Ferenczi, and to delimit the influence of Ferenczi’s ideas in psychoanalytic posterity.

## **FORMATION**

Erlich, S. and Ginor, M. E. (2018). Psychoanalytic training—who is afraid of evaluation? *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1129-43.

**Abstract:** Many aspects of the institutional life and organizational functioning of psychoanalysis deal with and are affected by evaluation. This paper focuses on one manifestation of this difficulty, namely the evaluation of candidates in psychoanalytic training. Opinions vary regarding its place, necessity, and contribution. Although it is at least nominally practiced in many institutes, it is nonetheless fraught with difficulty. We explore some of the sources and nature of what hampers the function of evaluation of candidates, employing Bion’s Basic Assumptions and their effect on institutional dynamics. Related issues include the ambiguity surrounding the role and authority of the supervisory role and the present theoretical diversity. The role and function of the supervisor is central to this evaluation and focal in our discussion. Our presentation draws on and makes use of the findings of the EPF End of Training Evaluation Project (ETEP).

## **FUNDAMENTALISM**

Abella, A. (2018). Can psychoanalysis contribute to the understanding of fundamentalism? An introduction to a vast

question *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 642-64.

**Abstract:** During the past 20 years, religious and political fundamentalism has produced a number of barbaric terrorist attacks which have strongly shaken public opinion in the Western world. Can psychoanalysis contribute to the understanding of the unconscious functioning of these fundamentalist groups? The different presentations of fundamentalism and the various hypotheses concerning its origins and aims are discussed. Should fundamentalism be understood mainly as a means for strengthening the sense of identity, as a search for power, or as a refuge in certainty? When trying to understand these phenomena, are there any pitfalls a psychoanalyst should beware of? The slippery ground of applied analysis is discussed, as well as some dangers specific to this issue, such as reductionism, theoretical hyper-saturation, wild speculative over-interpretation, and emotional/ethnocentric biases. Whereas there is general inter-field agreement concerning the absence of obvious psychopathology or of a typical sort of personality in the members of fundamentalist groups, the major contribution of psychoanalysis might be to the understanding of the particular ways in which an individual appropriates a given ideology and the weight of group dynamics. On less slippery ground, detailed clinical material is used in order to illustrate both the defensive value of a fundamentalist position taken by an adolescent and the intervention of fundamentalism in everyday psychoanalytical societies. Particularly relevant issues are suggested to be narcissism and the structuring role of relationships with the others.

### **GIANTS IN POUSSIN**

Tutter, Adele. (2018). Embodying disillusionment: Poussin's blinded giants *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99(4): 828-54.

**Abstract:** Extending the traditional view of the giant of ancient myth as the personification of the father, the giant also affords the metaphorical elaboration of infantile fantasies of grandiosity derived from identification with the omnipotent parent. Conversely, the fallen and typically blinded giant embodies disillusionment: with the idealized parental imago, and also with one's own illusions of omnipotence. Nicolas Poussin's

successive aesthetic interpretations of the giants of Greek legend highlight the symbolic dialectics of size, and offer a window onto the illusions and disillusionments that are intrinsic to generational succession, and accompany the confrontation of various realities—of dependency, vulnerability, maturation, achievement, aging, loss and death.

### **GRETE BIBRING**

Bakman, N. (2018). Questions and worries: On the correspondence between Grete Bibring and Anna Freud 1949–1975 *The International journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 690-701.

Abstract: Grete Bibring (1899–1977) was a representative of the second generation of analysts. Having emigrated from Vienna to London in 1938, she left for Boston in 1941 where she made a remarkable career. In 1946, she became head of the department of psychiatry at the Beth Israel Hospital at Harvard and, from 1961, the first woman professor of medicine there. She maintained a connection with European psychoanalysis in the person of Anna Freud, with whom she corresponded regularly. Their letters contain an interesting exchange of ideas about psychoanalytic institutions (e.g. the American Psychoanalytical Association) and papers (e.g. on pregnancy). It is also the testimony of an exceptional friendship.

### **GRIEVANCE**

Hoggett, P. (2018). Resentment and Grievance *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 393-407.

Abstract: Using material from clinical practice and social research, this paper examines the many connections between the analysis of resentment provided by Nietzsche and Scheler and recent psychoanalytic analyses of grievance. Psychoanalysis has been particularly insightful regarding the process of ‘nursing’ grievance, something which illuminates both the righteousness of the anger involved and the yearning for an idealized past. It is argued that in their different ways both analyses explore blocked responses to perceived injustice and, whilst the emphasis in both cases is essentially upon how existential reality itself can be experienced as an injustice, Scheler's analysis also provides us

with a way of understanding how resentment can be a response to real social injustices. Indeed social resentment is now widely regarded as the affective foundation of reactionary forms of populism.

### **HANNA SEGAL**

Hinshelwood, R.D. (2018). Symbolic Equation and Symbolic Representation: An Appraisal of Hanna Segal's Work *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 342-57.

Abstract: Hanna Segal's original paper in 1957 on symbol-formation is a classic. It makes clinical observations of concrete symbolic equation and theorized the contrast with normal representation. In the process of developing the most accurate and most useful theory of symbol-formation that psychoanalysis possesses, Segal brought the psychoanalytic symbol into connection with the wider meaning of symbols in linguistics and other academic disciplines. It is less well known that she modified the theoretical conceptualization of her observations in the light of Bion's development of the theory of container-contained. Perhaps because of the clinical usefulness, little serious criticism has been made of either the original theory or its modification. In this paper, an appraisal will be made of these major conceptualizations. This paper looks again at the theory she used to make the distinction between normal symbols 'proper', or representations, and the concrete symbolic equation associated with the primitive or psychotic defences.

### **HYPOCHONDRIA**

Nissen, B. (2018). Hypochondria as an actual neurosis *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 103-24.

Abstract: Freud defined hypochondria as an actual neurosis. In this paper the actual neurosis will be interpreted as unbound traumatic elements which threaten the self. In severe hypochondria, breakdowns have occurred, as outlined by Winnicott. The nameless traumatic elements of the breakdown have been encapsulated. The moment these encapsulated elements

are liberated, an actual dynamic takes place which threatens the self with annihilation. Projective identification is not possible because no idea of containment exists. The self tries to evacuate these elements projectively, thus triggering a disintegrative regression. However, the object of this projection, which becomes a malign introject, is felt to remove the remaining psychical elements, forcing the worthless residue back into the self. In a final re-introjection, the self is threatened by un-integration. To save the self, these elements are displaced into an organ which becomes hypochondriacal, an autistoid object, protecting itself against un-integration and decomposition. An autistoid dynamic develops between the hypochondriac organ, the ego and the introject. Two short clinical vignettes illustrate the regressive dynamical and meta psychological considerations.

Tillman, j G. (2018). Unrepresented states and the challenge of historicization *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 125-39.

Abstract: Bernd Nissen has been developing a metapsychology of hypochondria and 'autistoid' states for 20 years, working within the Kleinian object relations tradition to formulate the earliest events of psychic life. His imaginative work shows careful thinking about early catastrophic developmental experiences which may lead to various forms of psychopathology. In the current paper, Hypochondria as an actual neurosis, Nissen extends his progressive work on hypochondria and joins his evolving theory of autistoid encapsulation to a revival of interest in Freud's concept of actual neurosis, the experience of unrepresentable early trauma, the problems of historicization, and to Winnicott's description of the fear of breakdown. I first summarize Nissen's theoretical work in the area of hypochondria and autistoid encapsulation, and then comment on his current paper including the challenge of historicization in unrepresented states. Finally I consider the question of parsimony in Nissen's metapsychology.

## **HYSTERIA**

Handa, S. (2019). A Fragmented Doll: Madness in Hysteria *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35 (1): 24-40.

Abstract: The author describes the process of a once-weekly psychodynamic psychotherapy with a hysterical patient. In the

initial phase, the patient responded well and there was a sense of progress in the therapy. However, the author gradually began to feel stuck. He was under strong pressure to act as a good understanding therapist. At a later stage, the patient complained of severe physical pain and demanded cure. When she was absent from the treatment without notice, her fear of death and madness which had been denied so far was massively projected into the author who was overtaken by the fear of her death. It became clear that in her phantasy, the patient was a princess waiting to be rescued by her White Knight/therapist. However, to understand the transference situation fully, it was necessary for the author to acknowledge and relinquish his narcissistic satisfaction in being an omnipotent rescuer. The author argues that the difficulty in this process reflected her desperate need for an omnipotent illusion to hold herself, in which the author acted a part. He finally states the importance of acknowledging the underlying fragmentation in hysteria which is often hidden behind the façade of ostensible integrity.

### **IDEALISATION**

Bassols, S. (2018). La idealización: una forma de investidura libidinal *Revista de psicoanálisis* 83: 397-422.

Abstract: The author contends that idealization, while a psychic mechanism that may be used for defence, by its nature belongs to the realm of the libido. This gives rise to a range of productions, pathological or otherwise, dependent upon multiple parameters. These may be fixated, as in fanaticism or evolve over the course of time by forming part of processes essential to developments such as the constitution of the ego ideal-superego system, the formation of the ideals of the person, and identification. The creative impulse of the work of art and fantasy is also considered to be largely dependent upon the capacity for idealization, which generally speaking plays a part in shaping the desire that projects us towards the future. In the second part, the author considers the concept of ideal ego, preferring that of idealization to account for the different phenomena associated with narcissism, seeking to avoid the risk of substantialization and confusion between early stages of development and pathology of narcissism which, in the author's opinion, may involve the concept of ideal ego.

### **INTERNET**

Nichini, C. (2019). Black mirror e teleanalisi: il corpo come limite e fondamento dell'esperienza *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1): 67-82.

Abstract: This study examines the possible relevance of a request for treatment via internet made by a patient during a psychoanalytic consultation. Literature data are compared to a clinical case and to the contents of Black Mirror, a TV series broadcasted by Netflix. The title of the series itself together with the possible metaphorical levels coming with the concept of the «mirror» in psychoanalysis and neuroscience are the exploration vehicle of the possible impact arising from the use of new technologies during the analysis. The study highlights that the choice of the communication channel might have an impact on the psychic and defensive configuration of the patient and on the manifestation of the transference and countertransference dynamics.

### **JAMES JOYCE**

Adams, M. (2018). The Beauty of Finnegans Wake. Remembering and Re-Imagining: A Return to the Father *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 467-83.

Abstract: The author considers James Joyce's immersion in Finnegans Wake as his way of controlling his imagination and holding together emotionally. A sensitive, bright and impressionable child, he had much to contend with, including being a 'replacement child', born into his parents' grief at losing other children. This can create lasting guilt and confusion in the surviving child: do they have the right to an existence of their own. Or should they, like Joyce, go into exile? The author describes the fears that plagued Joyce and how a proleptic imagination, and his phenomenal memory, gave him a sense of control. Placing Finnegans Wake in a timeless dream world gave Joyce space, but within a carefully bounded structure. Joyce's love affair with language has him playfully crafting his own elaborate Book of Kells, in which punning and parody distract from the grief which underlies the work. At the centre is a Dublin



family in a story which loosely parallels Sophocles' Oedipus, playing out the internal world of the 'replacement child' who fears he was responsible for the siblings' deaths. The beauty of *Finnegans Wake* is the extraordinary way that Joyce stays afloat, producing a unique masterpiece of levity and poetry.

## **JAPAN**

Okano, K. (2018). Passivity, non-expression and the Oedipus in Japan *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1353-65.

Abstract: The Japanese mentality is often characterized by its secretiveness and non-expression in various social contexts. Culturally, it is regarded as a virtue not to reveal our capacity and strength. The essence and knowledge of traditional art and craftsmanship at the highest levels is kept esoteric and should not be propagated to the general public, as truly essential and valuable points could not be verbally expressed or revealed. In the past, some psychoanalysts, such as T. Doi and O. Kitayama, have dealt with the issue of secretiveness and non-expression. This secretiveness and non-expression apparently have some merits and even a social role. It inhibits envy and competitiveness that a show of one's capacity and strength would elicit in others. Also, they protect both one's strength and vulnerability by keeping these invisible to others as well as to oneself, so that they remain unchallenged and unharmed by others. This invites an important question about the Oedipus in Japan. Is our secretiveness a way of avoiding Oedipal confrontations with others? Is it defeat or a higher tactic? The author considers that in Japanese society, the Oedipal dynamic exists in a rather convoluted way due to the passive and secretive nature of the Japanese people.

## **KANT**

Carignani, P. (2018). "Psyche is extended": from Kant to Freud *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 665-89.

Abstract: This paper is inspired by one of Freud's last notes, which is famous for its astonishing conclusion: "Psyche is extended; knows nothing about it," which describes the perception of space as a product of the extension of the psychic apparatus, and compares it with Kant's a priori categories. The Author

reconstructs the historical background of this idea as part of a long discussion between Freud and his pupil Marie Bonaparte in the second half of 1938, and shows how the relationship between body and psychic functions in Freud's thought was influenced by his intellectual debt to Kant. Through an outline of the influence of Kantian philosophy on the emerging Naturphilosophie in *fin de siècle* Vienna, the author aims to show the profound influence of Kantian philosophy on the development of Freud's thought. By committing to a modern and non-dualistic conception of the relationship between body and mind, Freud conceives an indissoluble bond between the mind and, not only the brain, but the whole body and its spatial extension. The author concludes by identifying a close link between the aphorism of 1938 and Kantian pre-Critique thought, and, more generally, highlighting the influence of the Königsberg philosopher on the relationship between mind and body and on the perception of time and space in Freudian thought.

### MELANIE KLEIN

Greenberg, J. (2018). Klein's technique *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 979-89.

Abstract: Reading these heretofore unpublished works by Melanie Klein is certain to surprise their readers, regardless of their previous familiarity with her work. Bound though she was to an earlier vision of the psychoanalytic situation and to an epistemology that today may strike many analysts as archaic, Klein's ideas remain fresh and provocative. In this commentary I sketch out the controversies in which she was involved at the time of the lectures and seminars, and discuss how we might think about them in light of contemporary developments.

Milton, J. (2018). From the Melanie Klein archive: Klein's further thoughts on loneliness *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 929-946.

Abstract: The author brings to light previously unpublished material from the part of the Melanie Klein archive that deals with the subject of Klein's last, posthumously published paper "On the sense of loneliness". Here are found four differing versions of the loneliness paper, written between 1958 and 1960, and prepared for spoken presentations to different audiences. The author gives

evidence from Klein's copious additional notes that she intended to write a whole book or monograph dealing with the topic of loneliness from a psychoanalytic point of view. At the time of Klein's death, as well as elaborating her own thinking on the topic of loneliness, she was gathering and incorporating the comments of a number of close colleagues on her work. Previously unpublished letters to Klein from Wilfred Bion and Elliott Jaques are included in this paper, as are extracts from Klein's own notes, organized under a number of headings. Without attempting to analyse the material in any depth, the author suggests that some of the themes Klein was working on may have had particular relevance for her personally in what turned out to be the very last months of her life.

Weiss, H. (2018). The surprising modernity of Klein's Lectures on Technique and Clinical Seminars: Putting them in context *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 952-61.

Abstract: Focusing on the vividness and modernity of Klein's 1936 lectures the author argues that Klein was very aware of the complexity of the transference-situation and the analyst's involvement in it. The Clinical Seminars of 1958 show that the concept of projective identification helped to further clarify her ideas and to anticipate later developments. Nevertheless she remains sceptical about the counter-transference simply seen as a response to the patient's projections and warned against re-projecting it back into the patient.

## LACAN

Barazer, C. (2018). Mise au musée *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 861-64.

Résumé: La confrontation à l'œuvre de Lacan fut et reste un incomparable moyen d'éviter tout risque de « mise au musée » de l'héritage freudien. Il est deux façons équivalentes pour le psychanalyste de se soustraire à « l'intranquillité » qu'elle suscite : le rejet sans appel ou l'adhésion dogmatique.

Bernateau, I. (2018). Caravage, ou la violente séduction de la mort *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 897-07.

Résumé: À travers la violente séduction de l'œuvre de Caravage, il s'agit d'interroger la relecture lacanienne du concept de pulsion

de mort pour faire apparaître son lien énigmatique et irréductible à la Chose comme fondement de la sexualité humaine.

Castel, P.-H. (2018). Le sage montre la lune, l'idiote regarde le doigt *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 865-75.

Résumé: Il faut dénier au post-lacanisme français son statut de passage obligé pour penser Lacan aujourd'hui. On ne pourra réveiller le lacanisme de son sommeil dogmatique qu'en renouant avec son ambition universaliste, c'est-à-dire en retissant les liens avec les sciences sociales de notre temps et le rapport réflexif au réel qu'elles exigent.

Denis, P. (2018). Analyse lacanienne ou psychanalyse? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 918-27.

Résumé: Sur les points clés qui caractérisent la pratique psychanalytique telle qu'elle s'est élaborée à partir des travaux de Freud, Lacan et ceux qui le suivent de façon radicale, ont introduit une façon de voir qui les éloigne considérablement des « psychanalystes traditionnels ». Que ce soit sur la question du contre-transfert, du transfert, du désir, de l'organisation du moi, l'écart est considérable et plus considérable encore par rapport à la pratique clinique, celle qui recourt à des séances courtes et préconise la « scansion ». L'auteur en arrive à considérer qu'il existe parallèlement une « psychanalyse traditionnelle » et une « analyse lacanienne » profondément différentes.

Guyomard, P. (2018). La parole, le sujet, le langage *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 908-17.

Résumé: Lacan a souhaité restaurer dans la psychanalyse, sans doute dans la théorie plus encore que dans la pratique, les fondements qu'elle trouve dans la parole. La psychanalyse est une cure de parole. Il a voulu en tirer toutes les conséquences, jusqu'aux plus ultimes. L'insertion de l'inconscient dans le langage, la révision du statut du sujet, qui n'est pas le moi, et le concept paradoxal de Sujet de l'inconscient en sont les conséquences.

Hofstein, F. (2018). Hériter Lacan *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 876-80.

Résumé: En allant à Lacan comme lui-même est allé à Freud, on relève en circulant librement dans son œuvre comment il opère un recentrement sur la psychanalyse en acte et sur l'analysant, comment il interroge le transfert et la théorie, la durée des séances et la relation aux concepts et à l'institution, et comment il revoit l'accès à l'analyste et le rapport que celui-ci entretient avec la psychanalyse dans son ensemble.

Khoury, M. (2018). Le Désir du psychanalyste aujourd'hui *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 928-38.

Résumé: La notion de Désir du psychanalyste commence à se préciser chez Lacan autour des années 1960, dans ses séminaires et ses Écrits. Si cette notion s'associe parfois à tort au concept de contre-transfert, elle s'en distingue essentiellement par son articulation à la notion de Désir, ainsi que comme disposition, et « passion », originaire qui permet à un analysant de devenir analyste et de le rester. Mais parfois, les notions qui s'excluent dans la théorie s'associent en clinique dans un travail commun qui aide à relancer le processus analytique.

Ogilvie, B. (2018). Sujet de l'inconscient? *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 950-61.

Résumé: Accentuant le parti pris freudien d'un rejet de toute normativité thérapeutique, Lacan construit une conception du sujet de l'inconscient dont le but est de faire de la cure un lieu de reconfiguration psychique pour un sujet auquel il dénie toute maîtrise sur le sens de son existence. C'est l'insistance sur la domination du langage dans la vie humaine, milieu d'existence et non instrument de communication, qui fait apparaître la profonde dépendance du sujet et le lien structurel entre le sexe et la mort. La précision clinique des entrelacs de cette articulation permet à ce qui pourrait n'être qu'une nouvelle anthropologie de produire des effets pratiques de déplacements continus.

Penot, B. (2018). Lacan initiateur de l'idée de subjectivation en psychanalyse *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 939-49.

Résumé: Le terme subjectivation a été introduit par Lacan dans ses Écrits des années d'après-guerre. Mais c'est dans son séminaire de Mai-Juin 1964 sur la pulsion qu'il va donner à la subjectivation son plein statut de concept psychanalytique, en

s'inscrivant dans la foulée du Freud de « Destins des Pulsions » (1915) pour qui le renversement du but sur le mode passif nécessite d'abord l'installation d'un sujet (Subjekt) étranger pour satisfaire la personne propre. Toutefois l'interaction subjectivante qui a si bien focalisé la recherche de Lacan jusqu'en 1964 va laisser place ensuite chez lui à une conception structuraliste s'opposant au subjectivisme anglo-saxon.

Schneider, M. (2018). L'« Orient sémite » et les aléas de la puissance masculine *Revue française de psychanalyse* 82 (4): 881-96.

Résumé: Accompagnant Freud dans son mouvement vers « l'Orient sémite », Lacan met l'accent, non sur l'avoir masculin, mais sur l'expérience de détumescence, dans ses rapports avec les héritages judaïque et égyptien. L'attention à l'instrument présent dans le cérémonial juif, le chofar, invite à souligner l'importance du « signifiant vocalisé », entrant par l'oreille et conduisant à un « résonateur de type tuyau ». La remise en question de la « puissance » masculine rencontre la démarche d'Apulée dans L'Âne d'or.

## LANGUAGE

Edwards, J. (2018). 'This is not for Tears: Thinking' - Poetry and Psychoanalysis in Orbit *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 270-84.

Abstract: This paper has been five years in the making, since I have run a series of seminars about poetry and psychoanalysis at the Tavistock Clinic for non-clinical students. The title comes from a poem by John Berryman (1914–72), 'Dream Song 29' (1964, p. 77), and it sums up how in this seminar we have tried both to feel what we feel in an authentic way when reading a poem, and think about the links it may have with the central core of the students' study, which is psychoanalysis. Are the two disciplines in any way complementary? Can unconscious phantasy be tapped into via the medium of poetry? In this paper I

hope to show that while there are profound differences between poetry and psychoanalysis there are also similarities, as the work with students has highlighted. I also include three brief clinical vignettes.

Gulina, M. and Dobrolioubova, V. (2018). One Language and Two Mother Tongues in the Consulting Room: Dilemmas of a Bilingual Psychotherapist *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 3-24.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study is twofold: first, to explore the bilingual therapist's experience of working in a second language; and second, to explore the major functions of language within the therapeutic setting. Interpretative phenomenological analysis is used to explore in depth the experience of 16 bilingual therapists of different professional orientations: psychoanalysts, psychotherapists, counselling psychologists, clinical psychologists and counsellors. Semi-structured life-world interviews were employed in accordance with the exploratory nature of the research. Four major themes were identified: 'Listening and understanding the client'; 'Interventions and interpretations'; 'Potential impact of language on the therapeutic encounter: Therapist's point of view'; and 'Therapist's experience of self'. The data demonstrated differences in the understanding of functions of language within the therapeutic setting among psychotherapists. The importance of the symbolic functions of language in therapeutic discourse is discussed. In addition, the specifics of language within the therapeutic encounter are explored and outlined.

Knight, Z.G. (2018). 'Speaking the Names' of Family as 'Speaking a Place' *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 428-42.

Abstract: Names and naming practices have been the focus of social science research for several years. Our name, as part of our identity, shapes and defines our sense of self. When clients start psychotherapy they first introduce themselves by giving their names. Sometimes they speak the names of their parents and grandparents. This speaking of the collective intergenerational familial names is termed 'speaking the names'. This article sets out to explore and describe the experience of clients in psychoanalytic therapy of 'speaking the names'. The

methodological approach is phenomenological with a focus on experience as a legitimate unit of investigation. Transcripts of sessions with clients are analysed using thematic analysis. The main exploratory findings are that ‘speaking the names’ is a significant psychological event and it can be understood as (1) ‘speaking one’s place’ within the family, (2) ‘speaking the hope’ of the family, (3) ‘speaking its lived meaning’ when the meaning of their name is unknown but appears to be lived unconsciously, and (4) ‘speaking a lost connection’ when the familial names are unknown.

## **LIBIDO THEORY**

Forbes-Pitt, K. (2018). From Dualism to Dynamism: Fairbairn's Critique of Libido Theory 1930–1950 *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 95-113.

Abstract: In 1930 Fairbairn wrote ‘Libido theory re-evaluated’, which remained unpublished until 1994. It contains the beginnings of theoretical arguments that, I argue, resulted in his more famous 1940s papers. I posit that Fairbairn's 1930 critique of Freud's analytical dualist theoretical foundation is consistent with, and lays the ground for, his later work. Using the papers ‘Schizoid factors in the personality’ (1940), ‘The repression and return of bad objects’ (1943), ‘Endopsychic structure considered in terms of object-relationships’ (1944), and ‘Object-relationships and dynamic structure’ (1946), I show how Fairbairn's 1930 critique is relevant to his later propositions and elucidate Fairbairn's meta-theoretical assumptions, about which he was not explicit after 1930. I argue that his theoretical propositions arise as a result of his longstanding, consistent critique that led him to replace analytical dualism with dynamical structure. Further, I argue that Klein, and Khan and Winnicott's criticism is unjustified; Fairbairn did not challenge the content of a theory he describes as ‘truths of fundamental importance’, he challenged its theorization. Because it resulted in his important theoretical propositions, Fairbairn's longstanding critique of libido theory is important within the history of psychoanalytic thought and deserves scholarly attention.

## **LANGUAGE**



Caspi, T. (2018). Towards psychoanalytic contribution to linguistic metaphor theory *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1186-1211.

Abstract: This paper lays out a formulation of the psychoanalytical contribution to linguistic metaphor theory. The author's main argument is that psychoanalysis can help enrich and shed light on linguistic metaphor theories, since these have focused on the cognitive aspect, to the exclusion of the role played by affect. Based on the tight link between metaphor and symbol – both configurations of figurative language – the author shall apply ideas sourced from some of the key psychoanalytic symbolization theories, focusing in particular on Klein, Winnicott, and Ogden. The course of exploration will serve to trace the unconscious emotional aspects that participate in the metaphor's mechanism, just as they participate in the symbol's workings. The study leads to the main conclusion that the intersubjective transitional space is of substantial importance to metaphor's constitution, particularly in regard to novel metaphors. Expanding the understanding of metaphor's *modus operandi* has important implications in conceptual clarification and for an in-depth analytical work, and is of immense significance when it comes to analytical work with patients who suffer impairment of their metaphoric ability.

Readi, R. (2018). Object Relations in a Love Poem. A psychoanalytic reading of Neruda *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 411-24.

Abstract: This paper is about an interpretation of Neruda's "Poem no 15", one of his most important works of poetry. The author reads this poem as about the painful loss of the loved object, and the struggle to accept this. This work emphasizes the complex relation between denial and mourning, specifically between psychotic anxieties and mechanisms, and psychic growth. Object relations, as described by Klein and Bion, are used for this reading of Neruda's poem. The author makes an effort to link this interpretation of the poem to the effect it has on the reader. The paper suggests that the common interpretation of this poem as a passionate declaration of love for a silent muse could itself express a denial that can be understood by the impact that Neruda's poem has, in which the emotional experience conveyed in the poem can be "lived" by the reader.

Vulevic, G. (2018). Language and speech in Melanie Klein's work *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 793-809.

Abstract: Melanie Klein's writing style was distinctive. Many would concur that her theoretical and clinical writings are characterized by the absence of the fully developed poetic in the sense that literary theory understands this term. Although the visual poetic, as such, cannot be attributed to Melanie Klein's style, her discourses has power to evoke image. Through iconicity of her images, Melanie Klein creates then effect of visualizing the inner world of the paranoid-schizoid and depressive position, which is marked by lack of successiveness and temporality characteristic of the symbolic order. Narrative of a Child Analysis reveals that the speech of Melanie Klein becomes idiosyncratic when she attempts to introduce preverbal contents in the verbal realm. At those points of the analysis her language becomes concrete, nonmetaphoric, ridiculous and misshaped. Grotesque. In an attempt to describe the characteristics of internalized part objects and their mutual relations in Richard's inner world, Melanie Klein constructs formulas-agglomerations which produce comic effects, such as greedy-octopus-Daddy, salmon-genital, Richard's bomb-faeces. Thus the image of Richard's inner world becomes isomorphic with Rabelais' laughter-provoking, comic-grotesque images of hell. Melanie Klein (Bakhtin would say) carnivalizes Richard's inner world so it does not seem scary but more like a "cheerful carnivalesque scarecrow."

### **MELANCHOLIA, GRIEF, LOSS**

Aafjes-Van Doorn, K. and Wooldridge, T. (2018). The Complexity of Loss During a Forced Termination: A Case Illustration *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (2): 285-99.

Abstract: The end of a therapeutic relationship is experienced in a unique way by each patient and triggers complex feelings relating to early attachment issues, losses and traumas. It is an immense rupture: a process of attachment and separation, intimacy and loss that is an emotionally intense experience for both participants. This case illustration provides insight into the difficulties experienced during the process of forced termination in an analytic community-training clinic. Following a 2-year treatment, Peter, a patient who had been severely traumatized in youth, had

to tolerate the pain of another loss; having to say goodbye to a therapist. We describe the therapist's initiation and engagement of the termination phase. A series of measurements of patient personality, therapist attachment, and change in alliance and outcomes provide information on the impact of Peter's history and the therapeutic relationship. Clinical illustrations highlight different parts of the decision-making process in terms of the patient's sensitivity to loss, as well as the therapist's uncertainty around self-disclosure. We suggest ways therapists may facilitate endings by addressing positive and negative feelings, providing a good-enough attachment experience, and stimulating an internalization of the therapeutic relationship. Implications for clinical practice, research and supervision are discussed.

Cauwe, J. and Vanheule, S. (2018). Manoeuvres of Transference in Psychosis: A Case Study of Melancholia from a Lacanian Perspective *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 376-92.

Abstract: According to French psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan, psychosis is marked by a non-separation of the object a. Consequently, transference in psychosis remains at the level of duality and appears to have an inverted form, where it is the Other that looks for something in the patient and not vice versa. This makes the handling of transference challenging since there is no triangular structure that can mediate between the patient and the Other. The patient cannot rely on the Other to deal with difficult experiences of jouissance (marked by excess and senselessness). In this paper, we discuss our work with a patient following the logic of melancholic psychosis. Specifically, we discuss three types of interventions that aim to provide a space where the clinician can 'manoeuvre' within the transference, thus avoiding a relation that becomes persecutory or erotomaniacal in nature and providing the possibility of finding solutions in dealing with psychic suffering. First, we describe interventions aimed at incarnating a limited other. Second, interpreting the mad Other is discussed. Finally, we outline how the clinical work involves having an interest in the patient's affinities.

Mitra, K. (2018). Blind cave of eternal night: The work of mourning in Tagore's Play of Four *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (4): 855-76.

Abstract: This paper correlates Sigmund Freud and Rabindranath Tagore's writings on mourning through two specific texts. Despite being contemporaries and profoundly influential, Tagore and Freud's spheres of influence have tended to be separate, so that there have been but few attempts at connecting their philosophies. This essay examines the second chapter of Tagore's novella *Play of Four* (Chaturanga, 1916) in the light of Freud's essay 'Mourning and melancholia' (1917). It explores how mourning may at once demand confirmation and denial; how it affects love and desire. The essay examines the Freudian concept of the unconscious through Tagore's symbolism; it also looks at Tagore and Freud's references to autobiographical elements and Shakespeare in their writing. The paper thus offers a close and juxtaposed reading of texts by two of the most important writers of the past century, who wrote and revolutionized our thinking about human minds and lives. In doing so, it throws new light on Tagore's novella and further proves the universality of Freud's propositions.

Schimmel, P. (2018). Freud's "selected fact": His journey of mourning *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 208-29.

Abstract: In 'Mourning and Melancholia', written in 1915, Freud proposed a coherent and convincing theory of the nature and origin of melancholic states and offered startling new insights into the growth of the mind. Freud's essay represented a new metapsychological formulation and the beginning of a "paradigm shift" in the still young discipline of psychoanalysis; it is recognized as containing the origins of contemporary object relations theory. The present paper argues that this clarity of understanding and the transformative power of Freud's essay represented the culmination of a long period of transformation within Freud himself. The evolution of Freud's thinking and theory are considered in relation to two important periods and experiences of mourning: first, that of his "self-analysis" and mourning the death of his father, and second, his experience of disillusion and mourning in response to World War I. The metapsychological shifts in Mourning and Melancholia will be identified, along with Freud's synthesis of clinical observation and theory. The text challenges George Klein's contention that Freud was never able to achieve integration between his "clinical theory" and his "metapsychological theory". Wilfred Bion's

differentiation between the integrative thinking of the “selected fact” experience and rational logical thinking will be used to reconsider the clinical theory/metapsychological theory dichotomy.

## MUSIC

Gabbriellini, G., Luperini, A. and Tancred, R. (2019). La dimensione musicale nella relazione analitica: il ruolo dell'improvvisazione *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1): 29-44.

Abstract: This paper is placed within the wider field of interest of musical dimension in psychoanalysis. Since Music is thought to be the inseparable companion of words, the secret musical score underlying the psychoanalytical relationship is considered by the authors to be the starting point towards a reflection on those recurring moments in the clinical practice when something «unpredictable» occurs between analyst and patient, something which escapes any theorizing and yet lies at the root of profound transformations in their relationship. The authors, bearing in mind the inevitable correlations with the theme of enactment, propose an insight on those moments through the use of the musical construct of improvisation.

## NARCISSISM

Bernardi, R and Eidlin, M. (2018). Thin-skinned or vulnerable narcissism and thick-skinned or grandiose narcissism: similarities and differences *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 291-13.

Abstract: This paper explores two clinical forms or aspects of narcissism and their psychopathological implications: thin-skinned, or vulnerable, narcissism (VN) and thick-skinned, or grandiose, narcissism (GN). The different names used and the characteristics with which they have been described are reviewed. Clinical vignettes are examined for both types of narcissism, emphasising their diagnostic characteristics and discussing their similarities and differences, in addition to the factors that may confer additional complexity to the clinical case. The importance of the experiences of shame and humiliation are emphasised. Based on these comparisons, the psychodynamic mechanisms at

play are examined in both cases, especially their relation to the levels of mental functioning. The paper concludes that both VN and GN constitute failed ways to face the difficult dialectic articulation between self-affirmation and acknowledgement of the other.

## NEUROPSYCHOANALYSIS

Clarke, B H. (2018). A cat is not a battleship: thoughts on the meaning of “neuropsychanalysis” *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99(2): 425-449.

Abstract: As a conspicuously hybrid entity, neuropsychanalysis enjoins one to look critically at its assumptions about knowledge and subjectivity as one tries to understand how its un-hyphenated halves relate to one another. The author looks at the differences between mind (which is grounded in subjective experience) and brain (which is an objectively described neurobiological entity), and suggests that neuropsychanalytic writers are inclined to acknowledge but then disregard the unique, irreducible nature of lived experience, and the fundamental differences between the psychoanalytic mind (which requires an experiencing subject) and the brain (which is a neuronal aggregate). The author offers a philosophical basis for contending that there are potential dangers for psychoanalysis when neuroscience is misrecognized in its fundamental differences and injudiciously employed as a psychoanalytic partner in order to answer questions that properly belong to the language and conceptual architecture of psychoanalysis.

## OEDIPUS

Steiner, J. (2018). The trauma and disillusionment of Oedipus *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 555-68.

Abstract: In the third day of his life Oedipus suffered a violent murderous assault in which his ankles were pierced so that he could be left to die. In fact, he was not only saved, but brought up as their son by the childless King and Queen of Corinth. My hypothesis is that a severe trauma left a significant physical and

psychological scar, which was hidden beneath an illusion of a normal childhood. His background, including the cause of the infirmity of his ankles, remained obscure until it was revealed in the course of Sophocles drama. Facing the truth involved an exposure of the way an illusion had served to protect Oedipus not only from the truth of the murder and incest, but also of the fact that he had been severely traumatized. A phantasy of an ideal family commonly may serve as a defense against trauma and, as a result, facing the truth involves relinquishing the idealization, and this may be experienced as a further trauma. In this paper, I will pay particular attention to the importance of guilt for the victim of early trauma. Severe trauma may block the acceptance of guilt and, hence, prevent the evolution of a benevolent cycle involving forgiveness and reparation.

## **PERSONALITY DISORDERS**

Radcliffe, J. and Yeomans, F. (2019). Transference-focused Psychotherapy for Patients with Personality Disorders: Overview and Case Example with a Focus on the Use of Contracting *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35 (1): 4-23.

**Abstract:** Transference-focused psychotherapy (TFP) is a manualized treatment for patients with a personality disorder based on 18 months of once-weekly or twice-weekly therapy. TFP is suitable for publicly funded psychotherapy and private practice. Devised by Kernberg and colleagues, its conceptual framework is based on Kleinian theory of primitive defences in the paranoid schizoid position. A TFP ‘structural assessment’ is carried out before negotiating a treatment contract, which must be agreed before therapy can begin. Contracting addresses destructive acting-out and isolative lifestyles, and requires a commitment to active engagement with therapy and its agreed aims. The therapist closely attends to relationships outside therapy and transference parallels. The goal is greater integration of the self and self-object relations. In addition to changes in symptoms, TFP can lead to changes in patients’ defensive structures with concomitant shifts in personality structure, improved satisfaction in life, and fuller engagement in work and relationships. A case example is given of a patient with a withdrawn lifestyle. Her object relationships were interpreted as they unfolded in life outside therapy and in the transference, leading to personality structure changes which

enabled her to be able to function successfully in work and in her personal relationships.

## **PERVERSIONS**

Chavis, D. A. (2018). The construction of sadomasochism: Vicissitudes of attachment and mentalization *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1144-64.

**Abstract:** This paper integrates empirical developmental research with the clinical theory and treatment of sadomasochism. Three strands of argument illustrate the thesis that sadomasochistic relatedness develops from relational procedures originating in the mother–infant dyad. The first strand involves attachment research including data from infancy to adulthood and videotaped microanalyses of infant–mother dyads. The second strand addresses research on mentalization and its relationship to attachment. These strands suggest that sadomasochistic relatedness exists on continua from minor to severe as attachment modes move from secure to insecure to disorganized, and from the capacities for mentalized to prementalized recognition of the self and other. Specific relational procedural models representing insecure and disorganized attachment involve the regulation of contradictory emotions, motives, and messages conveyed through varied sensory modalities. These models suggest dissociative procedural ways of being with the other and managing internal states. They are incorporated into and shaped by later development. The third strand uses a clinical case to deepen these constructs, and illustrate the use of knowledge from infant research in work with adults. The discussion addresses the relationship of mother–infant interactions with sadomasochism and how sadomasochistic procedural relational models may contribute to the formation of sadomasochistic relatedness at different developmental levels.

## **PLAY**

Bogajewski, S. (2018). From seriousness to reality in play: Some considerations on the psychic mechanisms involved in play and their applications in clinical practice *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 590-602.



Abstract: The idea that play is a serious matter seems agreed. However, it seems necessary to ask ourselves if this concerns the seriousness with which the activity is performed or the serious character of the activity itself. Is a game that evokes psychic or physical death still playful? Can a game whose rules are not respected scrupulously continue to be regarded as a game? This first consideration will lead me to present the relationship between play and reality with a view to including it in the framework of Winnicott's transitional phenomena. I put forward the idea that play is first and foremost to do with the relationship between a subject and reality. This leads on to a discussion of the idea, attributed wrongly to Freud, that play can be opposed to reality. I believe, on the contrary, that it is fully grounded in reality, but that it develops in a closed and structured space within it. The notion of play is thus not only related to the creation by the subject of this closed and structured space, but also by the way in which he uses it. Finally, I will examine how play is utilized in clinical practice. We will look at what, in my view, may constitute an impasse, and even a danger, in its utilization, as well as its potentialities as a whole, which are linked to the issue of veiling or concealment and to the introduction of a certain frivolity that is suited to protecting the subject from certain elements that are too difficult to deal with head-on.

Lenormand, M. (2018). Winnicott's theory of playing: a reconsideration *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 82-102.

Abstract: "Playing is itself a therapy," argues Winnicott, in one of the most famous phrases in the history of psychoanalysis. Despite its seductiveness, this paper suggests that this powerful proposition should be reconsidered. Winnicott's extraordinary ability to transmit his theory in jargon-free language should not conceal the singularity of his conception of playing. Questioning the triad of play/playing/game may, therefore, be theoretically illuminating and clinically constructive. After examining (1) the stumbling blocks of Winnicott's concept of playing and the negative part implied by its dialectics, this paper will highlight (2) the markers Winnicott offers us to identify the reasons behind some failures he noted, and (3) their consequences on the reception of play activity in the cure. This will lead us to propose a discontinuity between the play activity phenomenologically speaking (what we call "play") and what Winnicott defines as the

event of discovering the self through creative experience (what he calls “playing”) in order to rethink the question of what is “therapeutic.” Our conclusion that “some types of play without playing may also have a therapeutic function” will show the distance travelled in relation to Winnicott’s initial proposition.

## PROJECTIVE IDENTIFICATION

Fabozzi, P. (2019). Un nuovo vertice psicoanalitico: la quieta rivoluzione futura di D.W. Winnicott *La Rivista di Psicoanalisi* LXV (1) 11-28.

Abstract: The author begins with an examination of two unpublished notes by Melanie Klein, written in 1953. In these notes the role of the study of projective identification as a tool that can permit the analyst to master countertransferential difficulties is highlighted; in 1953, this is the most advanced point of psychoanalytic investigations into unconscious object relations. The author then considers Winnicott’s essay «Primitive Emotional Development» (1945), where he begins to inquire into the relationship between subjectivity and objectivity, in relation both to the birth of the mind and to the analyst’s psychic functioning. Ultimately, the author demonstrates that the origins of an extraordinary transformation of psychoanalytic theory are contained in the essay «Hate in the Countertransference» (1947). In fact, the Winnicottian conception of psychic functioning is founded on the radical and absolutely innovative principle by which the object’s unconscious functioning, as well as its transformations caused by the subject’s unconscious, must be investigated and transformed in order that the subject may be capable of beginning a psychic transformation.

Medina, A S. (2018). Projective identification and “telepathic dreams” *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 380-90.

Abstract: Based on the pioneering works by Freud and other authors with regard to telepathic dreams, and specifically those related to Klein’s projective identification and latterly developed by Bion and Grinberg, the author reviews some concepts associated with the theory of intersubjectivity. An example of a telepathic dream that emerged within an analytic process is integrated with these concepts in order to propose several

hypotheses about their genesis. The main hypothesis is that projective identification and counter-identification, in their normal and abnormal forms, are the oneiric basis of communication. One member of the analytic pair transmits unconsciously to the other the contents of his real life, and the other one dreams about it; this way the dominant emotions and phantasies are made conscious. An emotionally intense climate, especially with abandonment phantasies, is required to achieve this type of communication. These dreams, infrequent in analysis, underscore intersubjective creativity, the “analytic third” described by Ogden. The author mentions some concepts based on neuroscience and quantum physics as possible explanations for the biological basis of unconscious communication.

## PSYCHOSIS

Kaul, N. (2018). Rehearsed Language of Psychoanalysis *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (4): 605-22.

Abstract: Taking up Bion's idea of a continuum between the psychotic and non-psychotic parts of the mind, this paper looks at clinical moments where the primitive part – psychotic and ‘autistic-contiguous’ – mimes language and takes over the analytic field. The patients discussed seem to intuit the analyst's blind spots and a pseudo-language takes over as primitive parts of the patient collude with those of the analyst. The three patients discussed here use registers of speech which vary from over-abundant to quicksilver and dried. However, it is not as much a communicative use as it is evacuative and adhesive. Verbal language offers familiar moulds in terms of unfree associations, pre-existing narrative structures, syntax, figures of speech (symbols, metaphors, paradoxes) and common psychoanalytic tropes (dreams, primal scenes). Primitive parts of the mind nestle in these moulds rather than disturb them. It is only through examining the countertransference and abjuring collusions that the analyst may be able to contact the terrifying or enclosed parts in the field. ‘Death’, for instance, represents the limits of language and as it is unpacked, it comes to acquire a range of meanings which allow the recovery of thinking. I have tried to demonstrate the experience of verbal language as a seductive screen that analyst and analysand collaboratively create to make bearable the incomprehensibility of the encounter. In doing this what emerges is a ‘thick description’ that helped and reflects on different kinds

of collusion. The paper tries to capture the experience of collusion as well as a return from it.

## **REPETITION**

Pelladeau, E and Marchand, J-B. (2018). Repetition in the service of the erotisation of suffering. When addiction enters into the relationship to work: Theoretical considerations on a clinical case *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 627-41.

Abstract: This article tries to reconsider the relationship to work that one can develop to the point when it impacts the intimate sphere. To do so, it shall question the role of the sexualisation of the suffering between subject and object of a work/job that has become the vector of an enjoyable torment. The study will focus on the clinical case of a patient who is being treated in psychoanalytical psychotherapy (she started the therapy 5 years ago). This patient maintains a relationship to her work that could be defined as “addictive.” The approach will be to use the psychodynamics of work (Dejours, 1992. “Pathologie de la communication. Situation de travail et espace public: le cas du nucléaire.” In *Pouvoir et légitimité, Raison pratiques*, edited by A. Cotterau and P. Ladrière, vol. 3, 177–201. Paris: Éditions de l’EHESS; 2003. *L’évaluation du travail à l’épreuve du réel: Critiques des fondements de l’évaluation*. Paris: INRAA Editions) in perspective of Paul Denis’s work on satisfaction and influence. Therefore, it will clinically illustrate the process inherent in the subversive and intimate perversion of the relationship to work: between resistance and suffering serving a satisfaction for which the relations of impulsive subordination (between means and goal) have been inverted to the benefit of a repetitive compulsion.

## **RESILIENCE**

Malgarim, B.G., Macedo, M., Freitas, L.H. (2018). The Meaning of Resilience as a Psychoanalytic Concept: An exploratory Study of the Perspectives of Training and Supervising Psychoanalysts *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (3): 443-66.

Abstract: Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate how psychoanalysts perceive the concept of resilience and how it can be applied in this field. Method: Exploratory qualitative research was undertaken with a sample of 10 training and

supervising psychoanalysts belonging to a psychoanalytic institution in southern Brazil. A semi-structured interview was used to collect the data. Results: Based on the material collected, the following final four categories were established: (1) the evident complexity of the origin and conceptual definition of resilience; (2) the technical potential of resilience: communication and effects from a psychoanalytical perspective; (3) the life stories and difficulties of resilient beings: conditions, characteristics and development; and (4) the association between the clinical aspects of trauma and a subject's resources – resilience under discussion. Conclusions: The origin of the phenomenon of resilience opens up important questions and reflections for psychoanalysts even though the term's technical potential for the psychoanalytic clinic is recognized and serves as an important prognostic factor. Resilience relates to personality and resources of the ego, and this fact would seem to suggest the need for further study into the aetiological equation. It can be defined as the ability to elaborate on one's experiences.

### **JOHN RICKMAN**

Hinshelwood, R. D. (2018). John Rickman behind the scenes: The influence of Lewin's field theory on practice, countertransference, and W.R. Bion *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1409-23.

Abstract: This article introduces Kurt Lewin's field theory of social groups to show the impact at the time (1930s and 1940s) on the conceptualisation of the clinical setting in psychoanalysis. John Rickman is now little known, but these ideas were brought by him to psychoanalysis. Through his mentoring of his one-time analysand, Wilfred Bion, they influenced psychiatry during World War II, and helped to set the direction of a number of subsequent developments, including the evolution of a form of group therapy, the Tavistock Institute approach to organisations, and not least the new thinking about countertransference in clinical practice after 1950.

### **SEXUAL DESIRE**

Hertzmann, L. (2018). Losing the Internal Oedipal Mother and Loss of Sexual Desire *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 25-45.

Abstract: This paper aims to examine how it might be possible to use psychoanalytic concepts to explore a deeper understanding of the difficulties with conscious and unconscious same gender sexual desires in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. The author explores how the loss of the unconscious oedipal mother can be manifested as a loss of sexual desire in a couple's relationship. The author suggests that the move from what is referred to as the longed-for state of being in perfect harmony, to a more realistic state of imperfect harmony can bring about the recovery of an unconscious belief that one can possess the oedipal mother. The move from this fantasy state of merger to a more reality-based relationship can induce feelings of abandonment and loss, particularly of sexual desire. The implications of this for the transference and countertransference, and the conscious and unconscious nature of erotic desires within the therapeutic relationship are considered. The importance of aspects of technique and the need for non-pathologizing use of concepts to help clinicians more fully explore formulations and therapeutic interventions are examined. While this paper focuses on lesbian relationships, the relevance of the ideas presented here for other gender pairings is explored.

### **STANDARD EDITION**

Solms, M. (2018). Extracts from the Revised Standard Edition of Freud's complete psychological works *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 11-57.

Abstract: The Revised Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud is about to appear in print, almost three decades after the revision was first conceived. This article provides a preview of the nature and scope of the revisions, through a series of extracts from the new edition.

### **STATES OF MIND**

Kapur, R. (2018). What's in the Good Enough Integrative Introject? Emotional Ingredients in Settling Disturbed States of Mind *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1):46-60.

Abstract: What emotional experience settles a disturbed state of mind? In this paper I use the work of three psychoanalytic clinicians (John Steiner, Eric Brenman and Henri Rey) to describe the negative state of mind of a patient and draw on clinical material to illustrate my efforts to settle deep emotional disturbance. Recognizing the size of the emotional task by conceptualizing the depth and breadth of the pathological organization, along with thinking carefully about the ingredients of a ‘strengthening introject’ and locating an ‘introjective site’, taking into account the developmental disparity between therapist and patient are all seen as essential counter-transference processes required to facilitate movement from a bad to a good state of mind.

### SUPERVISION

Dulsster, D. and Vanheule, S. (2019). On Lacan and Supervision: A Matter of Super-Audition *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35 (1): 54-70.

Abstract: Supervision is crucial to most forms of talking therapy. This article focuses on psychoanalysis and explores how supervision can be conceptualized from a Lacanian point of view. We discuss two principal ideas about supervision from Lacan's work: making the analyst sensitive to the symbolic component of the unconscious and becoming sensitive to the interrelation between language and jouissance. These ideas comprise two stages that Lacan discerned in the process of supervision: the ‘stage of the rhino’ and the ‘stage of the pun’. We illustrate Lacan's distinction between these stages by means of vignettes of analysts who were supervised by Lacan. We argue that an additional third stage should be discerned, concerning the challenge of incarnating the position of the so-called object a. Last, we discuss the pitfalls that an analyst might experience when conducting and directing the analytic work, namely the consistency of the imaginary, the delusion of the symbolic and the real of the body.

Yerushalmi. H. (2018). Supervisees’ Unique Experiential Knowledge *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (1): 78-94.

Abstract: Patients’ personal experiences and the way in which they create an intersubjective space with significant others cannot be easily formulated and organized in semantic memories. Since

the role of supervision is to reach and negotiate diverse types of knowledge, the author suggests, in this article, that for supervisors to acquire a deep understanding of patients' experiences, they need to become competent in helping their supervisees to identify, focus, and articulate their unique and valuable knowledge of the patients' unthought experiences. Supervisees' physical and mental presence in patients' struggle for recognition, influence and self-expression gives them access to types of knowledge that could not be reached in other ways. Supervisors, who have acquired this competency, are likely to create a more mutual and freer atmosphere, in the supervisory space, for considering and discussing various perspectives of patients' experiences. The author brings an example of how a supervisor and a supervisee sidestep the regular supervision discourse and articulate the supervisee's unformulated knowledge and of how they strive to integrate this knowledge with other existing knowledge about the patient and the therapeutic process.

## TIME

Cornejo, R. (2018). Origins of a theory of psychic temporality in Freud: The study of eels and the Darwinist influence of Carl Claus *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 450-67.

Abstract: Freud's research on sexuality was, without doubt, a paradigm shift in the temporary conception of childhood experiences in relation to adult life. From those first experiences arise mnemonic material which retroactively constitute the place and function of the unconscious. The theory of a psychic temporality that governs mood process, among other things, brings into question the classic model of time in western societies. Freud's relation to these issues is already observable in his first scientific work, where he faces issues related to the sexual differentiation and heterochrony of living beings.

Lussana, S. (2018). Termination of a psychoanalysis: Some notes on theory, technique, and clinical material *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (3): 603-26.

Abstract: If, as Bion states, "It [analysis] does not end; the relationship between a particular doctor and a particular analysand



does” (Brazilian Lectures), this brings to mind both Freud’s Analysis Terminable (the analyst–analysand relationship) and Interminable (the analysis) and the heated debate between an essentially weak general theory and a decidedly strong specific model for the termination of analysis. According to the indications of Bion and Ferro, the theory presents two modes of mental functioning at the end of analysis based on the oscillations  $PS \leftrightarrow D$  and  $\text{♀} \leftrightarrow \text{♂}$ . As proposed in this paper, this can be supplemented as  $PS \leftrightarrow / \rightarrow D$  and  $\text{♀} \leftrightarrow \text{♂}$ . The specific model for the end of analysis, strongly supported by Bion and Ferro, is only concerned with the analysand–analyst dyad. In this case, it is portrayed by “The Little Dummy Man”, a clinical model jointly constructed by the analysand and the analyst during the last two years of the analysis, and is retold here by both. An archaeological metaphor is employed at the end of the paper. It is believed that an analysis thrives on the fluctuations between moments of unity and intimacy, and moments of separation and detachment, with the end of the analysis being at once an act that is the most painful and the most transformative.

Polden, J. (2018). How Many Times? *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 34 (4): 585-604.

Abstract: Session frequency can be seen as definitive of psychoanalytic identity but contemporary relational and constructivist perspectives and trends towards psychoanalytic work being conducted at lower and varying frequencies are leading increasingly to a rift between psychoanalytic work as theorized and practised on the one hand and as ‘taught at’ specified frequencies within psychoanalytic institutions on the other. The value of high-frequency work in the right conditions is considered, while automatic equations between high-frequency, high-intensity and high-value clinical work are questioned. Pressure towards higher frequency work, sometimes to meet training requirements, may imperil the psychoanalytic stance it seeks to preserve, particularly the recognition of patients’ frequency preferences as a psychic phenomenon requiring understanding rather than manipulation. The roots of coercive attitudes to session frequency in unresolved issues relating to institutional psychoanalytic superegos are explored; implications for training, ethics and the status of psychoanalytic work are considered.

Steiner, J. (2018). Time and the Garden of Eden Illusion *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (6): 1274-87.

Abstract: This article explores the timelessness of idealised psychic retreats and then describes the traumatic impact of time as the patient emerges from the retreat to face reality. The Garden of Eden Illusion involves a retreat where time stands still. Everything is perfect but nothing changes, there is no development, no frustration, no losses and no passion. When the patient confronts the real world, he is introduced to the facts of life and, for each of these facts, time is significant. If the trauma of disillusion is too abrupt or the pain of waiting too severe, defences are mounted against the impact of reality. These involve misrepresentations of the facts of life in which experiences that involve time are repudiated in favour of instant solutions based on omnipotence. These misrepresentations of reality easily become erotised to create perverse scenarios with an addictive quality that are particularly resistant to change. It is possible to delineate Narcissistic Perversions, Oedipal Perversions and Romantic Perversions as defences against time in relation to each of Money-Kyrle's facts of life.

## **THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE**

Knox, J. (2019). The Harmful Effects of Psychotherapy: When the Therapeutic Alliance Fails *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 35 (2): 245-62.

Abstract: A good therapeutic alliance has been found to be the best predictor of outcome in psychotherapy, but psychotherapists also need to develop an understanding of the mechanisms by which that alliance is created and the factors that may damage that alliance and contribute to harmful effects of psychotherapy. I explore these factors in three contexts: the nature of the therapy itself, the characteristics of the therapist, and the dynamics of the patient–therapist relationship. I discuss the research that suggests that potentially harmful processes can be avoided by a dynamic-agentive systems model, which views psychotherapy as a conversation, in which turn-taking, rupture and repair, and perspective-taking are the intersubjective tools that help to build the therapeutic alliance and that can be the focus for further study into the mechanisms by which psychotherapy is helpful or

harmful. The neuroscience research that supports this model is summarized.

## **TRANSFERENCE/COUNTER TRANSFERENCE**

Diercks, M. (2018). Freud's 'transference': Clinical technique in the 'Rat Man' case and theoretical conceptualization compared *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (1): 58-81.

Abstract: A considerable gap exists between clinical psychoanalytic concepts and psychoanalytic practice. It can be traced back to the early beginnings of psychoanalysis and to Freud's own handling of concepts that he had developed himself. Focusing on the concept of 'transference' that Freud in several steps coined so precisely from his experiences with hysteric patients and especially from his understanding of the 'Dora' case, it can be shown that he – seen from today – could not fully apply the meaning of his own concept in the later treatment of the so-called 'Rat Man'. Freud's 'Original record of the case' is used to scrutinize his way of understanding and handling the transference with this patient. To a substantial extent transference as well as counter-transference was rather enacted than understood in this case, partly due to Freud's own personal and scientific interests and to his ambitions to use this case as a demonstration of his therapeutic approach. In order to show this, it is unavoidable to correct several blurry or even misleading passages of Strachey's translation. Findings from numerous workshops using 'comparative clinical methods' indicate that up till now we analysts – like Freud – have great difficulties in applying Freud's incredible insight that "a whole series of former psychic experiences comes alive not as the past but as the present relationship to the person of the physician" (Freud, 1905c [1901], p. 279/280, my translation).

Kohlen, D H. (2018). Paths of the countertransference in the analyst—clinical examples of working through *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (2): 391-410.

Abstract: Today the importance of working through the analyst's countertransference is stressed throughout all different schools of psychoanalysis. This article aims to make the microprocesses more transparent regarding the transformations of transference and countertransference, from the beginning of the anchoring of a

projection in the analyst up to the re-internalization of a transformed projection in the patient. This is introduced by a survey of the history of two central terms: Projective Identification (on the side of the patient) and Countertransference (coming from the side of the analyst). How the analyst is also a “do-er” and how this fits in with the projective identifications of the patient is a newer development in psychoanalysis and is the main subject of this paper. Alongside the clinical material shown is described what the patient triggers in the analyst with his projections, and how the analyst manages to work through his countertransference where the patient becomes a temporary object, connecting with objects of the analyst until—if all goes well—the analyst manages to transform the projection of the patient while “triangulating with his inner understanding parents”.

## TRANSGENDER

Lemma, A. (2018). Trans-itory identities: some psychoanalytic reflections on transgender identities *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 99 (5): 1089-1106.

Abstract: The capacity of transgender to incorporate all gender variance and sexual preferences has become a powerful tool of activism and personal identification. Rather than being an index of marginality “trans” has become a central cultural site. In this paper, I will argue that this identity label encompasses a complex range of internal psychic positions in relation to consciously stated sexual preferences and gender identifications. My aim is to explore what can appear to be in some cases a premature embracement of the empowering potential of the transgender identification through my work with under 18-year-olds who are seeking medical intervention for gender dysphoria. This can undermine the painful psychic work required to establish what transgender means for any given young person. In an external culture where to ask “why transgender” (as opposed to “how transgender”) is felt to be pathologising, working with these young people can prove difficult for the analyst. The challenge is

to tread the fine line between a dialogue based on an equidistant curiosity about meaning and function that is core to an analytic approach, and a posture of implicit skepticism.