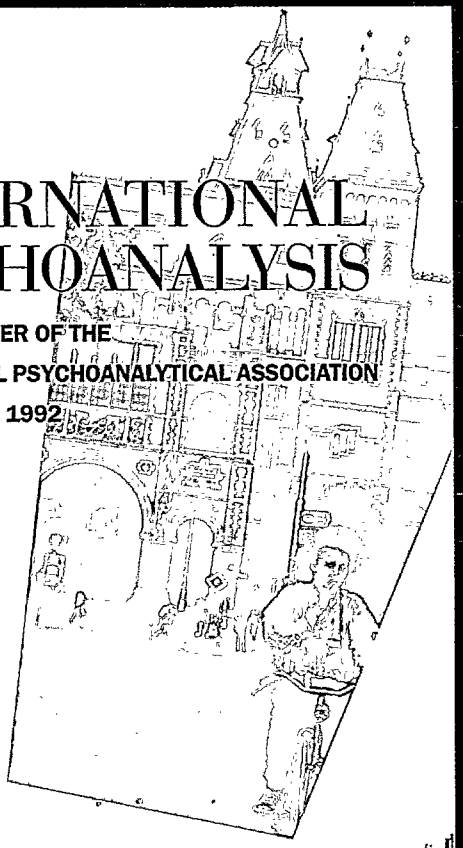
IPA

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYSIS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION

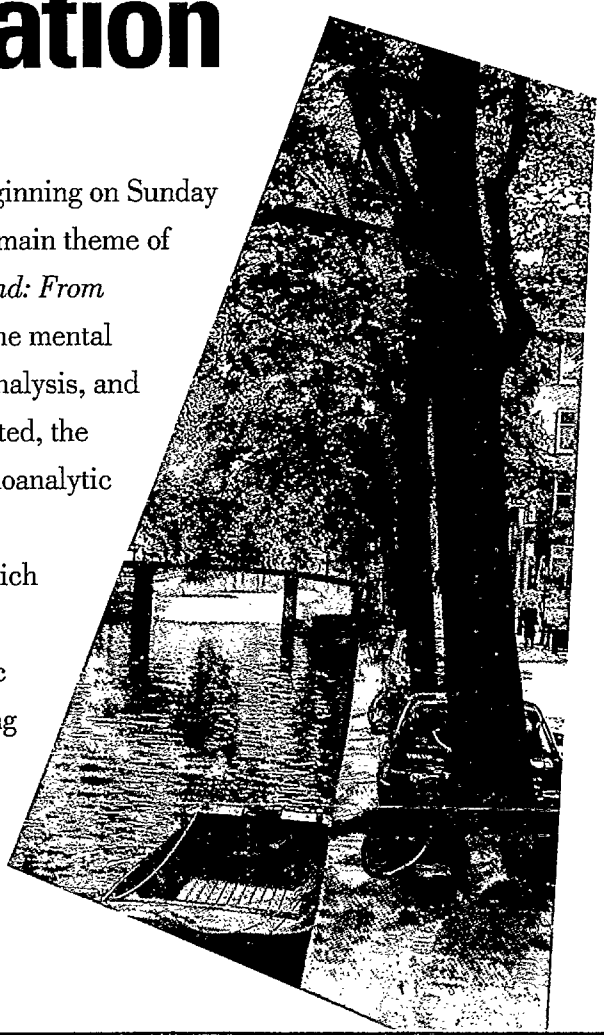
WINTER ISSUE, 1992



Forthcoming Amsterdam Congress to Focus on Listening and Interpretation

Lore Schacht

The 1993 Congress will be held in Amsterdam beginning on Sunday July 25, and ending on Friday July 30, 1993. The main theme of the 1993 Congress will be *The Psychoanalyst's Mind: From Listening to Interpretation.* Focusing attention on the mental processes of the analyst at different stages of the analysis, and on the inner field in which interpretations are created, the subject of the Congress relates to the core of psychoanalytic work.



It was around the awareness of the ways in which the analyst's work is determined—simultaneously impacted upon by the crossroads of psychoanalytic theories and by his or her concepts of understanding the psychoanalytic situation, capacity to tolerate unknown inner states of experience, and willingness to study these complexities—that the initial discussions of the Programme Committee

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INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYSIS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE IPA

EDITOR Ethel Spector Person

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

EUROPE: Birgitta Ejve, Jacqueline Amati Mehler **LATIN AMERICA:** Moisés Lemlij, David Rosenfeld **NORTH AMERICA:** Arnold M. Cooper, John S. Kafka

ASSOCIATE LANGUAGE EDITORS

FRENCH: Monique Gibeault **GERMAN:** Eva Berberich **SPANISH:** Moíses Lemlij

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

AUSTRALIA: Ron Spielman **EUROPE:** Antoine Corel, Terttu Eskelinen de Folch, Jean-Michel Quinodoz, Nikolaas Treurniet **ISRAEL:** Yechekiel Cohen **JAPAN:** Keigo Okonogi **LATIN AMERICA:** Susana Dupetit, Raquel Zak de Goldstein, Leopold Nosek, Alberto Pereda **NORTH AMERICA:** Abby Adams-Silvan, Eva Lester, Donald I. Meyers, David M. Sachs, Alan Z. Skolnikoff

PUBLICATIONS ADMINISTRATOR: Janice Ahmed

DESIGN: Atwood Design Systems, NYC

ILLUSTRATION: Nancy Diamond

EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS: Giséle Heldt, Jessica Bayne

International Psychoanalysis is published biannually.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Ethel Spector Person

In Jacqueline Amati Mehler's article on multi-lingualism, she points out some potential difficulties in communication among people of different mother tongues. Publishing this Newsletter in the four official languages of the IPA—English, French, Spanish and German—is meant to counteract some of those difficulties as they affect communication among analysts. The success of such a task is dependent on the close cooperation of many different people. In particular, the Associate Language Editors for the French, German and Spanish editions of the Newsletter should receive enormous credit for overseeing translation from the English. Special thanks go to Eva Berberich, Monique Gibeault, and Moíses Lemlij, who undertook responsibility, respectively, for the German, French, and Spanish editions of the first issue of *International Psychoanalysis*.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Ethel–

I was very pleased to read the first revised edition of the IPA Newsletter. I was pleased because it emphasizes the success of the Congress held in Buenos Aires, the first one in Latin America, as well as Horacio Etchegoyen's election as President-Elect. Both events are relevant not only for us Latin Americans, but from my point of view, for the whole psychoanalytic community, particularly in our day, when diversity, plurality, and integration demand of us creative responses in various multiple levels. Because of its contents and its attractive format, this Newsletter is an example of great success in this endeavor.

I want to mention in a special way Moíses Lemlij's article "To be an Analyst in a Violent Country." Brief, emotive, and to the point, it illustrates some dramatic situations in which we are involved and also shows us a healthy way to elaborate them.

Congratulations. I am looking forward to the next issue.

Cordially yours,

Alberto Péndola

Past-President, Peruvian Psychoanalytic Society

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Joseph Sandler

During the past six months the IPA has had a period of unprecedented activity, both in the London office and on the part of the IPA's various Committees and Working Parties. Site Visits to Component Societies and Study Groups have been taking place in Europe, Latin America, and North America. In the United States the Site Visit Committees have been concerned with the process of accreditation of groups outside the American Psychoanalytic Association proceeding to full Society status in the International. In Latin America and Europe the Site Visit Committees have been assisting Study Groups and Provisional Societies to develop further, but, in addition, there have been internal difficulties which have required attention by the IPA within a number of Societies. At times the IPA has been requested to intervene to help overcome one or another problem, but for the most part intervention in a Society experiencing difficulties has been undertaken on the IPA's initiative. Such difficulties frequently relate to irregularities in training procedures, and occasionally to ethical problems of one sort or another. In this connection a Committee of the IPA has been developing an Ethical Code for analysts and for Societies. Some Societies have explicit and satisfactory Ethical Codes, and the IPA Code is aimed at being consistent with these. It will also serve as a model for the development of appropriate Codes by Component Societies which do not yet have Ethical Codes and related procedures, and will allow different cultures and legal systems to be taken into account.

A number of constitutional changes were adopted at the Business Meeting in Buenos Aires, and these have had to be confirmed by a mail ballot. Changes, once confirmed, allow the work of the IPA to be conducted more speedily than in the past.

The experiment of having small IPA Conferences on "applied topics" has been proving successful. In addition to the two Conferences on *Psychoanalytic Research*, there has been a Conference on *Psychoanalysis and Literature*, and another to be held in January 1993 on *The Emigration Immigration of Psychoanalysts*, in collaboration with the Goethe Institute, the British Society and the Psychoanalysis Unit of University College London.

An important change in the system of electing the Executive Council will operate for the first time before the next IPA Congress. This is election by mail ballot rather than by voting at the Business Meeting at the time of the Congress, and is a step in the direction of the further democratization of the IPA. The procedure is as follows: based on

nominations from members and Societies, the Nominating Committee proposes a slate of names for election, but further nominations can be made afterwards by groups of members, the names put forward being added to the ballot paper. All Full Voting Members (whether Associate Members or Full Members) will have the right to vote, and should exercise that right.

In order to rationalize and delegate some of the work of the Executive Council, two new Standing Committees have been created. The first of these is the Committee on Psychoanalytic Education, which will be concerned with training procedures and the fostering of interchange between Directors of Training of different Institutes and between the Institutes and the IPA. The second is a Committee on Societies, which will be in touch with existing Component Societies and be involved in their development and in dealing with organizational problems that may arise. The Committee on New Groups will continue its work as in the past, with particular responsibility for the consideration of new groups in the USA.

The program for the Amsterdam Congress is an exciting one. All indications are that it will be very successful. A number of innovations have been introduced which should make it even more attractive, both for presenters and participants. The RAI Center in Amsterdam is ideally suited for the Congress, and the Programme Committee and Local Organizing Committee hope that our members will be there in full force to enjoy the scientific and social program. 🌐

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Jacqueline Amati Mehler

The past six months have been a period of great activity for the IPA by the IPA officers, committees and the London office. In addition to the many other activities of the IPA, there has been the preparation of the Newsletter in four different languages and the updating of the IPA membership roster. The new IPA database program has been brought into operation, and we hope that all the (inevitable) bugs have been ironed out. Future rosters should be relatively easier to prepare, although the work entailed is always much more than appears at first sight, and there are always some errors, in spite of diligent proofreading. As we gather further information on the interests and skills of our members, appointments to special committees and tasks should be much easier. The London office has also been coping with the organizational tasks and problems of the Amsterdam Congress, and with preparing the preliminary program for despatch to members. Full Members will also have received a mail ballot form requesting confirmation of constitutional changes agreed on at the last IPA Business Meeting in Buenos Aires. These changes include the creation of new categories of Full Voting and Partial Voting members, which will allow all Members and Associate Members to obtain full voting rights after three years of IPA membership. The dues structure will be linked to voting rights. The changes also allow for the possibility of making constitutional changes by direct mail ballot of voting members. The ballots are being distributed and the votes counted by an independent body, The Electoral Reform Society.

■ The last full IPA Executive Council meeting was held in London on July 23 and 25, and another is scheduled for 17 December in New York. On 24 July, for the first time in the history of the IPA, there was an all-day meeting of the full Executive Council with the Presidents of all the Component Societies (or their representatives). A report of this meeting, written by Charles Hanly, appears elsewhere in this issue.

■ It has become clear that no single detailed ethical code is applicable to all the different IPA Component Societies, because of differences in local laws and culture, although there can be agreement on the principles embodied in such a code. Accordingly, the decision was reached by the Executive Council that the IPA's Ethical Code, once approved, should serve as a model for the Codes of Component Societies. It was also accepted that the IPA Ethical Code should also embody a set of procedures for the enforcement of local Codes. The Ethical Code should be ready for presentation to the Business Meeting at the Amsterdam Congress. The Council recognized that there were cases when direct appeal to the IPA might be required, as the IPA has a duty to its membership as well as to its component organizations. It was agreed that in extreme cases the IPA had the power to expel a member found guilty of unethical behavior even when the local Society chose not to do so. Provision for 'institutional ethics' will also be added to the IPA code.

■ There was general agreement in the Executive Council that representatives of Societies should be given a voice within the IPA. An IPA working party has been set up, consisting of representatives of Societies and the IPA. This working party will make appropriate recommendations to the Executive Council for constitutional changes which, if agreed on, would be put to the membership.

■ The meeting of the Executive Council with Society Presidents discussed the issue of 'condensed analysis' for candidates, i.e., three or four sessions crowded into a lesser number of days. The IPA Executive Council regards this as contravening IPA training requirements, and as a practice which can only be justified in very special circumstances,

requiring IPA approval in individual cases. Unfortunately the practice of training through 'condensed analysis' has been abused in certain Societies, and the Executive Council has taken the view that this situation needs to be remedied. A Committee on Psychoanalytic Education, chaired by Arnold Cooper, will be responsible for this, and all Component Societies have been notified.

■ A group of members of the Italian Society have applied for separate Study Group Status, and after detailed investigation by a Site Visit Committee, the request of this group of members has been accepted.

■ The *Bulletin of the IPA* will, from now on, be published in English in *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, in Spanish in the Argentine *Revista*, and in the *Internationale Zeitschrift* in German. The French Bulletin will be produced by the IPA office and despatched to French-speaking colleagues.

■ The Congress venue for 1995 will be San Francisco, but the venue for 1997 has not yet been decided. To the regret of the Executive Council, the invitation from Brazilian Societies to hold the 1997 IPA Congress in Rio de Janeiro could not be accepted, although it has been accepted that it was important for the IPA to have Congresses in Latin America, and it is hoped that suitable venues will be found. The Executive Council has taken the view that it was now inappropriate for the Business Meeting to decide on Congress venues, although suggestions should be put forward on that occasion. It has also been agreed that the venues for Congresses need not be restricted to places where a local Society exists. For 1997, Congress sites have been reserved by the local Societies in Barcelona and Geneva, and a final choice will be made by the Executive Council at its December meeting.

■ Discussion continues concerning recognition of new groups in the USA, and the organization of site visits to Societies and Study Groups in Latin America and Europe, as do negotiations with a number of Component Societies, especially in regard to the maintenance of IPA training requirements. ⊕

NEWS FROM THE TREASURER

"Money is better than poverty, if only for financial reasons"
(Woody Allen: Without Feathers)

Peter Fonagy

I am delighted to be able to report that for the first time in the IPA's history the entire expenditure of the IPA could be submitted to a single unified audit.

Up till now audits have always been problematic as the IPA Treasury was in New York and subject to one set of accountancy conventions while its major expenses were incurred in London under a somewhat different accounting scheme. The relocation of the Treasury to London means that British accountants can take a detailed look at our finances and provide an exhaustive report, following the historical convention, comparing last year's figures with this year's expenditures. There are still teething problems and next year's accounts will be far more revealing than this year's.

So what was in the expenditure account for 1991?

Figure 1 displays the summary of expenditure during 1991 contrasted with 1990. Total expenditure decreased from $768,000 to $562,000, which is a net saving of 27%. This reduction is not adjusted for UK inflation, estimated at around 6%, nor for adverse changes in the exchange rate.

This saving is 15-20% above the proposed economies I outlined in my budget presented to the Executive Council and to the Business Meeting in Buenos Aires.

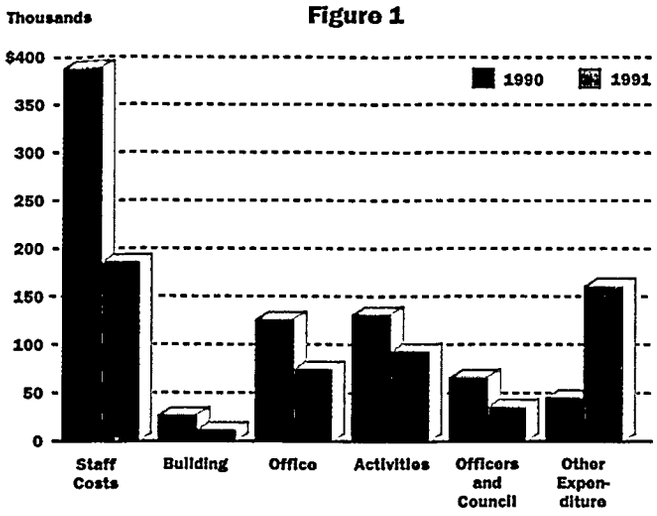
Reductions occurred right across the board. Most of the saving was in staff costs. It was achieved through a drastic curtailment in the activities of the IPA and at the cost of considerable hardship to the IPA's staff and officers. The policy of economies introduced by Professor Sandler, which I was asked to implement, was essential during a period of great financial uncertainty for the IPA. The IPA is indebted to Valerie Tufnell, our new Administrative Director, whose organizational skills were primarily responsible for the savings achieved.

The Buenos Aires Congress Accounts

I am delighted to be able to report that the Buenos Aires Congress was undoubtedly, in financial terms, the most successful Congress the IPA has ever organized.

The total income from the Congress was $959,166. The total expenditure, according to the auditors' figures, was $1,109,973. The slight excess of expenditure over income, of just over $150,000, is negligible compared to that of many previous meetings.

Figure 1



A number of factors have contributed to this. Foremost among them was the remarkable efficiency of the Local Organizing Committee. In particular, I would like to acknowledge the hard work and remarkable efficiency of my fellow treasurers, Drs José Plaza de Ayala and Samuel Zysman. The conference was attended by more members and guests than any other Congress in the IPA's history. Nevertheless, the Local Organising Committee succeeded in reducing costs to a bare minimum and their own costs represented less than 1% of the total turnover. A challenge for the organisers of future IPA Congresses!

Budgets for 1992

No organization the size of the IPA can operate without a certain degree of financial planning. The fact that the IPA has managed to achieve this is a testament to the goodwill and patience of its membership and to the relative disinterest of previous Executive Councils. It is my hope, however, that this attitude will change over the next few years and that the membership will wish to become involved in decisions concerning the allocation of the IPA's resources to specific activities.

I realize that in order to achieve this, two intermediary goals have to be achieved. First, the costs of activities must be clearly attributable to specific budgets. Second, those in charge of specific budgets must take responsibility for financial planning and be accountable for their spending. At the moment we are part way to achieving both objectives.

In figure 2 I present the budgets, grouped by activities, for 1992. I also present a contrast to 1991 spending and use these data to identify our probable financial position in December 1992. Our anticipated income over this period is $1,400,000.

The figure shows that substantial increases in expenditure are anticipated across the board. The Finance Committee carefully studied all requests for increases in the size of budgets. Some were cut, others allowed increases for a trial period.

Officers' expenses were particularly harshly curtailed. The increase in this item is an anticipated increase that arises from the cost of the Executive Council's meeting in non-Congress years; in Congress years the Executive Council meets at the Congress, which its members are expected to attend in any case, and therefore their travel expenses are not met by the Treasury. The increase in staff costs was also anticipated and represents a return to our normal staffing levels.

In the activities budgets a major item is the increased number of advisory and site visit requests received. The obligation to assist in maintaining high psychoanalytic professional standards internationally is, of course, the raison d'être of our organization.

Including currency reserves, planned at 20% of expected income, and a contingency reserve of 5% of projected expenditure, the total of the IPA's expenditure is expected to be $1,391, 585. This would leave the IPA with a small surplus at year end of $8,415.

Plans for the future

After one year as Treasurer I have identified a number of issues that I would like to tackle during my term of office and continue working on if reelected in 1993.

Traditionally the Association linked seniority to dues by specifying a higher rate for Full Members than Associate Members of the IPA. Membership status is naturally based on the status of an individual within his or her component organization. It is important that newly qualified members, with perhaps limited income, are able to pay a lower subscription.

The differences between component organizations in terms of the number and seniority (in years) of their Associate versus Full Members are considerable. To deal with the administrative implications of this problem (that Societies where Associate Membership tends to be prolonged disenfranchise their members), a resolution was passed by the Business Meeting that all members of the IPA become Full Voting Members three calendar years after their qualification.

It strikes me that the distinction between Partial and Full Voting Members would be more appropriately linked with the dues structure than the distinction between Associate and Full Membership. The reason for this is that with the planned increase in the number of postal ballots the IPA will incur additional costs for each Voting Member. The three years postqualification requirement for full voting membership also gives an opportunity to newly qualified members to defray some of the costs of their training. I hope that the new system of setting dues on the basis of voting membership status will be more rational and equitable than the previous system.

A somewhat longer-term plan concerns my intention to abolish the three tier-system of dues structure which currently operates. You will remember that, broadly speaking, all Northern Hemisphere countries pay Tier I dues while

Southern Hemisphere countries pay Tier II dues. Hungary and India pay Tier III.

It has become clear that the system is inequitable in many cases. It is based on the assumption that the financial status of psychoanalysts in a country directly corresponds to the economic status of that country. This is clearly not the case. Furthermore, the economic status of countries changes, as does the financial status of the psychoanalytic profession within countries. An individual's spending capacity also changes, frequently in unanticipated ways. The number of requests for consideration of cases of individual financial hardship that Societies present to the IPA is considerable.

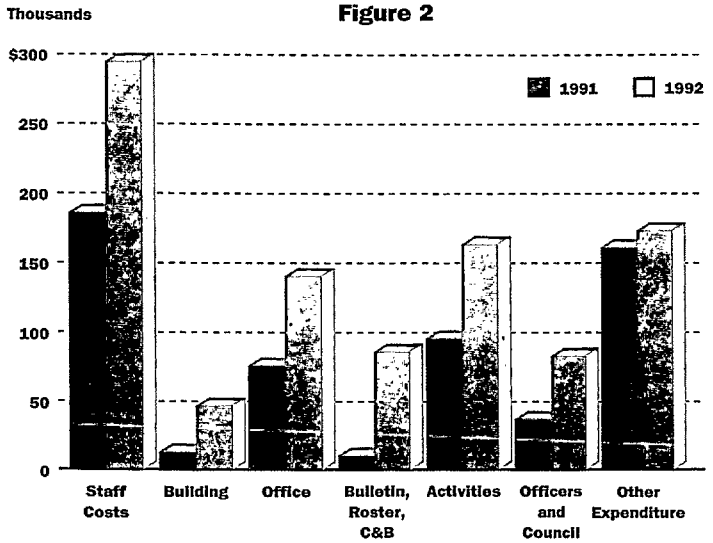
It seems to me to be altogether more equitable if the IPA, like most other international organizations, has a uniform dues structure where all members of the same status pay the same dues. Where genuine cases of hardship exist these would be dealt with individually based on evidence submitted by the component organization. I may add that we deal very sympathetically with well documented requests for exemption.

I would be very interested to hear your views on this important issue.

This brings me to the third item on my brief agenda: communications. In the past the IPA has supplied only limited information to the membership concerning the financial position of the organization. I feel that, in an organization which is dependent on subscriptions for its existence, keeping the membership informed about how their money is spent is of paramount importance.

I have therefore made arrangements to send the Treasurer's Annual Report to the Executive Council and to all Treasurers of component organizations as well as IPA Liaison Officers. In addition, I am happy to make available reports to any member who writes to me to request a copy. Requests should be addressed to me at the IPA Central Office. ⊕

Figure 2



JULY MEETING OF IPA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WITH PRESIDENTS OF COMPONENT SOCIETIES

Charles Hanly

A Meeting of the Executive Council with the Presidents of the Component Societies chaired by Professor Sandler was held in London on July 23, 1992. These meetings have been held in conjunction with the Congresses for some years, but this was the first time the Executive Council had met with all the Presidents in the year between Congresses. Present were 62 participants, including 42 representatives of Societies. The well-attended meeting had some important matters before it: the relation between the IPA and the Component Societies, condensed analysis, the draft code of Ethical and Professional Conduct and the method of selecting Congress sites. Of these items, the constitutional question was of paramount importance.

Proposals for constitutional change circulated by Paul Israel (Paris Society) recommending legislative and elective functions for the Presidents of Component Societies provided a focus for discussion. The Committee of Presidents and the Executive Council had each met separately to discuss the questions raised by the Israel proposals. At the joint meeting of the Council with the Presidents it became quickly apparent that both preliminary meetings had reached the conclusion that further study of these proposals and other possibilities needed to be undertaken before decisions could be made. It was resolved that the President of the IPA would form a Working Party of six members plus an IPA-appointed chairperson. Although all appointments would be made, as required by the constitution, by Professor Sandler, three members of the Working Party would be expected to represent the Executive Council and three, the Committee of Presidents, and that their mandate would be to work together to find the best way to strengthen the working of the IPA. It was agreed that the responsibility for providing nominations from the Presidents of the Component Societies of Europe, Latin America and North America (two for each region) would be taken by H.J. Dalewijk (Dutch Society), Alberto Pereda (Uruguayan Society) and Bernard Pacella (APsaA). It is hoped that a first report of work in progress

will be made by the Working Party at the Amsterdam Congress.

There was discussion of condensed training analysis for Candidates living in cities at a distance from training centers. Condensed analysis means that the requirement for analytic sessions to take place on different days is not followed; sessions are concentrated, for example, into a weekend. Participants in the discussion made it clear that there were difficulties in fully applying IPA training standards. Professor Sandler, on behalf of the Executive Council, pointed out that IPA minimal standards, including training analysis on four days of each week, were minimum standards to be upheld to protect the quality of the analytic training experience.

Professor Sandler reported that the Executive Council was currently working at making sure the principles of the Code of Ethical and Professional Conduct and the Ethical Codes of the Component Societies were mutually consistent. A revised draft of the IPA Code will be circulated in due course, including a section on institutional ethics, as proposed by Dr. Ferschtut (Buenos Aires Society).

Professor Sandler clarified that the task of selecting a Congress site had become so complex and so much information needs to be digested that the best body to make such decisions is the Executive Council.

The meeting demonstrated a spirit of cooperation based on shared commitments of all participants to the IPA that bodes well for future relationships between the IPA and its Component Societies.

* * *

The evening of July 23, Professor Sandler was host to the representatives of the Societies and the IPA and their spouses. A sumptuous dinner was held at the Reform Club, an elegant mansion on Pall Mall. This provided a most convivial close to an important day. ⊕

A STATUS FOR PSYCHOANALYSIS IN EUROPE:

ISSUES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Alain Gibeault

Vice President of the EPF

Since Freud, the training and practice of psychoanalysis have always been preserved through reference to analytic institutions, which have had a private status. However, this "pure" and ideal situation has from time to time been threatened by "nonanalytic" institutions. This has been the case during the last few years in Europe, where some Psychoanalytic Societies have gone through a crisis. An official status for psychoanalysis has often been proposed as a "solution" to this crisis, but there has never been a general agreement on the conditions and modalities of its realization, either on a national or supranational level.

A few examples will illustrate the complexity of the problem. In Italy, the proposal and passing of a law regulating the status of psychologists became an occasion for the State to regulate the practice of psychotherapy and indirectly the practice of psychoanalysis; it has led to a situation in which analysts who are neither medical doctors nor psychologists are practicing psychotherapy illegally. A solution appears to be conceivable through the State's recognition of the Italian Psychoanalytic Society as a private training school. The fear, however, is that the State will impose its own standards of training and thereby exercise control. A psychoanalytic training institute might well find itself faced with a situation where a rejected candidate could bring a lawsuit challenging the institute's decision. From this kind of threat, there arose the wish, or hope, shared by other Societies, for European legislation concerned only with psychoanalysts.

In Great Britain, the British Psychoanalytical Society has been challenged by the United Kingdom Standing Conference for Psychotherapy, which proposed to include psychoanalysts on a list of psychotherapists comprising about 70 psychotherapy associations. This scheme is rather disquieting insofar as it would bring psychoanalysis into association with therapeutic approaches which are very different from it and possibly even highly questionable. However, a few months ago, a number of the psychoanalytically-oriented associations withdrew from this association, and under the sponsorship and leadership of the British Society have created the British Federation of Psychotherapists. Their standpoint is in some ways close to the European Federation of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy in the Public Sector (EFPP), founded in 1991. The latter has its roots mostly in Great Britain, but would like to unite all European psychoanalytic psychotherapists in Europe.

The same issues are facing all European Psychoanalytic Societies following the creation (also) in 1991 of the European Association of Psychotherapy (EAP) by the Executive of the Netherlands Association for Psychotherapy (NVP), that is, the official Dutch body for four different psychotherapeutic movements (psychodynamic, behavioral, systematic, and humanist [Rodgerian]). This association was created because of some apprehension about the practice of psychotherapy in the European Economic Community in 1993. It is suggested that the European Commission (which would be responsible for the setting up of appropriate registers of therapists) would be working on guidelines for all countries concerning independent workers; these laws could apply to

psychotherapists and psychoanalysts, as the Health Policy in the years to come would be one of the first policies to be supranational.

The issue would then be: a status of psychotherapist and/or a status of psychoanalyst? Arguments in favor of or against a status of psychotherapist are often presented either as an opportunity for or a danger to the specificity of psychoanalytic practice. Those who would see a risk of losing their identity as a psychoanalyst in a European Association of Psychotherapy would be in favor of establishing a European status (category) of psychoanalyst.

Judging from the inquiry made to the European Commission by the European Psychoanalytical Federation, however, it seems that the EEC has not the slightest intention of acting in place of the member states in conferring legal status on the psychoanalytic profession: its policy is to limit itself to giving general guidelines on training equivalence and eventually on supplementary examination or other requirements for professionals moving to a country with higher standards of training.

This being said, when the European Unity Act becomes effective in 1993, it carries the risk of introducing legislation aimed at establishing a legal status for pschotherapists, a category which would include psychoanalysts. In at least three countries (Holland, Portugal, and Germany), in order that the Health Services may know who is entitled to coverage, the government has compiled a list of analysts whose training is recognized as valid. Such a list is not "legal status" in the strictest sense of the term. However, it does confer the title of psychotherapist along with a State guarantee. Any citizen of the community excluded from this list could challenge the criteria used in compiling it and accuse the responsible state of a contravention of the Act of Union. The Brussels Commission would then be compelled to harmonize the training and the status of psychotherapists in all the countries of the Community (see G. Diatkine and A. Gibeault, Vers un statut européen de la psychanalyse, in La psychanalyse et l'Europe de 1993, (to be published at the end of 1992, in a Monograph of the Revue Française de Psychanalyse).

From this perspective, psychoanalysts could see the possibility of being assigned a European legal status in which they would be grouped together with non-analytic psychotherapists or, alternatively, with psychoanalysts who are not members of the IPA (for example, Freudians joined with Lacanians and Jungians). Nonetheless, the risk of disqualification inherent in such lists cannot be ignored, as the following example from Germany illustrates.

In Germany a list of psychotherapists exists whose patients are covered by health insurance. This list specifies the type of therapy in question. It states, therefore, who is to be considered a psychoanalyst and who is not. The list is drawn up under the joint responsibility of the Council of Medical Practitioners and a federal organization, the Social Medicine Office (K.B.V.), in conjunction with the Medical Insurance Agency and the psychotherapy Societies. The three most important psychoanalytic Societies, the German Psychoanalytic Association (affiliated with the IPA), the German Psychoanalytic Society (not affiliated with the IPA), and the German Analytical Psychology Society (of Jungian allegiance) have together founded a common professional association (Dachorganization, or umbrella organization) called the German Psychotherapy Psychosomatic and Depth Psychology Society, for the purpose of negotiating with the medical insurance bodies and public authorities.

With this organization in place, an analyst who has not been trained according to the criteria of one of those three societies would not be recognized and would have difficulty in establishing himself in Germany. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that after 1992 we could see the agreements that led to the compilation of such lists being challenged by psychoanalysts coming from other countries within the European Community, at least until such time as the training and the status of psychoanalysts are harmonized (see: G. Diatkine and A. Gibeault, ibid.).

A recent legal action in Germany in fact confirms that the system as it now stands is open to attack. Two years ago, a German psychiatrist who belonged to the movement "Psychobiological Analysis" and who is not, in fact, a psychoanalyst, sued the Council of Medical Practitioners of the Rhineland for refusing him the title of psychoanalyst. This psychiatrist, who denied the necessity of training analysis, won his case on behalf of his "fundamental human rights," which he argued were not respected by the insistence that he was obliged to do an analysis in order become a psychoanalyst. He is now recognized as having the legal right to use the title of psychoanalyst.

It is for this reason that the reply given by the representatives of the European Commission is probably not the last word on the question of the status of psychoanalyst. The social differences within Europe have justified continuing reflection by the European Psycho-Analytical Federation during its meetings. As yet there has been no official participation of the EPF in the activities of the different psychotherapy associations even though it has been invited to take part. However, this need not mean maintaining a wait-and-see policy: psychoanalysts, as individuals, have been and should continue to be present in the debates with nonanalytic institutions regarding the future status of psychotherapists and/or psychoanalysts. Arriving at such a "status" appears to be a condition for the continuing identity of psychoanalysis, if not its survival, in this period of fantastic and rapid evolution in the Western and Eastern European countries. ⊕

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS IN EASTERN EUROPE

THE RETURN OF THE SUPPRESSED

John Kafka
Alexander Moser

It is tempting, when writing about Eastern Europe, to describe the recent enthusiasm about psychoanalysis in many groups and to emphasize the heroic efforts that were made in some places to keep analysis alive behind the former iron curtain. Since more and more Western analysts are traveling to the East, giving talks, preparing publications, teaching and developing all sorts of contact, I thought it might be useful to present an overview that also indicates the problems that are involved. It is worthwhile to keep these in mind since contagious enthusiasm alone, under some circumstances, can also complicate the development of psychoanalysis in this area greater than half a continent that has now "opened up" to analysis. There were and are great differences in the earlier and more recent history of analysis in the various centers, and we plan to describe these in a future newsletter.

An explosion of interest in psychoanalysis has paralleled the recent revolutionary political changes. For a large number of people the lifting of the taboo on interest in the domain of the unconscious opened up new dimensions of experience even outside classical analysis. Newly available reading material and discussions with experienced, mostly Western analysts were found to be exciting. New experiences in all sorts of psychotherapeutic situations (among patients and among therapists) became especially fascinating when some psychoanalytic notions were introduced. Even quite limited experiences opened up new horizons. Sometimes the new interest was based on idealized expectations, occasionally replacing past ideologies. Nevertheless one can discover in the revival striking similarities to the very special intense atmosphere that permeated the minutes of the evening sessions of the first analysts in Vienna. A clear example of such enthusiasm was evident in the big Congress organized on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Freud's death in Leipzig, where, at the Karl Marx University (!) psychoanalysts and psychotherapists from all over the world met for one week. This meeting took place under the watchful eyes of the secret police before the fall of the Berlin Wall.

In practically all Eastern European countries there is a history of contact with psychoanalytic ideas. Many Eastern Europeans are currently doing research on the details of this history. In many of these countries, analysts and, sometimes, IPA members were active before communist regimes suppressed psychoanalysts. In other countries, psychoanalytic activities continued in a more or less clandestine way, for instance in Hungary and, in a more modest way, in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Everywhere in Eastern Europe psychiatrists, psychologists, scholars and "lay" people (the term has become very broad) are today reading books and journals dealing with psychoanalytic topics. They are organizing conferences with representatives of many different Western schools and they try to use psychoanalytic notions in their therapeutic work. Last year "Psychoanalytic Societies" were founded in several countries. These groups try to differentiate themselves from many other psychotherapeutic groups by emphasizing their interest in *psychoanalysis*. In several places more than one group has been founded. Good cooperation may exist between some groups, but elsewhere difficult struggles and rivalries have been present from the start.

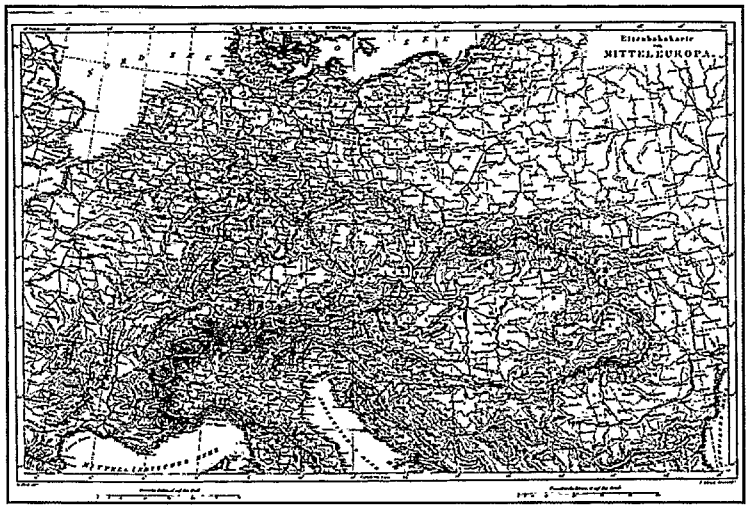
The rising interest in psychoanalysis in Eastern Europe has been met by a Western interest in offering help. Some efforts are short-lived, others are consistent, important and serious. Motivations vary from genuine interest in developing psychoanalysis and personal connections to efforts at "colonization." The influential French newspaper *Le Monde* printed a detailed article entitled "The Lacanians at the Conquest of the East."

In the East and in the West there are individuals ready to exploit the sometimes chaotic situations. The fundamental question for the IPA is how to positively influence, in this complex situation, the development of psychoanalysis on a local, national and international level.

The first task has been and continues to be the collection of information, the observation of developments. Long term personal contact with key individuals in the East and with Western colleagues who frequently travel to the East has been and remains essential. In this context the European Psychoanalytic Federation's work has always been invaluable. In the "East European Seminars" organized by the EPF (1989 Budapest, 1990 Belgrade, 1991 Warsaw) psychiatrists and psychologists from all countries in Eastern Europe have met experienced analysts from the West to discuss psychotherapeutic and sometimes psychoanalytic case material. There have been lectures and discussions on psychoanalytic concepts and theory. The Eastern European colleagues had an opportunity to learn about what psychoanalytic training involves, about opportunities and difficulties, and about IPA standards.

Among other things, an IPA presence and the close cooperation of the EPF and the IPA has served to counteract any possible local tendencies to see one group primarily as "helpers" and the other group as the policing authority that imposes standards. Charles Hanly, chairman of the IPA's New Groups Committee, brought his perspective to the last meeting in Warsaw. The presence of persons from all Eastern European countries made it possible to receive and give information without having to travel to each country.

In recent years many Eastern European groups interested in psychoanalysis have asked that the IPA give them some form of recognition. This would distinguish them from others who are largely dealing with forms of therapy other than psychoanalysis. Such IPA recognition could also be helpful in obtaining official governmental recognition important in the evolving political climate.



In Buenos Aires the Executive Council of the IPA responded to these demands and, after having obtained approval at the IPA's Business Meeting, created a new IPA group status, the Guest Study Group. This status is granted by invitation from the IPA and is renewable every two years. Members of the Guest Study Groups need not be fully qualified analysts, but must belong to groups with an organizational history of a certain duration and a demonstrated interest in psychoanalysis. As they are not, however, fully qualified analysts, they may not designate themselves as such, and they are not listed in the IPA roster. The exact definition of the category is still evolving and not too much should be read into the fact that one group has already received the designation and another not. Many local factors play a role, some groups may be in a stage of development that does not fit the designation, and, we want to emphasize, the process is evolving.

The first designated Guest Study Group was the South Korean group. For more than ten years some South Korean psychiatrists, many of them professors of psychiatry, have had organized seminars to study psychoanalytic literature, discuss case material from the psychoanalytic perspective, had discussions with invited Western analysts, attended psychoanalytic congresses in the West and encouraged the psychoanalytic training of Koreans abroad.

The second Guest Study Group was one of the Moscow groups, the Russian Psychoanalytic Society. Members of this group have made great efforts in studying psychoanalysis and in disseminating information about psychoanalysis. Members of the American Psychoanalytic Association have been especially active in working with this group both by organizing seminars in Russia and by facilitating travel to the West.

The third Guest Study Group is one in Northern Ireland.

One important joint IPA-EPF activity will be an effort to provide books and journals to the Eastern Europeans.

It would be impossible for the IPA to centralize all the activities related to Eastern Europe, but one of the functions of the IPA is to assemble and disseminate information, to stimulate and to coordinate national and regional efforts. To cite a few examples of such efforts: At this time Finnish analysts are very interested in Lithuania, and several Lithuanians and Latvians are receiving training in Finland. German analysts are involved with the situation in the former East Germany and, as already mentioned, Americans are especially active in Russia. The Italian Society has just formed a special committee to help train some of its (former) Yugoslavian neighbors who live close to the border. Major efforts are being made in France to obtain funding for the training of individuals from several Eastern European countries. We have so much information about dedicated work by individuals from the West who teach, supervise and lecture in the East, that we cannot include this information in this first general overview. There are of course still many requests for regular clinical seminars. One important task is the supervision of a few, but very active, IPA members in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The main long-term task for the IPA in Eastern Europe is the development of study groups with IPA members and their gradual evolution into Provisional Societies that eventually become Component Societies of the IPA. In general it is the emigration of IPA members that has led to the formation of study groups in the rest of the world. At the present time, Eastern Europeans who have emigrated to the West and have had full psychoanalytic training there have shown no inclination to return to their countries of origin in Eastern Europe. This is not likely to change in the near future.

Given this situation, the IPA must avoid the dangers of lowering its standards, while continuing to study and implement methods of psychoanalytic education that take the special circumstances into account. ⊕

FORTHCOMING IPA CONGRESS

continued from front page

The canals *Built for commerce in the 17th century now offer water-taxis and boat cruises, which are especially pleasant at night.*

were centered. Our theme suddenly appeared in our midst, following a moment of silent pondering, and was put into words by Carlos Aslan. It was one of those unpredictable moments when everyone present knows that something new and challenging has happened, inducing further lines of thinking and research.

This seems to be an opportune moment to introduce the Programme Committee (PC), as it now has a new composition. The PC consists of only three members: Carlos Aslan as Co-Chair for Latin America, Bob Tyson as Co-Chair for North America, and myself as Chair for Europe and overall Committee Chair. Each of us chose five or six consultants in our respective areas who have been asked for advice in different contexts and on many occasions. The exchange between the members of the PC takes place in meetings and in ongoing communication by fax and the occasional telephone call.

Our communication is facilitated by corresponding through the IPA office at "Broomhills," London. It is at the London office where, since January 1992, Janice Ahmed has been coordinating and organizing our work in a most fruitful way, using her previous experience in the publishing field and her enthusiasm in taking over her new task of organization.

From an observer's point of view, one may say that by reducing the size of the PC the IPA has been able to cut costs for the Amsterdam Congress, as Peter Fonagy described in "News from the Treasurer" in the Summer 1992 issue of this Newsletter.

Just as important, from the point of view of the Chair of the PC, I have found that the restructuring of the Committee has so far led to some strikingly swift, spontaneous, reliable and inspiring interpersonal dialogue which at any moment may be extended to a wider network of participants in the various regions of Europe and Latin and North America.

The PC decided to make some important changes in the format of the presentations and discussions. Each of the morning Plenary Sessions, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, will be entirely centered around a carefully chosen single (pre-published) clinical and theoretical paper throughout the entire morning. Each presentation will first be discussed by two invited discussants, and then later opened up to the floor. Although the main papers will be pre-published, copies of these, as well as copies of the contributions of the two invited discussants, will be distributed in the four languages of the Congress at the entrance just before the beginning of each Plenary Session. Thus we hope to encourage a lively exchange between the audience and the speakers, with the help of the moderator.

Those features which have been given up or replaced, as compared with previous IPA Congresses, are the simultaneous panels which followed the Plenary presentations and discussions, and the workshops in different languages discussing the Plenary Session presentations. There will, however, be two bilingual workshops during the first part of the afternoon, which will pursue the morning's discussion and offer an opportunity for further debate.

Apart from the workshops, a rich variety of about thirty special discussion groups and half-day programs will provide the participants of the Congress with many opportunities to encounter important themes of current scientific discussion within the IPA. Some of these discussion groups have been suggested by the PC; others have been proposed by interested colleagues who were then also given the option of contributing to the organization and composition of their particular group. Here is just a small selection of the Special Discussion Groups that participants can join: On Monday, a "Meet the Author" panel will bring Joyce McDougall together with some well-known discussants, while in other meetings topics such as the New Fertility Techniques, the treatment of Psychotic and Severely Disturbed Patients, Social Violence, and Psychoanalysis in a Cross-Cultural Context can be explored; on Tuesday, the choice could be between the Psychodynamics of Nationalism, the special half-day program on the Analysis of Adolescents, or Meaning, Making and Playing in Psychoanalysis; and on Thursday, there will be a research program on Unconscious Fantasies and Defensiveness in Case Formulation, as well as discussions on Countertransference, the Holocaust, Child Analysis, and Multilingualism—and there are many, many more. The personnel for all these groups have been chosen for their ability to provoke stimulating discussion, and for the particular illumination they bring to their respective subjects.

Individual papers will be presented as usual.

In addition, we are initiating something novel and experimental: Poster Sessions during lunch hours. The IPA is supporting this mode of presentation for the first time in Amsterdam to compensate for the smaller number of individual papers than usually included in Congress programs. The Poster Session—so far successfully used at large international meetings outside Psychoanalysis, in order to maximize the possibilities for debate on issues of scientific importance—may pose special challenges for participants. Therefore the Programme Committee has offered specific guidelines.

Nightlife *Visit "Brown Cafes," like French Cafes and English pubs. Discos are located mainly in the Leidseplein and Rembrandt-splein areas.*

Poster Sessions may be used for the demonstration of theoretical ideas based on a single clinical illustration. Drawings and other clinical material from child work may lend themselves particularly well to poster presentation. Research findings may also be suitable to the visual display of data collected, e.g. graphs and histograms.

Although we assume that this innovation will need some time in order to find its place at our IPA Congresses, we are looking forward with much interest and curiosity to

the first appearance of this category of presentation in Amsterdam.

The PC feels optimistic about the several innovations in program organization, encouraged by some positive responses which have reached us up to now.

Still, this statement is based on the "half-time" experience of our efforts — only the Congress in Amsterdam and your judgement in one year's time will tell us whether our optimism has been justified. We look forward to seeing you in Amsterdam and hope you will find the program as exciting as we do.

Art in Amsterdam
Museums: Rijka (Rembrandt collection), Van Gogh, Stedelijk (contemporary), and the Anne Frank House.

INSIDE AMSTERDAM

Rob P. M. Janssen *for the Local Organizing Committee Subcommittee Inside Amsterdam*

During the 1993 IPA Congress in Amsterdam many colleagues will participate in leisure activities as well as in scientific ones. Paraphrasing the main theme of the congress, we hope the congress delegates will move between listening to talks and enjoying our city, and that some will view Amsterdam as a taking-off point to explore nearby regions.

Amsterdam outdoors is a compelling tiny metropolis. It offers metropolitan pleasures within a compact, immediately charming city. Famous for its central area with 17th century canals, characteristic merchant houses, elegant backdrops of side canals, wooden drawbridges and a myriad of barges, it is often called the Venice of the North. The city is appealing to look at, pleasant to walk around in and very easy to traverse by way of public transportation—or as the Dutch do, by bicycle. Since Amsterdam is a relatively small city, it does not take much time to become familiar with it. It may become familiar even while remaining curious, or as Henry James wrote after a visit to the Netherlands in the 1870's, it will "at least give one's regular habits of thought the stimulus of a little confusion."

Amsterdam offers a wide range of world famous museums like the Van Gogh Museum, the Rijksmuseum, with its 17th-century paintings, and the Stedelijk Museum with contemporary and experimental paintings. A notable and exceptional museum is the Anne Frank House, with its remembrance of the Second World War and the amazing young woman who hid in the house, leaving her diary as a memorial to her indomitable spirit, and as a remarkable document of adolescence.

Many will know the Concertgebouw with its famous concert hall where summer concerts are held.

Not many visitors will leave Amsterdam without a tour on one of the canalboats. Especially at night such a tour will give you a memorable impression of the 17th century canal houses reflected in the water — evoking the enchantment of a fairy tale.

Regional cuisine
Smoked Herring, available at street booths with french fries, "Rijsttafel," meat and vegetables in Indonesian sauces.

There are many highlights to visit. One can plan tours to the many architectural sites of the city, visit the Flowermarket, go window shopping along streets lined with luxurious antique shops, or search for coins, books or stamps in the specialty shops. The harbor in the north part of the center, the river Amstel and the canals will give you the impression of a city floating on the water. On a quiet Sunday morning the sound of the bells of the Westerkerk, Minttower and the Royal Palace can be heard over a nearly deserted city. You may get the impression that you are back in the 17th-century.

For dinner Amsterdam offers a wide variety of restaurants including those offering the finest international cuisine. Amsterdam is especially known for its many Indonesian restaurants; and many will prefer this less commonly known cuisine. Here you can enjoy its many-splendored tidbits, often served in an authentic Indonesian atmosphere. For a quick bite one can have a herring from a typical herring stand on the nearest corner, our equivalent of fast food.

At night you can indulge yourself, attending musical, ballet, and theater performances in traditional bare-floored cafes as well as in new wave design haunts. Everyone will notice that Amsterdam has Europe's most active and convivial nightlife network.

Holland is a small country and therefore excursions inside the country are easily made. There are trips to the old cities of Haarlem, Leiden and Delft; along the Ijsselmeer, the former Zuiderzee, with the old harbors of Marken, Hoorn and Edam. One of the subcommittees of the Local Organizing Committee will offer you several tours, in which specific aspects of the Dutch Society in Amsterdam are highlighted.

Beside this, the official Social Program offers you several other possibilities: a children's entertainment program, private hospitality and many other activities.

We invite you all to register for the 38th IPA Congress next year. It will offer you the surprises of Amsterdam, which will certainly contribute to a successful Congress.

Local weather
The maritime climate produces summers that are warm, but not too hot

SPECIAL SECTION:

Emigration–Immigration

As Jackie Amati Mehler points out, even those of us who only speak one language are inhabited by several different languages (the language of love, the language of hate, and so forth). So, too, is it true that those of us who were born and raised in one country nonetheless may well have experienced ourselves as having been involved in a migration, whether of class, region, or ideology, or identified with an immigrant forebear For some the migration may be primarily a cultural odyssey. Because each of us deals with some form of translocation, we believe this section on Emigration/Immigration will resonate with most of our readers, though in different ways.—EDITOR

BEING A REFUGEE AND BEING AN IMMIGRANT

A Letter from Martin Wangh

New York/Jerusalem, September 1992

Dear Ethel,

Your invitation to write a piece on Emigration and Immigration for the IPA Newsletter arrived at an opportune moment. I had been reflecting on this matter in connection with a paper which I recently presented to our colleagues in Germany. Its theme was "On the Working Through of the Nazi-Experience in the German Psychoanalytic Community." Among many other things, I speak in it of the bitter accusations of the post-war candidates against their training analysts for a "conspiracy of silence" about their attitudes and feelings and activities during the years of the Nazi-regime. This silence produced scotoma in the candidates' analytic development which they were only now, in the more permissive atmosphere of the sixties, seventies and eighties, able to uncover.

I asked myself how much silence and denial about my own ability to deal with the Nazi-experience and my status as a refugee in the United States interfered with my psychoanalytic development. I recall how relatively little I discussed the conflicts derived from these experiences in my own training analyses, all conducted in German by fellow refugee analysts.

In what is to follow, I shall make a distinction between an immigrant and a refugee. I believe that the latter's psychological set influences the ease, or rather the unease, of his integration into the new land very much. When in what is to come I shall illustrate some of these differences by taking my own person as a clinical example, I do this not out of immodesty, but out of the conviction that much of what I have to report will find an echo—at least an unconscious one—in the minds of my colleagues whose arrival in the U.S. occurred under similar circumstances. I know, of course, that whatever is experienced always has deep private, personal, familial roots, which are inextricably interwoven with the social events of their time, yet here I shall remain, mostly, with what is socially shared.

I was born in Germany in 1911 of Eastern European, Jewish parents. During the years of World War I my father was away as an Austrian soldier. This laid down in me the foundation of German patriotism. My ardent wish to belong was rebuffed soon enough by our German neighbors. In reaction I joined the Zionist youth movement quite early in my life. We young Zionists created, so to say, our own nationalism by default. In 1931, I began to study medicine in Hamburg, but I broke off these studies in 1933 when Hitler came to power. I then lived for half a year in painful indecision, whether to seek to continue my studies elsewhere in Europe or to take on the task of leading a group of 100 children to Palestine in the framework of the "Youth-Aliah." I finally decided to continue my studies in Italy. Thus three immigrations are involved for me: one to Italy, one to the U.S.A., and one to Israel. The one to Fascist Italy I shall neglect in the present context, as I hardly considered it a permanent refuge.

In 1938, in order to be admitted to the U.S.A. as a refugee I had to find U.S. relatives who would guarantee that I would not become a public burden. Generous American psychoanalytic colleagues also offered help. I felt though that I had to prove myself worthy of their trust and of the United States' mercy. By a stroke of luck I became an intern in a Jewish east coast hospital not too long after my arrival. I felt under much pressure to catch up to the level of practical medical knowledge of my American fellow interns. As one of the too many "foreign" students at the medical school in Italy I had had little access to the actual treatment of patients. This sense of having to catch up continued for me in my psychiatric residency as well as during my candidacy at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute.

I was obviously anxious, and I sought to avoid any excess source of anxiety. So, for instance, while preparing for the New York State medical board examinations I stayed away from the cram-courses, in which many other refugee doctors participated. I needed to avoid contact with their anxiety. It might have heightened my own. When we did meet up with each other we avoided any talk about the past. We did not share our concerns about relatives left behind. We preferred to speak to each other in our heavily accented and deficient English rather than to use German. We were all in a hurry to acquire the new language, to adopt to the new values, to assimilate the new customs. I could easily recognize and acknowledge these surface symptoms of pressure and anxiety.

Beyond this I brought with me an early laid down readiness to feel like an undesirable alien, one whose presence was barely tolerated, and a high sensitivity to any anti-Semitic signals. There were also feelings of guilt for having escaped in time, for having left relatives behind, for not trying more actively to rescue them and other Jews. There was a persistent layer of concern—without action—about the fate of the Jewish people in Europe and Palestine.

Repression and denial prevented any inner uncovering of love or pride in Germany, and what was worse, any discovery in myself of ancient desires to belong there, of not having to be Jewish. Such ambivalent feelings, linked to old loyalty conflicts, were preferably met by repression or at least by the shutting off of their affective meaningfulness.

Encounters with actual anti-Semitic discrimination kept alive persecutory anxieties. Shortly after my landing in the United States I received a rejection to an application for an internship from a southern hospital worded as follows: "We have found that persons not of our denomination do not feel comfortable working here." A similar letter was sent to my wife and me from an Adirondack mountain resort. Still later, when we purchased a vacation home in Connecticut, we were quickly informed that the nearby country club (to which we had no intentions of applying) would not admit Jews.

But, on the other hand, there were many instances which taught me that I did not have to behave like an ever alert, defenseless animal in the new land. Here are some examples. My American bride and I were riding in a taxi. I began to whisper to her. She couldn't understand why I was doing this. I pointed to the driver: "he might overhear me." She said: "So what?" Another episode occurred somewhat later, during the war. Still classified as an "Enemy Alien," I was asked to appear at the office of the Department of Immigration. I asked my American wife to accompany me. To my surprise the officer did not look at us through a barred window. He invited us politely to sit down across from him at his open desk. Then, in the course of conversational questioning he asked: "Do you have a short wave radio?" My wife interjected: "I have one. What shall I do with it?" He replied with a bemused smile: "Put it somewhere high up, where he (pointing at me) can't reach it."

During the years of war and for almost a decade thereafter, I avoided making serious inquiries about the fate of my wider family in Europe. My close family had fortunately reached London, where they lived through the Blitz. While I was very conscious of my anxiety about them, I let a certain degree of "not caring" take over about the many other relatives who lived in Poland, Romania, France, etc. I shielded myself and later especially my children from knowing the full extent of their persecution. Why should I burden the childhood of these happy American children with the news about the Jews in Europe? I remained silent. Professionally, it took me almost 15 years, until a visit to Israel in 1959 and a very brief sojourn in Germany, before I could finally allow myself to reach out to the wretched survivors of the holocaust. And then, each interview left me sleepless for many nights. Inevitably the thought "there but for the grace of God go I" was with me. I, too, who was so much better off than they, suffered from what Niederland had defined as "survivor-guilt."

Any uncovering in myself of feelings of love for Germany only heightened this burden of guilt. I was acutely confronted with this conflict on a first visit to Germany in 1959. Seeing Frankfurt and its showcases brightly illuminated and full of merchandise I felt tempted to point out to my wife with "patriotic pride" what the "Wirtschaftswunder" had accomplished in such a short time. Frankfurt glittered while Paris was grimy and Ostende and London still lay partially in ruins. I could not stand the conflict within me, between the present hate and the emerging, repressed past love. We left Germany within 24 hours.

Thus, many affective strands lived on under partial repression for the sake of functional balance. It helped me to lead a successful family and professional life in the U.S.A. where I had, after all, found a protective and optimally nutritive refuge.

Looking back on these developments now I come to the conclusion that for a "refugee" to become truly an immigrant it is necessary to reconnect with a repudiated past. The "normal" immigrant does not need (at least to the same degree) to repudiate the land and language which he leaves behind. He can integrate into the new land without the ballast of repression. He comes of his free will and with a wish to succeed or even to pioneer, i.e. to make a socially useful contribution.

This brings me to speak of my third immigration, namely that to Israel. In a sense it is for me a return, a return to that defiant, Jewish subculture in which I grew up in Germany. Living in Israel I feel accepted. There I have felt a release from the aforementioned reinforcements of repression, beyond that necessary in ordinary, normal life. Already in 1959, when I came to Israel for a first visit, I had been surprised that my old Zionist friends, many of whom had been Boy Scouts under my leadership, did not hold it against me that I did not come with them in 1933, 1934 or 1935 with the Youth-Aliah. When I reencountered them in 1959 they still held me in some esteem even though they had in the meantime grown into men who had undergone many harrowing experiences in several wars. My burden of guilt was lightened by their warm reception.

When I finally immigrated to Israel in 1984, after I had successfully initiated the founding of the Freud-Chair at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, I found a similar open-armed welcome from our Israeli psychoanalytic colleagues.

Though I had intended to retire in Israel, I very soon became reinvolved professionally in international and local meetings. I resumed a psychoanalytic practice on an age-appropriate scale and became a training analyst in Jerusalem. Being free, because of my age and standing, of the competitive pressure which a younger colleague would necessarily be exposed to, I derive work satisfaction not so much from the fulfillment of material self-interest but from outer-directed self-fulfillment. I have time to pause and reflect. The generosity and learnedness of my Israeli psycho-

analytic colleagues who allow me to speak and teach in English has greatly facilitated my integration into the local psychoanalytic community.

My immigration to Israel and my emigration from the United States have brought me new inner conflicts, but they are largely conscious ones. We have left our sons and their families behind. And as any separation provokes feelings of guilt and longing so does this one. But here too the difference between refugeedom and emigration is conspicuous. I can, and do, return often to the United States to see my children, grandchildren and friends.

In sum, the situations of the immigrant and refugee are quite different from one another. The latter is beset from the start by the pressure of proving that he is worthy of the mercy bestowed on him by the land that received him. He lives with an urgent need to assimilate and to adapt. His rage against the land which he was forced to leave makes him repudiate and repress much of the attachments of the past. He feels guilt toward those whom he left behind in danger. Paradoxically, these factors work against an uncomplicated integration into the new land. The ordinary immigrant has time to plan his move. He looks forward to finding a place in the work force of the new land; he can feel like a pioneer if such is his mind-set. His early ties need not be denied to any major degree. Even a return to his motherland remains an option to him.

Thank you, dear Ethel, for having asked me to reflect publicly on my experiences as a refugee and immigrant, a status which nowadays, alas, has become the fate in so many human lives. ⊕

ON MULTILINGUALISM

"Some wounds nourish themselves on time and become the fabric of memory."
Tahar Ben Jelloun

Jacqueline Amati Mehler

Although psychoanalysis was born in Vienna, at the time a crossroads of different cultures where polylingualism and polyglottism were the rule, and although most pioneer psychoanalysts—including Freud—were forced to emigrate and practice analysis in a language that was not their mother tongue, very little attention has been paid to the problem of languages in the psychoanalytic process.

As psychoanalysts we are confronted, on the one hand, with fascinating clinical and theoretical matters emerging from the use of different languages in the analysis, and, on the other, with a boundless theoretical field open to multidisciplinary scientific questions in regard to the psychic organization of an individual who speaks, listens, thinks and dreams in more than one language. Given today's cosmopolitanism, intercontinental adoptions, migration and international exchanges, multilingualism and communication between individuals and groups who speak different languages raise major issues. As members of the IPA we are confronted with serious problems related to translation, implying both theoretical and administrative issues.

What can psychoanalysis learn from an understanding of how cognitive and emotional experiences are articulated in the mind of an individual inhabited by several languages? At an intrapsychic level how are the complex multicoded memory traces organized within the associative network? What happens when one thing-presentation is linked with more than one word-presentation? Levi-Strauss, the well known French anthropologist, suggested that the images that would come to our mind were most likely different if we said "cheese" or "fromage" even if the meaning of both words is the same.

Questions such as whether being bi- or polylingual is enriching or whether it could represent a handicap for psychic development have not been given the space they deserve in our discipline. At the beginning of the century

Lawrence of Arabia stated that "a man who knows more than one language loses his soul." The famous Logopaedic School of Vienna strongly discouraged parents from speaking in more than one language to their children, lest irreparable harm be caused to the child's verbal and speculo-cognitive capacities. Psycholinguistic research has since proved that infants are born with unlimited capacities to learn any language, a talent that is progressively lost when one single language is cultivated—especially as far as the accent is concerned—as many adults who wish to learn to pronounce a new language know! However, when prescribing a monolingual approach to children, the importance of emotional factors connected with the circumstances under which a second language is learned, such as emigration, entailing loss of familiar places and meaningful relationships or conflicts between parents of different cultures, resulting in the priority or disavowal of one or other of the languages involved, were not sufficiently taken into consideration. The need for immigrants to set up defence mechanisms to avoid feeling foreign and the wish—at least at a conscious level—to foster a rapid integration in a new country can lead parents to inhibit themselves or to forbid their children to use their mother tongue. The affects linked to these experiences will determine the ways in which different languages are organized in various developmental stages and at different intrapsychic levels, influencing speech, thought and memory according to the outcome of complex interactions with repressions, splitting, faulty separation and mourning processes. Moreover, there are differences between the situation of polylinguals, who are those individuals who learn to speak, contemporaneously, in more than one linguistic code, and that of polyglots, who learn one or more new languages after they have already learned to speak in one language, the so-called mother tongue, an expression alluding to the primary experiences—not only with the mother—in which speech acquisition is embedded.

Psychoanalytic literature on this subject is extremely poor when compared with other disciplines like linguistics, psycholinguistics or neurosciences. It is worth wondering how it is that although we practice the "talking cure" invented by Freud, so little attention has been paid to which language or languages were being used in analysis when one or both, analyst or patient, were foreigners. Was it perhaps because most of the pioneer analysts in Mitteleuropa were polyglots that they neglected these linguistic circumstances? The first disciples of Freud as well as the first analytic patients came from all over Europe to be analyzed in Vienna and Berlin; some spoke German but not all. Probably for K. Abraham, for M. Eitington or for T. Reik and so many others, who spoke several other languages besides German, it made no difference in which one the patient was talking to them. Freud, who was forced, on financial grounds, to analyze foreigners, especially English or American, does tell us some of his problem with the English language. He found it very tiring and painful to analyze in English as he complained in a letter to Ferenczi around 1920. Freud made some relevant remarks about language and languages when writing about the play of words and their relation to the preconscious and the unconscious, or when discussing some of his cases like Dora or the Rat Man and in Section D of *The Interpretation of Dreams* where he describes *linguistic bridges* within German or between English and German. In spite of these notations Freud never considered overtly the problem of polylingualism within psychoanalytic theory. But—as Harold Blum reminds us—he made some touching remarks about language and emigration in a letter to De Saussure in 1938: "...perhaps you missed out [on] the one point which the emigrant experiences so particularly painfully. It is—one can only say: the loss of the language in which one lived and thought and which one will never be able to replace with another, for all one's efforts at empathy. With painful comprehension I observe how otherwise familiar terms of expression fail me in English and how It [Es] even tries to resist giving up the familiar Gothic script."

Perhaps the only analyst who in those days made an important contribution to my theme was Ferenczi in his work on *Obscene Words* (1910-11) where he points out the different emotional investment when using the mother tongue or a second language, particularly when uttering words that are either obscene, that nominate parts of the body, or that are linked with sexuality. He remarks that by changing language patients would avoid conflictual affects linked to the mother tongue. Foreign words are less evocative than those in the mother tongue, which is closer to primary concrete experiences and able to regressively evoke infantile memories. Ferenczi also wondered about word-presentations in deaf-mutes (1916), a subject of interest for future research.

The forced emigration of so many analysts from Europe during the early and late 30's, due to Nazi persecution, gave rise to the first, albeit few, observations on the problem of polylingualism and migration. (And it might not be by chance that we are dealing with this issue again now). Margaret Mahler is one of the few refugee analysts who openly speaks in her memoirs of the problems she experienced attendant on immigration and of the change in language and identity involved. In order to get her licence as a doctor she had to repeat her English exam twice. When she spoke, people constantly remarked on her Viennese accent, while her Hungarian fellow countrymen in the USA practically considered her a renegade for giving up Hungarian. Certainly the linguistic difficulties of immigrant analysts seem to have caught the attention of Hollywood more than of analysts themselves—invariably represented in the movies with a foreign accent! Interest in the problem of bi– and polylingualism spread more rapidly among other disciplines. It is precisely within these other fields that problems raised by polylingualism and multilingual individ-

uals cannot be understood on purely linguistic data; complex psychological aspects also need to be taken into account.

While both within and outside the analytic context we might wonder why some individuals learn languages easily and others are seriously inhibited, from a more specific psychoanalytic viewpoint we are confronted with the question of how the interior dialogue, translation and transcription processes between the different languages take place. These processes run alongside those described by Freud in his crucial formulations (Letter 56 to Fliess) on the psychic organization through a "process of stratification," whereby memory traces are reorganized according to new relations, a sort of re-writing through successive transcriptions and translations. As Freud puts it, "A failure in translation is what clinically we call repression." Affects, experiences and conflicts linked to the mother tongue or other languages will design a particular "clinical map" in the analytic process according to how they have been woven into the different psychic strata. In fact, analysis of polylingual patients raises many questions and reflections about the links between memory, language, splitting and repression and why some things can be remembered in one language but are forgotten in another.

Except for a few authors like Stengel, E. Velikovsky or E. Buxbaum, who raised interesting theoretical issues, most authors in those early years stressed clinical descriptive or prescriptive matters, such as the convenience of actively introducing the mother tongue (even in a very directive form!) in the analysis of the patient so as to "stir" up repressed emotional contents (thus missing the valuable communicative hint about the ongoing internal scenario and the interplay between transference and countertransference represented by spontaneous shifts from one language to another in the session). Velikovsky (1938), who emigrated from France to Israel published a paper in the *Revue Française* entitled "Jeu de mots hebraïches. Une langue nouvellement acquise peut elle devenir la langue de l'inconscient?" Based on his clinical experience as a polyglot analyst working with refugees such as himself, he wonders whether an individual who has learned Hebrew at a conscious level will have Hebrew "thoughts" at an unconscious level. Pichon, discussing the work, objects to the idea that "unconscious thinking" utilizes any language at all. The point of interest in this question is that in a way it anticipates what has become one of the controversies in our discipline — the conflict between those who believe that the unconscious is structured as a language and those who believe that language complies with unconscious operations.

Stengel, perhaps the most interesting author of those days, touches upon a very relevant problem in multilingualism. Based on his specific competence in matters of language, and linking his observations with Freud's work on Aphasias, Stengel formulates the differences in the vicissitudes of symbolic development during speech acquisition in an adult and in a child, the latter being much closer to primary process and to the concrete, corporeal roots of language. This, of course, unveils one of the crucial psychoanalytic questions in polylingualism: the relations between the thing-presentation, "Sachvorstellung," and the word-presentation, "Wortvorstellung." How do these links between thing- and word-presentations reorder themselves when, at a later age, one learns a new language? Since words are also connected with images, what differences occur in the intrapsychic reorganization of the representational world according to whether a new language is learned in one's own country (i.e. in school or in a bilingual society such as Canada or Switzerland), or absorbed through direct experience in a foreign country or through a relationship with another person? Stengel's interesting opinion is that it is easier to learn a new language when regression plays a role, such as during analysis or in a love relationship. And finally, what is the role of the Super-ego in fostering or inhibiting the acquisition of a foreign language? Do children learn more rapidly also because they are less self conscious, self critical and narcissistically injured by faulty performance?

Contrary to the old conviction that polylingualism fosters splitting, our experience leads us to think that repression or splitting processes just lean upon and in a certain way exploit the different linguistic registers as a means of organizing and expressing themselves. When different languages, different cultural dimensions are adequately integrated and not hampered by intrapsychic barriers, then such a condition enhances the co-habitation of different internal "Weltanschauungen" and the disposition toward a poliedric internal multidiscoursiveness. Although a very special and complex form of "polylogism," this is not an exclusive patrimony of polylinguals; monolinguals also are inhabited by many "languages": conscious, unconscious, private, public, infantile, professional and love languages (just to mention a few) in continuous intrapsychic interaction. Our main task as analysts, after all, is that of unveiling the main foreign language that lives in all of us, monolinguals included, namely the unconscious, a languages whose contents are constantly "translated," "transcribed" and resignified across the various psychic

levels and idioms. The recognition and integration of the "unknown" and the "other" is a difficult process, the foundation of growth itself. While its failure within individual levels is the basis for psychopathological situations with which we are well acquainted, at institutional and social levels it is the foundation of ideologic rigidity, discrimination, nationalism, racism, xenophobia and the intolerance of immigrants.

* * *

So much for a quick glimpse at the vast field that polylingualism offers to psychoanalytic curiosity. But what does that variety of languages in our psychoanalytic community confront us with? The problem of the transmission of psychoanalysis in relation to the translations of Freud's work in different languages, along with the effects of "faulty" translations on the understandings and misunderstandings in our scientific work, is a major dilemma that is the object of increasing attention on the part of many scholars. Likewise the problem of linguistic and cultural barriers that we face when communicating with Societies and analysts of different nationalities deserves maximum attention. There is no question that in a discipline like ours, in which the shades and nuances as well as the hidden allusions of language have great significance, the difficulty of understanding colleagues with different mother tongues assumes particular relevance, more so since the growth of our community also entails more frequent meetings and an increasing exchange of clinical and theoretical experience from different psychoanalytic groups speaking different languages. In our efforts to find an answer to these problems we often find ourselves having to choose between bad and worse solutions... and thus, once more, affirming our task of having to mediate between wishes, frustration and reality.

MY EXPERIENCE AS AN EMIGRE-PSYCHOANALYST

León Grinberg

Human migrations are as old as mankind and have been studied from diverse perspectives. It is remarkable, therefore, that the subject has scarcely been dealt with from a psychoanalytic point of view, especially since many pioneers of psychoanalysis were obliged to undergo their own personal migrations. For this reason, it seems especially appropriate and timely for the IPA to organize a Congress on Emigration-Immigration and to devote a special section of the Newsletter to this subject.

Migration is one of life's eventualities. It can be carried out with probable success or failure, regardless of whether it is necessary or desirable. Broadly speaking, individuals can be classified with regard to migratory tendencies in two large categories: those who always need to be in contact with familiar people and places and those who enjoy the possibility of going to unknown places and making new acquaintances. Balint (1959) coined the terms "ocnophilia" and "philobatism" to describe the two types. Ocnophilics tend to hold onto the safe and the stable; they are characterized by their fierce attachment to people, places and objects and are incapable of living alone. Philobatics, in contrast, are given to searching for new and exciting experiences; they avoid any type of ties, tend toward a more independent life and take pleasure in adventure and travel. Neither category, by itself or in isolated form, constitutes an indication of mental health. I believe it is possible to achieve a good integration of both categories so that we can act according to our evaluation of the circumstances. In any event, emigration implies an ever-painful process, even if it is carried out under the most favorable conditions.

My wife and I emigrated from Argentina to Spain, and I should like to state that our experience of emigration was really privileged in every way. We had left a country in political turmoil, dominated by a ruthless military dictatorship that acted aggressively toward defenseless groups and individuals. At our new destination—Madrid—we were to find an entirely different socio-political climate. Franco had died in the previous year and it was obvious that a clear transition to democracy was taking place. This situation had a particular impact on us, for we were enormously relieved to be able to walk peacefully in the streets without fear of danger.

It was critically important for us that local psychoanalysts received us very cordially. During the first moments of immigration it is vital to feel welcome, and it is a great relief to find people who offer their hospitality and empathy. They are like surrogate parents. We had the good fortune to find colleagues who fulfilled that function admirably, especially during the initial stages of our stay. Naturally, there were others who reacted towards us with a certain amount of jealousy, as happens in any group when outsiders arrive and are seen as competitors or rivals.

In Buenos Aires the psychoanalytic task had become

increasingly arduous. We were working under extreme conditions. An analyst is never entirely isolated from the outside world. Under normal circumstances it is possible to maintain the clinical setting and let the analytical process flow freely. But we were working under "crisis conditions," conditions in which external reality had become so threatening that free association and floating attention had become almost impossible for both patient and analyst. Analyses were saturated with a single subject: patient after patient would talk about friends and relatives who had been kidnapped, were missing or had "disappeared." The analytical situation became more and more unmanageable and, to quote a colleague, more and more "unthinkable."

We chose to emigrate to Spain because we were acquainted with the Madrid psychoanalytic group from previous trips there, and we had given lectures, held seminars and conducted supervision there on several occasions. Moreover, both my wife, who is also a psychoanalyst, and I were known through our publications. A common language and a familiar culture were also decisive factors in our choice, since they would remove some of the major obstacles to our future psychoanalytic activity. Finally, our decision was especially influenced by the political change signified by Franco's disappearance from the scene.

Furthermore, Europe was not entirely foreign to me. Although I was born in Buenos Aires and had studied medicine and psychoanalysis there, I was acquainted with both European and American psychoanalysis and analysts. I had attended international congresses and I held positions on the Executive Council of the IPA as the first Associate Secretary and then as the first Vice-President to represent Latin America in that body.

Earlier, two brief sojourns of a few months in Israel as a Full Visiting Professor at Tel Aviv University served as rehearsal and preparation for my definitive migration to Spain. This cumulative experience enabled me to contribute to the diffusion of psychoanalysis in my new milieu.

Despite the favorable conditions I have described, a feeling of sadness for the past and uncertainty about our future and the future of our children still haunted us at that time. When we made up our minds to emigrate, we were aware that we would have to face up to the inevitable pain of leaving everything behind. This sorrow was sometimes masked by worries of a more practical or fortuitous nature and the emotional agitation of the move.

Then, too, there were the guilt feelings about forsaking loved ones, family and friends. In addition, we felt guilty about not sharing the problems of our own Society which split in two shortly after our departure. We deeply regretted the schism and the fact that we could not be with our companions at that crucial moment.

Nor could we forget our excellent psychoanalytic experience in Argentina during those years prior to the last military coup. Ours was the largest Society in Latin America, and Argentine psychoanalysis had attained an extraordinarily high level. Important scientific meetings were held regularly. There were presentations of clinical material, symposia on various theoretical and technical subjects, lectures by distinguished visiting colleagues from abroad and numerous groups of an interdisciplinary nature with scholarly exchanges with epistemologists and philosophers, among others.

Although Kleinian theory prevailed as our frame of reference, Freud's works were studied with strict systematic criteria. We were also interested in studying Ego Psychology and the main lines of French thought. Many of us also paid special attention to the ideas of authors such as Winnicott and Bion. Needless to say, I missed all those experiences, to say nothing of those analysts who were most influential in my training, the colleagues of my generation, and my patients and students. I remember them all with affection and gratitude.

Naturally, the nostalgia and sorrow extend, in particular, to my beloved colleagues and friends who have passed away during my absence. I also miss the non-human milieu, the everyday landscape and the codes of communication which are different, of course, from those of my present city of residence, in spite of a common language.

* * *

The comparison with our home institution was inevitable when we arrived in Madrid and came in contact with the Psychoanalytic Group. This group was small and made up of psychoanalysts largely trained in France, Switzerland and Argentina. At the time of our arrival in October, 1976, it had the status of a Psychoanalytic Study Group sponsored by the IPA. Its members had enthusiastically embarked on the task of making an in-depth study of psychoanalysis and its evolution. This was particularly praiseworthy, given the limitations and the climate imposed by Franco's dictatorship. After his death in 1975, however, there began a period of greater freedom and the practice of psychoanalysis became more widespread. In spite of all this, we missed what we had had in our Argentine Society. At first we felt a slight disappointment coupled with a strange, but not altogether unpleasant sensation, as if we were making a fresh start.

For many years we had been accustomed to working within a frame of reference accepted by the majority of members of the institution, even though there were, of course, appreciable individual differences in our points of view and work methods. In Madrid we found a pluralistic institution, as far as ideology and acceptance of theoretical concepts were concerned and we encountered analysts who differed widely, not only from us but also among themselves, in their theoretical background, technical language and clinical approach.

These circumstances helped us to understand that

the task of adapting to our new surroundings, in general, and to the psychoanalytic milieu, in particular, would not be easy, in spite of the solidarity and generosity displayed by the majority of the group. The solution was to try to be as flexible as possible in order to incorporate new ideas and, at the same time, to make our own ideas acceptable to them. We were pleasantly surprised to find that this was happening, little by little. We were most impressed by the intense desire to learn and the receptivity to our teaching shown by many of the group's members and candidates. From the outset we were asked to hold seminars, conduct study groups and supervise.

Later on, after directing those seminars and clinical supervision, I was invited to organize a course on various aspects of psychoanalysis in the Psychiatric Department of the Clínica de la Concepción (Fundación Jiménez Díaz). The course lasted six years and was attended by psychoanalysts, psychologists and psychiatrists from various hospitals in Madrid. In turn, it also served as a stimulus for several of those who attended to enter analysis and later become members of the Psychoanalytic Institute.

We witnessed the growth and positive evolution of the Psychoanalytic Study Group, both in the number of its members and candidates and in its scientific activity. At first this activity was fairly limited, but as the society kept growing, the number of meetings at which papers were read and lectures were given by members and guest analysts increased. Sections on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis and Group Psychotherapy were created. Panels were organized and the institution gradually began to take on an appearance similar to the institution we had left in our native country. For several years now it has been a full-fledged Society within the IPA. Not only do we feel a great deal of affection toward it, but we also feel completely integrated within the group.

The pluralism of ideas mentioned earlier seems to function smoothly. Candidates appear to be satisfied with that line and do not show signs of confusion. On the contrary, they request seminars on works by authors of different frames of reference in order to become acquainted with their ideas. We too feel enriched by the opportunity to acquire a deeper and more thorough knowledge of other theories.

We know, however, that pluralism is not always easy to achieve or maintain in psychoanalytic institutions, both because of inadequately resolved transference and because members feel the need to preserve "psychoanalytic family traditions." We are all children and grandchildren of specific analysts and the residue of those transferences sometimes makes it seem sacrilegious to contradict the ideas of our analytic "parents." Thus, papers are sometimes presented in which the articulations of different theories appear artificial.

We are satisfied with the experiences we lived through during our migration. In addition to our work with the group, a few other factors also contributed to our pleasure. I was invited to occupy the first chair as Professor of Psychoanalysis at the Ateneo de Madrid, one of the most prestigious cultural institutions in Spain, and I was appointed an Honorary Member of the Instituto de Estudios Psicosomáticos y Psicoterapia Médica. I mention these awards as indicative of the good reception we have had in this country. I have gained very valuable friends, although I should also mention that I have been through some tense moments motivated by the rivalries ever-present in any psychoanalytic institution, no matter what its size.

Emigration is undoubtedly a "catastrophic change," insofar as we suffer important losses and inevitably go through moments of pain, sorrow and frustration. But once vanquished, these vicissitudes give way to an enrichment of the living experience as we have known it. It was a great help to be able to work through our own experiences as my wife and I were writing our book *Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Migration and Exile*.

Even though the balance is positive, the mourning never completely ends, for the breezes of nostalgia arise from time to time. We might say that mourning—like psychoanalysis itself—it "terminable and interminable." ⊕

EMIGRATION AND PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY

André Haynal

The history of the 20th century has shown emigration to be a complex phenomenon, having contributed to shaping our cultural world in a very specific way: contemporary music, present day physics, space travel, and even the atomic bomb would be inconceivable, without the contributions of emigrants.

Psychoanalysis, too, would certainly be different from what it is today if the mighty emigrant movements of the '30s and later on had not taken place. The traces of imported influences are not always easy to detect: the change of language, of lifestyle, of environment, all these often seem to have transformed or even made unrecognizable the original ideas. Let me illustrate the course of those often subterranean and underground influences using as an example the fate of some of the ideas and concerns of the old Budapest school of psychoanalysis.

The founder and master of this school, Sándor Ferenczi, an important pioneer of psychoanalysis with a distinctive charisma, a real "conquistador" himself, was, somewhat in opposition to Freud, very intent on trying to bring the psychoanalytic method to its outer limits, and

consequently very keen on experimenting with the *technique* of treatment.

Ferenczi's fundamental discovery may have derived from his having experienced the roles of both analysand and analyst (he was one of the first for whom this was true). He was dissatisfied with the short periods of analysis he had been able to have with Freud in 1914 and 1916 (see his correspondence with Freud),[1] and so he tried out other forms of self-exploration, e.g. by continuing his analysis with Freud through correspondence, and by "mutual analysis" with his colleagues, mainly with G. Groddeck (for his hypochondriacal symptoms). He stressed the role of the analyst in shaping the psychoanalytic encounter, and also broke a taboo in considering "neutrality" impossible (by the way, neutrality is a word Freud never used in the original German; it appears in Strachey's translation). He formulated the analyst's contribution first in terms of "activity" and thus became the father of all those authors who tried to accelerate and to focus psychoanalytically inspired psychotherapies by enhancing the activity of the therapist, for example, Franz Alexander and Michael Balint, both his compatriots, the first having emigrated to Chicago, the second to London; another emigrant who had made his way to New York, Sándor Rado, brought a similar focus to the United States.

Ferenczi went further by exploring *counter-transference*, a self-exploration tied to his clinical experiences; the fruit of this endeavour was recently published under the title of "Clinical Diary" (Ferenczi, 1985)[2] It shows the thrust of exploration before reaching the traumatic layer in the analysand and the analyst. These daring advances were at the roots of his conflict with Freud, who estimated that Ferenczi "had probably set himself aims which, with our therapeutic means, are altogether out of reach to-day."[3]

Ferenczi's tradition was taken up and brought to London through the emigration of Michael Balint, where (as interest in this direction was already present, e.g. in the work of M. Little) it found a fertile soil in the British Middle Group and, somewhat later, in the Kleinian group—D.W. Winnicott, P. Heimann, W. Bion. A direct pupil of Ferenczi's, Clara Thompson, who, at the instigation of Harry Stack Sullivan, travelled to Budapest for a couple of summers to have analysis with him, was instrumental in founding the interpersonal school in the United States.

Present-day self-psychology also drew on the tradition of Ferenczi, through the influence of the Hungarian emigrés P. and A. Ornstein. (Their contacts with M. Balint are well known—Balint even spent a sabbatical in Cincinnati.) It was also influenced by John Gedo, who has displayed a significant interest in Ferenczi.

Another very early pursuit of Ferenczi's was the psychoanalytical understanding of child development. He encouraged Melanie Klein, at that time in Budapest, to begin treatments of (her) children. It is interesting to note that Ferenczi remained quasi "equidistant" from Anna Freud and Melanie Klein like his pupil Michael Balint in London, although he was emotionally strongly attached to the Freud family and had, moreover, reserves about the way in which Melanie Klein made clinical use of the concept of the death instinct. Ferenczi himself, very early on, wrote a fundamental work on the evolution of ego development (Ferenczi 1913, 111),[4] having already introduced, in 1911, the very notion of developmental lines (1911, p. 75)[5]

We can suppose that the frequent contact between Ferenczi and the Freud family had an influence on Anna Freud's ideas. As far as Melanie Klein is concerned, the very idiosyncratic way in which Ferenczi conceived the notion of "introjection" (a term he coined, 1909)[6] may well have played a (conscious or unconscious) role in Klein's conceiving the notion of "projective identification" later on in London.

Members of the Budapest group very early on tried to explore the world of drives and infantile development by observational methods (as in Imre Hermann's work on chimpanzees in the 1920s in the zoo of the Hungarian capital—an early psychoanalytic forerunner of ethology). This tradition seems also to be present in the endeavors of René A. Spitz and Margaret Mahler in the United States, and traces of it can be found in Bowlby's work.

Regression and preoedipal development were among the main themes of Ferenczi's later work: we find unexpected vestiges of this interest in the exploration of problems of temperature in regressive states of schizophrenics undertaken by the New York immigrant from Budapest, Robert Bak. The overall theme of depression and of object loss was a concern of nearly all the major Hungarian authors and Budapest-influenced emigrés, like M. Klein, and also of analysts such as Sándor Radó, George Gerö, Jenö Harnik, René Spitz etc.

Another subject matter which intrigued the school of Budapest, that of psychosomatic troubles, was transplanted to their respective new home countries by the emigrants F. Alexander in Chicago, M. Balint in London, and G. Gerö in New York.

The general atmosphere of the Budapest group, the ideas embedded in their literature, culture, and social world, aroused in them an enhanced interest in anthropological and social sciences, as is especially apparent in the case of two Hungarian born analysts: Géza Roheim in New York and George Devereux (mainly) in Paris. This interest in general cultural and ethical questions can also be found in the later work of Thomas Szasz, a pupil of F. Alexander's.

How these Budapest intellectuals, under the simultaneous influence of different cultures, differed from their Viennese or Berlin colleagues, who were more imbued with German culture (like Freud himself), is certainly an intriguing question, difficult to settle. What strikes me about the descriptions of the Budapest emigrés was that they were felt

PHOTO: Dorthea Lange, Migrant Mother, Nipomo, California. 1938.

on the one hand to be of a distinctly independent spirit, while on the other hand to represent the more shadowy side of the same feature, one that had a specifically authoritarian manner. Were the Viennese more under the personal spell of Freud, the Berlin analysts more embedded in the organization of the Berlin Institute, and could the members of the Budapest School have been able to keep more to their personal positions and also to maintain an openness for contributions stemming from outside psychoanalysis (Alexander, Balint, Rado)?

This general overview is not intended to attribute to the Hungarian school special merits. What it tries to show is how through emigration basic interests and orientations spread and fertilized later works in other parts of the world. The problem of "influence" in the history of ideas, however, is a concept which cannot be taken at face value. Let us bear in mind that between the emigrant and his new home country there are multiple interactions; the work of Spitz might be a good paradigmatic example for showing how the original ideas get blended with the scientific methodology and ideas of the new environment.

Notes

[1] The first volume (1908-1914) appeared already in French: Calmann-Lévy, Paris, 1992; in German: Böhlau, Vienna, forthcoming fall 1992; in English: Harvard University Press, Cambr., to be published in spring 1993.

[2] *The Clinical Diary of Sándor Ferenczi*, ed. Judith Dupont. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1988.

[3] Sigmund Freud (1933c), "Sándor Ferenczi". S.E. 22 : 229.

[4] "Stages in the development of the sense of reality", in: *Contributions to Psycho-Analysis*, Boston: R. G. Badger, 1916, and New York: Basic Books, 1950, pp. 213-239.

[5] "On obscene words. Contribution to the psychology of the latent period", in: *Contributions to Psycho-Analysis*, Boston: R. G. Badger, 1916, and New York: Basic Books, 1950, pp. 132-153.

[7] "Introjection and Transference", in: *Contributions to Psycho-Analysis*, Boston: R. G. Badger, 1916, and New York: Basic Books, 1950, pp. 35-93.

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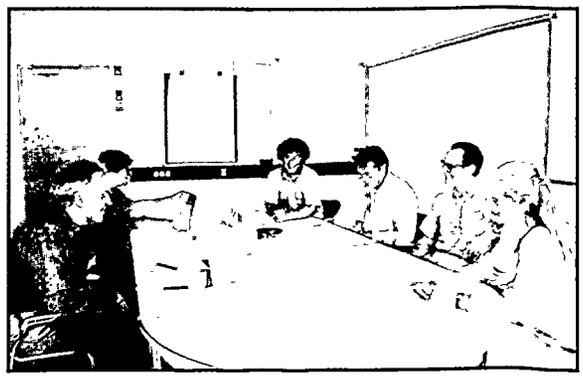
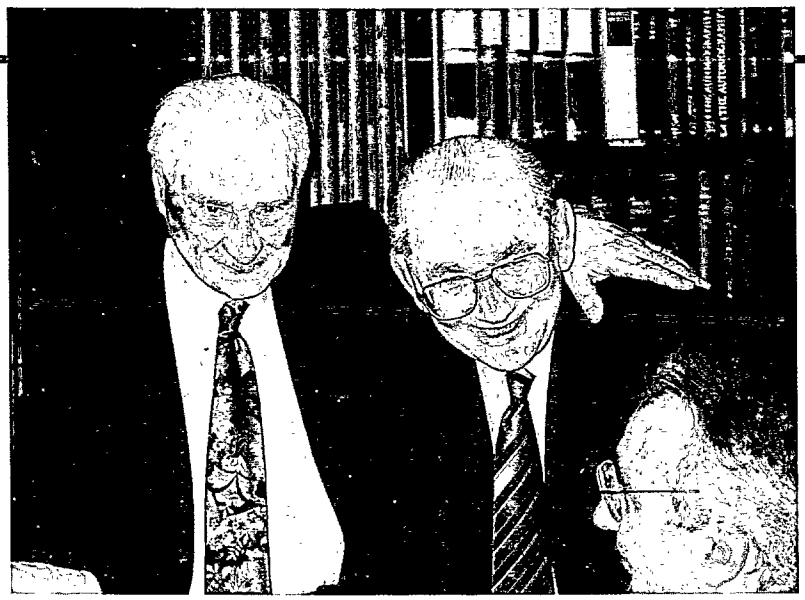
PA PHOTO JOURNAL

ABOVE: Alberto Pereda, Ana Maria Andrade de Azereolo, and Gunther Perdigao at FEPAL Congress. photo–Gunther Perdigao

EPF—APsaA Meeting in Copenhagen, July, 1992. RIGHT: Left to right, Homer Curtis, Mw. J. Groen-Prakken, George Allison.

BELOW: Participants at Copenhagen meeting.
photos–Arnold Richards





Reform Club, London—Dinner by Joseph Sandler in honor of Society Presidents. ABOVE LEFT: Horacio Etchegoyen and Joseph Sandler. ABOVE: Bernard Pacella and Sandler. photos–Néstor Goldstein

ABOVE: Horacio Etchegoyen and Alberto Pereda at FEPAL Congress.

ABOVE RIGHT: Council Meeting, July 1992, Broomhills office, London. Left to right, Arnold Cooper, Hanna Segal, Peter Fonagy.

EPF—APsaA Meeting in Copenhagen, July, 1992. RIGHT: Gerald Margolis and Franziska Henningsen. BELOW: Meeting Participants. photos–Arnold Richards

ABOVE: Editorial Board of International Psychoanalysis hard at work in patio at Broomhills, July, 1992. Left to right, Janice Ahmed, Peter Fonagy, David Rosenfeld, Birgitta Ejve, (backs) Jacqueline Amati Mehler, John Kafka.

BELOW: Nancy Diamond and John Atwood, newsletter illustrator and designer.

Adam Limentani

The 16th IPA Congress was held in Zurich in August 1949. In all 385 persons attended, of whom 134 were Members, 48 Associate Members and 203 guests. It was a notable occasion not only because Dr. Ernest Jones' long connection with the Association came to an end but because for the first time an American psychoanalyst would succeed him as President. At the Business Meeting, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, Anna Freud mentioned that quite apart from Jones' contribution to the placing of many emigrant psychoanalysts in Societies all over the world he had "personally prevented her father from taking the step of going to Holland where he would have come to a very bad end so that he actually spent the last peaceful year of his life in England." Anna Freud went on to say that it was generally thought that the office of President was a pleasant and honorable one to be handed around to a few deserving members. Since she had been associated with the few Presidents they had had, she knew otherwise. If people knew "we should have to elect Presidents as some primitive tribes do—to hunt them, catch them and tie them to their chair and thereby condemning them to their misery for the next years."

For the first time in the history of the Association there were two nominees for election as President—Dr. C. P. Oberndorff, who lost to Dr. L. Bartemeier by 49 votes to 23.

The establishment of a President Elect was debated but not proceeded on. (There has been here a postponement of 40 years for this suggestion to be taken up, which may be a record even for the IPA in making an important change.)

Dr. Bartemeier kept some accurate notes throughout the Congress, which reflect his witticisms even when they are somewhat indiscreet. There was an official recognition of Component Society status for Italy, Vienna, Argentina and Chile. Several American Societies were accepted in Detroit, Topeka, San Francisco, Washington, Baltimore and, in New York, the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine.

The annual membership fee was fixed at $2 a year or its equivalent. Voting at the Congress was allowed for two delegates from each Society and one delegate each for every fifty additional members.

There were some interesting contributions on the scientific side of the proceedings, but also some confusion owing to the limited secretarial help. A paper by a Dr. N. Blitzsten had been attributed to Dr. Eissler, but when he came to read it, in section II he had no audience, everyone having gone to hear Melanie Klein, who had an audience of 327 (by Dr. Jones' count). At the conclusion of her paper though, a sizeable audience went to hear Dr. Blitzsten. Dr. Schultz-Henke (the exponent of German neo-psychoanalysis) gave a paper which according to our scribe was described by Jones as a "word-salad of beautifully constructed sentences without any content and furthermore the presentation was an eroticization of words by a schizoid character." In spite of such devastating summing up the paper was a great success with the audience. It was followed by a "brilliant paper by E. Glover obviously aimed at Melanie Klein."

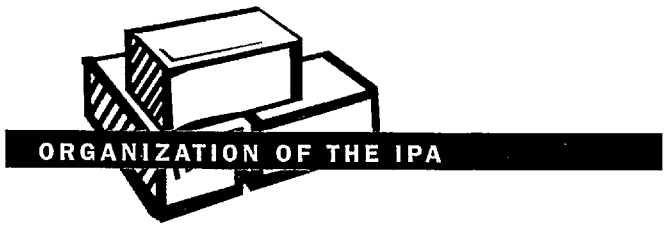
Amongst Dr. Bartemeier's personal notes are some very full notes on Anna Freud's remark about the treatment of male homosexuality. She did not read the paper and spoke spontaneously and without microphone, which she said "made her feel uncertain about the voice." Her experiences were based on the treatment of homosexuality latent and overt, and these led her to believe that all her patients had had very strong and undisturbed relationships with their mothers.

A full account of Miss Freud's statement as recorded by Bartemeier will be found in the Bulletin of the IPA in the International Journal of Psychoanalysis, Volume XXX, page 195. ⊕

INTERIM REPORT FROM THE IPA NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee comprises: Carlos Aslan (Chair), Myrta Casas de Pereda, Charles Mangham, Paul Ornstein, Simo Salonen, and Janice de Saussure. The Committee will draw up a slate of nominations for Vice-President and also for the Treasurer. Peter Fonagy is standing again for Treasurer.

In November/December the slate of nominations of the Nominating Committee will be sent to all Societies asking them to notify their members. Additional nominations may be made by petition, and January 15th and February 28th will be the deadlines for these additional nominations. Ballots will be sent out, and then either April 30th or May 15th will be the deadline for the return of ballots. The Chair of the Nominating Committee will decide upon a date to allow sufficient time for returns from Latin America. On July 28th, the President will announce the election results at the IPA Business Meeting in Amsterdam. ⊕



THE IPA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Joseph Sandler
Jacqueline Amati Mehler

The ultimate control of the IPA lies in the hands of those members who have full voting rights. However, this control is exercised through the Business Meetings of the Association, normally held every two years at the time of the IPA Congress. To a certain extent it also operates through mail ballots on crucial issues.

As is usual for large membership organizations, control is delegated, between Business Meetings, to an elected Executive Council. In the case of the IPA the Executive Council consists of a President, Treasurer and a President-Elect, all of whom are elected. The Secretary of the Association is appointed by the President, who also appoints a number of non-voting Associate Secretaries.The IPA attempts to give each of the three geographical regions in which there are Component Organizations (North America, Latin America and Europe) equal weight in regard to representation on the Executive Council. Thus the Presidency is rotated among the regions, and the nine Vice-Presidents are composed of three from each geographical area. While only three Vice-Presidents may be elected from each region, all voting members have the right to exercise up to nine votes for Vice-Presidents, irrespective of region.

The President, Treasurer and Vice-Presidents are eligible for election for two terms of two years each. Three Associate Secretaries normally represent the three regions, but the President has the right to appoint further Associate Secretaries for special functions. At present there are four Associate Secretaries on the Executive Council, the additional one being in charge of Communications. Her function include managing the editing and production of the Newsletter and the IPA Monograph Series.

As the full Executive Council is rather large, and meets at most twice a year (apart from Partial Executive Council meetings held in different regions), the Officers of the Association (President, Secretary, Past-President, President-Elect and Treasurer) constitute an Executive Committee, with the IPA's Administrative Director acting as an ex officio member. However, because the members of the Executive Committee are spread over three regions, frequent meetings are not possible. As a consequence the Executive Committee functions mainly as a consultative group with whom the President is constantly in contact (fax machines have greatly facilitated this).

In consultation with the Executive Committee the President appoints all IPA Committees, having regard, as much as possible, for regional representation. The President and Secretary are in more or less daily contact with each other and with the IPA Administrative Director, who is in charge of the IPA Central Office in London. The existence of the IPA Committees, in particular the Standing Committees, ensures firmer continuity between administrations.

The IPA has numerous Committees, Working Parties and Site Committees, all of which report directly or indirectly to the Executive Council. As far as possible the findings of these Committees are conveyed to the membership through the IPA Bulletin, Newsletter and Business Meetings.

Finally, we would like to emphasize the fact that all IPA members have the right to communicate directly with the Executive Council through the London office, and that such communication between individual members and the Executive is valuable and welcome.

VIA FREUD

1) "VIA FREUD" is a private, independent, non-profit organization ("The Federation"), open to psychoanalysts belonging to the IPA (but for which the IPA has no responsibility) as well as to candidates of Societies and Associations affiliated with the IPA. Its aim is to promote an exchange program for homes, cars, vacation tips and advice, and for cultural and linguistic exchanges for psychoanalysts' children, but, more generally, to facilitate and help social bonds and friendly relationships among psychoanalysts throughout the world.

2) Its main office is c/o Mr. Eric Khayat 16, Quai des Allobroges, 38000 - Grenoble, France.

Its statutes have been recorded at the Préfecture de l'Isere. The board of directors is made up of the following members: Eric Khayat, Françoise Brette, Sidney Cohen, Alain Gibeault, Joyce McDougall, Claude Janin, Martine Khayat, (Société Psychoanalytique de Paris).

Any eventual profits made by the Federation will be given, after costs are covered, to International Charitable Organisations, according to the clauses defined in the statutes.

3) Membership in "VIA FREUD" can be acquired by filling out an Exchange Description File, and sending it to the main office, with the annual fee of 150FF. (approx. $25).

4) A Catalogue for "VIA FREUD" comprising all the exchange files will be edited each year and sent free of cost to all the members. Using the information from the catalogue, each member contacts directly those other members whose exchange proposition interests them, and then deals directly without any intervention by the Federation.

The annual fees enable the catalogue to be updated each year . It is then sent afresh to the Members of the Federation, and will also include any suggestions or advice from colleagues, submitted by them to the main office.

Moisés Lemlij

When the Editor of the Newsletter, Ethel Person, suggested that we initiate a regular column on what used to be called "Applied Psychoanalysis," what we were going to entitle this column became a question. Although the term "Applied Psychoanalysis" has been widely used, the appellation "applied" has often elicited controversy. We know that from a certain point of view, to talk about clinical psychoanalysis is to talk about applied psychoanalysis. One can also say that to practice psychoanalysis is to apply myths, that is, to use myths for therapeutic purposes. So, we played with different names for the column: "Applied Psychoanalysis," "Psychoanalysis and the Broad Perspective," "Psychoanalysis, Humanities and the Sciences," and so on. Finally, we decided on using the title suggested by Arnold Cooper: "Psychoanalysis, the Arts and Society."

Among the main activities in which psychoanalysts are engaged is the study of myths. Of course, the Delphi International Symposium is an outstanding example of the interest that such topics stimulate in many parts of the world. Let me refer to one of the ways this interest has become institutionalized. For some years now, in Latin America, myths have been the central theme of a number of events. For a broad spectrum of intellectuals and analysts, such events have become what might be called a tradition.

Latin Americans are dwellers in lands formerly inhabited by diverse civilizations, whose legacy is expressed in the abundance and variety of myths still alive among many cultural groups. In this context, the exercise of compiling, elaborating and interpreting myths has a special lure. It allows us to explore not only our origins but the paths through which diverse ways of conceiving the world have developed since the aboriginal cultures encountered the Western mode of thought, logic, religion and values five hundred years ago. The syncretism that we find in current myths could serve us as a guide for the integration and consolidation of our identity. Indeed, contemporary Latin American literature—from Borges to García Márquez, from Vargas Llosa to Cabrera Infante and Cortázar—has not been called Fantastic Realism by accident, since it represents the contemporary creation and reelaboration of myths.

I am not affirming that in other latitudes the motivations that lead to the study of myths are so very different. What I want to underline is the particular style the study of myths assumes for Latin American analysts and the particular circumstances within which such studies develop. In this first column, I want to make note of the main Latin American events dealing with this topic, events that have attracted the interest of psychoanalysts from all over the world. These analysts have found Latin America a propitious place to expound on their work, exchange opinions, examine material and finally develop theoretic guidelines which will contribute to enriching psychoanalytic thought on this theme.

In 1975, a Psychoanalytical Research Group on Latin American Myths was formed in Argentina by Nasim Yampey, Gela Rosenthal, Blanca Montevecchio and Susana Lustig. Soon they were joined by Mario Smulever and Susana Dupetit. The group has produced several papers and organized a number of events which have had a very good reception among numerous colleagues and specialists. Since the 1970's, this group has fostered a deep interest leading to the organization of the First International Multidisciplinary Symposium on Myths held in the city of Cusco, Peru, from April 28th to May 1st, 1989. Organized by the Peruvian Psychoanalytic Society and the University San Antonio Abad of Cusco, this symposium hosted 350 participants from all over the world. They had the opportunity to enjoy the mysterious, magical quality of the "Imperial City" and the diversity and value of the dissertations presented at the symposium. Among the most prominent participants were: Juliet Mitchell, Patrick Mahony, Adam Limentani, Riccardo Steiner, Guy Rosolato, Ana M. Andrade, Luis C. Ochoa Junqueira, Fabio Herrmann, Nasim Yampey, Susana Dupetit, Lars Sjögren, Estella Welldon, Jon Sklar, Norah Gramajo, Max Hernández and so many others. They discussed stories and myths ranging from Dracula to Orpheus, from Cuauthemoc to Hamlet, the presentations of which were subsequently published in three volumes in Spanish. An English selection of these papers is now being prepared. The great success achieved by this event encouraged Antonio Santamaría—one of the Latin American colleagues most interested in the study of myths—to propose a second symposium to be organized by the Mexican Psychoanalytic Association, a suggestion that was enthusiastically approved by all the participants.

In June 1990, a one-day Meeting on Latin American Myths organized by the Argentinean Psychoanalytic Association (APA) was held in Buenos Aires. Several of the most distinguished specialists from Latin America attended this event: Blanca Montevecchio, Gela Rosenthal, Mario Smulever and Alberto Péndola. The first Interdisciplinary Meeting on "Psychoanalysis, Latin American Myths and Culture" was held in the city of Maracaibo, Venezuela, in February 1991. This event was organized by the Maracaibo Psychoanalytic Foundation and chaired by Hugo Ocando.

The beautiful Mexican city of Oaxaca was an ideal venue for the Second International Symposium on Myths,

held February 12-15, 1992. Many of those who attended the First Symposium in Cusco went to Oaxaca expecting another successful event. They were right. With a greater number of participants, this second symposium was considered as important and interesting as the first one. The central theme was "Myths from the Past, the Present and the Future: Interdisciplinary and Psychoanalytic Approaches." Dr. R. Horacio Etchegoyen, President-Elect of the International Psychoanalytic Association, co-chaired the event.

The following are some of the subjects discussed: "Latin American Myths," "The Structure of the Myth," "Greek Myths," "Myths and the Couple," "Myths and Knowledge," "Myths and the Family," "Woman and Myth," "Psychoanalytic Myths," "Myths in Psychotherapy," "The Don Juan Myth," "The Myth of Maternal Love," "Narcissism and Myth," and "Dali: A Myth in Twentieth Century Art." At the end of the symposium an International Committee on Research on Myths was appointed with Antonio Santamaría as President and with Alberto Péndola, Hugo Ocando, Nasim Yampey and Ramón Pérez Fandiño as members. The purpose of this Committee is to undertake the responsibility for promoting the research of myths—both from the psychoanalytic and the interdisciplinary points of view—at an international level and to coordinate and sponsor the subsequent events on this subject.

On October 2 and 3, 1992, the Third Symposium on Latin American Myths was held in the city of Buenos Aires. This scientific event in commemoration of both the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Argentinean Psychoanalytic Association was organized by the Psychoanalytical Research Group on Latin American Myths (coordinated by Gela Rosenthal, Mario Smulever and Nasim Yampey) and sponsored by the APA and International Committee on Research on Myths. Representatives from the Societies of Mexico, Uruguay, Peru, Rio, APdeBA, APA and Sao Paulo participated.

Finally, I wish to inform the members of the International Psychoanalytic Community of an upcoming event:

The III International Symposium on Myths will be held in Brazil in 1994, the date and place to be established. For more information write to: Antonio Santamaría (Mexican Psychoanalytic Association) or Ramón Pérez Fandiño (Rio de Janeiro Psychoanalytic Society).

One of the main goals of this column on Psychoanalysis, the Arts and Society is to serve as a vehicle of communication among analysts from all over the world interested in themes that could be discussed under a broad psychoanalytic perspective. Please help us to accomplish our task by sending Moisés Lemlij (Peruvian Psychoanalytic Society, Tudela y Varela 470-1, Lima 27, Perú) information about publications, events or research on this topic as well as any suggestions for columns. We would very much appreciate your collaboration. 🌐

Robert S. Wallerstein

This column is devoted to an overview of the psychoanalytic research that is most vital to our central professional task, namely to learn more about: 1) what changes take place during and as a consequence of therapy, i.e. the outcome question, and 2) how those changes come about or how are they brought about, through the interaction of what factors in the patient, in the therapist and treatment, and in the evolving life situation, i.e. the process question. In theory, of course, process and outcome are necessarily interlocked, but on practical grounds process studies and outcome studies are usually separated, since the methods that yield the best judgments in the one area are often operationally opposed to those that yield the best judgments in the other.

I will divide this article therefore into separate summaries, first of outcome, then of process research, with the focus at all times on formal and systematic empirical research rather than the far larger antecedent clinical case study and theoretical literature, out of which, of course, have grown the questions to which the more formal research studies have been addressed. There will be some bias here towards North American contributions, and those of Germany and Great Britain, since I know them best. I hope this bias can be corrected in correspondence from readers informing me of comparable empirical research studies in other geographic and language areas.

I am dividing this description into what I call successive "generations" of research, sequenced partly temporally (in terms of when that kind of study began) and partly conceptually (in terms of the state-of-the-art represented by the research). What I call the first generation outcome studies go back as far as 1917, when Coriat in America reported on the therapeutic results achieved in 93 psychoanalytic cases. In the decade of the 30's, Fenichel (1930) reported on 721 patients from the first decade of the Berlin Institute clinic, Jones (1936) reported on 74 from the London Institute clinic, Alexander (1937) reported on 157 from the Chicago Institute clinic, all followed by Knight in 1941 reviewing all previous reports and adding 100 cases from the Menninger Clinic. Finally, the most ambitious such study was that of the Central Fact Gathering Committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association (APsaA) reporting in 1967 on some 10,000 questionnaire responses by 800 analyst mem-

bers and candidates. All of these studies documented that the great majority of those surveyed felt they had benefitted from their treatments. The methodologic flaws in all these studies were that they were enumerations of treatment outcomes according to unspecified (and even unformulated) criteria, with the necessarily biased analyst usually the sole evidential data source, and that the studies were retrospective.

The second generation outcome studies, with efforts to rectify such problems, including the introduction of prospective inquiry and even the fashioning of predictions to be validated or refuted by subsequent assessment, began in earnest in the 50's and 60's. Three major projects based on studies of clinic cases from the Boston, Columbia, and New York Psychoanalytic Institutes epitomized this approach. Knapp (1960) and then Sashin et al (1975) reported on a total of 230 cases from Boston. They made predictions of suitability for analysis and then later "blind" judgments on outcomes achieved (with specified criteria at both the prediction and judgment points); they reported only marginal capacity to predict outcomes from the patients' characteristics at initial evaluation. Weber et al (1985) reported on a large number of 1585 cases seen, about half in psychoanalysis and the other half in psychoanalytic psychotherapy, over a 20-year span at Columbia. Their most striking finding from this project was that across every patient category the therapeutic benefit measures always substantially exceeded the measures of an evolved analytic process. Almost equally striking was that the outcomes of these treatments, both in terms of therapeutic benefit and analyzability, were only marginally predictable from the perspective of the initial evaluation. The overall conclusion was that a substantially greater proportion of analysands derive therapeutic benefit than develop an analytic process, but that the development of an analytic process is associated with the highest levels of therapeutic benefit. The New York Institute studies reported by Erle and Goldberg in 1979 and 1984 were similarly constituted, but with more of a focus on treatments carried out by more experienced analysts. Yet the outcomes from experienced analysts treating private patients were fully comparable to the outcomes achieved by candidates with clinic patients; they were not better.

Over a time span parallel to these relatively large sample outcome studies of psychoanalytic clinic patients, Pfeffer, also at the New York Institute, initiated a wholly different kind of outcome and follow-up study of terminated psychoanalyses, utilizing intensive individual case studies of a small research-procured population. Using a series of open-ended interviews, "analytic" in character, Pfeffer encountered in all nine instances the rapid reactivation of characteristic analytic transferences, as if in relation to the original treating analyst, followed by rapid subsidence, at times aided by pertinent interpretations, and in a manner that indicated the new ways of neurotic conflict management that had been achieved in the analysis. Pfeffer concluded that neurotic conflicts are not obliterated by analysis; they are just better mastered, and they have lost their poignancy. Subsequently other research groups in San Francisco and in Chicago, using a similar method and structure, have replicated and confirmed what has come to be called the "Pfeffer phenomenon." A final consideration: characteristic of all these second-generation studies was the failure to distinguish between outcome as discerned at treatment termination and the issue of the stability (or lack thereof) of these results as revealed at some established point subsequent to termination.

What I am calling third-generation studies of psychoanalytic outcomes were actually contemporaneous in time with the (conceptually) second-generation studies just described. These were systematic and formal research projects which essayed to assess both analytic outcomes across a significant number of cases and the processes through which these outcomes were reached, via the intensive longitudinal study of each of the individual cases. In this they combined the methodological approaches of the group-aggregated studies (Boston, Columbia, New York) with the individually focused studies (Pfeffer and the like). They carefully defined their terms, constructed rating scales, and tried to operationalize their criteria at each assessment point. They constructed their studies prospectively, using built-in predictions, and carefully separated outcomes at termination from outcomes at a specified follow-up point, making an effort to account for the further changes, in either direction, that took place in this "post-analytic phase." The most comprehensive such studies were the Boston Institute studies, reported by Kantrowitz et al in a series of papers in the 80's, and the Psychotherapy Research Project of the Menninger Foundation, reported in many papers and a half dozen books over the 70's and 80's by Wallerstein, by Kernberg, by Horwitz, and by others.

The most striking finding in the Boston studies was that therapeutic benefit was achieved by the majority of the patients, and regularly in excess of what could be accounted for by the evocation and the interpretive resolution of the transference neurosis. However, a successful outcome could not be predicted from any of the predictor variables.

The Menninger Foundation project was by far the most comprehensive and ambitious psychotherapy research project ever mounted and cannot be described in even the most condensed way in the space available. The intent was to follow the treatment careers and the subsequent life careers of a whole cohort of patients (42 in number), half in psychoanalysis and half in other psychoanalytic psychotherapies —each in the treatment deemed clinically indicated—from the initial evaluation, over the whole treatment course (for however many years) and then into

follow-up inquiries several years after termination. The aim in following these treatment groups was to learn as much as possible in the way of both the outcome questions (what has changed) and the process questions (how have those changes come about).

In conclusion one can say of this project: (1) The treatment results in psychoanalysis and in psychoanalytic psychotherapies tended to converge, rather than diverge in outcome. (2) Across the whole spectrum of treatments, the treatment carried more supportive elements than originally projected, and these supportive elements accounted for substantially more of the changes achieved than had been originally anticipated. (3) The supportive aspects of psychoanalytic therapy bear far more emphasis than they have usually been accorded in the literature. (4) From the study of the kinds of changes reached by this patient group, the changes themselves—divorced from whether they were brought about by interpretive or by supportive techniques—often seemed quite indistinguishable from each other.

Alongside these several "generations" of analytic therapy research with a central (though in the third-generation studies not exclusive) outcome focus, there has been in recent decades a great burgeoning (primarily in the United States and Germany) of therapy research projects with a primary process focus. These have an inherently greater conceptual and methodological complexity, and because they entail more detailed focus on moment-to-moment therapeutic interactions, they have only become feasible on a significant scale through the recent development and deployment of suitable technology, namely audio (and video) recording and computerization with high-speed event or situation searches. And it is only within the past two decades that a consensus has emerged that analytic therapy can go on under such observed circumstances, and that computer technology has advanced to where the enormous data base thus generated can be managed.

In this context the proceedings of a major workshop for American and German researchers on empirical psychoanalytic process research held in Ulm just prior to the 1985 IPA Congress in Hamburg were brought together in a 1988 book, *Psychoanalytic Process Research Strategies*, edited by Dahl, Kächele and Thomä. In this same context the APsaA is sponsoring an effort (spearheaded by Wallerstein) to organize, secure funding for, and undertake a collaborative, multi-site program of psychoanalytic therapy research that will bring together all of the currently established process and outcome psychoanalytic therapy researchers in the United States (and one in England). The design is one in which all 16 member groups will use their own concepts and instruments upon a common agreed-upon data base made up of available audiotaped and transcribed psychoanalytic sessions from completed psychoanalyses, as well as upon sessions from new psychoanalytic cases, so that appropriate before and after studies (as well as planned follow-ups) can be built in. The comparison of findings in relation to the same data base by all these process and outcome study groups will finally make it possible to determine the degrees of convergence of the concepts and instruments used to this point by the different groups. This is the direction that what I call fourth-generation studies are taking, which, if successful, promise to integrate not only the various psychoanalytic process studies carried out more or less independently over the past two decades, but also to integrate process studies with outcome studies.

The research groups that comprise this consortium are those headed by (alphabetically) Wilma Bucci of Adelphi University, Hartvig Dahl of the SUNY Health Science Center in Brooklyn, Peter Fonagy at the Anna Freud Centre, Stuart Hauser of Harvard Medical School and Boston University, Mardi Horowitz of University California San Francisco, Leonard Horwitz of the Menninger Foundation, Enrico Jones of University California Berkeley, Judy Kantrowitz of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, Otto Kernberg and Harold Koenigsberg of the Cornell Medical Center, Westchester Division, Lester Luborsky, Paul Crits-Christoph, and Jacques Barber of the University of Pennsylvania, Christopher Perry and Steven Cooper of Cambridge Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Herbert J. Schlesinger of the New School for Social Research, George Silberschatz and John Curtis of Mt. Zion Hospital, Donald Spence of the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School of Rutgers University, Sherwood Waldron, Jr. of the New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, and Robert Wallerstein of the University California San Francisco. ⊕

Letter from the editor *continued from page 2*

One technical problem we encountered was that the layout of the Newsletter must change slightly for each different language version, because the same article in different languages requires more or less space, for example, the same article may be longer in German than in English. The Newsletter was designed in English with large margins in order to leave space for the greater length of the translations; even so, enormous thanks go to our very gifted Publications Administrator, Janice Ahmed, who was ingenious in preparing the paging of the French, German and Spanish Newsletters.

Having learned a great deal from publishing the first issue of *International Psychoanalysis*, the Editorial Board and the support staff believe that we have devised a system whereby the four different language newsletters can be mailed at more nearly the same time. We believe that our procedures have become more systematic and the problems more predictable.

In addition to refining the mechanics of putting out the Newsletter, we have also tried to refine its organization. We have added a column, *Psychoanalysis, the Arts and Society*, and are very happy indeed that Moisés Lemlij has agreed to take responsibility for that column. He is covering a large field, however, and will feel free to call upon guest columnists to make contributions in their special areas of knowledge and expertise.

Critics of psychoanalytic treatments of such topics as "Psychoanalysis and Literature" often complain that some psychoanalysts insist on psychoanalytic hegemony over other fields by assuming that psychoanalysis is the supraordinate discipline. As literary critics and others have pointed out, just as a psychoanalytic perspective can bring insight to other disciplines, so too can the methodology of other disciplines be applied to psychoanalysis with great profit, as, for example, in the textual analysis of psychoanalytic writings. The word "and" in the column *Psychoanalysis, the Arts and Society* is intended to encompass reciprocal relationships.

Many of you, responding to the first issue of *International Psychoanalysis*, expressed an interest in articles that touched on the lives of psychoanalysts in addition to the expected reports on the organization and intellectual activities of the IPA. We have taken this expression of your wishes to heart and have decided to include such articles in a Special Section in each issue. In this issue, the Special Section on "Emigration/Immigration" is composed of articles discussing the impact of the experience of emigration and immigration on the analyst, the role of emigration in disseminating theory, and aspects of multi-lingualism. Emigration/Immigration is an old topic; Genesis deals with such matters and discusses the measures kings must take should "strangers and sojourners" become too numerous. Emigration/Immigration is a timely topic; surely what we are witnessing in today's world is a period of unusually large mass migrations with as yet unforeseeable consequences.

The special section in the Summer 1993 edition will focus on special collaborations and associations among psychoanalysts and will feature articles on scientific and theoretical collaborations, peer groups, and the editor-writer relationship. The Winter 1993 newsletter will describe the increasingly common experience of having more than one analyst in the family.

Because the Special Section should be on a topic of interest to you all, I would like to request that any ideas that you have for organizing themes be sent to me care of the IPA office at Broomhills (Woodside Lane, London, N12 8UD, England) or else directly to me (135 Central Park West, New York, NY 10023, USA).

One of the more difficult tasks of this Newsletter falls to the Associate Editors, who are responsible for collating News, Notes and the Calendar. We would like to include news and announcements from Societies, though space does not allow us to acknowledge every meeting or seminar of every Society. What we are most interested in receiving is news of special celebrations, symposia jointly organized by more than one Society, or any activity in which several different Societies collaborate. For clarification, please do not hesitate to be in touch with the Associate Editors from your geographic area. You may write to them either directly or care of Broomhills.

The Editorial Board is formulating policies as we go along. Because of the IPA's extensive membership, full scale obituaries can be published only for officers and council members of the IPA. But we will publish a list of members' deaths, the name of the society to which the deceased belonged, and, when available, the date of death and the age at death.

We considered the idea of running viewpoints of those candidates running for elected office, for example, Vice-Presidential candidates. However, the timetable is such that the deadline for the Summer issue is in January (to allow time for translation and mailing), and if there are additional nominations from the membership, the slate would not yet be completed by January. Given the fact that there generally are at least six Vice-Presidential Candidates from each region, it probably is beyond our space limitations to publish a statement from each of the eighteen candidates. However, for subsequent presidential elections, we will be able to ask each of the candidates to write about his or her plans or hopes for the future of the IPA.

Again, let me thank you in advance for any comments or suggestions that you may make regarding improvements or changes to the Newsletter. In addition, "Letters to the Editor" are welcomed. ⊕

Letters to the editor *continued from page 2*

Dear Ethel,
On behalf of the Latin American Federation of Psychoanalysis, I wish to congratulate you and the Editorial Committee for the new IPA Newsletter.

I doubt that it is mere chance that this change should have occurred after IPA's historic First Latin American Congress 1991, 81 years after its foundation.

The purpose of this newsletter stems from an essential aspect of our analytic ideology: to facilitate free communication among us and among the IPA member organizations.

Thus by integrating our own cultural identity with that of others and allowing ourselves this exogamous creativity, without losing our own identity and origins, we will be able to strengthen a universal and humanist identity. Another essential concern must be the expansion and development of psychoanalysis in places where it has been unable to flourish for intrinsic or extrinsic reasons.

As Jacqueline Amati-Mehler said, and I agree with her, the amendments of the statutes are necessary to implement the changes made under the presidencies of A. Limentani and R. Wallerstein, and constitute crucial steps.

Freud dedicated all his conscious efforts and his life to the quest for truth: the knowledge of the human psyche with the purpose of curing the sick person. But we believe that his deep truth, the unconscious ambition which is the real measure of his greatness, was his desire to improve everyone's soul, putting the truth at the service of the creation of a more whole and dignified human being—in other words, a more beautiful one.

Sincerely,

Saúl Peña K.
Incoming President
Latin American Psychoanalytical-Federation

DEATHS

American Psychoanalytic Association

Frank Berchenko, M.D.,	August 28th, 1991
Charles B. David, M.D.,	March 25th, 1992
Bernard D. Fine, M.D.,	July 22nd, 1992
Richard Gladstone, M.D.,	April 12th, 1992
Lebert H. Harris, M.D.,	January 29th, 1992
Roger C. Hendricks, M.D.,	June 28th, 1992
Edward D. Joseph, M.D.,	September 23rd, 1991
Peter H. Knapp, M.D.,	April 7th, 1992
Myrtle Lee Lebow, M.D.,	February 2nd, 1992
Marion Mathews, M.D.,	January 4th, 1992
Joseph W. Owen, M.D.,	September 24th, 1991
Ishak Ramzy, Ph.D.,	February 6th, 1992
Howard C. Robbins, M.D.,	1991
Edith Sabshin, M.D.,	March 23rd, 1992
Daniel Charles Siegel, M.D.,	February 27th, 1992
Maurice N. Walsh, M.D.,	
John Weber, M.D.,	April 12th, 1992
Robert S. Weinhaus, M.D.,	December 31st, 1991
George Wiedeman, M.D.,	December 27th, 1991

Argentine Psychoanalytic Association

Dr. Luis A. Storni	December 9th, 1991

British Psychoanalytical Society

Mr. J. L. Boreham	October 1991
Dr. H. S. Gill	December 3rd, 1991
Dr. H. Graz	December 31st, 1991
Dr. A. C. Woodmansey	January 11th, 1992
Prof. I. Ramzy	February 6th, 1992
Dr. M. James	June 20th, 1992

Canadian Psychoanalytic Society
Dr. John Cleghorn
Dr. Bruno Cormier
Dr. Albert Moll

Dutch Psychoanalytical Society
F. R. M. Elders
Mw. A. C. Thomee
L. Hornstra
Mw. M. C. Mackenzie-van der Noordaa
G. Mik

German Psychoanalytical Association

Dr. Hartmut Spittler	May 28th, 1992

Indian Psychoanalytical Society
Dr. R. P. Bhatia
Mr. R. B. Shah

Italian Psychoanalytical Society

Dr. ssa. Mirella Mattogno	November 1991

Rio de Janeiro Psychoanalytic Society

Dr. Inês Besouchet	July 1991
Dr. Paulo Roberto Maroja	July 1991

This is the list of deaths reported for the period ending July 1, 1992.

CALENDAR/NEWS/NOTES

IPA

38TH IPA CONGRESS, AMSTERDAM

Sunday, July 25th–Friday, July 30th, 1993

Nov 6-7, 1992: IPA Conference on Psychoanalysis and Literature This is the first of what is projected to be a series of IPA conferences on applied analysis to be held at the University of London. These conferences (similar to the IPA conferences on research) will deal with psychoanalysis in relation to literature—as well as to art, music, and perhaps history and biography. The theme of the first meeting is "What Do Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalysts have to Learn from Great Literature?"

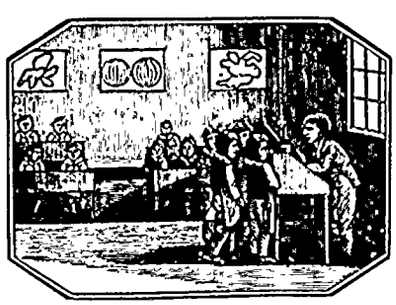
This first conference was planned and chaired by Leonard Shengold and Arnold Cooper. The following is the plan for the conference, though the conference has yet to take place at the time of this writing. Leonard Shengold will begin the meeting with an introduction setting forth something of the history of applied analysis and his view of its great promise as well as its limitations. This will be followed by presentations by Hanna Segal and André Green, who have been asked to write their papers relevant to the main theme. Hanna Segal will present "Salman Rushdie and the Sea of Stories: A Not-So-Simple Fable about Creativity;" André Green's presentation will be "From Pathology to Literature: A Study of the James Family." These will be discussed from the floor.

There will follow eight commissioned presentations on authors and/or their work. Each of these will be discussed by an assigned moderator who then will preside over further responses from the audience. The topics and participants will be: Shelley Orgel: "A Psychoanalyst's Reflections on Chekhov and *The Three Sisters*," discussed by Albrecht Kuchenbuch; Ivan and Peter Fonagy: "'Pretend' in Psychoanalysis, Language and Literature," discussed by Frank Kermode; H.C. Halberstadt-Freud: "Proust, Perversion and Adolescence," reviewed by James Herzog; Margaret Ann Fitzpatrick Hanly: "A Ridge of Lighted Heath (*Jane Eyre*)," addressed by Charles Kligerman; Max Hernandez: "Analysis, Overdetermination, Narrative" (on Garcilaso de la Vega), discussed by Jacqueline Amati-Mehler; Ralph Roughton: "Nathaniel Hawthorne - A PreFreudian Psychoanalyst," discussed by Carlos Mario Aslan; Alexandra Harrison: "The Psychoanalytic Process as seen in the Novel of Huckelberry Finn: 'The Pint is Down Deeper'," responded to by Arthur Valenstein; Rebeca and León Grinberg: "The Dark Forces in the Writings of Thomas Mann;" dealt with by Jay Martin. (Arnold Cooper, Shelley Orgel, and Leonard Shengold will preside over the individual sessions.) The two-day meeting will end with a plenary session featuring a panel on the main theme chaired by Arnold Cooper, with two other analysts, Hanna Segal and André Green, and two literary critics, Frank Kermode and Steven Marcus. There will be interaction with, and discussion from, the audience. Finally, Robert Wallerstein will sum up the conference. It is generally felt that the papers and discussions will prove most worthwhile. An attempt will be made to publish the proceedings—and also those of future conferences.

These presentations are part of an educational effort of the IPA to encourage interchange between IPA members from all over the world, not only with each other but specifically with non-IPA intellectuals (psychological workers as well as artists, critics and scientists). Professor Sandler hopes to continue these meetings and extend them to include other fields relevant to psychoanalysis. Although considerations involving expenses have mandated starting with speakers of English, it is hoped that eventually speakers of all languages of the IPA will be included.

Leonard Shengold

January 8-9, 1993: IPA Conference on the Emigration-Immigration of Psychoanalysts will take place at Imperial College, London. The Conference will be held jointly by the IPA, the British Society and the Goethe Institute. *Language:* English



March 11-13, 1993: The Third IPA Conference on Psychoanalytic Research: "The Observed Child and the Reconstructed Child: Developmental Research and Clinical Practice" will be held at University College London (Gower Street, London, WC1). Registration: Thursday evening, March 11. Two days of Conference: Friday March 12 and Saturday March 13. Presentations: 1) Massimo Ammaniti (Rome) and Daniel Stern (Geneva); 2) Bertrand Cramer (Geneva); 3) Barbara Fajardo (Chicago), "Infant Research as it is: Useful and Useless for Clinical Research"; 4) Juan Miguel Hoffman (Buenos Aires), 5) Gloria Endres de Oliveira (Germany), "Babies' Tendencies to Imitate Primary Facial Affect"; 6 and 7 will be announced later; 8) Overall summation by Robert Wallerstein (APsaA).

* * *

International Psychoanalytical Association Colloquium

A Colloquium, "Contemporary Controversies in Psychoanalytic Technique," will take place on December 13, 1992. The full-day meeting will be jointly sponsored by the five IPA-affiliated Societies of New York City in honor of R. Horacio Etchegoyen President-Elect of the IPA and author of *Fundamentals of Psychoanalytic Technique.* Joseph Sandler, President of the IPA, and Robert S. Wallerstein, Past-President, will open the meeting. (The five sponsoring Societies include two Provisional Societies of the IPA and three Member Societies of the APsaA).

Dr. Wallerstein will describe the transformations in the IPA during his tenure as President, with special reference to the history and significance of the admission of the new provisional groups in the United States.

Prof. Sandler will emphasize the importance of the maintenance of professional standards of psychoanalytic practice. He also will stress the fact that one of the IPA's functions is the continuing exploration of better ways of providing and improving psychoanalytic education. He will describe innovations such as the Conferences on Research and on Psychoanalysis and Literature which he had initiated in the IPA.

In addition to Dr. Etchegoyen's presentation, each Society will be represented by a speaker who will address some aspect of technique.

Abby Adams-Silvan, President of the New York Freudian Society, will present a paper "'...to learn the noble game...': The Transformation of the Listening Process into a Therapeutic Instrument." She will discuss the use of listening in an evenly hovering mode, and its crucial relationship to the analyst's capacity to remember and therefore to connect elements of the patient's associations, and a method of teaching these skills to students of psychoanalysis.

Edward Nersessian, President of the New York Psychoanalytic Society, will present a paper

"On Curiosity: Some Reflections on Psychoanalytic Technique." He will stress that in addition to Freud's free-floating attention and Isakower's analyzing instrument, curiosity in the analyst and the analysand is an important component of technique. Case material will be used to highlight certain issues with respect to curiosity as they appear in the clinical setting.

Otto Kernberg, President of the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine, will deliver a paper titled "Convergent Trends and Controversies in Contemporary Psychoanalytic Technique." Dr. Kernberg will describe some similarities and differences in technical approaches that have evolved from different theoretical schools of psychoanalytic thought, especially with reference to transference analysis, counter-transference utilization, genetic reconstruction, character analysis, and severe transference regression.

Harold P. Blum, representing the Psychoanalytic Association of New York, will address "The Pathogenic Roots of a Perverse Masochistic Transference and Masochistic Character." His paper describes the onset of a perverse masochistic transference and the illumination of its many meanings and components. The data from an analysis conducted with standard technique will be presented to explore and explain the pathogenesis of the masochistic disorder. Though determinants from all levels of development existed, oedipal conflict and significant pre-oedipal antecedents will be emphasized.

Louis Lauro, President of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, will present a paper on "The Eroticized Transference—Perversion or Love?" Understanding the eroticized transference as a significant component of the perverse transference, Dr. Lauro describes case material illustrating the vicissitudes of patients' feelings of excitement and the analysts' reactions to those feelings. The perverse transference will be delineated and differentiated as a clinical entity.

Dr. Etchegoyen will comment on various aspects of the papers that have been presented.

Arlene Kramer Richards is to be the moderator.

Abby Adams-Silvan

INTER-REGIONAL MEETINGS

July 24-26, 1992: Report on the APsaA-EPF Joint Clinical Meeting, Copenhagen

The second Joint Clinical Meeting of the European Psychoanalytical Federation (EPF) and the American Psychoanalytic Association (APsaA) was held in Copenhagen this past July.

Some analysts remarked that already at the stage of selecting and processing the clinical material for its presentation to other (unknown, or at least unforeseeable) analysts, they were able to see the case in a different perspective and understand aspects hitherto obscured in the day-to-day activity. Added to this initial "time zero" benefit, there were still other positive ingredients: the meeting's excellent design; the personal qualities of the participants; and the friendly and respectful attitude in which they met, in groups of 6-7 persons, for seven 90-minute sessions. Each group set its own pace, developed a common code and gradually engaged in deeper and more fruitful discussions. During the intervals and the social gatherings, everyone tried to get an idea of what was happening in the other groups: not just as a matter of curiosity, or a polite way of opening a conversation, but as a result of a genuine interest in extracting the greatest advantage from a very rich occasion, a sort of cross-section of what is happening in today's psychoanalysis in North America and Europe.

Motivation was increased by the fact that all participants were prepared to present clinical material. Confidentiality was strictly preserved and probably favored the depth and sincerity of the discussions.

It is impossible to render in this synthesis the content of the 70 sessions, for reasons of confidentiality as well as for material reasons (as I chose not to ask members of the other groups to report to me). Besides, the main interest of this exercise lies elsewhere: in the fact that analysts coming from different analytic cultures could think together, expose their own way of working and theoretical background, and make the effort to understand the others' positions. In this sense, each participant had to discern what elements in his own analytic culture could be understood by the others, since even the simplest analytic intervention carries inevitably its own cultural background.

The question was put whether the North Americans were advantaged because they formed a more homogeneous group. As a result of working together for three fruitful days, the answer is that happily they were not: the initial (or supposed) homogeneity resolved itself in the genuine effort to understand the position of each participant, irrespective of any Manichean "Atlantic divide." The danger of easy *a priori* splits was thus avoided, and the debate became richer. To give an example: a system in which the analysis is paid for by a social security system did not appear as necessarily "good" or "bad," but as one more element to be considered in an analytic context.

In some groups, the ways of conceiving and using the transference came to the fore. Of course everybody will be aware of the classical concepts: the question is how they are articulated in each analytic school and, ultimately, by each analyst in the privacy of the consultation room. As often happens in analytic debates, the question was raised whether we speak "about the transference" or "in the transference." After noting that these two options are constantly present, even in the material from the same day, the need was stressed to listen carefully to the patient's words and pay attention to the sequences in the material. Concerning painful or difficult material which could fall prey to the resistance, some analysts said (referring to their medical training) that they would put explicit questions to the patient. Other analysts would choose some form of active waiting, or try to find some "open formulation."

In the final evaluation, the changes introduced since the Cork meeting were noted. In general, it may be said that the smaller groups, and the commitment that everyone present clinical material, contributed to the balanced and respectful listening to the different work styles. Some analysts suggested measures to ensure that the experience already acquired be transmitted to future meetings. To take into account motivation as well as the wish to preserve a lively continuity, many European analysts thought that, as far as their own Societies were concerned, the registration of experienced analysts willing to participate would be preferable to sending a fixed number of delegates from each Society.

To allow groups greater flexibility in their schedule, some reflection was given to the idea of lengthening the meetings without increasing the number of sessions.

Some details of the clinical presentations were also discussed. It was recalled that the initiative for these clinical meetings was originally provided by Drs. Han Groen-Prakken and Homer Curtis (with Ron Baker as Secretary of the Cork meeting).

The participants expressed their warm thanks to Drs. George Allison and Terttu Eskelinen de Folch, who had brilliantly assumed the organization of the meeting (with Lars Sjögren as Secretary); and addressed a special thanks (and praise) to Dr. Henning Paikin, who had done most of the work with wonderful efficiency and tact.

Antoine Corel

EUROPE

EPF: European Psychoanalytic Federation

What is EPF?

EPF is a federation of psychoanalytic Societies. All European Societies belonging to the IPA, as well as the Psychoanalytic Society of Israel, belong to EPF.

The EPF is a federation, which is a union of independent associations; according to its rules, it cannot have individual members. The aim of the EPF is to stimulate the development of psychoanalysis and to support contact between the European Psychoanalytic Societies, including Israel. It has no superintendence over training or any other functions, as has the IPA.

The EPF has its own Bulletin issued twice yearly and is governed by the Council formed by the Presidents of the component Societies or their representatives. The current President is Terttu Eskelinen de Folch, the Secretary, Lars Sjögren.

The EPF holds a conference every two years, usually coinciding with the Easter vacation. It is essentially clinical and normally attracts about 400 international participants.

April 1-4, 1993, Vienna: EPF Conference at the Palais Ferstel. Theme: "Le Vécu et L'entendu" or "On Talking to the Patient and on Listening to the Analyst." Papers will be presented by Betty Joseph, Daniel Widlöcher and Wolfgang Bemer.

* * *

European Societies

July 29 - August 2, 1992: The XIII Nordic Psychoanalytical Congress and Precongress on Psychoanalytical Research held at Reykjavik, Iceland, was organized by the Swedish Psychoanalytical Society.

The theme of the Precongress was: "From Clinical Material to Systematic Knowledge." The Organization Committee consisted of Sonja Levander, Imre Szecsödy and Andrzej Werbart. A panel including Svein Friis (Norway), Thorkil Sorensen (Denmark), Johannes Lehtonen (Finland), and Imre Szecsödy (Sweden) led the discussion. Actual projects were presented but with a focus on common questions and much time for discussion. One example is the question of the difference between scientific internal psychoanalytical work and systematic research on psychoanalytical data. One aspect of this difference is that in systematic research one uses nonanalytic methods such as projective tests, interviews and statistical presentations.

There were about forty participants who met in this very positive atmosphere. We hope that this will become a standing Precongress.

The main theme of the Congress was: "The Infantile Trauma: Real or Fantasized?" The Congress Committee was chaired by Majlis Winberg, and comprised of Brita Wadman, Viviana Janason, Eva Rosmarck-Calltorp, and PerArne Könnås. The Scientific Programme Committee was made up of Lis Lind (chair), Sören Broms and Per Wadman.

Four Finnish analysts presented the three plenary papers. P. Ikonen and E. Rechardt presented "The Origin of Shame and its Further Destinies." They described shame as a reaction of a failing emotional response, a reaction which affects the whole self, unlike the reaction of guilt. They argued that there is a tendency among both analysts and analysands not to notice reactions of shame.

In his paper "Reconstruction of Psychic Trauma," S. Salonen connected the ability to endure psychic traumata with the ability of the mother to help the child to develop an inner frame against the archaic chaos. K. Vauhkonen's presentation "Marks of Infantile Traumata in the Symptoms and Personality Traits of Adulthood" further illustrated the above theories.

Supervised case presentations and individual papers supplemented the congress and were very much appreciated by the roughly 130 participants.

Many of us took the opportunity to travel around Iceland. The geysers and glaciers of Iceland are well known. But it is not well known that there are miles and miles of black volcanic ground without a blade of grass, but with solitary brightly colored small flowers. There are beautiful green valleys, fjords and fishing villages. Suddenly, in the northern city of Akureyri, there was a dinner that ought to have a star in the Michelin Guide. Somehow, our nordic roots were present everywhere. Here is a small populace (250,000 inhabitants) fighting against the odds—running a country located on a chasm between two continental shelves. The daily life is hard but the cultural level immensely high. You feel melancholy, admiration and a happiness for this victory of the human spirit.

Birgitta Ejve

September 11, 1992: The Finnish Psychoanalytical Society celebrated its 25th Anniversary in Helsinki.

However, the history of psychoanalysis in Finland goes back a great deal further. Before the war there was a Finnish-Swedish Psychoanalytical Society founded by the Finnish Yrjö Kulovesi and the Swedish Alfhild Tamm, who were both analysands of Paul Federn. Federn's other analysands went on to found their own countries' first Psychoanalytical Societies- in Italy (E. Weiss), in Belgium (Vaerendock), and in Argentina (Garma).

Kulovesi paid his first visit to Freud in 1924 and was elected a full member of the Viennese Psychoanalytical Society in 1931. Sadly, he died at the age of 55, leaving no trainees. This meant that after the war the Finns had to go abroad for their psychoanalytic training, and accounts for the fact that a purely Finnish Psychoanalytical Society was not founded until 24 years later.

Today the Society has a membership of 138 full or associate members and 37 candidates in training, including 5 Lithuanians.

Esa Roos

September 18-19, 1992, Sweden: For the third year in a row Eric Brenman and Irma Brenman Pick will give four well-attended weekend seminars on Kleinian theory at the Swedish Psychoanalytic Society. These meetings are higly valued and appreciated by all the participants. We are very happy to have colleagues attending these seminars from Finland, Denmark and Norway. This means continuous cooperation between five Psychoanalytical Societies! Further meetings will be held on November 27 and 28, 1992, January 22 and 23, 1993, and March 19 and 20, 1993.

October 2-4, 1992, London: The Weekend Conference for English-Speaking Members of European Societies. The British Controversial Discussions: The Issues of Conflict and Unconscious Phantasy 50 Years Later.

In 1969, the Council of the British Psycho-Analytical Society, under the Presidency of Dr. Michael Balint, discussed two possibilities for events to be held the following year—a year when there would be no International Congress. The first was to be British, bringing together members of the Society for a weekend conference, possibly during the spring of the following year. The idea was welcomed, and already Dr. Hanna Segal, who was assessing the response, had received 45 acceptances for the conference when, however, the second proposal arose—to hold a Congress for English-speaking psychoanalysts in that same year, under the auspices of either the British Society, or possibly the European Psycho-Analytical Federation. It was decided to investigate both possibilities further.

In reply to a circular letter to the European Societies about the wider event, 92 replies were received, and indicated enthusiasm for an autumn meeting. As a result, it was decided that the two proposed events be combined, and the Weekend Conference for English-Speaking Members of European Societies was the result of that union.

Dr. Balint, Dr. Segal, Dr. Stanley Leigh, and later Dr. Wally Joffe were responsible for organizing the first Conference, held from Friday to Sunday, 2nd-4th October 1970, at the Royal Garden Hotel in Kensington, on two themes: "Changing Concepts of Infantile Neurosis and their Effect on Theory and Technique;" and "Cruelty." In choosing the venue, concern was expressed at the choice of the hotel, which was felt to be more expensive than an alternative—the conference fee of £12 sterling, however, included lunches, mid-morning coffee and tea. In spite of this 300 delegates did come, and the response was such that it was decided to continue with the venture, however exorbitant!

Held regularly since then, the biennial conference has grown and indeed outgrown both its original venue and University College, London, its subsequent one, and has become an important event in the psychoanalytic calendar—an opportunity not only to hear and contribute to the development of scientific and clinical thought, but also to create and cement both professional and personal relationships among European analysts.

This year the Conference, yet to be held at the time of writing, has attracted over 600 delegates from 18 European Societies, plus a handful of delegates from other countries, quite often those who have trained here. A large proportion—100—are students. We have usually begun on a Friday evening in October, and a general reception for registration provides a meeting place for old friends. The presentations and discussions are held in general session and occupy the whole of Saturday and Sunday morning, with what is usually a lively dinner/dance held on Saturday evening. Traditionally there has been a strong emphasis on clinical work and clinical illustration of theoretical ideas; topics have included both female and male sexuality, the clinical importance of psychotic episodes in a patient's history, dreams, the formulation of interpretation, and the treatment alliance. This year a combination of historical and contemporary events has caused us to choose to study the developments of 50 years on some of the thinking brought up during the British Controversial Discussions, and where the different British "groups" — Kleinians, Contemporary Freudians and Independents — stand today on the issues of Conflict and Phantasy.

Jennifer Johns

Preliminary Announcement

The British Psycho-Analytical Society is pleased to announce that it will be reinstating the Pre-Congress Meeting, which was last held in 1985.

It is proposed that this be held in London between Monday, July 19, and Wednesday, July 21, 1993 (inclusive), with a welcoming reception on Sunday, July 18.

The meeting will have a clinical focus consisting of case presentations and public supervisions by members of the British Society. Further details will follow in the major journals and, additionally, will be sent to individual societies.

Sheilagh Davies
Hon. Organising Secretary
Pre-Congress Committee

R. Malcolm (Chairman)
R. Britton
P. Fonagy
M. Miller

November 5-7, 1992 Slovenia: IV Eastern European Seminar. (Suspended on account of the local situation.)

November 28-29, 1992 Lyon: Colloque Franco-Italien. *Theme:* "La temporalité dans la cure et le franchonnement psychique." *Presenters:*

Amatea Kluzer (Milan)
Pietro Masciangelo (Lugano)
Denise Cohn-Rothberg (Lyon)

May 20-23, 1993 Paris: Conference of French-Speaking Psychoanalysts of Romance Countries. The 53rd Congress will be held in Paris on May 20-23, 1993 at the CNIT on the theme of "The Castration Complex and 'The Feminine' in both Sexes."

The Report will be presented by Jean Cournut and Monique CournutJanin.

The Congress is open to colleagues from all Component Societies of the IPA, and to past and present candidates of their Institutes.

The Secretaries of the Scientific Committee are Augustin Jeanneau and Pearl Lombard. The members of the Scientific Committee are Jean Cournut, François Duparc, Claude Le Guen and Colette Rabenou.

Details are available from the Congress Secretaries at the Paris Psychoanalytical Society, 187 rue Saint Jacques, 75005 Paris, France.

June 1993 Portugal: Clinical Seminar for Associate Members. No further details at present.

Jacqueline Amati Mehler
Birgitta Ejve

July 18-21, 1993 Budapest: The Fourth International Conference of the Sándor Ferenczi Society, "The Talking Therapy: Ferenczi and the Psychoanalytic Vocation." Some of the themes: "Ferenczi's theoretical work in trauma theory, primary narcissism and psychosomatic medicine"; "The influence of Ferenczi's technical innovations on contemporary and present-day psychoanalytical and psychotherapeutical practice"; "The Freud-Ferenczi relationship: agreements and disagreements"; "Language and symbolism in psychoanalytic theory and practice (Ferenczi-Jung-Lacan)"; "Ferenczi's contribution to the development of psychoanalytical training. Training problems and challenges up to our day"; "Ferenczi's thoughts in present-day and future psychoanalysis." *Languages:* English and German. *Organizing Committee:* György Hidás, Jànos Harmatta, Judit Mészàros

Congress Office:
MOTESZ, 1156 Budapest
Columbus u. 11, Hungary

LATIN AMERICA

Federation of Psychoanalytic Societies of Latin America: FEPAL

What is FEPAL?

FEPAL is the organization which joins 16 Societies and 2 Study Groups from Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries. It was instituted in 1980. Dr. Saúl Peña is the new President of FEPAL, the Scientific Secretary is Alberto Péndola, and the new General Secretary is Jaime Heresi, all of Peru.

Its principal aim is the development of psychoanalysis in Latin America under the auspices of the IPA's guidelines. Its most important activities are: 1) Organization of a biannual Latin American Psychoanalytic Congress and a biannual Symposium on a central subject. 2) Scientific and didactic interchange with other regional organizations and also with the European and American Federations. The following meetings are anticipated for 1993:

1) Joint Meeting: FEPAL-European Psychoanalytic Federation, 1993.
2) Joint Meeting: FEPAL-American Psychoanalytic Association, 1993.
3) The next Congress of FEPAL, August, 1994.

FEPAL CONGRESS August 2-7, 1992: The XIX Latin American Congress of Psychoanalysis took place on August 2-7, 1992, in Montevideo, Uruguay. It was chaired by Dr. Alberto Pereda, the President of FEPAL, and the Scientific Coordinator was Dr. Fanny Schkolnik. The theme of the Congress was "Malestar en el Psicoanalisis" (the Malaise in Psychoanalysis) a play on the title

of the Spanish translation of Freud's paper "Civilization and its Discontents," which has the title "The Malaise in our Culture."

The meeting was very well attended with members of all 14 FEPAL component Societies being present in addition to representatives of the various Study Groups. It was extremely successful and the quality of the papers presented was excellent. The plenary sessions every morning addressed various aspects of the difficulties confronting psychoanalysis as it approaches its 100th anniversary. Panels on psychic structure, difficult cases and psychoanalysis of couples and families were held in addition to a wide range of individual papers. The caliber of the scientific discussions was very high, a veritable testimony of how far psychoanalysis has come in Latin America. The proceedings have been published in two volumes that contain the panel presentations and the papers read at the meeting.

Throughout the meeting there was an awareness that the IPA would soon have a Latin American President and Secretary. Every Society President offered to be of help to the President-elect in any way they could, demonstrating their pride that now it would be Latin America's turn to lead the IPA.

H. Gunther Perdigao

Argentine Psychoanalytic Association

1) XXI APA Congress, Spring 1993.
2) XXXI Annual Symposium, Spring 1993.
3) Visit of Dr. Christopher Bollas, April, 1993.

Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of Rio de Janeiro

1) Participation in the Third IPA Conference on Psychoanalytic Research and Clinical Practice which will take place at London University, March 1993.
2) Laplanche Lectures in Rio de Janeiro, May 1993.

Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of Sao Paulo

1) A new executive council was elected at the end of 1992.
2) XIV Brazilian Psychoanalytic Conference, October 8-11, 1993. Theme: "The Twentieth Century Psychoanalysis." Coordinator: Paulo R. Sauberman.

Buenos Aires Psychoanalytic Association

1) A chapter in the first of the IPA Monograph Series "On Freud's 'Analysis Terminable and Interminable,'" entitled "Imaginary Dialogue" and written by David Rosenfeld, was dramatized by the directors and actors of the National Theatre of Buenos Aires, featuring the characters of William Shakespeare, Jean-Paul Sartre and others. This piece was performed during APdeBA's book exhibitions on psychoanalysis and psychology held during the first week of July in Buenos Aires.
2) APdeBA Congress: "The Validity of Sexuality in the Aetiology of Mental Illnesses and/or Psychosomatic Illnesses" will be held in the Spring of 1993.
3) Visit of Dr. Christopher Bollas (April) and Dr. Joyce McDougall (September).

Colombian Psychoanalytic Society

1) IX Psychoanalytic Meeting, September 1993.
2) Didactic Meeting, October 1993.
3) Publications: Society's Journal, four issues per year.

Chilean Psychoanalytic Association

1) Anglo-Latin American Psychoanalytic Symposium, November 1993.
2) Trans-Andean Meetings with Peru, Chile, and Argentina Societies, October 1993.

Mendoza Psychoanalytic Society

Annual Trans-Andean Meeting (Organized with the Peru and Chile Societies) will be held in mid-October.

Peruvian Psychoanalytic Society

Participation in the Trans-Andean Meeting, October 1993.

Uruguayan Psychoanalytic Society

1) The WAIPAD Congress on "Mother-Child Links" will be held in November 1992.
2) Latin American Congress of Neuropsychology will be held in November 1992 with the support of the Uruguayan Society.
3) Visit of Dr. Christopher Bollas (April 1993) and Dr. Joyce McDougall (September 1993).

Venezuelan Psychoanalytic Association

1) Sigmund Freud Days. Conferences, workshops, presentations and psychoanalytic film-forum, will be open to medical, psychology and psychiatric students as well as anyone interested, May 1993.
2) Annual Scientific Meeting
3) Presentation and discussion of papers from new members, September 1993.

Moisés Lemlij
David Rosenfeld

Rio de Janeiro Psychoanalytic Society

The SPRJ (The Psychoanalytic Society of Rio de Janeiro) participated in the Global Forum of ECO/92 (The United Nations Conference on Environmental Development) held in Rio de Janeiro. It was the only Psychoanalytic Society represented and participated along with 3500 non-governmental organizations from 150 countries. The psychological theme was "Mental Pollution in the Big Cities" and was organized as follows: Dr. Ramón Pérez Fandiño Filho, the President; Dr. Galina Schneider as Scientific Director; Prof. E. Portella Nunes as General Coordinator; and Dr. José Iencarelli Filho as Social Coordinator. Roundtables included "Violence in Society and in Means of Communication"; "Drugs, AIDS, and Sexuality"; "On Behalf of Mental Ecology"; and "Quality of Life." The closing address, "The Connivance of Silence," was given by Prof. E. Portella Nunes with a final summing up and synthesis by Dr. Ramón Pérez Fandiño Filho, President of SPRJ.

Dr. Ramón Pérez Fandiño Filho

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

At its 1991 Annual General Meeting, the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society (CPS) decided to issue a scientific journal. *The Canadian Journal of Psychoanalysis/Revue Canadienne de Psychanalyse*, a bilingual publication, will at first appear twice a year, but it is hoped it will soon become quarterly. The first issue is projected for the fall of 1992. The bilingual Editorial Board, representing all eight Branches of the CPS, is headed by Eva P. Lester, Editor-in-Chief, Charles Hanly and Noel Montgrain, Associate Editors.

The 1992 annual scientific meeting of the Society took place in Montreal on June 4-5. Jean-Bertrant Pontalis from Paris was the plenary speaker on "La Saison de la Psychoanalyse"; Charles Hanly of Toronto was the official discussant.

Eva Lester

United States

APsaA: American Psycoanalytic Association

What is the APsaA?

The American Psychoanalytic Association is an Association of 36 Societies, 7 Study Groups, and 28 Institutes. Unlike a Federation, the American Psychoanalytic Association takes responsibility for superintending the standards of the institutes attached to the constituent societies. There are four provisional IPA-affiliated Societies in the United States that do not belong to the APsaA.

While the societies of EPF and FEPAL belong directly to the IPA, the Societies of the APsaA are attached to the IPA by virtue of the APsaA being a Component Society of the IPA.

The current President of the American Psychoanalytic Association is Dr. Bernard Pacella, the Secretary, Dr. Donald Meyers.

APsaA: Seminars for Clinicians, a two-day series of papers and discussions is given yearly with the program presented in two different cities, is designed to accomplish two complementary goals. The first is to achieve an advanced level of discussion and understanding of an important psychoanalytic issue. The second goal is to reach this understanding in a format which is informative both to psychoanalysts and to clinicians from other mental health professions. In addition to inviting speakers of high quality, the first goal is met by providing a setting for a scholarly discussion between presenters and audience. The second goal is met by emphasizing clarity of presentation and by the careful use of a variety of discussion formats—prepared critical discussions, questions and answers after individual papers and groups of papers, extended spontaneous discussions between the speakers and small group discussions.

The ***Seminars*** program for the academic year 1992-1993 is "Psychological Deficit and Repair; Clinical Considerations." It will be presented in New York City at Mt. Sinai Hospital on October 17 and 18, 1992, and in Chicago on March 13 and 15, 1993.

The edited proceedings of the *Seminars* have been published yearly by International Universities Press as *The Workshop Series of the American Psychoanalytic Association.* Titles in this series include *Models of the Mind: How Treatment Helps; Conflict and Compromise: Therapeutic Considerations; The Contribution of Child and Adolescent Analysis to Adult Clinical Work;* and *The Contribution of Infant Observational Research to Adult Clinical Work.* Future issues will include *The Psychology of Addiction; How Men and Women Love;* and *Psychological Deficit and Repair.*

Inaugurated by Melvin Scharfman as the *Workshops for Mental Health Professionals,* the *Seminars* were expanded and the book series begun by Arnold Rothstein. Scott Dowling is the present Chairman of the *Seminars* and Editor of the *Workshop Series.*

Scott Dowling

Forthcoming Meetings of the APsaA

Fall 1992: Waldorf-Astoria, New York, NY; December 11-20, 1992.
82nd Annual Meeting: Hyatt Embarcadero, San Francisco, CA; May 19-23, 1993.
Fall 1993: Waldorf-Astoria, New York, NY; December 15-19, 1993.
83rd Annual Meeting: Philadelphia, PA (Tentative: no contract has yet been signed); May 13-22, 1994.
Fall 1994: Waldorf-Astoria, New York, NY; December 9-18, 1994.

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IPTAR

Gender-Related Studies within a Psychoanalytic Institute: Doris Bernstein was President of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR), located in New York City, during the process which culminated in the acceptance of IPTAR as a provisional component Society of the IPA—one of the original four societies to become associated with the IPA within the United States. Dr. Bernstein died on January 19, 1990, at the age of 57. During the productive last 10 years of her life, she expanded significantly on new conceptualizations of female psychosexual development and on gender issues within the psychoanalytic process. Her papers on such topics as the female Oedipus complex, the female super-ego, women's genital anxieties, and the female-female dyad in psychoanalysis are being brought together in a book to be published by Jason Aronson in early 1993.

In December of 1990, IPTAR created a permanent memorial to Doris by establishing the Bernstein Section on Gender-Related Issues as a separate section of IPTAR with multiple functions, both within the Institute and Society and in the larger psychoanalytic community.

In the past, questions were raised as to whether or not gender identity should be considered a concept for psychoanalytic inquiry, and if so, in what ways. There is also the possibility that such inquiry could lead to divisiveness, especially within an Institute committed to classical training. This indeed was the case some 60 years ago in the original controversies about the sequence of early psychosexual development in the female. The establishment of this Section reflects a commitment to the view that gender identity and specificity constitute identifiable areas of psychoanalytic inquiry. It is our vision that explicit recognition and openness of inquiry will lead not to polarization, as in the past, but to integration and thus greater cohesiveness. In addition, it will help our younger candidates, many of whom are deeply concerned with these issues, to feel that they have a home within a classical psychoanalytic institute.

This section plans multiple areas of discourse: didactic courses, an ongoing conference, workshops and lectures. The first course, a seminar for advanced candidates, "Evolving Concepts of Gender in Psychoanalysis," will be offered during the third and fourth quarters of the 1992-1993 academic year. A study group on gender issues began in September 1992.

The first Doris Bernstein Memorial Lecture, on January 18, 1991, by Mae Maskit Lord, was on "The Contribution of Genital Representation to the Woman's Experience of her Identity." The next Bernstein Memorial Lecturer will be Ethel Spector Person, who will speak on "Gender Dichotomous Fantasies: Developmental Considerations and Cultural Perspectives" on January 15, 1993.

We hope to be able to share our experiences —both successes and difficulties—with the international psychoanalytic community.

Mae Maskit Lord

A Format for Communicating Psychoanalytic Ideas: This next year is notable in that IPTAR will be having a program that focuses on clinical workshops to help present divergent views from around the world. Our intention is to offer a variety of viewpoints from the United States and abroad, and to explore these perspectives in clinical workshops. In particular, a format has been adopted where, whenever possible, a formal scientific paper will be followed by a clinical workshop the next morning so as to give substance to the theoretical ideas articulated. Our hope is that the diversity of views will provide a rich clinical and theoretical mix.

Our first speaker was Dr. William Grossman, who presented a paper on October 30, 1992, "The Analyzing Instrument and the Clinical Uses of Theory." The last speaker will be Dr. Stanley Grand, a fellow of IPTAR, 1993, presenting the Edmund Weil Memorial Lecture, "Reflections on the Widening Scope of Indicators for Psychoanalysis: Clinical and Theoretical Perspectives," on May 21, 1993.

Our workshops begin in November with a visit from Ms. Betty Joseph (London) who will give a two-day workshop (November 7 and 8). On January 15, 1993, Dr. Ethel Spector Person, speaking on "Gender Dichotomous Fantasies: Developmental Considerations and Cultural Perspectives" will be the first speaker of the year both to present a paper and give a workshop the following day. On March 19, 1993, a Fellow of IPTAR, Dr. Richard Lasky will give a talk, "Psychoanalytic Treatment of Multiple Personalities" and will provide a workshop the next day, as will our Clinician of the Year, Dr. Leonard Shengold on April 16, 1993 on the topic of "Freud, Jung and Goethe."

Another highlight of the year will be the visit by Dr. Jacqueline AmatiMehler (Rome) who will present a paper on "Love and Male Impotence" on December 11, 1992.

Steven Ellman

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LAISPS

As new members of the IPA, it has been our priority to establish a productive relationship with colleagues in Los Angeles who are members of the APsaA. Thus, we have been hosting several Inter-Institute meetings this year. Victoria Hamilton of LAISPS chaired a meeting on "On the Origins of Love and Hate" featuring James Grotstein and Judith Vida, focusing on Ferenczi, Balint and the antecedents to the British Middle School. It was a very successful model of new inter-institute collegiality and candid dialogue. Our second LAISPS Scientific Workshop featuring Harold Stewart of London with a capacity advance enrolment had to be cancelled as it was to have occurred on the weekend of the LA riots; it has been rescheduled for April 24, 1993. A LAISPS Scientific Workshop on Saturday, November 14, featured Darlene Ehrenberg, author of *The Intimate Edge*, of the William Alanson White Institute in New York.

Harriet Kimble Wrye

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New York Freudian Society

In the past months, the NYFS has had two special meetings in addition to our regular scientific programs.

An all-day conference entitled "New Nuclear Families" took place in March, at which presenters Harry Hardin (Toronto) and James Herzog (Boston) joined Libby Zimmerman, Virginia Casper and Barbard Eisold, all of New York, to present clinical material based on the treatment of children and adults from non-traditional family constellations: gay and lesbian parents, surrogate parents and divorced parents. Anni Bergman (NYFS) was the moderator.

This year's annual Anna Freud Lecture was given on November 13, 1992 by James Herzog (Boston) who spoke on "Post-traumatic Play Modes in the Analytic Spielraum." T. Berg Brayelton (Boston) was made an Honorary Member of the Society in that meeting.

Abby Adams-Silvan

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Psychoanalytic Center of California

The Center is anticipating Elizabeth Bianchedi (Buenos Aires) as a lecturer in January, 1993 and Léon Grinberg (Spain) as a lecturer in April, 1993.

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IPA

Dr. Judith Kestenberg has been selected as the 1992 recipient of the ***Elise M. Hayman Award for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide.*** Dr. Kestenberg was the Programme Committee's unanimous choice for the Award, based on her research on the Holocaust and work with child survivors. She has published a large number of papers on this subject. In addition to her own book, *Children and Parents: Psychoanalytic Studies in Development*, she will be joint author of *Generations of the Holocaust* with Martin Bergmann and Milton Jucovy.

It is anticipated that Dr. Kestenberg will present the Hayman Lecture at the 1993 IPA Congress in Amsterdam.

Europe

The Evelyne and Jean Kestemberg Foundation has created an annual award to be given by the Foundation in recognition of psychoanalytic work on psychosis. Either a book or an article on this topic, printed in French, will be eligible to receive the prize. The winners will be selected by a committee consisting of Marilla Aisenstein, René Angelergues, Raymond Cahn, Monique Gibeault, Jean Gillibert, Michel Goldberg, Catherine Kestemberg, Annie Larmet, Serge Lebovici, and Colette Zimeray. It is anticipated that the first award will be bestowed in January 1993.

Catherine Kestemberg
for the Foundation
Committee

North America

The Mary S. Sigourney Award: U.S. based, but rotated annually among the three major psychoanalytic areas of the world, 1) North America, 2) Europe and the former Soviet Union, 3) Latin America, the Sigourney Award is for outstanding contributions to the field of clinical and applied psychoanalytic and psychiatric research. The co-Trustees are Bernard L. Pacella, the current President of the American Psychoanalytical Association and James D. Devine, an attorney.

This is the third year the awards will be made, and the first time the awards will be given to Europeans. We are happy to announce that this year's awards have been made to four individuals and two institutions: Pearl King and Hanna Segal of Great Britain, Serge Lebovici and Didier Anzieu of France, and the Anna Freud Centre in London and the Sigmund Freud Museum, also in London. The awards will be presented at a reception and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, December 10, 1992.

The judges rotate annually and are appointed by the Trustees. In accordance with Mrs. Sigourney's wishes, no person is eligible for the award who is serving, or has served during the year prededing the Award, as an Officer of the APsaA, an Officer of any other international psychoanalytic association, or as an Officer of the IPA.