

BULLETIN OF PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDIES

The following journals have been reviewed: *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6) and 98 (1); *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1); *Psychanalyse* 38; *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1); *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11; and *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79. The articles are listed thematically. Where an abstract is available, it follows each entry.

ADOLESCENCE

- D'Alberton, F. (2017). Psychoanalysis in hospital: Early adolescence and somatic functional disturbances *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 121-35

Abstract: Somatic functional disturbances of the early phases of adolescence represent an important inquiry, both for the paediatrician and for the psychoanalyst. Often rooted in a fault line in the narcissistic investment of early childhood, they present in early adolescence with characteristics located only with difficulty in other phases of life. While the neurosciences are beginning to come up with some initial explanatory hypotheses, psychoanalysis has at its disposal concepts that are extremely useful in this field – those of actual neurosis, neurotic conversion, and psychosomatic expression. The quality of mentalization allows us to orient ourselves in this field, considering conversion as a possible skill with which the patient expresses his history through symptoms, actual neurosis as an excessive quantitative moment that is also linked to the temporary abilities of the preadolescent, and psychosomatic symptoms as the expression of an inadequate organization of the primary narcissistic foundations of the ego.

- Corcos, M. (2017). Los avatares de la ausencia de las conductas de dependencia en la adolescencia *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 143-71.

Resumen: El autor aborda el estudio de toda una serie de conductas dependientes en la adolescencia (dependencia de drogas o alcohol, pero también de determinadas conductas alimentarias o de tentativas de suicidio reiteradas) que emergen en el momento en que se ha

de producir el proceso de consolidación identitaria, con toda su vertiente psíquica y física, en que se asienta la genitalidad y se renuncia a la bisexualidad. Considera básico para que el proceso pueda darse con garantías que la relación con el objeto primario en los primeros tiempos haya permitido una adecuada superación de la separación-individuación, así como una buena sucesión de movimientos identificatorios. Cuando la citada relación es fallida, el adolescente se confronta con la clínica del vacío y las conductas de dependencia le permiten intentar retomar un control activo de la situación, siendo su objeto de dependencia más manejable, pero llevándolo a dinámicas de riesgo que pueden poner en peligro su vida, pero también poner en jaque y en movimiento a todo su entorno. Tales conductas pueden aparecer como una manifestación más de trastornos psiquiátricos mayores, pero también presentarse en formas difíciles de encuadrar nosotáxicamente, siendo su particular dinámica el centro de interés del presente trabajo.

AMERICA

- Jenness, K. (2017). The Unassailable Self: Freud's Image Among Post-war American Intellectuals *Psychoanalysis and History* 19 (1): 55-75.

Abstract: This paper explores the way American intellectuals depicted Sigmund Freud during the peak of popularity and prestige of psychoanalysis in the US, roughly the decade and a half following World War II. These intellectuals insisted upon the unassailability of Freud's mind and personality. He was depicted as unsusceptible to any external force or influence, a trait which was thought to account for Freud's admirable comportment as a scientist, colleague and human being. This post-war image of Freud was shaped in part by the Cold War anxiety that modern individuality was imperilled by totalitarian forces, which could only be resisted by the most rugged of selves. It was also shaped by the unique situation of the intellectuals themselves, who were eager to position themselves, like the Freud they imagined, as steadfastly independent and critical thinkers who would, through the very clarity of their thought, lead America to a more robust democracy.

AUTISM

- Barale, F. (2017). "Entry" into autism *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 81-91.

Abstract: The knowledge of autism has significantly changed in recent decades. Psychoanalysis must deal with these changes. This article delineates the state of the situation over time, starting from data and current research on 'ways of entry' into autism. The picture of complex knowledge described not only does not cancel out the contribution made by psychoanalysis, but could even render it more important and valuable, provided that psychoanalysis itself is capable of maintaining a 'cautious and self-critical' attitude, as P. Hobson suggested, correcting misunderstandings and revising ingrained convictions. The originary atypia and weakness from which autism starts off therefore become a human event, which is filled with meanings, experiences, and significant dynamics to be understood, though this understanding is much more effective if those experiences and dynamics are not mistaken for the causes or the totality of the phenomenon, and if we then manage to place them more appropriately within the complexity of developmental journeys of which they are a part.

- Maestro, S. and Tancredi, R. (2017). Psychoanalysis and autism: Dialogues between mind and body *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 93-104.

Abstract: In recent years, the relation between psychoanalysis and autism has been the object of numerous controversies that have risked exiling the psychoanalytic community from the realm of its treatment and from the research applied to this pathology. In particular, the enormous push for research on the organic origins of autism has led, in its most radical forms, to an accentuation of the presumed dichotomy between biological and psychic substrates, contributing to the nurturing of splitting and fragmentation phenomena in approaching its treatment and in understanding the functioning of autistic children. The search for an avenue by which psychoanalysis can contribute to the neurosciences calls upon analysts to reflect on their own models of reference and on the effects of this new knowledge on the technique of treating autism. Through some clinical examples, the two authors propose exploring in what way the integration of this new knowledge within the epistemological approach of psychoanalysis can generate models of understanding autism that reinforce integration of mind and body.

- Nardi, M. (2017). Trying to breathe when there is no more oxygen: Psychoanalysis and Autism *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 137-47.

Abstract: The author presents relevant passages from a 12-year psychoanalytic treatment that took place during the patient's childhood and adolescence. It explored recurrent features typical of autistic children, such as rituals and circularity of movement and posture, darkness, particular mannerisms, the relationship with the 'nonhuman environment', and the proprioceptive experience of the body. These were examined in the light of the countertransference and stimulated questions concerning the formation of the self, the pre-symbolic, and the pre-emotional. The clinician who deals with autistic experience becomes aware of a gap between theoretical knowledge and corresponding therapeutic achievements.

BINSWANGER

- Loewenberg, P. (2017). Aby Warburg, the Hopi Serpent Ritual and Ludwig Binswanger *Psychoanalysis and History* 19 (1): 77-98.

Abstract: Aby Warburg was the scion of a prominent Hamburg banking house who became a distinguished European cultural and art historian. He researched the vestiges of pagan antiquity in Renaissance and Reformation art, explored the secret rituals of the Hopis in Arizona, and acutely perceived the savage anti-Semitism in German and European culture. He developed a paranoid psychosis, and was treated by Freud and Bleuler's pupil Ludwig Binswanger in his Kreuzlingen sanatorium, where we can see his existential and relational treatment at work. Warburg was released after he could present a coherent account of the Hopi 'serpent ritual' in a public lecture. The brutal pagan underside of European culture was not only in the high cultural artefacts he studied; it was also inside Warburg. This paper explores the interweaving of inner life with creative work and the relationships between Warburg, Binswanger and Freud.

THE BODY

- Levine, H.B. (2017). La psicósomática y los estados no representados *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 207-21.

Resumen: Para muchos analistas, la aplicación del pensamiento psicoanalítico a la comprensión y tratamiento de las condiciones somáticas ha sido problemática y perturbadora. Para tales condiciones, los supuestos clínicos del modelo arqueológico del psicoanálisis que funcionan tan bien para las neuroses no parecen suficientes. Este artículo intentará revisar y reubicar el problema de la psicósomática desde la perspectiva de los estados no representados y la transformación del modelo del psicoanálisis discutiendo las complejidades de la etiología, las perspectivas contemporáneas sobre la construcción, la elaboración de mitos y la reorganización apres-coup [Nachträglichkeit] y concluirá con un breve ejemplo clínico.

BORDERLINE

- Amieba Elorriaga, I. (2017). Freud, Winnicott y las patologías borderline *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 105-24.

Resumen: Tras una somera introducción sobre las vicisitudes del término diagnóstico borderline en la historia del movimiento psicoanalítico, el artículo se adentra en una reflexión acerca de las distintas concepciones de Freud y Winnicott respecto a la formación del yo y la constitución del objeto en psicoanálisis. Se hace hincapié en la parte final sobre el tipo de angustia predominante en este tipo de patologías y las repercusiones que esto conlleva en su abordaje clínico.

BOUNDARIES

- Sinason, V. (2017). The Breathing Boundary *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 6-16.

Abstract: All psychotherapy is dependent on a frame, a structure. We require boundaries in order to feel and provide containment. However, when working with patient groups who have been excluded from mainstream risk-averse treatment we learn more about the nature of professional boundaries. A boundary needs to be nurtured and thought about. It needs to

breathe and to come from thought. A rigid boundary is a different matter. Where is the humble concept of not knowing? What makes flexible guidelines become rigidified into inflexible codes and barriers? In interrogating techniques that do not work with people with intellectual disabilities we learn more about shared areas of social disability. This paper focuses on questions of analytic neutrality, affect, anger, transparency, and disability psychotherapy in the external as well as internal world.

CASE STUDIES

- Savege Scharff, J. (2017). Case study: Analysis of a traumatized hemophiliac boy *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 71–90.

Abstract: The author presents a case study of a hemophiliac boy in four-times-a-week analysis from the age of four to six and a half years. An extensive narrative of various phases of the analysis including the termination provides the reader access to the material for discussion of therapeutic action. Her analytic technique is based on a developmental point of view and illustrates the use of limits, play, and interpretation based on countertransference. She understands the boy's symptoms of preferring to be a girl, asking to cut his penis off, and wishing to die as defenses against the fear of castration, which in his case is aggravated by the actual threat of repeated medical interventions, and by the underlying fear of a lack of body composition. An unusual feature of the case is the illustration of the symptom, the analysis, and the recovery of the male self, captured in a complex collage that was made over the course of the relatively short analysis.

CHILDREN

- Hermon, N. (2016). On becoming a child: Reverie in the psychotherapy of children *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1591–608.

Abstract: My aim in this paper is to examine the role of reverie in facilitating the development of the child-subject, that is, the child's continuous motion towards subjectivity. I begin by briefly reviewing the concept of reverie and proceed with an examination of elements I believe are fundamental and common to both reverie and child psychotherapy that is, primary thought processes and primitive impulses. I then describe and demonstrate the atmosphere created by these elements using three examples from the psychotherapy of 8 year-old Jonathan. Next, I

discuss an intersubjective parallel of Bion's reverie and a developmentally oriented version of Ogden's reverie, focusing on its relation to processes of destruction and recognition. I argue that reverie provides the recognition of the child's struggle for his own birth and growth as a subject, that is, of his child-subject. Finally, I refer to the presence of reverie from the primary preoccupation of mother and father till the child's reverie of himself, his day-dreaming.

CINEMA

- Margulies, A. (2016). Avatars of desire and the question of presence: Virtual and transitional spaces meet their liminal edge – from Pygmalion to Spike Jonze's Her, and beyond... *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1697–708.
- Meiri, S. and Kohen-Raz, O. (2017). Mainstream body-character breach films and subjectivization *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 201–17.

Abstract: The authors analyze a unique cinematic corpus – 'body-character breach films' (one character, initially played by a certain actor, occupies the body of another character) – demonstrating Lacan's notion of traversing the fantasy, both on the level of the films' diegesis and that of spectatorship. Breaching the alliance between actors and their characters perturbs the viewer's fantasy of wholeness enabled by this very alliance. Consequently, a change in subject/spectatorial position in relation to the lack in the Other is induced, enhanced through the visualization of various scenarios of unconscious fantasies (mostly incest). These are meant to unsettle the spectator into an awareness of how a conscious fantasy conceals another unconscious fundamental fantasy, thereby encouraging a change in spectatorial position (from 'perverse'/fetishistic to 'neurotic'). Conflating this change with Lacan's notion of traversing the fantasy, the authors contend that mainstream cinema has the capacity to induce a process of subjectivization (assuming responsibility for one's own desire). This process is contingent on four conditions: identification with the protagonist's fantasy to conceal the lack in the Other; dissolution of this fantasy, initiated by the body-character breach; rhetorical strategies (the coding of unconscious scenarios cinematically); and an ethical dimension (encouraging the subject/spectator to follow her/his desire).

COMPULSION OF DESTINY

- Potamianou, A. (2017). Revisiting the destiny compulsion *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 55–69.

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to deal with some questions raised by the so-called ‘compulsion of destiny’ constellation. In presenting the standpoints of Freud and of psychoanalysts who after him were concerned with this problematic, the author takes the view that several aspects of the configuration merit further discussion. Accordingly, the dynamics of repetition compulsion, the complexity of the projective strategy, the coexistence of passive and omnipotent trends are considered. Concerning compulsive repetitions, the dimension of drive intrication is underlined, thus moderating the understanding of this clinical entity as mainly related to death drive trends. Projection is understood as serving complex psychic demands. The coexistence of passive and omnipotent trends is envisaged, as manifested in phantasies of submission/participation of patients to a force that exceeds human limitations. For certain cases the consonance of somatic and psychic experiences is noted. Finally, elements from the material of two cases are presented which pertain to the problematic of the compulsion of destiny in which random events are submitted to heavy psychic necessities.

CULTURE

- Stitou, R. (2016). Psyche and culture: Perspectives based on the contributions and limits of ethnopsychiatry *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1657–675.

Abstract: The unconscious often appears in the form of a question or answer to the difficult relationship between the psyche and culture, a difficulty that becomes exacerbated when we are dealing with cultural difference. This difficulty, evidenced for example by Freud’s thoughts on Islam, reappears, albeit in a very different way, in ethnopsychiatric theory. The author discusses the blind spots of the binary logic of the unconscious present in the work of George Devereux, a logic that eventually leads him into the same trap he had himself criticized. This discussion allows us to open up other perspectives, by moving away from the analogies, confusions and splits between the psyche and culture towards what binds them together. This link is sustained by language and its dialectics, at the crossroads of individual singularity and cultural codifications. The author’s approach is supported by two clinical vignettes: one from a case of a young Turkish woman, the other concerning a male Iraqi patient, a survivor of

torture. This approach distances itself from any psychocentric view that would see the psyche as closed upon itself and thus, ultimately exclude any object-relations and inter-subjective relationships; likewise, it rejects the ethnocentric conflation of the subject with his culture.

DEFENCES

- Strauss, L.V. (2016). From pilot fish to analyst: Finding a path between symbiotic and autistic defences *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1521–45.

Abstract: This paper presents the clinical case of a patient with autistic features. One of the main difficulties in his treatment was the particular rapid rhythm of his projections, introjections and re-projections that constrained the analyst's capacity for reverie and hindered the use of effective projective identification processes. These alternating defensive constellations lead either to an expelling autistic barrier or to an engulfing symbiotic fusion. Their combination can be seen as the expression of a defence against an unintegrated and undifferentiated early experience of self that was in this way kept at bay to prevent it from invading his whole personality. Maintaining the symbiotic link, in which I kept included by staying partially fused to what was being projected and using my analytic function in a reduced way, helped to relate to what was in the patient's inside. Leaving this symbiotic link let my interpretations appear to 'force' their way through the autistic barrier. Yet as the process developed they allowed to show the patient how he ejected me and what was happening in his inside, behind his autistic barrier. So, I found myself on the one hand accepting the symbiotic immobilization and on the other hand interpreting in a way that seemed forced to the patient, because it implied a breaking of the symbiotic position. The inordinate speed of projections and introjections could thus be interrupted, creating a space for awareness, reflection and transformation, and allowed the emergence of a connection between the patient's inside and outside. In the course of treatment I realized that this kind of dual defence system has been described by the late Argentinian analyst José Bleger. He assumes the existence of an early 'agglutinated nucleus' that is held together by a psychic structure he calls the 'glischro-caric' position, in which projective identification cannot take place because there is no self/object differentiation. I have considered the rapid and fugitive use of projection and re-introjection I met in my patient to be a manifestation of the dual defence system Bleger describes. Although he does not specifically mention this particular vicissitude of operative defences, he does give hints about a rhythm in the patients' projections and introjections.

DEMENTIA

- de Bilbao, F. and Bonavitacola, P. (2016). The abuses of a certain knowledge *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1677–96.

Abstract: In the psychiatric institution, the sex act is a matter of controversy, all the more so when elderly patients with dementia are concerned. Yet, a question imposes itself: thinking beyond the biomedical model, the current governing paradigm for explaining senile dementia, what effects does the repression of the sex act have on the symptoms of the demented patient? The psychoanalytic exploration of the institutional situation described here suggests that the sexual demands of the patient suffering from dementia would not be meaningless, but would constitute a defensive modality against the return of a former threat of castration. Their repression, by means of practices that impede the libido in its search of an object, would reinforce the process of dementia by encouraging a regression toward earlier stages of development. More generally, the authors argue that unconscious dynamic processes might play a major role in the development of senile dementia. They show that psychoanalysis constitutes an essential method for the understanding of dementia and challenges the predominance of the biomedical model and its therapeutic arsenal in this context.

DESIRE

- Bruno, P. (2017). Ça n'est pas Lacan *Psychanalyse* 38: 9-17.

Résumé: « Il n'y a de cause qu'après l'émergence du désir », telle est la proposition centrale du séminaire interrompu de novembre 1963, de Lacan, intitulé Les noms du père. Critiquant le mythe freudien de Totem et tabou, Lacan tient qu'il n'y a de Dieu que comme désir.

DREAMS

- Sirois, F. (2016). Analytic process and dreaming about analysis *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1479–197.

Abstract: Dreams about the analytic session feature a manifest content in which the analytic setting is subject to distortion while the analyst appears undisguised. Such dreams are a consistent yet infrequent occurrence in most analyses. Their specificity consists in never

reproducing the material conditions of the analysis as such. This paper puts forward the following hypothesis: dreams about the session relate to some aspects of the analyst's activity. In this sense, such dreams are indicative of the transference neurosis, prefiguring transference resistances to the analytic elaboration of key conflicts. The parts taken by the patient and by the analyst are discussed in terms of their ability to signal a deepening of the analysis.

- Pereira da Silva, M.C. (2017). The analyst's narrative function: Inventing a possibility *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 21–38.

Abstract: This article describes a psychic function common to analysts that was gradually revealed through clinical work with children. It is a psychic quality derived from function α , which involves analysts' capacity for reverie – their narrative function. The author presents two clinical situations where this function developed in the analytic field in relation to patients' difficulty in symbolizing. In the first case there was an early traumatic experience unavailable for representation. The analyst lent the patient her ability to represent and produced a narrative that made it possible to create a world of phantasies and transform nightmares into 'dreamable' dreams. In other words, she removed the quality of unbearable, irrepresentable reality that characterized those raw experiences encrypted in the psyche. In the second case the analyst's narrative function sought to connect with the isolation, the shell that housed a child suffering from an autistic disorder whose ability to represent had not been established. The analyst provided meaning for the patient's repetitive, stereotyped play, thus weaving the child's subjectivity and gradually introducing a notion of alterity. The author seeks to show how this function, in the thematic construction of the session, facilitated both the working-through of a traumatic situation (with the ability to share representations) and the constitution of the psychic fabric.

- Lacombe, A. (2017). Rêve et fantasme *Psychanalyse* 38: 5-8.

Résumé: Quel est le rapport entre le rêve et le fantasme et en quoi se différencient-ils dans leur lien au réel ?

FREE ASSOCIATION

- Barratt, B. B. (2017). Opening to the otherwise: The discipline of listening and the necessity of free-association for psychoanalytic praxis *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 39–53.

Abstract: It is argued that only free-association methodically opens the discourse of self-consciousness (the representations available to reflective awareness) to the voicing of the repressed. The method is key to Freud's originality and the sine qua non of any genuinely psychoanalytic process. Clinical procedures which do not prioritize a steadfast and ongoing commitment to this method (instead emphasizing either interpretative formulations, as decisive acts that appear to fix and finalize the meaning of a particular lived experience, or the vicissitudes of transference-countertransference in the immediate treatment situation) all too readily entrap the treatment, limiting its capacity to divulge the power of unconscious processes. Influenced by Laplanche, Freud's 1920 principles of lifefulness and deathfulness (the binding and unbinding of psychic energy in representations) facilitate an understanding of the unique significance of free-associative discourse in opening the representational textuality of self-consciousness to the voicing of that which is otherwise than representationality and reason. The 'otherwise' is intimated as the returning force of the repressed, as the 'unfathomable navel' of 'thing-presentations,' experienced and expressed within the text of awareness, yet not translatable into the law and order of its logical and rhetorical reflections. Free-associative discourse thus affects self-consciousness in a way that is radically different from other creative procedures ('psychosynthetic' or integratively interpretive). In this respect, the status of free-associative praxis as necessary for a genuinely psychoanalytic process is justified.

FREUD'S PATIENTS

- Skues, R. (2017). Who Was the 'Heroine' of Freud's First Case History? Problems and Issues in the Identification of Freud's patients *Psychoanalysis and History* 19 (1): 7-54.

Abstract: In 1892–3 Freud published his first substantial case history, which concerned a patient treated by means of hypnotic suggestion. For some years this has been one of the few remaining of Freud's dedicated cases histories where the patient has not been identified. More

recently, however, two publications independently arrived at the conclusion that the patient was none other than Freud's wife, Martha. This paper sets out the reasons why this identification should always have been treated with suspicion, even if the real identity was not known. Nevertheless, the paper goes on to offer a more plausible identification from among Freud's known social circle. The second part of the paper questions the circumstances under which the original misidentification could plausibly have been sustained in the face of such glaring evidence to the contrary. It concludes that, among other reasons, recent tendencies in controversies about Freud's trustworthiness have the hazard of leading to unreliable assumptions about Freud's honesty being taken as a basis for sound historical investigation.

HALLUCINATIONS

- Perelberg, R.J. (2016). Negative hallucinations, dreams and hallucinations: The framing structure and its representation in the analytic setting *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1575–90.

Abstract: This paper explores the meaning of a patient's hallucinatory experiences in the course of a five times a week analysis. I will locate my understanding within the context of André Green's ideas on the role of the framing structure and the negative hallucination in the structuring of the mind. The understanding of the transference and countertransference was crucial in the creation of meaning and enabling the transformations that took place in the analytic process. Through a detailed analysis of a clinical example the author examines Bion's distinction between hysterical hallucinations and psychotic hallucinations and formulates her own hypothesis about the distinctions between the two. The paper suggests that whilst psychotic hallucinations express a conflict between life and death, in the hysterical hallucination it is between love and hate. The paper also contains some reflections on the dramatic nature of the analytic encounter.

JOSÉ BLEGER

- Bleger, L. (2017). José Bleger's thinking about psychoanalysis *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 145–69.

LANGUAGE

- Khouri Naja, C. (2017). Analyse polyglotte au Liban. Usage des langues dans la cure *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 167-79.

Résumé: La fonction des mots ne consiste pas à désigner des concepts. Les langues sont autant de visions du monde. Le polyglottisme dans la cure, à savoir le choix de la langue et le passage de l'une à l'autre, est à mettre en rapport avec les mouvements de la résistance et du transfert. L'usage d'une langue n'est pas anodin, les représentations propres à chacune véhiculent des valeurs tout autant collectives, culturelles que personnelles et inconscientes. Les enjeux du multilinguisme sont multiples et ses implications complexes.

LAUGHTER, JOKES AND HUMOUR

- Brown, L.J. (2016). The capacity to tell a joke: Reflections from work with Asperger children *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1609–25.

Abstract: The capacity to tell a joke is a highly complex interpersonal event that depends upon the maturation of certain developmental achievements which are absent or stunted in children with Asperger's Syndrome. These include the ability to know another's mind, a sense of interpersonal timing and, most notably, a capacity for abstract thinking. The author discusses Freud's (1905) notion of joke-work, which is akin to dream-work, both of which are pathways to forming mental representations. Freud considered joke-work as a mental activity that operated on the verbal level and the author examines the preverbal dimensions that are rooted in the earliest mother/infant interactions. An extended case discussion of the psychoanalytic treatment of an Asperger boy is offered to illustrate these points and to demonstrate the activity of joke-work as a means of building mental representations.

- Françoise Coblence, F. (2017). Mort de rire *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 14-16.

Premières lignes: Autour de 1662 (ou peut-être en 1665), Rembrandt se peint une fois encore. Il n'a pas soixante ans. Cet autoportrait n'est pas le dernier – qui date de 1669, l'année de sa mort – mais l'un des derniers. Rembrandt se représente en Zeuxis. Une sorte de châle est jeté

sur ses épaules, il porte sur la tête un bonnet blanc de peintre et il est au travail : un chevalet devant lui, le bras armé d'un pinceau....

- Tillier, B. La caricature et le rire des mésalliances *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 17-32.

Résumé: En suivant, notamment, les analyses baudelairiennes du rire et de la caricature, l'auteur montre que la déformation et l'excès d'un côté, la moquerie et le rabaissement de l'autre, sont à la source du comique. C'est cette « essence du rire », comme des caricatures, leur nature subversive voire transgressive qui expliquent à la fois leur capacité critique et la méfiance (politique, sociale) qu'ils suscitent.

- Kamieniak, J.-P. (2017). Freud et l'esprit qui déshabille : l'homme et le savant aux prises avec la grivoiserie *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 33-44.

Résumé: Freud fut inévitablement confronté dès ses débuts de thérapeute, et avec le plus grand déplaisir, à la matière brute de la grivoiserie – la représentation sexuelle suggérée par la parole –, manifestant un déni massif de ses effets embarrassants incontrôlables. Aussi ne lui fallut-il pas moins d'une décennie – autoanalyse aidant – pour être en mesure d'en concevoir les enjeux pulsionnels et d'appréhender aussi la nature singulière des mots du sexe, au pouvoir imageant irrépressible qui leur confère toute leur troublante efficacité, laissant toutefois à l'un de ses fils spirituels, Sándor Ferenczi, le soin d'en faire la théorie.

- Schaeffer, J. (2017). Le propre de la femme? Le rire de Sarah et de Déméter *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 45-55.

Résumé: De qui, de quoi, pourquoi et comment les femmes rient-elles? Le rire serait inconvenant dans la bouche d'une femme. La honte anale vise le lâchage du contrôle. La honte sexuelle joint la décharge du rire à la décharge orgasmique, et l'exhibition du rire rejoint l'exhibition du sexe féminin. Le rire est défensif contre l'angoisse de castration, et il peut lui-même être castrateur face au phallique des hommes. L'homosexualité du rire des femmes est libérateur. De même que le rire peut avoir une vertu exorciste face à la peur, et consolatrice et anti-traumatique face à la souffrance et à la perte.

- Ribas, D. (2017). Le rire, la mort et l'humour *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 56-62.

Résumé: En 1899, Bergson isole dans ses articles sur le rire qu'il est déclenché quand le vivant se comporte soudainement comme les choses, l'inanimé. Il note une nécessaire insensibilité du rieur, l'asociabilité de celui dont on rit qui semble pris dans un automatisme. Dans l'après coup de la seconde théorie des pulsions, ce brutal retour à l'inanimé évoque la pulsion de mort dont le rire naîtrait de la satisfaction. D'autant plus que le rire est une formidable antidote à la vanité, il est antinarcissique. L'appliquer à soi-même, c'est à dire faire preuve d'humour, a alors le caractère d'une sublimation. Autodétruire son image s'accompagne en effet de la compensation de séduire les spectateurs, et de se protéger en les devançant de leurs éventuelles critiques.

- Anzieu-Premmeur, C. (2017). Quand rire n'est pas drôle *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 63-75.

Résumé: Le rire dans la petite enfance est caractérisé par le besoin de décharge musculaire à valeur économique et par le partage avec l'objet, dans le plaisir et la sensualité.. Une petite fille de 14 mois présentant un symptôme de trichotillomanie a commencé à modifier une carapace de seconde peau musculaire dans l'expérience d'un premier rire en séance. Le travail analytique avec l'enfant et ses parents a permis la découverte du jeu et du plaisir de décharge agressive, après une période de négligence parentale due à la dépression.

- Llopis-Salvan, N. (2017). Quand le rire signe l'effroi *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 76-87.

Résumé: L'auteur s'intéresse au rire en séance, non pas celui issu de l'effet comique du mot d'esprit, dont Freud nous dit qu'il est un gain de plaisir, mais plutôt le rire d'effroi en lien avec l'angoisse. En reprenant la proposition de G. Diatkine qui voit dans la joie des retrouvailles de l'enfant avec la mère absente le prototype du rire comique, l'auteur s'interroge à partir de deux situations cliniques sur le rire d'effroi comme révélateur de traces de traumatismes précoces. Une rencontre non advenue avec l'objet primaire, qui vient se répéter dans l'investissement transférentielle, en quête d'une autre issue.

- Sylvie Reignier, S. (2017). Transformations de la jubilation : le devenir du rire chez un enfant souffrant de troubles autistiques *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 88-95.

Résumé: Le jeu de miroir affecté qui peut, parfois, se déployer dans certaines séquences imitatives avec l'enfant autiste, est susceptible déclencher des moments de jubilation rares et intenses. Les traces représentatives de cette expérience de satisfaction sont parfois bien difficiles à retrouver, en raison de la difficulté de l'enfant autiste à se situer dans une répétition suivant le principe de plaisir des situations vécues avec l'objet. Cependant il reste « quelque chose » : une répétition transformée, souvent réifiée, mais témoin d'un maillage pulsionnel initial, premier niveau d'intrication pulsionnel, qui permet une mise en forme d'un sadisme primaire devenu supportable pour le psychisme de l'enfant.

- Papazian, B. (2017). Le fou rire comme équivalent orgastique de la sexualité infantile *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 96-103.

Résumé: Le fou rire semble réunir les conditions qui permettent une jouissance et une décharge de tension. Sa survenue est généralement provoquée par un accident de pensée, à savoir la rencontre impromptue d'un contenu psychique refoulé ou clivé avec un fait perçu aux répercussions sensori-motrices. Le télescopage topique qui en résulte s'équilibre avec des identifications primaires collectives favorisant la contagiosité du phénomène. Le sexuel infantile délié en est le maître d'œuvre.

- Valon, P. (2017). Au psychodrame les analystes se donnent le droit de rire *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 104-20.

Résumé: Le rire a moins bonne presse que l'humour dans le milieu analytique, et surtout le rire de l'analyste: séduction, acting, il contreviendrait à la neutralité et à ce que l'on nomme aujourd'hui refusement de l'analyste. Pourtant au psychodrame analytique, il survient, souvent, y compris chez les analystes présents. Il s'agit ici d'en comprendre les ressorts, les avantages, mais aussi les dangers.

- Girard, M. (2017). Entre grotesque et dionysiaque : remarques sur le rire maniaque *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 121-33.

Résumé: Dans la clinique psychiatrique le rire du maniaque est inséparable des larmes, bien au delà de la notion d'état mixte maniaco-dépressif. S'appuyant sur la phénoménologie de Binswanger, Ey fera de la structure conflictuelle de la conscience maniaque le pivot de sa démonstration. Qu'en est-il de la méconnaissance et du point de vue topique dans l'approche psychanalytique de la manie et de la défense maniaque ? Quelques brèves vignettes cliniques illustreront la question, le rire de Dionysos restant en arrière-plan comme analyseur de notre rapport au rire maniaque.

- Servant, B. (2017). Larmes du rire *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 134-44.

Résumé: L'auteur s'intéresse à une forme particulière du rire, « arme » pour se défendre contre l'empêchement de penser. Il l'illustre à partir de l'usage politique de l'humour dans les pays totalitaires, un roman de David Grossman, trois vignettes cliniques, et la réflexion de J-L Donnet sur l'humour dans la cure. Il développe l'hypothèse selon laquelle derrière l'arme du rire, il y aurait les larmes de l'enfant déçu par l'adulte qui ne l'a pas introduit au monde humain, et l'espoir de trouver enfin ce dont il a été cruellement privé.

- Baruch, C. (2017). Le rire: mi-ange, mi-démon *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 145-57.

Résumé: Le rire est tentative de séduction ou défaut de mentalisation, mais aussi, depuis Freud, libération d'une énergie jusque-là liée par les processus défensifs. Mais pourquoi cette énergie doit-elle être expulsée ? si le rire est une décharge de plaisir, il peut aussi être une expulsion d'énergie destructive hors du psychisme et du corps. Il agirait donc comme système de régulation en évacuant l'une ou l'autre des énergies pulsionnelles en excès, en octroyant dans les deux cas une prime de plaisir. Signant joyeusement un réaménagement économique en séance, son irruption dans un groupe de psychodrame permet certains patients de vivre un affect dont ils étaient jusque-là coupés.

- Ikiz, T. (2017). La résistance de mai 2013 et l'humour noir. Quand réalité externe et interne se rencontrent *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 158-64.

Résumé: Le but du psychanalyste est-il de comprendre les événements politiques ou de définir la position à prendre face à ces événements ? Dans cet article, il est question de la Résistance de Gezi qui a commencé par une protestation contre la déforestation du parc et des événements qui ensuite se sont propagés très vite dans notre pays. Ces événements ont créé un espace où les réalités extérieures et intérieures ont été confrontées et où il y a eu une interaction commune entre l'analysant et l'analyste. L'humour qui a surgi dans le but de surmonter la violence, a été analysé de manière détaillée. Cet humour dominé plus précisément par l'humour noir et l'ironie, d'un côté, a servi de pulsion de vie et de l'autre, a été utilisé pour préserver l'équilibre de la complétude du Moi face aux émotions négatives.

LEARNING DISABILITY

- Cottis, T. (2017). 'You Can Take it With You': Transitions and Transitional Objects in Psychotherapy with Children Who have Learning Disabilities *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 17-30.

Abstract: This paper will consider what impact a learning disability may have on development and transition in a child's life. With reference to Hollins and Sinason's 'Three secrets' (2000), Alvarez's 'Levels of psychoanalytic work' (2012), and attachment theory, I will reflect on the development of the self when there is learning disability. The paper will go on to relate Winnicott's paper, 'Transitional objects and transitional phenomena' (1953) to the theory and practice of integrative arts child psychotherapy (IACP). In IACP, objects, play and creativity form a central part of the treatment. Drawing on clinical material from my long-term treatment of two young people in particular, I will link the therapeutic effect of objects with Winnicott's ideas about creativity, aggression, motivation and the expression of self. In the paper I set out how, through the therapeutic use of objects and what I call, 'object games' we were able to address the children's experiences of trauma as well as the impact of their disabilities. I will describe the changes I saw in the internal worlds of my patients which in turn led to significant and positive changes in their relationships with self and with others. These changes came, over time, to allow them greater independence and self-determination in everyday life.

MATTE BLANCO

- Sanchez-Cardenas, M. (2016). Clinical applications of Matte Blanco's thinking *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1547–73.

Abstract: Ignacio Matte Blanco (1908–1995) left very few specific indications about the applications of his theoretical notions to his interpretative style. The author shows how he uses Matte Blanco to formulate some of his own interpretations. The first part of the paper uses clinical vignettes to illustrate some of Matte-Blanco's concepts. Their theoretical vocabulary is thus made explicit. Then two psychoanalytic sessions are discussed at greater length, together with one from a therapy, so that the use of Matte-Blanco's notions can be seen clearly, allowing for a fresh perspective on areas of psychoanalytic theory, particularly dreams, psychopathology viewed according to the proportions of asymmetrical and symmetrical functioning in the patient's bi-logical mental system, the multidimensionality of the unconscious, the structural unconscious, the emotion-thought relationship, projective identification, resistance, and negative therapeutic reaction. The practical consequences of all this are elaborated, particularly the ensuing possibility of 'thinking with the patient' in the session. This enables the patient to introject a form of mental functioning in which the asymmetrical mode is not invaded by the symmetric mode (a parallel can be seen here with the Bionian concept of dialogue between the psychotic and non-psychotic parts of the mind).

MEMORY

- Sirois, F. (2017). L'amnésie infantile *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 208-21.

Résumé: L'auteur examine la question de l'amnésie infantile à partir de deux aspects. Le premier est la voie ouverte par Freud, celui des souvenirs- couverture, au premier chef ceux de Freud. Deux souvenirs couvrant le même événement semblent avoir des portées différentes dans la vie de Freud. Le deuxième aspect revient sur le qualificatif infantile de cette amnésie en discutant la transition des modes de satisfaction pulsionnelle dans l'enfance. La discussion s'appuie sur les différents points de comparaison donnés par Freud face à l'amnésie infantile et le poids du refus culturel dans l'instauration de l'amnésie, refus accompagné d'un détournement de la mémoire.

NARCISSISM

- Goldberg, S.G. (2016). The two Bernard Berenson cousins: The interplay among immigration, culture, and narcissism *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1627–55.

Abstract: The lives of two 19th century cousins, both of whom changed their names to Bernard Berenson, are considered from historical and psychodynamic perspectives, using a psychobiographical method. The Jewish cousins immigrated separately to Boston from Lithuania in 1875 and 1882. One cousin, later calling himself simply B.B., became a world-renowned art historian. The other Bernard became a misanthrope after feeling deeply humiliated by his cousin's family in Boston. Many biographies were written about the famous B.B. The only histories of his cousin Bernard were family stories, as he was the author's great-grandfather. The intersecting lives of these cousins are discussed. Both men faced the challenges of immigration as well as intense anti-Semitism and prejudice in each country in which they lived. These cultural and historical conditions interacted with the cousins' narcissistic vulnerabilities. Their lives demonstrate different manifestations of narcissistic suffering, with B.B.'s being more consistent with the construct of a 'grandiose narcissist' and Bernard's being more consistent with that of a 'closet narcissist.' The life stories of these two cousins with the same name offers an intriguing instance of a complicated relationship among immigration, prejudice, and narcissism and case examples of the manifestation of how narcissistic suffering can influence lives.

- Jan McGregor Hepburn, J. (2017). 'What a Lovely Baby': Some Thoughts on Narcissism and Projective Identification Through the Lens of Infant Observation *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 48–62.

Esther Bick introduced psychoanalytic infant observation courses at the Tavistock Clinic in London in 1948 as part of the training for child psychotherapists in order to facilitate clinical training. She thought that being able to observe infantile processes as they developed was a good grounding for psychoanalytic practice, and noted that it was helpful for mothers to have someone visiting who could admire and appreciate their baby. Since then, there has been considerable writing and some research about the value of infant observation to trainee psychotherapists (Sternberg, 2005), but relatively little has been written about the effect of being observed in this way. Watillon-Naveau (2008) wrote about the families she visited after

they had been observed; Bekos (2006) did an MA study of three observed mothers. Both concluded that it was an important experience for the observed. This paper endeavours to understand more about what exactly can be perceived in the interrelated and intersubjective communication and feedback loops between the infant, their primary carers and the observer. The author argues for the theoretical possibility of healthy narcissism and for projective identification being a reactive process. The paper considers what learning from infant observation can offer psychoanalytic theory and what clinical implications could be drawn.

- Rosenfeld, H. (2017). El narcisismo destructivo y el instinto de muerte *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 45-73.

Resumen: Partiendo de la importancia de la diferenciación entre los aspectos libidinales y destructivos del narcisismo, el autor se centra y profundiza sobre los aspectos destructivos del mismo y su vinculación con el instinto de muerte. De esta forma, a través de la exposición de diversos casos clínicos, el autor muestra la forma en que el narcisismo destructivo opera, y el modo de prevenir y manejar las reacciones.

NEUROSIS

- Cruz Roche, R. (2017). Pacientes no-neuróticos y el análisis del analista *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 173-206.

Resumen: Compara el autor el cambio de nivel de comprensión de los pacientes no-neuróticos respecto a los pacientes habituales de nuestra praxis, con el cambio que supuso el paso de la física newtoniana a la física cuántica, en cuanto formas distintas de acercamiento a una realidad que nos resulta muy difícilmente aprehensible, antiintuitiva. Piensa el autor que frente al sujeto normal-neurótico regido por la organización prínceps del complejo de Edipo con todas sus implicaciones estructurales, los pacientes no-neuróticos están regidos por unas preorganizaciones que no alcanzan y se defienden de la exigencia edípica. Preorganizaciones en las que el lenguaje y la internalización objetal son muy deficitarios, con lo que no se organiza adecuadamente la implicación social que nos hace profundamente humanos. Se detiene en la consideración de las preorganizaciones subyacentes a los estados límites, las perversiones, enfermedades psicosomáticas y las psicosis. Ante el reto de la aprehensión y contacto con estos sujetos, aboga el autor por una profundidad y continuidad del análisis (autoanálisis) del

analista para obviar en lo posible lo antiintuitivo de este trabajo y las defensas tan intensas que provocan en el observador.

ORAL OBJECT

- Grunberger, B. (2017). Consideraciones sobre la oralidad y la relación de objeto oral *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 23-44.

Resumen: Este artículo permite comprender cómo la oralidad que, en la concepción del autor, mantiene una relación estrecha con el narcisismo, se opone en su esencia a la analidad. La dialéctica narcisismo-pulsiones, y en particular narcisismo-analidad, es así esclarecida.

THE OTHER

- John Fletcher, J. (2017). Jean Laplanche: The Unconscious, The Id and the Other *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 105–24.

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to present Jean Laplanche's interpretation of the Freudian field as one that is driven and shaped by opposing gravitational pulls. These he represents by developing Freud's analogy of the Copernican and psychoanalytic revolutions to demonstrate the successive decentrings and recentrings of the human subject in relation to a primal and formative other at the level of a psychoanalytic theory that is itself alternately both 'Copernican' and 'Ptolemaic'. In doing so, he replicates those movements at work at the level of the formation of human subjectivity. Focusing on Freud's shifting conceptions of the unconscious, the drive and the id, this paper seeks to show how Laplanche radicalizes certain 'Copernican' elements of Freud's metapsychology to establish the primacy of the other and the dimension of 'primal seduction' in concepts intended by Freud to decentre the narcissistic illusions of the ego, but which are captured by regressive movements of thought, retreating to 'Ptolemaic' conceptions of an endogenous, biologically grounded development of subjectivity.

- Corpelet, D. (2017). « Le livre de sable » de Borges : un Autre insaisissable *Psychanalyse* 38: 19-34.

Résumé: Dans trois de ses contes, « La Bibliothèque totale », « La Bibliothèque de Babel » et « Le livre de sable », J. L. Borges effectue un parcours au terme duquel il peut énoncer que le savoir ne saurait se constituer en totalité close. Avec Russell et le paradoxe des ensembles, l'écrivain donne forme littéraire au mathème de A barré. Il rejoint Lacan qui, dans D'un Autre à l'autre, avec la logique ensembliste, démontre la topologie de A : il est affecté d'une faille.

THE PASS

- Bakir, A. (2017) Du trait à la lettre, du saut du lit à l'amour *Psychanalyse* 38: 35-48.

Résumé: Trajectoire d'une passe, dans laquelle celle-ci aurait pu s'écrire au pluriel. Singulier du trait faisant signe et matière à la lettre. Le passage de l'analysant à l'analyste, mouvement qui se dépose dans la passe, et dont la musique peut se faire entendre comme un « finale » dans la cure qui se conclut. Tintamarre du trait qui, sans se lisser, se fait lyre et se fait lettre. Lettre qui, sans se forcer, se fait lettre d'amour.

PERVERSION

- Puccio-Den, D. (2017). Faire danser *Psychanalyse* 38: 73-89.

Résumé: Combinant anthropologie et psychanalyse pour éclairer le rapport entre son vécu personnel et ses investissements intellectuels, l'auteur explore la perversion comme une modalité de l'action, individuelle et sociale, qui place le sujet dans une position particulière par rapport à son langage. Trois activités utilisant ce même ressort sont mises en parallèle : l'agir masqué dans les rites du carnaval, le crime mafieux et la danse.

PHILOSOPHY

- Sandford, S. (2017). Freud, Bion and Kant: Epistemology and anthropology in The Interpretation of Dreams *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 91-110.

Abstract: This interdisciplinary article takes a philosophical approach to *The Interpretation of Dreams*, connecting Freud to one of the few philosophers with whom he sometimes identified – Immanuel Kant. It aims to show that Freud’s theory of dreams has more in common with Bion’s later thoughts on dreaming than is usually recognized. Distinguishing, via a discussion of Kant, between the conflicting ‘epistemological’ and ‘anthropological’ aspects of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, it shows that one specific contradiction in the book – concerning the relation between dream-work and waking thought – can be understood in terms of the tension between these conflicting aspects. Freud reaches the explicit conclusion that the dream-work and waking thought differ from each other absolutely; but the implicit conclusion of *The Interpretation of Dreams* is quite the opposite. This article argues that the explicit conclusion is the result of the epistemological aspects of the book; the implicit conclusion, which brings Freud much closer to Bion, the result of the anthropological approach. Bringing philosophy and psychoanalysis together this paper thus argues for an interpretation of *The Interpretation of Dreams* that is in some ways at odds with the standard view of the book, while also suggesting that aspects of Kant’s ‘anthropological’ works might legitimately be seen as a precursor of psychoanalysis.

- Allison, E. (2017). Observing the Observer: Freud and the Limits of Empiricism *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 93–104.

Abstract: In Freud’s representations of the origins of psychoanalysis he tended to deny the existence of any significant philosophical or literary precursors, preferring to present psychoanalysis as an empirical science. This paper will situate Freud’s work in the context of the philosophical crisis resulting from David Hume’s pushing of empiricism to its limits. The difficulties that Hume encountered in his attempt to observe the observer raised unsettling questions concerning the constitution of the psyche and its implications for the possibility of knowledge and agency that a succession of subsequent thinkers struggled to answer. Freud’s work can fruitfully be seen as an intervention in this debate, which, as we shall see, is still ongoing.

- Borutti, S. (2017). Self-interpretation in Psychoanalysis and Philosophy: Notes on Wittgenstein and Freud *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 151–61.

Abstract: This essay analyzes the criticism that Wittgenstein made of Freud and of what he called Freud’s «analytic myth». This paper shows that Wittgenstein’s criticism is a general

critique of the scientific self-interpretation of psychoanalysis and of the interpretation of psychoanalysis as a science based on causal arguments. Correlations between Wittgenstein and Freud regarding the notion of image and the configurative character of symbolism are investigated. These themes give the author the opportunity to briefly reflect on the scientific status of psychoanalysis.

PICHON RIVIÈRE

- Arbiser, S. (2017). Enrique Pichon Rivière's conception of reality in psychoanalysis *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 115–27.

Abstract: The author places the subject of his paper in the context of the original views of a school of Argentinian psychoanalysts that differed from traditional conceptions of man and his relationship with the sociocultural context – that is, with reality. These were the analysts who followed Enrique Pichon Rivière and further developed his ideas – namely, Madeleine and Willy Baranger, José Bleger, and David Liberman. The author begins his exposition with a discussion of Pichon Rivière and culture. He then offers an outline of Pichon Rivière's particular conception of man, followed by a section on the Internal Group as the nexus between the psyche and reality. Further sections address the idea of reality in the analytic situation as a dynamic field and the operative definition of the transference; the distinction between perceptual reality and the reading of reality, with a consideration of the notion of 'critical judgement'; and lastly the issue of health and illness in terms of adaptation to reality. In addition, on the basis of a quotation from Antonio Damasio, the author draws a parallel between these psychoanalytic thinkers' 'psychosocial' approach to man and the findings of contemporary neuroscience as presented by one of its paradigmatic protagonists.

- Scharff, D.E., Losso, R. and Setton, L. (2017). Pichon Rivière's psychoanalytic contributions: Some comparisons with object relations and modern developments in psychoanalysis *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 129–43.

Abstract: Enrique Pichon Rivière's work, fundamental to Latin American and European psychoanalytic development, is largely unknown in English-language psychoanalysis. Pichon's central contribution, the link (*el vínculo*), describes relational bonds in all dimensions. People are born into, live in, and relate through links. Psychic structure is built of links that then influence external interaction. Links, expressed in mind, body and external

action, continuously join internal and external worlds. Links have two axes: vertical axis links connect generations through unconscious transgenerational transmission; horizontal axis links connect persons to life partners, family, community and society. For Pichon, treatment constitutes a spiral process through which interpretation disrupts existent structures, promoting new emergent organizations at successively deeper levels. Psychic and link structures evolve over time unless repetitive cycles stunt growth. For Pichon, transference is constituted in the here-and-now-with-me because of the analytic link. Pichon also undertook family and group psychoanalysis where individuals become spokespersons for unconscious links and family secrets. He developed operative groups that apply psychoanalysis to both analytic and non-analytic tasks. After describing Pichon's major contributions, the paper compares Pichon Rivière's ideas with those of Klein, Fairbairn, Bion, Winnicott and Bowlby, and contemporary writers including Ogden, Kaës, and Ferro whose works echo Pichon Rivière's thought.

- Lisman Pieczanski, N. and Pieczanski, A. (2017). Introduction to E. Pichon Rivière's 'The link and the theory of the three Ds (depositant, depository and deposited): Role and status' by E. Pichon Rivière *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 171–5.
- Pichon Rivière, E. (2017). The link and the theory of the three Ds (depositant, depository, and deposited): Role and status *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 177–86.
- Greenberg, J. (2017). Commentary on E. Pichon Rivière's 'The Link and the Theory of the Three Ds (depositant, depository, and deposited): Role and Status' *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 187–200.

PIONEER PSYCHOANALYSTS

- Levine, H.B. (2017). Introduction: Pioneer Psychoanalysts of the Rio Plata region *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 98 (1): 111–13.

PLEASURE

- Ferro, A. (2017). The pleasure of the analytic hour *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 67-78.

Abstract: There are many papers on pain in analysis, but the present paper focuses instead on the less frequently visited topic of pleasure in analysis. An aspect of pleasure is the co-narration to which patient and analyst contribute in sessions. No less important is the unpredictable aspect, since in analysis one is also a co-spectator. Another unavoidable factor of pleasure is the transformations that we carry out and that, beyond those described by Freud and especially by Bion, one can extend transformations in dreaming, in play, and in biography, for a long time accomplished without taking into account the transformative elements with which they are pervaded and constituted. The pleasure of narration, the genesis of character, waiting for something to develop and take life, the pleasure of discovery, of insight – but especially the story, the narration of narrative bits that had been ‘drugged’ and had then returned to life or were lived for the first time.

POETRY

- Delécluze, E.-J. (2017). Dante Alighieri ou la poésie amoureuse *Psychanalyse* 38: 91-109.

POLITICS

- Vetö, S. (2017). Psychoanalysis and Marxism in Chile. Two Case Studies: Juan Marín Rojas and Alejandro Lipschütz *Psychoanalysis and History* 19 (1): 99-120.

Abstract: Drawing on a new critical history of psychoanalysis in Chile, this paper analyses the appropriations of psychoanalysis in the Chilean political field, particularly in Marxist theory, as it appears in the work of two important intellectuals who published their contributions from the 1930s to the late 1950s. These two case studies are of Juan Marín Rojas, a medical doctor, writer and diplomat born in Chile in 1900, and of Alejandro (born Alexander) Lipschütz, an endocrinologist, physiologist and anthropologist born in Latvia in 1883 and who migrated to Chile in 1926 and naturalized as a Chilean citizen in 1941. This study provides the context and looks at the interactions, debates and problems that arose at the crossroads of psychoanalysis

and Marxism in Chile between the 1930s and the 1950s, and consequently opens the door for new perspectives from which to address the local history of psychoanalysis.

PROCESS

- Bokanowski, T. (2017). Los retos del proceso analítico y el psicoanálisis de hoy *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 125-41.

Resumen: Cuando un análisis se instala en una economía neurótica aparentemente moderada, el trabajo analítico puede a veces verse confrontado a drásticas resistencias de tipo masoquismo moral relacionadas con trastornos del pensamiento que reflejan una patología de la escisión en las relaciones e identificaciones primarias, que no habían aparecido hasta ese momento en la comunicación, por lo que habría escapado (o podido escapar) al analista. En el caso de la figura procesual que propongo, la angustia identitaria del paciente va a aparecer en las representaciones y pensamientos contradictorios (incluso paradójicos) del analista respecto a su paciente. Representaciones que el analista había parcialmente negado hasta ese momento y que, a partir de ahí, poco a poco irán apareciendo en la conciencia con motivo de una ausencia del paciente.

PSYCHOSIS

- Watson, J. (2017). The 'I' of Elephants and Eyes: Psychotic Signification and Psychoanalysis *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 77-92.

Abstract: Writing as an analysand I argue that without psychoanalytic support psychotic signification may retain the incomprehensibility of a private language destined never to be understood. Using Lacan's (over-quoted) belief that 'the unconscious is structured like a language', I show how his concept of 'master signifiers', when applied to the/my unconscious, read by metaphor and metonymy, is particularly helpful in understanding the apparently unintelligible 'language' of psychosis. Drawing on my own psychotic material, with reference to a specific 'master signifier' in one of my psychotic episodes, I also begin to explore the challenges that the solipsism of psychotic signification presents in the therapeutic relationship.

- Wechsler, E. (2017). La psicosis revisitada por Lacan *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 267-80.

Resumen: Este artículo recorre la psicosis a través de la teorización de Lacan, poniendo el acento en los conceptos Nombre del Padre y Sinthome. Concluye con el análisis de la película *Rompiendo las olas* de Lars von Trier.

- Searles, H.F. (2017). La diferenciación entre el pensamiento concreto y el metafórico en el paciente esquizofrénico en recuperación *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 75-101.

Resumen: La diferenciación entre el pensamiento concreto y el metafórico en el paciente esquizofrénico en recuperación. El así llamado «pensamiento concreto» de los pacientes esquizofrénicos es un pensamiento indiferenciado en el que no existe una diferenciación potencial entre los significados concretos y los significados figurativos. Este «trastorno del pensamiento» no está confinado a un reino limitado de la experiencia comparable con el estrato de pensamiento del adulto normal, ya que en el paciente profundamente indiferenciado no existe ese estrato bien definido en su experiencia subjetiva. El trastorno impregna el conjunto de su vida afectiva y el conjunto de su experiencia perceptual de su sí mismo y del mundo que le rodea. Se discute la etiología de este «trastorno de pensamiento» en términos tanto de la relación precoz con la madre como del conjunto de la constelación familiar. Al mismo tiempo, se describe el impacto emocional del avance del proceso de diferenciación sobre terapeuta y paciente, y también se incluyen algunas sugerencias técnicas sobre cómo se puede ayudar al paciente a alcanzar la diferenciación entre pensamiento concreto y pensamiento metafórico.

- Campoli, G. (2017). The "fact" of psychosis: The psyche-soma *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 107-17.

Abstract: The topic of psychosis and psychotic functioning is addressed via two clinical illustrations pertaining to, respectively, a therapy in the Mental Health Service and an analysis. The phenomena of depersonalization and derealization as a form of possible entrance into psychosis, reconstructed or present in the two cases, are linked to Winnicott's concept of fear of breakdown. Emphasis is also placed on the analyst's fear of breakdown. The capacity to play and to dream can end up being impaired by the predominance of psychotic functions; the

possibility of the analyst's drawing on these allows, in one case, partial but notable transformations – and in the second, the opening up of a shared space for play and dreaming, thanks to the availability of the analytic situation.

- Salem, I. (2017). Quelques considérations économiques et dynamiques du fonctionnement psychotique *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 194-207.

Résumé: Lors d'une psychothérapie, il est nécessaire de créer un espace de jeu et de veiller à le préserver. Le psychanalyste propose des figurations au patient qui pourra les investir, en prenant appui sur le transfert, et construire ainsi des îlots de pare- excitation. Le jeu analytique, étayé sur le transfert, permet une conflictualisation entre les parties clivées et ainsi une réduction progressive du clivage. L'extension de l'espace de jeu se fera au détriment de « l'espace à délirer ».

- Vilela, I. (2017). Schreber, Saussure et le temps perdu de la psychose *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 222-36.

Résumé: Le cas Schreber apporte largement à l'étude et au traitement des maladies psychiques et mentales. Saussure révolutionne les sciences humaines. Mais le linguiste apporterait-il lui aussi aux recherches sur ces mêmes maladies-là ? Ses écrits énigmatiques et leur matérialité même (des ponctuations inusitées, phrases interrompues aux endroits clés du raisonnement, blancs, etc.), les circonstances de sa disparition intriguent plus d'un. L'étude comparative des cas Schreber et Saussure met en évidence plusieurs analogies. Il s'agit ici d'un « coup d'œil » sur les Mémoires d'un névropathe et les réminiscences de Saussure, notamment sous la perspective du temps dans les psychoses.

RELATIONSHIP

- Rossi, N. (2017). On (not) shaking hands. What place is there for action by the analyst in the analytic relationship? *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 27-44.

Abstract: Recently, the theme of action in the course of analytic treatment, understood as the various articulations in which it has been conceptualized in theoretical and clinical terms, has attracted a notable level of interest. The relational orientation has especially contributed to this and, in a particular way, the intersubjective one, which has offered a different way of looking

at the motoric component present in the analytic relationship. This paper, utilizing illustrative clinical material pertaining specifically to the gesture of extending the hand, explores – especially from the analyst’s side – the characteristic aspects of the various types of action that may be present in sessions, arising from the areas of acting out, enactment, and deliberate action. This exploration unfolds in various directions: clarification of theoretical-clinical models within which the various types of action have been conceptualized, illustration of specific clinical demands that can activate them, and attention to the transformative functions that the analyst’s behavioral initiatives can have in certain circumstances.

- Mancuso, F. (2017). Internalising the experience of the negative: Effects in the analytic relationship *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 45-63.

Abstract: In the first part of this paper, the interpsychic modality of functioning is described, with everyday examples and with a distinction between the concepts of intersubjective, interpersonal, and interpsychic. Some common technical ways of operating – based on the preconscious perception of internal conditions in the other and on the usage of precise interpsychic modalities in psychoanalytic work – are discussed, explored, and framed in a theoretical-clinical sense. These ways of working, typically considered implicit and obvious, can instead be configured as technical instruments that necessitate specific attention: (1) the demand for clarification; (2) the resonant recasting of the sentence; (3) expansion of thoughtfulness; (4) use of the impersonal pronoun in order to suggest the universality of the experience; (5) the declaration and valorization of analytic process; and (6) the use of ‘we’ in the analytic dialogue.

REPETITION

- Adler, K. (2017). La répétition chez Freud *Psychanalyse* 38: 61-72.

Résumé: Le texte suit la trace du concept de la répétition chez Freud en rapport avec la remémoration et la résistance. Il décrit le chemin de l’évolution théorique pris à partir de l’observation clinique des névroses de guerre et des rêves traumatiques. La découverte de la compulsion de répétition permet à Freud l’ouverture vers l’au-delà du principe de plaisir et son développement de l’hypothèse de la pulsion de mort.

SPLITTING

- Brett Kahr, B. (2017). From the Treatment of a Compulsive Spitter: A Psychoanalytical Approach to Profound Disability *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 31–47.

Abstract: Every practicing psychotherapist will have ample experience of patients expressing rage and hatred during the course of a session. In virtually all cases, patients emit their fury in a verbal form. But what happens when an angry, traumatized patient lacks the capacity to spit out nasty words and, instead, spits saliva? While most adult psychotherapy patients have developed a well-internalized ability to keep their bodily fluids contained inside their bodies (with the possible exception of tears), severely and profoundly learned disabled patients can drool, vomit, urinate, defecate, ejaculate, and spit in the midst of a psychotherapy session. In view of this little-discussed, yet not infrequent, clinical phenomenon, how can a psychotherapist function when under attack from the patient and his or her actual bodily fluids? In order to explore this aspect of disability psychotherapy, the author will discuss an eight-year treatment with a psychotic, brain-damaged psychogeriatric patient who spat compulsively in an aggressive manner. The author will describe the way in which he endeavoured to use classical psychoanalytical approaches in order to create an environment of safety in which the patient could begin to experience greater mental containment as well as bodily containment, and eventually arrive at a state in which her spittle could be transformed into feelings and even rudimentary words.

THE SUPEREGO

- Sedlak, V. (2016). The psychoanalyst's normal and pathological superegos *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 97 (6): 1499–520.

Abstract: The first section of the paper explores a number of differing views regarding the concept of the superego, essentially in terms of its formation and its functions. Two broad theories of superego development, both of which were introduced by Freud, are described. The first takes the superego to be principally oedipal in origin; the second traces the superego to an earlier period. The controversy about the usefulness of the concept of the death instinct is also implicated in the different views. It is then suggested that it is worthwhile to distinguish between a normal superego and a pathological superego and that these two distinct models of

the superego are implicit in the work of both Freud and Klein. Strachey's (1934) views on the nature of the mutative effect of psychoanalytic treatment are briefly reviewed in the light of this distinction. It is suggested that Strachey was hesitant in clarifying the full implications of his views, particularly regarding the reasons for the difficulty the psychoanalyst will experience in making a transference interpretation. It is argued that the difficulty will relate to the psychoanalyst's anxiety about having sufficiently worked through the countertransference, particularly in relation to superego functioning. Two brief clinical vignettes are considered in support of this view. The last section of the paper offers some comments on the emotional development of the psychoanalyst and the ways that maturing as a psychoanalyst will involve a certain mellowing of the analyst's stance and a greater tolerance of the patient's prerogative to bring the full range of his or her personality into the treatment.

TECHNIQUE

- Bolognini, S. (2017). Elements of technique between Self and Not-Self *The Italian Psychoanalytic Annual* 11: 9-26.

Abstract: In the first part of this paper, the interpsychic modality of functioning is described, with everyday examples and with a distinction between the concepts of intersubjective, interpersonal, and interpsychic. Some common technical ways of operating – based on the preconscious perception of internal conditions in the other and on the usage of precise interpsychic modalities in psychoanalytic work – are discussed, explored, and framed in a theoretical-clinical sense. These ways of working, typically considered implicit and obvious, can instead be configured as technical instruments that necessitate specific attention: (1) the demand for clarification; (2) the resonant recasting of the sentence; (3) expansion of thoughtfulness; (4) use of the impersonal pronoun in order to suggest the universality of the experience; (5) the declaration and valorization of analytic process; and (6) the use of 'we' in the analytic dialogue.

TECHNOLOGY

- Vincent, C., Barnett, M, Killpack, L., Sehgal, A. and Swinden, P. (2017). Advancing Telecommunication Technology and its Impact on Psychotherapy in Private Practice *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 33 (1): 63–76.

Abstract: This paper is a report on an informal study by a small group of psychotherapists interested in exploring the impact of recent technological innovations on their work as independent clinicians in private practice. The range of technologies studied included websites, email, mobile phones, and internet-based banking services for payment and receipt of fees. Some of the group had experience of using internet-based video software (or Voice Over Internet Protocol/VOIP software) for providing therapy and/or establishing supervisory and training links. The study found that these technologies have had both positive and negative impacts on professional practice and, in particular, records how practitioners have managed these changes within their clinical practice. The study notes the lack of professional training about these matters and highlights some of the issues that need to be addressed in redressing this situation.

TRANSFERENCE

- Oury, N. (2017). L'écoute de la langue du transfert *Revue française de psychanalyse* 81 (1): 180-93.

Résumé: Freud écoute Hans par la lorgnette paternelle et à partir du matériel clinique rapporté il entend ce qui trouble ce père : ce qu'il peut exprimer ou méconnaît de ce que son fils éveille ou réveille en lui et l'enfant, lui, gagne en liberté de penser. Le processus d'écoute à l'œuvre chez Winnicott permet au patient d'affronter au plus près sa souffrance psychique et de pouvoir se penser en tant que sujet. Un nécessaire refus est propice à l'installation du cadre analytique et à l'utilisation de sa méthode dans la visée de permettre à la langue du transfert d'advenir. Deux positions se recouvrent chez tout analyste : l'écoute du transfert le contraint à revisiter « ses théories » et dans le même temps à porter attention à l'inattendu, en se saisissant, du travail des mots comme inscription et représentation sensible des affects. L'écoute précède le temps de l'interprétation, créatrice de sens et du plaisir de penser chez les deux protagonistes.

- de Usobiaga Sayés, I. (2017). Reflexiones desde mi práctica clínica *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 245-66.

Resumen: A través de este artículo la autora trata de compartir con los lectores de la revista dos ideas que le han surgido a través de los años y de su experiencia clínica. Una es la contratransferencia de base, que resumiríamos como lo que surge en ella frente a un paciente

nuevo, y que es en lo que ella se basa, lo que le lleva a «elegir» o no a un paciente y proponer un encuadre u otro. La otra idea es poder pararse a pensar más adelante, durante el tratamiento, en un aspecto peculiar de su «técnica», que es el poder emplear el sentido del humor en momentos en los que el juego transfero-contratransferencial lo permite.

- Rappoport de Aisemberg, E. (2017). La psicósomática en el psicoanálisis contemporáneo *Revista de psicoanálisis* 79: 223-43.

Resumen: La autora considera que hoy día la psicósomática está en el centro del campo psicoanalítico. Para ello describe dos funcionamientos psíquicos que conviven: el psiconeurótico o edípico y el no-neurótico, donde estarían, entre otras, las somatosis. A la vez, señala la idea de dos inconscientes: uno reprimido o edípico y otro no reprimido o genuino o propiamente dicho, origen del funcionamiento no-neurótico y residencia de las huellas sensoriales traumáticas primitivas, que no han tenido traducción psíquica y que, al ser investidas por un acontecimiento actual, traumas o duelos, pueden desencadenar, entre otros, un fenómeno somático. También describe el abordaje clínico de estos pacientes, que de entrada suelen exigir el uso de un encuadre creativo, la instrumentación de la contratransferencia y la elaboración de construcciones, ilustrando sus ideas con un material clínico.