



## **Philanthropic Boosters of American Psychoanalysis: Episodes of Two Coteries**

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The American Psychoanalytic Association was founded in 1911. After the *Anschluß* in 1938, it sponsored a Foundation to support refugee applicants fleeing Nazi Europe with grants, loans or stipends. A *Bulletin of Information to be Supplied Only to Psychoanalysts Who Desire to Emigrate to the U.S.A.* was disseminated by Bertram D. Lewin, M.D. (Umansky, 2022, pp. 1 & 4-5). Explicit mention his M.D. is cited since such graduate status emerged as an historically key prerequisite, over most of the Twentieth century, governing the practice of psychoanalysis in America despite Freud's lifelong opposition. It lurked as a divisive factor both upon this side of the Atlantic Ocean and within constituent Societies of the International Psychoanalytic Association. Governmental sanctioning of so-called "layperson psychoanalysts" *vis-à-vis* medically-educated psychoanalysts has continued to fragment amongst an assortment of rivalrous "psychoanalytically oriented guilds." Hopefully, further research— via retrospective historical eras and beyond — may augment your author's limited perspectives.

Riches radiating from two international fortunes, headquartered in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe, ultimately fostered the philanthropic propensities of two female beneficiaries. One was born near *fin-de-siècle* London; the other in Hanseatic Hamburg at the emergence of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

### **§1. Unconventional Roots**

Annie Winifred Ellerman (1894-1983) [*i.e.*, initially surnamed "Glover"] was the biological daughter of the international shipping magnate Sir John R. Ellerman (1862-1933). Throughout adult life, she chose to identify herself via a solo 'pen-name,' to wit: "Bryher." Robert McAlmon and Kenneth Macpherson became her consecutive husbands. In Philadelphia, the American-born poetess Hilda Doolittle and Ezra Pound were romantic 'soul-mates' while she attended Bryn Mawr College and he matriculated as a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania. Soon thereafter, both settled in London. She selected "H.D." as her literary *nom de plume* and married a younger Richard Aldington. Their still-born child and a belligerent divorce ensued. Meanwhile, a long-term *ménage à trois* embracing the Bryher/Macpherson couple and H.D. coalesced. When H.D. gave birth to an out-of-wedlock daughter (*i.e.*, fathered by music critic/composer Cecil Gray), the Bryher/Macpherson duo adopted the infant Perdita (*née* Macpherson) Schaffner (1919-2001). It is further noted that H.D. was to become the analysand of Sigmund Freud (1856-1938) [hereafter *a/k/a* Freud] whose therapeutic dyad Bryher subsidized.

### **§2. Birth of *American Imago***

Dr. Hanns Sachs (1881-1947) was a practicing lawyer in Europe before immersing himself as a non-medically trained psychoanalyst within Sigmund Freud's immediate

circle of devotees. Bryher was an analysand-patient of Dr. Sachs in Germany and Switzerland. She (1962) had nick-named him “the Turtle” partly because he often retired behind an impersonal and impenetrable shell and partly because, if a word dropped that seemed to offer a clue to the situation, he responded to it with a sudden, darting movement of the head” (p. 256). After 1931 when he relocated in Boston, Bryher endowed the eponymous Hanns Sachs Training Fund (Kuhl, 2011) as a promising pathway “to support training for lay analysts” (pp. 3-4).<sup>1</sup> Over the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a sharp divide existed within the regulatory authority of many States for credentialing such an aspirant *vis-à-vis* a medically trained physician.

Of the refugees that Bryher (1962) assisted in their escape from Nazi atrocities as World War II was looming, “about sixty were Jews” (p. 277). The German-language version of *Imago* soon lapsed. The successor English-language version of *American Imago* was then conceived by Dr. Sachs and Freud, the latter of whom died before its maiden issue saw the ‘light of day.’ None of the articles in the inaugural issue that the latter co-founder had edited were written by a physician/psychoanalyst author. Its publication ceased over a two-year period during World War II.

It has proven retrospectively elusive trying to trace the financial means from whence such charitable *largesse* emanated. Otto Fenichel “reported [*circa*, during early 1939] in deepest confidence that Hans Sachs was beginning a new magazine, *American Imago*, and that the magazine had been secretly charged by Freud to rally the classical, and now embattled, analysts” (Jacoby, 1983 p. 126).<sup>2</sup> The frugal purse of Dr. Sachs, as the publication’s co-founding managing-editor, appeared inadequate.

**§3. Dr. Sachs “...was fonder of literature than of treatment...” per Psychoanalyst/Colleague Dr. Otto Fenichel (Hale, 1995, p. 131)**

Upon the<sup>4</sup> arrival of Dr Sachs in Boston, he was impressed by Dr. Merrill Moore (1903-1957) [hereafter *a/k/a* “Dr. Moore”]. The latter’s first birth name “Austin” was soon discarded in Tennessee where he was raised. Dr. Sachs (1944) came to describe him “as the most eager and reliable friend in need” (p. 176). According to one of Moore’s biographers (Wells, *op. cit.*), his subject’s “psychoanalytical training was begun under Dr. William Herman, 1931-1933, and, on Doctor Herman’s death 1931-1933, continued, 1934-1938, under the distinguished direction of Dr. Hanns Sachs” (p. 113). By way of contrast, historian Paul Roazen (2006) quoted the widow of Dr. Moore that her pre-deceased husband “had failed to get accepted as an analyst, wanted [newly installed editor George B.] Wilbur [M.D.] to make a much bigger production out of *American Imago*, which ‘lost money’ (Moore was a friend of celebrities like Joshua Logan, producer of *South Pacific*, and moved in circles of rich people)...” (p. 52).

The erratically disturbed Robert Lowell, while a post-adolescent attending Harvard University, became a psychiatric patient of Dr. Moore. The latter was forever revered by the former after having counseled him about transferring to Kenyon College for tutelage by John Crowe Ransome. Dr. Moore also befriended Robert Frost and treated his suicidal son and hospitalized daughter (Slavitt, 2016, pp. 8-9).

Dr. Moore's 'marks,' upon both the psychiatric and poetry worlds, were scholarly as well as literally unmistakable. His pre-military World War II publications included an anthology entitled *M: One Thousand Autobiographical Sonnets* (M. Moore, 1938).<sup>3</sup> It was favorably reviewed in the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* (Oberndorf, 1953, p. 173).<sup>4</sup> A lone-lettered Roman symbol for One Thousand [viz: M], nonetheless, became his cavalier emblem for *incognito* composition. He continually embraced the lone-standing insignia, solo and/or doubly underlined for emphasis, as his indelible *imprimatur* (M. Moore, 1951 & 1953).

An adulatory posthumous biography, entitled the *Poet and Psychiatrist Merrill Moore, M.D. — A Critical Appraisal of Two Hundred of his Poems* was written by H. W. Wells (*op. cit.*). It was dedicated to another poet/physician, to wit: "Doctor William Carlos Williams" (p. ii). A revelatory passage asserted that Dr. Sachs together with his sister [*i.e.*, Olga Barsis] translated over fifty of Moore's sonnets ... into their native German" (p. 62). One may ponder their cross-cultural appetite for delving into his picturesque southern vernacular.<sup>5</sup> Many of his published sonnets disclose a penchant for fictionalizing Negro characters with colloquial dialogue animated by unmistakable racial slurs (p.26).

Ezra Pound's poetic *œuvre* was treasured by Dr. Moore throughout his life. Parenthetically, John Crowe Ransome, Alan Tate, Robert Penn Warren along with the future Dr. Moore were members of a Vanderbilt University affiliated literary clique known as the "Fugitives" during the 1920's. Allen Tate became founding editor of their publication; over World War II he served as America's poet-laureate. Dr. Moore was subsequently destined to join him in defending the poetic legacy of fascist Ezra Pound after the Bollingen Foundation (*i.e.*, then under the jurisdiction of the Library of Congress) awarded its inaugural prize to the imprisoned traitor.

Dr. Moore met Bryher---presumably *via* the 'good offices' of Dr. Sachs---in Boston. She reminisced about an evening when "Merrill Moore enthralled us with a theory that the American habit of following the seasons north and south was possibly a legacy from the Red Indians" (Bryher, p. 270).

*American Imago* included a review of a published tome entitled "Notes on Re-Reading Dr. Hanns Sachs' Last Book" composed by Ann Moore and Merrill Moore, M.D. (1954, pp. 3-9). The executors of the decedent's estate engaged a Boston-based literary academician, A. A. Roback (1948), to edit and usher the "last" tome into publishable print. Roback's end-product was published as *Masks of Love and Life: The Philosophical Basis of Psychoanalysis* (Sachs, 1948).

Said duo (*i.e.*, A. M. & M. Moore, 1954) characterized themselves as the deceased's personal friends during the last fifteen years of his life. According to the Moore couple's published Review, the tentative 'working-title' that Dr. Sachs had in mind prior to his death was *The People of a Strange Planet* (*ibid.*, p.3). The husband/wife Reviewers — judging from their deconstruction of the work in question — either wittingly or unwittingly parodied their deceased friend as "... quakingly awaiting the *Maloch ha-movess* [*i.e.*, the 'Angel of Death'] with folded hands ..." (p. 4). They characterized it as a fusion of "two volumes instead of one" and likened its text to an

unsevered set of “Siamese twins” (p. 5). While composing their *ex post facto* “literary autopsy,” they opined that the edited version that they read was over-laden with “...often met formalized, self-consciously technical ‘kosher’ technical psychoanalytic writing...” (p. 7).

#### §4. A German-born Heiress

Dr. Bettina (*née* Warburg) Grimson (1900-1990) [hereafter *a/k/a* ‘Dr. Warburg’] and her older brother Paul M. Warburg (who married the daughter of Solomon Loeb and later distinguished himself as progenitor of the U. S. Federal Reserve System) were pre-World War I *émigrés* from Hamburg to New York City. After their brother Felix’s marriage to the daughter of Jacob H. Schiff, the naturalized American male Warburgs became full partners in the international banking firm headquartered New York City *f/k/a* Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Dr. B. Warburg collaborated over the 1938-1948 decade with Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie (1896-1973) [hereafter ‘Dr. Kubie’] and Dr. Bertram D. Lewin (1896-1971) in leading the “Emergency Committee on Relief and Immigration” under the aegis of the American Psychoanalytic Association for dislocated refugee analysts fleeing Nazi persecution in Germany and Austria (Thompson, 2012, pp. 11). She discretely mobilized her trio’s efforts in securing passports and funding in sponsoring such Jewish evacuees.

Amongst them was one Dr. Judith (*née* Silberfennig) Kestenberg (1910-1999). She, upon the occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of Dr. Lewin (*i.e.*, one of the honoree’s earlier psychoanalytic supervisees) chided herself in a January 18, 1967 letter for having “shunned ... his direct influence” as a psychoanalytic-trainee a quarter-century beforehand. At the time, she was a pre-World War II *émigré* in America. She communicated her gratitude to him for his mentorship while a candidate at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute (Ginsburg, 2009, pp. 1182-1884). *Cf.*, full text of her 900 word congratulatory birthday letter [*i.e.*, container 7, folder 10 of *Bertram Davis Lewin Papers (1883-1974)* at Library of Congress in Washington, DC] in which she credited him and Dr. Kubie---his colleague---for their assistance in rescuing “so many analysts and their families [*i.e.*, including herself, a brother and sister] and thus made it possible for New York to become the ‘Colossus of Analysis’ that it has become...” (*ibid.*).

Other members of the extended Warburg banking dynasty, like Dr. Warburg, were instrumental in similar humanitarian undertakings. They were averse to exposing themselves to latent overtones of *anti*-Semitism commonly ascribed to “international Jewish banking cabals.” She, according to Dr. Lewin, “...had used her own money to support the committee’s work but would never acknowledge that she had done so...” (Thompson, *op. cit.*, pp. 14-15). By such chairwoman’s reckoning, her Committee “provided information upon the 254 individuals with whom it had been in contact” (Warburg, 1948).

#### §5. Contextual Ambiences

In the annals of psychoanalytic genealogy, few would dispute the proposition that Freud was the titular progenitor of psychoanalysis by virtue of the historiography of his self-

analysis. According to Ernst Falzeder (2015), his so-called ‘Secret Committee’ included himself and five others whom he personally ‘ordained’ (pp. 56). Of them, “three members ... were not analyzed at all: Hanns Sachs, Karl Abraham, and Otto Rank” (*ibid.*, p. 57). In published transcripts of their *colloquia* (*ibid.*, p. 98), Dr. Michael Balint contrasted his didactic two year analysis with Dr. Sachs in Berlin with his ensuing two year analysis with Dr. Ferenczi in Budapest. In response to the interviewer’s question: “What were you dissatisfied with at the end of your analysis?” [*i.e.*, Dr. Sachs]. His self-edited reply: “It wasn’t analysis” (Swerdloff, 2002, pp. 389). Such interviewer’s further questions about Dr. Michael Balint’s didactic analysis with Dr. Ferenczi elicited a more expansive reply, to wit: “Were you more satisfied?” Answering dialogue: “...Oh yes, it was quite different...” (*ibid.*).

In subsequent *colloquia* about the acceptance or *non*-acceptance of borderline applicants for analytic training, Michael Balint opined, in part, about considering “... say Otto Rank, who was not analyzed and had a Ph.D. in art or literature, I do not even know, some outrageous subject. Hanns Sachs, what kind of work was his qualification? Dr. of Political Sciences. Would you accept him? The transcript includes the interviewer’s retort: “And Sullivan and some of the others for other reasons would be in question” (*ibid.*, p. 402). The interviewee, alluding to his future as a psychoanalyst, stated: “For the moment what interest me most is psychosomatic medicine.” Query: “One of your goals is to integrate what analysis knows into the total handling of the human being in medicine.” Answer: “Yes, that’s what I call whole person medicine” (*ibid.*, p. 408).

From a further autobiographical perspective, readers of at least one of Freud’s “*semi-blurred*” case studies had to wrestle with the notion that analysis *vis-à-vis* biographical configurations were often indistinguishable from one another. Both the subject-analysand and the biographer-analysand are, of course, free to portray themselves as ‘psychobiographers’ like Freud had done in framing certain of his case studies such as the “Rat Man” and “Little Hans,” neither of whom he ever saw in a clinical setting. An array of his former analysands (*i.e.*, so-called ‘pupil-patients’) relished their enhanced *nexus* with him as a mentor. Several elicited favorable remarks from him endorsing their own publications and/or procured signed photographs---as a demonstrable rite of passage---for display upon the walls of their consultation offices. There is no paucity of analysand-accounts about their Freudian analyses.

## **§6. A Celebrity Patient’s Autobiographical Narratives *in re*: Therapeutic Interventions and Data Within Public Domain**

Joshua Lockwood Logan, III (1908-1988) [hereafter ‘Josh’]<sup>6</sup> was a Broadway producer. Archival documentation at the Library of Congress includes his pre-1963 medical history as well as extensive periods of private institutional psychiatric care under the direction of Dr. Moore. Nedda Logan (1899-1973), Josh’s wife, was — as he put it — a patient of Dr. Kubie, “the dean of psychiatry and psychoanalysis” (p. 378). She had been “convinced” that her husband’s psychiatrist “was loath to let the world know that he had failed ... after thirteen years of care” (1978, p. 383) by eschewing certain therapeutic modalities. In supplemental 3<sup>rd</sup> hand commentary: “Dr. Kubie [*i.e.*, then Director of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute] found [Dr. M. Moore’s] behavior toward me so casual that he

told Merrill to hospitalize me and then go into treatment himself. This was the last time that I ever saw Merrill ..." (*ibid.*, p. 385). Dr. Kubie then agreed to meet with Logan to discuss finding another doctor for him since "he did not feel it was right to treat the husband of a patient" (*op. cit.*, p. 385).

Born in Texas, Josh apprenticed himself, during what would have been his final undergraduate year at Princeton University, to Konstantine Stanislavski, the Russian "method acting" director in Moscow (Boroff, 1975). He subsequently appeared as the featured guest in a Special Program, celebrating his burgeoning achievements in the theatrical world, headlined as "The Josh Logan Story." It was broadcast on May 17, 1953 over the *CBS Television Network* on the Ed Sullivan Show which was to remain a Sunday evening television staple throughout most of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the last century. Logan used the occasion to discuss his "mental illness" before an estimated 16 million viewers in an era when — to quote his own words — "telling the story of [one's] nervous breakdown...and such was *verboten* on television" (Logan, 1976, pp. 384-385). To further clarify the applicable 'time-line,' Josh's public candor was voiced 17 years before the first mood stabilizer (*i.e.*, Lithium) was approved by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of manic depression, bi-polar disorders, etc. He (1978) described its effect upon him in his autobiographical sequel (*i.e.*, *Movie Stars, Real People And Me*) whose concluding chapter is captioned "The Big Option" (pp. 319-327). He died on July 12, 1988 just before completing his 8<sup>th</sup> decade of a very productive life.

Logan's recapitulation of his 1957 appointment with Dr. Kubie nearly a quarter-century after-wards speaks for itself:

"When I was in his office, this sober-faced but very wise man went very quickly over my mental and emotional history, and he pointed out something about me: I wanted a father so badly that I always unconsciously turned the attractive older men I worked with into my father, and then when they unknowingly behaved unfatherly I grew angry and frustrated because they did not live up to my standard. Not knowing the subconscious position I had given them, they did not behave as permissive fathers but as the ordinary businessmen they were, and grew angry with me---which maddened me even further. It seemed to make sense...I had not realized this tendency of mine, but it explained a lot, and as I left Dr. Kubie he gave me the address of another doctor he thought would be helpful to me in studying myself" (*op. cit.*, pp. 385-386).

It is historically apparent that the "professional lips" of Dr. Kubie had not always remained "fully sealed." The quoted discourse of Dr. E. G. Glover, as the latter's training analyst, is itself a *prima facie* example of questionable professional behavior. It is not surprising that Dr. Kubie's own extra-analytic comments about his analysands have not remained inviolate and sacrosanct. Publicity surrounding his quasi-complicity in the staging of a Broadway production by and about the therapeutic psychoanalytic treatment of Moss Hart as well as the proliferation of further of patient-gossip to which Dr. Kubie may have also been privy (*via* further extra-analytic musings about the novels of Ernest Hemingway) are of salient significance (Meyers, 1984, pp. 6-8). Circumstantial culpability over his own professional behavior has never been resolved. The dismissive

conclusion describing Dr. Kubie as a “gadfly...despite his central position in psychoanalytic circles” (Paller, 2000, p. 43), still seem short-sighted.

Dr. Burness Evans Moore, M.D. (1914-2018) [hereafter ‘Dr. B. E Moore’] was 5<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> years junior in age to Josh. “It was a bit disturbing that his last name was the same as Merrill’s, but I forced myself to put it out of my mind” (Logan, 1977, p. 385). According to autobiographical author Josh’s *verbatim* recollection of his initial therapeutic session with the recommended southern-born and raised psychoanalyst:

“I made a date, and soon found myself in front of...Dr. Burness Moore, who had studied my case history carefully...In discussing my childhood I heard myself saying, almost as if by rote, ‘My father died of pneumonia in a hospital in Chicago when I was three years old.’ After a slight pause, Dr. Moore said quietly, ‘Your father cut his throat with a pocketknife in a health sanitarium in Chicago. I think it’s about time you knew that Mr. Logan.’ I was so astounded that I asked him to repeat the statement about three or four times, and then demanded to know how he could know the facts I had never heard of in my life. My blood was pumping back and forth through my head while he told me of the doctors who had passed it on until it reached him...I couldn’t wait to leave Dr. Moore’s office and took a taxi to my apartment, where I rushed to call my Uncle Will in Louisiana. ‘Yes, Josh,’ said Will, ‘it’s true.’ ‘But,’ I said, ‘they always told me he died of pneumonia.’ ‘He did die of pneumonia. It was the blood from his throat that went into his lungs.’ ‘But why didn’t anyone tell me? Why didn’t my mother tell me?’ ‘She never wanted you to know, Josh. I can’t tell you why, except I imagine she thought it would be too painful for you.’ ‘It’s not painful, Will, it’s a relief, because at last I know the final truth. The boil has been lanced and the sore is clean. In fact, I’m feeling better than I have in a very long time. Now I know my father, and for the first time in my life, I’m feeling better than I have in a very long time. He must have been very much like me.’ ‘He was,’ said Will. ‘Very much. And I hope you won’t tell your mother you know.’ ‘Of course not, and---thanks Will.’ And I hung up. For a day or two I wandered about the house, pulling yellow leaves off geraniums and skimming the willow leaves off the pool...And then suddenly I felt an unquenchable thirst for work...” (*ibid.*, pp. 386-387).

Josh Logan first consulted Dr. Burness E. Moore (1914-2018) shortly after his 55<sup>th</sup> birthday when the latter was approaching his 49<sup>th</sup> birthday. Archived correspondence between them discloses that their therapeutic relationship with one another began on December 1, 1963 and continued until the former left for work in California at the beginning of the summer in 1964 (*i.e.*, see 1964 correspondence referenced below in Logan Archive).

## **§7. Of Distorted Autobiographical Memoirs?**

Freud — as previously stated — had not been historically averse about masking himself beneath a fictitious *alter ego* or *pseudo*-patient during his own self-analysis.<sup>7</sup> Broadway personages, by mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, were publishing quasi-autobiographical accounts and engaging in media interviews about their often single-sided recapitulations about therapeutic alliances in which they were participating.<sup>8</sup>

“The conventional aspects of individual biography,” proclaimed Dr. E. G. Glover (1888-1972) “...too are subject to analysis” (1969, p. 5). The quoted excerpt originated at a *Festschrift* honoring Dr. L. S. Kubie (*ibid.*). As elaborated in a detailed 6-page psychobiographical memoir about the honoree, readers become privy to the *inner sanctum* of a consulting-chamber in London two-decades beforehand where their psychoanalytic dyad originated. We were duly informed about the analysand’s earlier outbursts of fiery fits in which “he was given to wild rages expressed in physical fights; angry, explosive, rebellious, and argumentative behavior” (*ibid.*, p. 7).<sup>9</sup>

In *Josh: My Up And Down, In And Out Life* (1976), the author’s first person account succinctly stated: “...Merrill Moore took over my life...” (p. 167). “This man I’d met only a short time before was now emperor of my existence. I would have to spend more of my interminably boring hours with him (was my own life never to begin again? Was my freedom gone?) and was I forced to appear interested while his assistant asked me inane and inhibited questions...” (pp. 178-179). The afore-quoted vignettes punctuated his disdain for hospital regimens.

## **§8. Royalty-Assignments from Published Authors**

Credit is due “unsung” authors, whose generosity in furthering the use of their publishing royalties is often overlooked. Mirroring the Logan family’s concern for the promotion of psychoanalysis is an acknowledgment from the Joshua Logan Foundation for their “generous financial gift” as a grateful couple to the American Psychoanalytic Association. It has been listed among the contributors to a landmark publication (*i.e.*, *Psychoanalytic Education on the United States*, 1960) *co*-authored by Dr. Lewin and layperson/psychoanalyst Helen Ross (Lewin & Ross, pp. *xviii*). In a similar vein, the American Psychoanalytic Association has likewise profited from royalties generated by a series of publications primarily edited by Dr. B. E. Moore (1955, 1967 & 1990) whose initial *co*-editor predeceased him. He was elected in 1973 as its 41<sup>st</sup> initial President.<sup>11</sup>

***In Memorium:*** Dr. Burness E. Moore and your author served as past officers of the *Atlanta Foundation for Psychoanalysis*. Dr. Boyd L. Burris of Washington, DC deserves credit for bringing the literary tales of Josh Logan to my attention. While the aforesaid Dr. Moore read an earlier draft of this composition — “There was more to it!” — was his lone *inter-vivos* utterance.

## **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Sachs ultimately achieved status as an *ad hoc* Visiting Professor in Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical College. Ives Hendricks, M.D. (1898-1972) not only served as President of the American Psychoanalytic Institute; but, also co-founded the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute where Dr. Sachs became a controversial colleague while serving upon its staff.



<sup>2</sup> Unexplicated snippets from Fenichel's undated and published *Rundbriefe* (circa, early in 1939) as referenced by Russell Jacoby (1983).

<sup>3</sup> A companion publication was favorably reviewed in the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* (Oberndorf, 1953, p. 173).

<sup>4</sup> Dr. M. Moore, by 1924, had reputedly attained "a complete mastery of the Gregg system of shorthand" (Wells, p. 61).

<sup>5</sup> According to Paul Roazen's (2006) first-hand account (*i.e.*, expansive of par. 4 of §3 above quoted): "... Sachs's written English was much better than the way he spoke. The widow of Sachs's former analysand, poet Merrill Moore, told me she was astonished at what Sachs was capable of coming up with in his writing. She had commented how 'assiduously' he had read *The New Yorker*..." (p. 52).

<sup>6</sup> It seems warranted to surmise that the reluctance of biographer Wells (1955, *op. cit.*) to contrast the nexus of Dr. M. Moore's poetic *œuvre* with the thrust of Ezra Pound's work (pp. 33-36) was possibly reactive to threatening Congressional probes by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

<sup>7</sup> See also *Movie Stars, Real People And Me* (Logan, 1978).

<sup>8</sup> See also letter from Dr. B. E. Moore (1964) *plus* contents of repository of data in the Logan Archive at Library of Congress indexed in 1990 as the subject's "Medical and Mental Health Papers."

<sup>9</sup> Psychoanalyst Helen Ross was an analysand of Anna Freud as well as a key eleemosynary intermediary for the Marshall Field Foundation of Chicago and the Hampstead Nursery in London.

<sup>10</sup> Psychoanalyst Helen Ross was an It analysand of psychoanalyst A. Freud as well as a key eleemosynary intermediary for the Marshall Field Foundation of Chicago and the Hampstead Nursery in London.

<sup>11</sup> Had Dr. B. E. Moore---over his lifetime---been prone to self-aggrandizement, he may figuratively have claimed a transmutative *nexus* to the DNA of Dr. René A. Spitz (1887-1974). He had been his training analyst and a pupil/ analysand of Dr. S. Freud. Dr. Spitz's classic treatise (*The First Year of Life*, 1965) was reminiscent of psychoanalyst A. Freud's work with war orphans and the child-developmental publications of psychoanalyst Margaret S. Mahler. Psychoanalytic historian Ernst Falzeder (2015) noted that: "On 11 August 1911, Freud wrote to Ferenczi from his vacation...(in response to a missing communication of Ferenczi's) that '[i]f Dr. Spitz is to be taken seriously, I am ready. But that is a condition for treating him; otherwise it would be too unpleasant for taking on a physician as a patient. Since you recommend him warmly, it certainly seems to be in order' This refers to the later famous psychoanalyst and developmental psychologist Rene A Spitz who started analysis with Freud in October 1911. Freud kept Ferenczi informed: "Dr. Spitz is very interesting; the window dressing is over, and he is behaving quite properly neurotic, with strong resistances ... Dr. Spitz made a bit of a play for grandiosity and was penalized for it by being deprived of three hours, and since then he seems to

want to take it more seriously. The mainsprings have been weakened considerably, since he wants to give in to his father and doesn't want to remain a physician. Still, he is quite nice" (p. 120).

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