



INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYSIS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 4, ISSUE 2, 1995

The Scientific Program at the Congress, San Francisco


León Grinberg and Helen Meyers

Psychic reality became an actual reality this July in San Francisco for 2,500 participants, a number eloquently indicative of the interest in the topic. Much was agreed on, much was controversial. All was exciting, challenging and appreciated.

A classical well-established psychoanalytic concept, psychic reality is central to all psychoanalytic endeavors, apparently well defined, and yet it means something a little different in today's different currents.

What is psychic reality? Whose psychic reality are we talking about—the patient's, the analyst's, or the reality created between two interacting subjectivities? Who constructs and maps psychic reality in the analytic situation? How do we access the patient's psychic reality? How does psychic reality look in different pathologic conditions? Specific panels each afternoon addressed these and other questions in detail, while the morning plenary sessions served as introductions to the general topic of the day—psychic reality and theory, technique, and the life cycle.

The thought of retiring the concept of psychic reality was voiced by some analysts, though for different reasons; i.e. that in its narrow Freudian definition it was archaic, and in its current wider interpretation it was meaningless. However, this opinion was not shared by most. A philosopher-analyst considered that philosophy offers to psychoanalysis a method of thought that facilitates the validation of its theories. According to him, the concept of psychic reality permits the understanding of the dynamics between the internal and the external. *(continued on page 16)*



I Left
My Heart...
in San
Francisco...



INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYSIS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE IPA

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FROM THE EDITOR

Ethel Spector Person

When our President, R. Horacio Etchegoyen, took office, I promised him that I would continue as Editor of the Newsletter through the San Francisco Congress. It had always been my plan to launch *International Psychoanalysis (IP)* and to continue with it for four years. After that, I reasoned, if it turned out to be a successful enterprise, it should have a life of its own.

That time has come and this will be my last issue. I am extremely pleased that *IP* is flourishing and that President Etchegoyen has named as my successor Leopold Nosek from Brazil. An experienced Editor, Dr. Nosek is extremely able. In addition to his editorial expertise, he has a marvelous artistic sensibility evident in those works he has published in Brazil. *(continued on page 17)*



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

April 18, 1995

To the Editor,

This letter is in response to Daniel Benveniste's article on "A Brief History of Psychoanalysis on the West Coast of the United States" (*International Psychoanalysis*, Volume 3, Issue 2, 1994), and, in particular, to address certain omissions as they pertain to the development of the Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC).

Sometime in the mid-50s, after the split that resulted in what are now the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute (LAPSI) and the Southern California Psychoanalytic Society, analysts in Southern California, especially from LAPSI, began to study Object Relations writers. By the 60s, this endeavor brought to Los Angeles many Kleinian and Middle School analysts—including Segal, Rosenfeld, Bion, Winnicott and Guntrip—to lecture and supervise. In 1968 Wilfred Bion, aged 70 and immediate *(continued on following page)*

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(Letters to The Editor continued from previous page)

Past-President of the British Society, moved to Los Angeles, as did Albert Mason, who finished his Kleinian training at the British in 1963.

The 70s saw a turbulent period in Los Angeles psychoanalysis, especially visible and vocal in LAPSI, though no less present in the Southern California group. Group and individual protective measures were implemented, as teaching and training analyst positions of "Kleinians" were in jeopardy. Analysts who worked with Bion and Mason were not advanced as training analysts.

Parenthetically, we use the word "Kleinian" because it is common parlance. But it can also be misleading. The point was (and again, still is) that free thought and inquiry were stifled by the Establishment—not Freud versus Klein, but a science versus "religion" sort of conflict—and the problem continues regardless of the names of the sub-groups.

Seminar bibliographies were purged of Kleinian references. "Attacks" on character were rampant on both sides. Scientific meetings were electric and very well attended. During the late 70s, "disenfranchised Kleinians" began to cluster in private study groups and at the Reiss-Davis Child Study Center and the Department of
(continued on page 38)



R. Horacio Etchegoyen

Owing to the subject, the speakers and the work of the organizers, our expectations of having a great Congress in San Francisco, with the Bay as a splendid backdrop, were happily fulfilled. The support

given by the APsA and its President Judith Schachter, as well as that of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute and Society presided over by Katherine MacVicar, was channelled through the Local Arrangements Committee headed by Reed Brockbank and Joseph E. Lifschutz. They were admirable in their attentions towards us, ably assisted by George Kaplan, Mark Levy and all their aides. Their intelligent efforts resulted in a meeting where work, friendship, dialogue and science converged in harmony.

With the suggestive title: *Psychic Reality: Projections of Gender and Power on the American Screen*, the U.S. Coalition of Independent Societies, under the chairmanship of Norbert Freedman and Jean Sanville, prepared a program to celebrate a hundred years of psychoanalysis and cinema, on a subject they justifiably consider very much their own. This crowning touch of the Post-Congress took place in Los Angeles, chaired by Harriet Kimble Wrye.

The IPSO Pre-Congress also took place in San Francisco, a meeting of candidates which, at the invitation of its president Dirk Vlietstra and his Executive Council, it was my pleasure to inaugurate. Rudolf Dietrich is the new President of IPSO, and I wish him the best of luck.

The Conference of Training Analysts opened with a thoughtful paper by Germano Vollmer, followed by the discussion, in small groups, of clinical material of supervised patients. The final report, presented by Eva Lester, showed the developments made from the previous to the present Conference, in which the same subject was viewed from a broader perspective. It gives me great satisfaction to relate that the contributions of Germano Vollmer, Ricardo Bernardi, Dan Buie, Han Groen-Prakken and Arlene Kramer Richards received unanimous applause from those present.

In my address of Friday, August 4, I outlined the scientific development of the Congress and made some comments on the present institutional situation within the IPA. Underlining the exceptional work carried out by

León Grinberg, Helen Meyers, Owen Renik, Jean-Michel Quinodoz and Leonardo Wender at the helm of the scientific program, I remarked that not only were the three morning panels of the Congress stimulating but the afternoon ones were equally inspiring, congregating a large number of persons eager to listen and to take part in the dialogue. The Final Overview Panel, skillfully presided over by Grinberg, brought together a select group of analysts: Elfriede Susana Lustig de Ferrer, Arnold D. Richards, Janice de Saussure and Robert S. Wallerstein. In the afternoon, a panel on the History of Psychoanalysis on the West Coast, chaired by George H. Allison, had three lucid speakers: Samuel Eisenstein, Joseph E. Lifschutz and Jean B. Sanville.

* * *

The Executive Council (EC) worked long and tirelessly to reach important decisions, as did the Business Meeting which convened, as tradition demands, on Wednesday. The Secretary's Report deals with this fully; but I should like to add that the main objectives of my administration were reached in San Francisco.

For a second time our Association has a President Elect, this time chosen by mail ballot. The winner of this close election was Otto F. Kernberg, an eminent psychoanalyst, learned in topics of theory, technique and psychopathology. An indefatigable traveller, he knows psychoanalysts and institutions around the whole world. I am very pleased to extend to him and Robert L. Tyson, Secretary Designate, my best wishes. His opponent was Charles Hanly, also a prominent psychoanalyst who worked with Wallerstein and Sandler in the New Groups that arose as a result of the lawsuit of U.S. psychologists; Hanly is now the Chair of the Committee on Societies, a key position in my administration.

The Executive Council will continue to count upon Elfriede Susana Lustig de Ferrer, Anne-Marie Sandler, Moisés Lemlij, Daniel Widlöcher, Haydée Faimberg and Galina Schneider who were reelected without opposition. Harold P. Blum won his reelection, and with Ethel S. Person and David M. Sachs completes the Vice-Presidential trio for North America. I wish also to salute those who were not elected, George H. Allison and Edward Nersessian, greatly valued by us all.

To replace Peter Fonagy who concluded an excellent term in office, two candidates ran for the post of Treasurer: Stephen K. Firestein, who won by a wide margin, and Samuel Zysman who received a great number of votes. Firestein is an outstanding psychoanalyst of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, who possesses a valuable scientific background and the experience of having been the Treasurer of the APsA up to now. Naturally, Firestein has my fullest support and I have every reason to believe he

will be an invaluable aide in my two remaining years of office, years during which Zysman shall also be assisting me in the Finance Committee.

Apart from these changes, the EC will continue to benefit from Joseph Sandler's great experience as Past President, as well as the competence of Ana Maria Andrade de Azevedo, Ludwig Haesler, Jorge Olagaray, Elizabeth Tabak de Bianchedi and Günther Perdigao, who amply deserve the confidence I once again extend to them. I will thus have the good fortune to rely on a group of individuals with great personal qualities, scientific background and political and administrative experience.

* * *

To conclude, I wish now to review new appointments. After consulting the Committee on Appointments, the House of Delegates, and other colleagues, I decided to appoint Leonardo Wender, who was Co-Chair in San Francisco, as chair of the Barcelona Programme Committee. He will thus be the first Latin American to occupy this distinguished post. The Committee will be set up soon and will hold a formal meeting at the end of the year in New York, where the EC will also convene. I have appointed Terttu Eskelinen de Fölch as liaison secretary, officially to undertake the task Owen Renik and Helen Meyers accomplished with such wisdom and tact in San Francisco. In the same spirit, and respecting the area rotation, I chose Dan Buie, North American Co-Chair to the Vollmer Committee, to direct the 8th Conference of Training Analysts. This Committee will also be set up shortly, and has already a North American Co-Chair, Marvin Margolis, who was not, of course, recommended by the Committee on Appointments over which he presides!

The subject of the 40th IPAC will be "Psychoanalysis and Sexuality," which has the same importance it had a century ago and which continues to arouse similar resistances. The Conference of Training Analysts is studying the results of the surveys before deciding on its next subject.

I have appointed Leopold Nosek as the new Editor of *IP*. In addition to his qualities as a psychoanalyst, he has had extensive experience in publishing and been outstanding in institutional office. From 1991 to 1993 he was President of the ABP (Associação Brasileira de Psicanálise), which at the time moved towards a more participatory and democratic structure. At the end of his term, Nosek was chosen President of his Society for 1993-1995, and reelected until 1997. Nosek was editor of *Ide* (1985-1993), the official publication of the Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise de São Paulo, a magazine which is attractive in appearance as well as in content because, as its editor once remarked, "o carácter de uma revista é inseparável de sua forma." He also edited *Album de Família*, a truly beautiful book which appeared in 1994, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of psychoanalysis in Brazil.

Ethel S. Person transformed a bulletin which was read by very few into an attractive Newsletter with some reg-

ular columns which give it stability and a variety of other articles which give it charm. Photographs lighten and brighten the text, while making known faces whose names often bring to mind the cover of a book rather than a set of features. Changing subjects and authors, a blue page calendar with news, letters to the editor and by the editor have served to keep us fully informed. Let us hope that, following in Ethel's footsteps, the new editor of *International Psychoanalysis* will help us to communicate even better in the future.

A week before his death, Adam Limentani suggested I appoint Anne W. Hayman Honorary Archivist, and so I have, with great pleasure since I am fully aware of her merits. The reorganization of the Archives and History of Psychoanalysis Committee is still pending. I trust this Committee will be formed shortly and will be able to carry out its important task. ☉

R. Horacio Etchegoyen



SECRETARY'S COLUMN



Ana Maria Andrade de Azevedo

The 39th IPA Congress in San Francisco, with about 2400 registered participants, proved an enormous success. This number was a little below what we

had hoped for, but enabled us to provide top notch organization for the entire congress, scientific, cultural and social.

All participants were able to take advantage of the excellent scientific program drawn up by the Programme Committee, presided over by Dr. León Grinberg. The participants also enjoyed the comfort offered by the Marriott Hotel and the wonderful California options for tourism. This Congress will remain in our minds for a long time. Once more I want to thank the work of the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Reed Brockbank and Joseph Lifschutz, as well as the Krebs Convention Management Services and Valerie Tufnell and the entire staff at Broomhills for their tireless and dedicated efforts.

The IPA's administrative activities in San Francisco were intense. Besides the Business Meeting, the IPA's most important administrative activity, which was held on

IP > 6 Wednesday August 2 and open to all members, there were three meetings of the Executive Council (EC) a meeting of the Presidents of the Societies, and a meeting of the House of Delegates (HOD). Parallel to the Congress, the principal committees of the IPA also met.

The EC met on July 27 and 28, before the opening of the Congress, and again on August 4, with the presence of Otto Kernberg, in his new role as President-Elect and the Council's new members, David Sachs, Vice-President for North America, and Stephen Firestein, the new Treasurer. Ethel Person was present in her new role as a North American VP. The EC also invited Robert Tyson to participate, as he is the Secretary-Designate, to assume office in 1997.

On Thursday, August 3, the traditional luncheon was held for the new and old EC members. On this occasion the newly elected colleagues were congratulated and a toast was raised to Peter Fonagy and Charles Hanly, both of whom were leaving the EC after several years of intense work.

Many important topics were discussed and decided upon by the EC, most of which I will summarize. I will then report briefly on the principal points treated at the Business Meeting of Wednesday, August 2, and the meeting with the Presidents of the Societies on Sunday July 30.

Topics discussed and decisions taken by the EC.

All the EC members were present except Dr. W. Gillespie, who sent an apology for his absence. The president, Dr. Etchegoyen, opened the meeting with a welcome to our colleagues, in particular to Dr. Firestein, scheduled to take office as Treasurer on August 4, and to Dr. Otto Kernberg, the new President-Elect. He paid tribute to all those who had run for office in the recent election and assured colleagues that he would do his best to enable the members of the Council to work together in a spirit of cooperation and harmony.

I—Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer, Peter Fonagy, presented an extensive and detailed report, focusing on the 1995 budgets. The forecast for 1995 indicated that the budgeting system is working well and it was considered remarkable that there had been hardly any overspending and indeed very little increase in costs for four years.

Prof. Fonagy's report was received with applause and Dr. Etchegoyen congratulated him on his outstanding work.

He also stated that the Sandler administration had laid the foundations for what was now a sound financial basis for the IPA. Professor Fonagy also presented reports on the Research Summer School and the London Research Conference.

II—Reports of the following committees were distributed, read and approved:

a) Code of Ethical and Professional Conduct Committee

b) Appointments Committee

c) Programme Committee, 39th IPAC, San Francisco

d) Organizing Committee, 7th IPA Conference of Training Analysts

e) Local Arrangements Committee, 39th IPAC, San Francisco

f) Local Arrangements Committee, 40th IPAC, Barcelona

g) Committee on Congresses

III—Funding of CD-ROM Project

Prof. Fonagy also reported on a new CD-ROM Project proposal received by Compسد. Prof. Fonagy was assigned the task of contacting Compسد during the week of the Congress.



IV—Report on the London Office

The London Office report was praised and Dr. Etchegoyen thanked Mrs. Tufnell for her efficiency. There was a proposal that any or all telephone, fax and E-Mail numbers be included in the new Roster, according to the wishes of individual members. This motion was unanimously approved.

V—The question of confidentiality and the responsibility of members of the Council

It was proposed that the rule of silence agreed upon at the Amsterdam Congress be rescinded, as this had never been put to the Business Meeting. Some matters must be kept confidential, where the interests of individuals or Societies might be damaged, but it was stressed that the EC members have the responsibility to inform the membership about decisions taken. This is already done through the Secretary's Column published in the Newsletter, where the major EC decisions are listed. It was reiterated that, due to the importance of having open, transparent communication on administrative practices, information should circulate freely among the three bodies (the EC, the Executive Committee and the HOD) and should also be accessible to the membership when necessary. The responsibility of the EC Members and their support of EC decisions was discussed and it was agreed that individual members of Committees have the right to their own opinions and may defend them freely, regardless of official policies, with two exceptions:

a) if a body, such as the EC, presents its decisions to another body, then any individual who disagrees must remain silent;

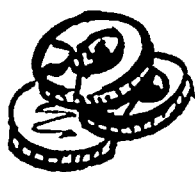
b) if a person is representing the EC, for example on a Site Visit, then she or he must present the EC's view.

This proposal was approved with one abstention.

VI—The Role of the Vice-Presidents

It was suggested that the President send more frequent reports to the EC members. There was a general agreement on the fact that the Vice-Presidents and Associate Secretaries should have a more active role to play, jointly with the President.

VII—Report on the Mail Ballot Election of Officers



With the aid of slides, Prof. Fonagy presented an analysis of the election results (see Prof. Fonagy's article, p. 13). The Council discussed some of the problems and difficulties that came up during the election campaign and it was suggested that an "Ad Hoc Committee on Elections" be created to study past experiences and, based on them, draw up a set of recommendations to the Council for the conduct of future elections. The President, with the assistance of Prof. Hanly and Dr. Kernberg, will appoint members to this Committee. This motion was approved unanimously. The EC also approved a motion to inform the Business Meeting that this "Ad Hoc Committee" had been set up to create guidelines for elections.



VIII—Report on the meeting of the HOD, held on Thursday, July 27

The HOD's three representatives reported that the HOD had discussed its inclusion in the Constitution and Byelaws and in the Procedural Code. The proposition made by the Committee on the Constitution and Byelaws was approved. The inclusion of the HOD in the Procedural Code was also approved, with one correction: each geographical area should make its own arrangements regarding the election of delegates.

There was considerable discussion on the matter of financing the HOD. The members felt that this issue might be solved once the HOD was formally incorporated into the Constitution and Byelaws. In Amsterdam, the HOD had been set up as a self-financing body. Therefore, to approve a regular payment to it would represent a fundamental change of policy, and therefore required discussion at the Business Meeting.

In order to comply with the President's request that the HOD suggest names and recommend candidates for different positions in the IPA, the HOD decided to set up a committee to canvas opinions in the Societies. Another committee was set up to look into the crisis in Psychoanalysis.

IX—Procedural code

Copies of the Procedural Code were sent to all the Societies and Committee Chairs in June 1995. Procedures for the Research Committee, the Standing Committee on Psychosis, and the Appointments Committee have not yet been included in the Code, but will be shortly after this meeting. The members were asked for suggestions, and it was proposed to add the Accounting Manual to the Procedural Code. The question of drawing up the minutes, the organization of the meetings, and establishment of the agenda was also discussed. It was reiterated that the scheduling and the agenda for the Council meetings are the responsibility of the President, the Secretary and the Administrative Director. It was reiterated that the EC agenda follow the customary sequence: (1) matters for decision, (2) matters for discussion, and (3) matters for report (with no discussion on these latter items).

X—Amendments to the Constitution and the Byelaws

The EC discussed the amendments proposed by the Constitution and Byelaws Committee. These provided for the inclusion, in the IPA's legislative documents, of the HOD and the HOD's three Representatives to the EC. The Committee also revised the procedures in the event the President becomes disabled, and added a byelaw on indemnification of IPA officers and employees against liabilities incurred in the exercise of their duties.

After a long discussion the members agreed that some modification should be made and the document was referred back to the Constitution and Byelaws Committee for amendment before being presented to the Business Meeting. In relation to the funding of the HOD, the Council adopted the following proposal:

"The EC will provide funding for the House of Delegates on a yearly basis with the understanding that all additional funding required will be provided by the Societies whose interests this body represents."

This proposal was approved by the EC. The amendments as a whole will have to be approved at the Business Meeting and then submitted by Mail Ballot to the membership for ratification.

XI—Report from the Committee on Societies

a) Brazilian Psychoanalytical Society of Rio de Janeiro: The Committee on Societies felt that the Rio II Society had made satisfactory progress in implementing the three requirements made by President Etchegoyen and recommended that the Advisory Committee be disbanded. The Latin American Chair for the Committee on Societies will be available to follow up the progress of the Society. The Advisory Committee was unable to agree with this decision and resigned. The Council accepted the resignation of the Advisory Committee and approved a motion that it not be re-appointed.

b) Italian Psychoanalytical Society: It was proposed that the Site Visit Committee to the Italian Society be disbanded. This proposal was accepted.

c) Danish Psychoanalytical Society: It was proposed that the Site Visit Committee to the Danish Psychoanalytical Society be discontinued. The Chair of The European Committee on Societies will be available to support any initiatives the Society wishes to take to improve the circumstances. It was agreed that the status of the Danish Society be reconsidered in two years' time.

d) Madrid Psychoanalytical Association: It was also proposed and accepted that the findings of the Site Visit Committee to the Madrid Psychoanalytical Association be accepted. The Committee was thanked for its work and was then disbanded.

The report of the Committee on Societies was unanimously approved.

XII—Freud Museum

President Etchegoyen plans to attend the next two meet-

IP > 8 ings of the joint Committee of the Freud Museum, as a member, to enable IPA participation in the Museum's administration without commitment, for a one-year trial period.

XIII—The International New Groups Committee with David Sachs and Inga Villarreal reporting. The following issues were considered:

a) Brasilia Study Group: The Sponsoring Committee intends to promote four members of the Brasilia Study Group to Full Members within the Study Group. This was unanimously approved.

b) Colombian Association Study Group: Some members of the Colombian Association Study Group are recommended by the EC as Direct Associate and Direct Full Members for the Business Meeting in Barcelona in 1997. This was unanimously approved.

c) Swedish Holistic Society and the Dutch Genoostaschap: These groups wish to apply for membership under the Historical Anomalies Policy: their members will be evaluated on an individual basis.

d) Korean Guest Study Group: It is hoped to appoint an IPA member to go to Korea as a training and supervising analyst for a period of six months to a year.

XIV—Publications, including Newsletter.

It was proposed to add a Finance Committee to the Editorial Board of the Newsletter. Because the Newsletter must cover all the business of the IPA, including "political" information, it was felt to be necessary that the Editor attend the EC Meetings. The decentralization of the printing process of the Newsletter was discussed and the EC considered that this plan offered the potential for appreciable savings. The importance was again stressed of keeping the costs of the Newsletter within the budgeted limits (not to exceed 10% of total revenue).

XV—COMPSED

Compsted plans to have ongoing discussions with the Directors of Training Institutes and to share information with them. It appointed Janice de Saussure and Lawrence Chalfin as consultants.

There was some discussion on Compsted's interest in drafting a model curriculum. The importance of evaluation was stressed and it was felt that it would be important to have curriculum goals without running the risk of an overly rigid proposal. The Committee will meet again in January.

XVI—Nomination of the three Mexican colleagues.

Dr. Etchegoyen reminded the Council Members that three Mexican members had been admitted to membership of the IPA via a misuse of the "window of opportunity" policy. Nevertheless they had received membership certificates and were now considered members within the IPA procedures. It was admitted that the IPA had made an administrative error and has learned a valuable lesson for the future. It was considered important to inform the Mexican Society that the error had been acknowledged in the

minutes and that the EC took note of their concern in relation to a possible rival group being formed in Mexico.

XVII—IPA Congresses

The 40th IPA Congress will be held in Barcelona from July 27 to August 1, 1997. The 1999 Congress will convene in Santiago, Chile, and the IPA has an invitation from Toronto, for the year 2001. An invitation for the year 2005 was made by the Brazilian Psychoanalytical Society of Rio de Janeiro. Possibilities for 2003 include invitations by the French Psychoanalytical Association, for Nice, and by the Hungarian Society, for Budapest.

XVIII—Next EC Meeting

There was a clear consensus for a full meeting of the EC in December, 1995. It will convene December 17-20 following the APsA meeting in New York. The following meeting of the EC will be held in late July, 1996, in Buenos Aires.

Dr. Etchegoyen informed the EC that Leonard Wender of Buenos Aires would be the Chair for the Programme Committee for the Barcelona Congress and that Dan Buie from North America would be the Chair of the Committee for the Training Conference.

Meeting of Presidents—Sunday, July 30

This meeting was chaired by President Etchegoyen. Also present were the General Secretary, the President-Elect, Otto Kernberg, and the Past President, Joseph Sandler. Various items were discussed, including the question of funding the HOD and the Integration of the Presidents and the HOD.

Several speakers felt that the annual meeting of the Presidents should be formalized within the IPA structure. The importance of establishing effective two-way communication between the Presidents and the HOD was stressed and the need to ensure that they work together in a collaborative spirit was emphasized. The issue of funding the HOD's and Presidents' meetings was discussed and it was considered that a final decision would be made at the forthcoming Business Meeting.

Business Meeting—Wednesday, August 2

Dr. Etchegoyen welcomed his colleagues to the meeting, noting that they had all been provided with updated financial information which he hoped would help them in reaching decisions. He expressed his thanks to the Secretary, Professor Azevedo, and to members of the EC and the HOD for all their hard work over the previous two years.

Election of Adam Limentani and Leo Rangell as Honorary Vice-Presidents: Dr. Etchegoyen explained that because Dr. Limentani had been extremely ill, the EC had decided at its July 1994 London meeting to appoint both him and Dr. Rangell as Honorary Vice-Presidents, rather than wait until the Business Meeting in San Francisco. He asked the Full Voting Members to ratify the Council's deci-



sion, which they enthusiastically did.

Formal announcement of the results of the election for President, Treasurer, and North-American Vice-Presidents for 1995-97 term.

a) Results of the mail ballot:

Dr. Etchegoyen announced that Dr. Kernberg had been elected as President-Elect, Dr. Firestein as Treasurer and Drs. Blum, Person and Sachs as the three Vice-Presidents for North America. Each announcement was punctuated by applause. There was also applause for Professor Hanly who had run as candidate for President-Elect. Dr. Etchegoyen said that the Vice-Presidents for the other two regions of the IPA had been returned to office unopposed.

Professor Sandler announced that the President had been returned to office unopposed and said he was to be congratulated.

b) The conduct of election campaigns:

Dr. Etchegoyen said that because members had expressed concern over the recent campaign for President, the EC had agreed to set up an ad hoc committee to review electoral procedures with a view to reforming some of the current practices. Most members who addressed the meeting emphasized the importance of looking to the future rather than undertaking an in-depth investigation of the past. Prof. Hanly said that the time for contestation was over, and it was now time for reconciliation. He asked for a thoughtful non-partisan review of election procedures, to offer guidance for the future and to ensure that the lessons of history have been learned. He accepted full responsibility for anything said or done on his behalf and said that he and his supporters would co-operate fully with any investigation. Dr. Kernberg said the campaign had given rise to legitimate grievances on all sides. The task now was to ensure there be no repetition of the past events and concentration should be on healing wounds and setting up mature and effective electoral procedures.

A Committee to study the electoral process will be appointed by President Etchegoyen.

Societies

The EC recommended to the Business Meeting that three Provisional Societies—Caracas (Venezuela), Cordoba (Argentina), and Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies (U.S.)—be accorded Component Society status and that two Study Groups, Pelotas and Recife in Brazil, become Provisional Societies. Members voted in favor of all these recommendations. The Business Meeting also awarded the status of Full Direct Member of the IPA to six members of the Czech Psychoanalytical Study Group, one member of the Polish Society for the Development of Psychoanalysis and two colleagues from Belgrade; eleven members of the Czech Psychoanalytical Study Group, three members of the PSDP and five analysts from Belgrade were made Direct Associate Members. Members also voted to award Professor Vojin Matich of Belgrade a distinguished service certificate.

Report of the Secretary of the IPA

Prof. Azevedo began her report with the observation that managing the IPA was not an easy task and went on to identify the measures which the President and the EC had taken to make the IPA a more open and democratic organization. She reviewed the work of the IPA Committees over the previous two-year period and charted some of the activities of the EC Members.

She also acknowledged, among others, the hardworking members of her own Committee who had helped to produce the first IPA Procedural Code, and paid tribute to all those who had advanced the work of the IPA, specifically, the President, the members of the EC, the Committee members and Chairs and, in particular, members of the San Francisco LAC and the staff at the London office.



Treasurer's Report

Prof. Fonagy explained that the establishment of the IPA as a Trust, that is, as a registered charitable organization, in the United Kingdom, had saved the IPA between \$150,000 and \$200,000 per year in taxes. The Trust's income derives from three sources: dues, the Congress and investments. The treasurer then presented a four-year overview of cost centers during his tenure. Turning first to staff costs he noted that there had been very little increase over the period and hardly any overspend. Headquarters and office costs were also well within the budget. The current forecast for costs indicated that the Newsletter would remain within its budget for 1995. The treasurer noted that the EC had become more costly; costs related to the International New Groups were appreciably reduced, however, in spite of the increased activity in Eastern Europe and Latin America. Prof. Fonagy expressed his gratitude to Dr. Zac de Filc, who was instrumental in helping him cut costs. The forecasts for 1995 are in line with the budget, indicating that the budgetary system is working.

Turning to the IPA Trust's assets, Professor Fonagy said that he anticipated a balance of between \$3m and \$4m by December 1995. He was therefore leaving the IPA Trust in a relatively healthy financial state. Professor Fonagy thanked Dr. Etchegoyen, Professor Sandler, Professor Azevedo, members of the Finance Committee and the staff at the London office. Dr. Etchegoyen thanked Prof. Fonagy for insuring that there was funding available to enable the IPA to expand its activities. The report was accepted and Prof. Fonagy applauded for his work.

Report from the House of Delegates (See also Dr. Dalewijk's article, p. 12)

Dr. Dalewijk reported that, up to the present, the HOD has held three meetings. However, Dr. Dalewijk stressed that the HOD now needed time to evolve. He saw its function as that of a two-way conduit of information from the Societies to the IPA and vice-versa. He reported that

IP > 10 the HOD had a group looking into the "Crisis in Psychoanalysis" and was currently concerned with the problem of its own funding, which could be solved if the Business Meeting voted in favor of the amendments to the Constitution and the Byelaws. Then annual funding from the IPA would enable the HOD to become a fully functioning part of IPA's structure.

The Business Meeting approved a number of amendments to the Constitution and the Byelaws, but voted to reaffirm that its decision would have to be ratified by a mail ballot of Full Voting Members.

Details of these proposed amendments are available from Component Societies and will be published in the forthcoming *IPA Bulletin*.

Funding of the House of Delegates

Professor Fonagy reminded colleagues that the Business Meeting in Amsterdam had established the HOD as a self-funding body, financed by the Societies. This had proved to be impracticable, and the EC had therefore granted the HOD an ex-gratia payment of \$40,000.

The meeting was asked to vote on the proposal, formulated by Dr. Kernberg, "that the EC will provide funding to the HOD on a yearly basis, with the understanding that all additional funding required will be provided by the Component Societies whose interests this body represents." The proposal was carried with two abstentions and one vote against.

The co-ordination of the views of individual members and those of the Presidents of Societies

Dr. Alsteens had suggested this item for the agenda. He explained that he thought that even when candidates were unopposed, as they had been in the recent elections for Vice-Presidents in Europe and Latin American, the membership should be able to vote. Dr. Etchegoyen said that this was a proposal which the EC could consider at a future meeting. Professor Sandler pointed out, however, that this practice was not in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order, and that if the Societies were dissatisfied they should put up more candidates.

IPA Congresses

Professor Azevedo reported that the 40th IPAC would be held in Barcelona July 27-August 1, 1997, and the 1999 Congress in Santiago, Chile. In the next issue of the Newsletter we will provide more information about the Barcelona meeting. See also item XVII.

Nomination/Re-nomination by the President of the Secretary and the Associate Secretaries for the 1995/97 term.

Dr. Etchegoyen confirmed the reappointments of the Secretary, Ana Maria Azevedo, and the four Associate Secretaries, Elizabeth Tabak de Bianchedi, Ludwig Haesler, Jorge Olagaray and Günther Perdigao. He announced the appointments of Leonardo Wender as Chair of the Programme Committee for the Barcelona Congress, and Dan Buie as Chair of the Committee for the Training
(continued on page 12)



TREASURER'S COLUMN

THIS COLUMN IS IN TWO PARTS, THE FIRST HALF BY THE OUTGOING TREASURER, THE SECOND HALF BY THE INCOMING TREASURER



Peter Fonagy

Peter Fonagy's Valedictory Column: It is with a mixture of positive and negative emotions that I write my final Treasurer's Column for our Newsletter.

The overall financial situation of the IPA remains relatively favorable. A number of the budgets, however, are showing an indication of an anticipated overspend. Executive Council (EC) costs are slightly above budget because of the incomplete transition from fax to e-mail. The organization of the Congress was also more expensive than we initially thought, although the attendance figures were only slightly below the budgeted 2,500. It seems that the loss from the Congress will be around \$150k which will leave between \$50k-\$100k for projects which were agreed by the Executive Council, contingent on expected end of year surpluses. Programme Committee, Newsletter, the publication of the Monograph have all incurred expenses in excess of the figures anticipated. Underspending in the Headquarters budget and New Groups and Societies budgets may contribute to an end of year surplus.

The IPA's income has been somewhat diminished by the less than expected income from the Congress. But the dues income is above budget, although not all adjustments from Societies are through. The new Treasurer will have to remain vigilant in regard to the overspending in order to ensure that our tradition of keeping our expenses within our income is maintained. It should also be noted that as of the end of July some \$400k of dues were still outstanding.

Looking at the financial picture somewhat broadly, I believe that we may be relatively content with improvements within our financial organization. Zero reserves in 1989 have increased to approximately 3 million dollars at the beginning of this year. Staff costs have been lowered, but the overall financial control systems have been improved. Simon Shutler, the IPA's Finance Manager, has made a remarkable contribution to tightening up systems in the last 18 months. Our tax exempt status in the UK also contributes to our relative financial well being, as does the drastic reduction of the proportion of unrealized contributions from Societies. The improved relationship of the IPA with the Treasurers of Component Societies was marked by an extremely valuable and remarkably well coordinated

meeting of IPA Treasurers in San Francisco. Convened and Chaired by Dr. Chab Tarab. There are tangible indications of our improved systems in regular monthly budget reports, full annual reports to Treasurers and Presidents of component organizations, an accounting manual for the IPA Trust, in addition to the major economies which we have achieved in major cost centres.

I am also pleased that there have been no substantial dues increases since the Buenos Aires Congress and that the problematic Tier III dues have been abolished. I am greatly indebted to the firm and consistent support of the current administration in our work. Dr. Etchegoyen and Prof. Azevedo have contributed both with their leadership and their personal example to the financial challenges that face us.

Our achievements would not have been possible without a strong Finance Committee. I am particularly indebted for the support of two of its most active members, Paul Citroen, who has brought his experience from managing the Amsterdam Congress, and Samuel Zysman, whose knowledge and judgement concerning financial conditions around the world was invaluable. In Steve Firestein, the IPA has elected an energetic and clear-thinking person with a wealth of experience. His exceptional abilities will serve the IPA well over the next four years.

Finally, I would like to thank the very many individual Members and Officers of component organizations who have supported me with helpful criticism as well as words of encouragement over the past four years. I have enjoyed and have benefitted from having direct contact with so many exceptional people.

* * *



Stephen Firestein's Inaugural Column: As newly-elected Treasurer of our Association, I have been in office scarcely two months, making my initial column necessarily focused on views toward the future.

Yet while still an interested observer sitting in on the meeting of the Executive Council in San Francisco, I ventured the suggestion that the next IPA Roster should list members' telephone and FAX numbers and E-mail addresses, if they so desire. I recommended that this addition—which will cost money—changes the Roster into a much more useful document, and so constitutes a membership benefit of a directly perceivable character. To my great satisfaction the Council responded affirmatively, and the alteration will be made. With our membership so broadly distributed, this change should greatly enhance ease of communication, and all manner of scholarly and scientific exchanges.

The consideration of membership benefits leads me to remind readers of one of the trends reported at the IPAC by my worthy predecessor, Peter Fonagy: he noted that over the four years of his incumbency as Treasurer there has been an increasing tilt of expenditure away from directly perceivable member (i.e., "charitable") benefits toward greater expenditure for all manner of administrative activities. By the latter use of the term, "administrative", I do not intend the costs of our central office operation at "Broomhills", which remains within its budgetary margin, but rather the costs of Council, Executive and other committees, the *Newsletter*, and now the House of Delegates. While it is certainly true that such administrative activities do redound indirectly to the benefit of the membership, those benefits may not be directly perceivable by the members at large.

I believe this trend needs to be *reversed*, for several reasons: it is important for the morale of our organization that members at large have *easy perceptions* of the benefits of being members. It also happens to be necessary to demonstrate such benefits to the U.K. authorities that monitor our functioning as a charitable trust.

Peter Fonagy has in his valedictory column summarized usefully the substantial improvements of our entire financial position and "metabolism" during the past four years. He notes that we are in fairly good shape overall, and that our budgetary procedures with computer assistance enable us to know essentially where we are with our income and spending at any point of the year.

Budgets are, however, not static structures. At the Buenos Aires Congress the principle was affirmed that we are to function with a zero-deficit budget. One "pie" is all we have to slice up. If new initiatives, such as the House of Delegates, are to be significantly funded by the IPA, that money has to be drawn away from some other allocation. It is true that our "pie" can become enlarged by infusion of additional dues revenue from a steadily increasing census of members. But while we have billed for added dues, following adjustments we have collected approximately the same last year and this year thus far.

We do have investments, which with astute management within the parameters decreed by our status as a Trust have grown from zero back in 1989 to a current level of some \$3 million at the beginning of 1995! We do not touch our reserves in any ordinary circumstances, but keep them for emergencies and special purposes. Our reserves have accumulated from some year-end surpluses and the income produced by the investments, themselves, without the deliberate addition of new money as an agreed-upon, budgeted item. For us to achieve a more rapid enlargement of our reserves will require that an annual contribution for specific accumulation be allocated. We cannot merely wait to learn at year's end whether there is a surplus.

For us to find added sources of non-dues revenue will require consideration of establishing a "foundation function," to seek funds from outside sources to enhance some

IP > 12 of our notable educational projects.

As we now have the legal status of a charitable trust in the UK, we save some \$150 to \$200 thousand per year in taxes we do not have to pay. That is wonderful for us, but the number of dollars saved assumes a different status when taken together with such news as that our recent Congress in San Francisco ran a deficit of \$150 to \$175 thousand.

The many projects of our numerous committees all involve some level of cost. I consider that as Treasurer I have been elected to keep the "big picture" in mind and to supply reminders of it when some group or committee wonders why it cannot receive the funding it believes its mission merits. In performing this function I have the advice of Peter Fonagy; of the Finance Committee; and of the Executive Committee and Council. I have the excellent help of Simon Shutler, our Director of Finance in the Central Office, and his associates.

There has just been established a Meeting of Society Treasurers, which assembled for the first time in San Francisco under the leadership of Dr. Chab Tarab. This assemblage was very open and candid, and provided valuable clues as to ways in which the central administration of the IPA can aid the development of some of our far-flung Societies and Institutes. One such initiative was the suggestion for the IPA to help send eminent psychoanalysts to meet with those more distant organizations whose members cannot readily attend a Congress.

The translation of committees' activities into terms of their costs places in concrete form the question of our ordering of priorities, and this ordering must be endlessly reviewed and re-reviewed in conjunction with the changing circumstances of our professional activities.

I thank all who by voting for me in the recent election expressed their confidence in my capacity to perform this rather complex job. I hope that my next column for *International Psychoanalysis* will include news of further accomplishments to repay your trust in my judgment. ☉

(continued from page 10)

Conference in 1997. He thanked all those who had worked then closed the meeting.

I have tried to cover the major topics discussed in the EC Meeting, in the Presidents' and Executive Committee Meeting and in the Business Meeting. While many other items were discussed, due to the limitation of space, it is impossible to go into detail here. In accordance with the decision of the EC, it is extremely important to have open communication and transparency with regard to administrative practices. The information has to be accessible to all our membership. If any of our members have any questions or need more clarification about the topics discussed here, please do not hesitate to contact me. I will be pleased to help in any way I can. ☉



REPORT FROM THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

SO FAR, SO GOOD!



Henk Jan Dalewijk

For the House of Delegates (HOD), there were important meetings during the San Francisco Congress. First, there were many items to discuss; committee reports, minutes,

finances and so on. Because the HOD can meet at the most twice a year, all these items have to be dealt with in an efficient way. It is essential to do the contents justice, but discussing minutes of the previous meeting in detail consumes time and is not always very profitable.

Fortunately the HOD succeeded in discussing these items without spending too much time on them. The minutes of this meeting will be sent to the Presidents of the Societies by the Delegates.

But there were more than just general items. Because the HOD is the instrument by which the influence of the Societies on the IPA is channelled, the HOD discusses all the items of importance. But should not the HOD do more, at least try to do more? Since the members of the HOD are, or were until recently, Presidents of Societies, they must have many problems in common. And why not discuss these problems with each other, and report to the Societies?

In a previous meeting the members of the HOD had considered the possibility of discussing specific problems concerning psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic training, or any other subject that might be of interest to the Societies.

Are there such items? There turned out to be several, for example, the so-called "Crisis in Psychoanalysis;" the problems many Societies have with the declining interest in psychoanalysis, resulting in fewer candidates and fewer patients.

But are these problems the same, or at least comparable, everywhere in the world, or are they mainly local, due to special circumstances?

A committee chaired by Fidas Cesio was asked to prepare a discussion on this topic and it turned out to be interesting and important. The committee will continue its work, adding the remarks made in the HOD, and try to formulate suggestions for solutions. After a discussion in the next HOD meeting, the report will be sent to the Societies.

Psychoanalytic training matters proved also to be of importance and mutual interest. Consider, for example:

- Personal analysis
- Who should do it (training analyst or not)
- Supervision
- Relationship of Society and Institute
- Frequency (including condensed analysis)
- The connection between these training problems and the "Crisis in Psychoanalysis."

A committee chaired by Imre Szecsödy will address these subjects, beginning with "Condensed Analysis."

A problem with items like these is, of course, that they might also be discussed in other places within the IPA, for instance COMPSED, or the Committee on Societies, which makes coordination and cooperation essential.

* * *

Two other meetings during the Congress were important for the HOD: the Business Meeting and the meeting of the HOD with the Presidents.

The HOD, of course, gets its information from the regional meetings of the Presidents. But the fact that almost all the Presidents of Societies are present during an IPA Congress gives the HOD the opportunity to meet them in a more direct way. Keeping in touch with the Presidents and through them with the problems and wishes of the Societies is essential, otherwise the HOD cannot function.

The meeting with the Presidents was not a formal meeting with a precirculated agenda, but a discussion on items of mutual interest raised in the meeting itself, such as the election of the Delegates, communications and proposing members for committees.

The meeting was appreciated by the members of the HOD as well as by the Presidents. Because of the good atmosphere and the very clear and open discussion, we decided to organize such a meeting during every Congress in the future.

On the Wednesday of the Congress, there was the Business Meeting. For the HOD two items were very important.

First, there was the proposal to include mention of the HOD in the IPA's Constitution and Byelaws—not with all kinds of detailed regulations, but simply as a description of the HOD, the way it is elected by equal members from the regions and represents the Societies. After some discussion the proposal was accepted with an enormous majority.

The second proposal was to integrate the costs of the HOD in the IPA budget. This means that the HOD would receive a fixed amount of money out of the normal IPA budget. This proposal was also accepted.

Of course, these decisions have to be approved by all the members in a forthcoming mail ballot, but the acceptance of the EC's proposals in the Business Meeting shows a further integration of the HOD within the IPA structure, which is a rewarding experience for the members of the HOD.

Finally, the agreement made two years ago was that the Societies should pay the costs of the HOD. Because that did not work, the President of the IPA, Horacio Etchegoyen, and the EC took over the responsibility and decided to propose paying an annual amount towards the costs of the HOD out of the general IPA budget. This is a decision that should be admired and appreciated, not only by (the members of) the HOD, but especially by the Societies. 🌐

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIL- BALLOT ELECTION

Peter Fonagy

I was pleased to have been asked by Ethel Person to comment on the results of the recent elections for President, Treasurer and Vice-Presidents of the IPA.

As most of you would know, the Presidential election was a hard fought one and my remit does not include commenting on campaign strategies. However, as a general remark, it seems relevant to note that this was the first Presidential election by postal ballot involving all Full Voting Members, not just those who happen to have attended the Business Meeting at the Congress. The combination of the prolonged campaign period and the novelty of a postal ballot may have contributed to some of the difficulties the IPA encountered in the Presidential election process.

The total votes cast in the election for the President were 3,700. 51.7% of these were in favor of Dr. Otto Kernberg and 48.3% in favor of Professor Charles Hanly. The margin was close—126 votes. The return rate was about 49%. This is high considering the geographical spread of the votes and that some ballot papers returned for Argentina by courier did not reach the Electoral Reform Ballot Services. Return rates were highest in North America (59%), and lowest in Latin America (36%), with Europe more or less half way between the two (47%). The number of spoiled ballot paper was small, approximately 1%.

The regional division of votes for the President reveal an interesting picture. While Dr. Kernberg received 63%

President Elect	Kernberg		Hanly	
	Totals	1914	1787	
<i>By region</i>				
NA	762	918		
LA	316	314		
Europe	780	525		
Rest of World	54	30		

Treasurer	Firestein		Zysman	
	Totals	2014	1535	
<i>By region</i>				
NA	1258	372		
LA	117	498		
Europe	585	639		
Rest of World	54	25		

Vice-Presidents for North America	Person		Blum		Sachs		Allison		Nersessian	
	Totals	2099	2097	1929	1773	1202				
<i>By region</i>										
NA	983	915	888	997	632					
LA	307	378	325	308	230					
Europe	757	743	664	432	327					
Rest of World	52	61	52	36	13					

of the votes cast in Europe, Professor Hanly had a clear majority in North America with 59% of the votes. The Latin American votes were completely evenly distributed. A breakdown by language also revealed an interesting pattern. Professor Hanly had slightly more English speaking votes (51%), while the German speaking votes were cast heavily in Dr. Kernberg's favor (75%). The French and Spanish speaking votes were evenly matched between the two candidates.

Both regional and language breakdowns however hide significant heterogeneity which existed within the subcontinents. We do not have information concerning specific Component Societies within each country, but a country by country breakdown shows that a relatively small number of countries deviated widely from expected patterns based on the overall breakdown of votes. Thus, four countries were clearly highly significantly "pro-Hanly." These were, in order of the size of the deviation from the underlying trend which also takes into account the number of votes cast in that country: Argentina (70%), Canada (69%), the Netherlands (74%), and the USA (53%). The countries making the most significant contribution to Dr. Kernberg's election were (again in order of the impact these countries had): Germany (74%), Austria (94%), UK (71%), Switzerland (75%) and Chile (86%).

The election for Treasurer was relatively straightforward. Dr. Stephen Firestein received 57% of the 3,550 votes and Dr. Samuel Zysman received 43%. There were predictable regional differences with 74% of the North American votes going to Dr. Firestein and 78% of the Latin American votes going to Dr. Zysman. European votes were relatively evenly split, Dr. Zysman having a slight edge with 51% of the votes. Clearly the preference of the relatively large number of North Americans who participated in this election determined the outcome.

Dr. Ethel Person, Dr. Harold Blum and Dr. David Sachs were elected to the Office of Vice-President with 60%, 60% and 56% of the votes respectively. Drs. George Allison and Edward Nersessian missed being elected with

(continued on page 36)

ECHOES FROM THE MEETING OF PRESIDENTS:

One President's Perspective

André Alsteens

Throughout the range of issues discussed, President Etchegoyen once again made clear his wish to pursue a truly democratic reform within the IPA.

Much discussion was focused on the House of Delegates (HOD), seen as an intermediate structure between the Presidents from the three regions and the IPA Executive Council.

A large majority of Presidents spoke in favor of officially founding a HOD, which would provide a protected space for reflection and exchange. But some remaining concerns were expressed on this point: the representation of all Societies, the rotation of election candidates, financial overload.

Some Presidents, including myself, while recognizing the legitimacy of the experience, emphasized the need to preserve the strength of the Meeting of Presidents, both regional and inter-regional, and defended the idea of a more restricted and flexible form of delegation, thus avoiding the creation of a "third body." They see the functions envisaged for the HOD as being precisely those appropriate to the Meeting of Presidents.

The same concern for democracy was apparent through other issues: in the field of expenses, the role of local organizations, legitimate cultural differences in training, and the constitution of Committees, especially the Committee on Societies.

Beyond the differences of opinion, all Presidents shared the aim of creating closer links within the IPA. 🌐



IPAC '95 SAN FRANCISCO: AN EXPERIENCE NOT SOON FORGOTTEN

Reed Brockbank
and Elaine Brockbank

From the moment people arrived for the 39th IPAC in San Francisco until they left, on a post-Congress tour to the Grand Canyon, Hawaii, or Alaska, or to attend the Post Congress Film Event at Shutters-on-the-Beach in Santa Monica, everyone was out to enjoy the ambiance of California. Many motored up the northern coast or headed for the attractions of the surrounding western states of Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

All of this, plus the tours around San Francisco and the Bay Area during the Congress week, the film screenings and elegant parties which were enjoyed against the backdrop of intellectual stimulation at the scientific meetings on the theme of *Psychic Reality: Its Influence on the Patient and the Analyst*, all added up to a fulfilling visit to the world's favorite vacation city.

The most popular tour during the Congress week was to Marin County to visit Sausalito and the giant redwood forest, Muir Woods. All-day tours were enjoyed to the wine producing region of Napa Valley and south to Carmel and Monterey along the Pacific Coast. Two walking tours were added, an art gallery tour and a commemorative tour of events fifty years last month when the

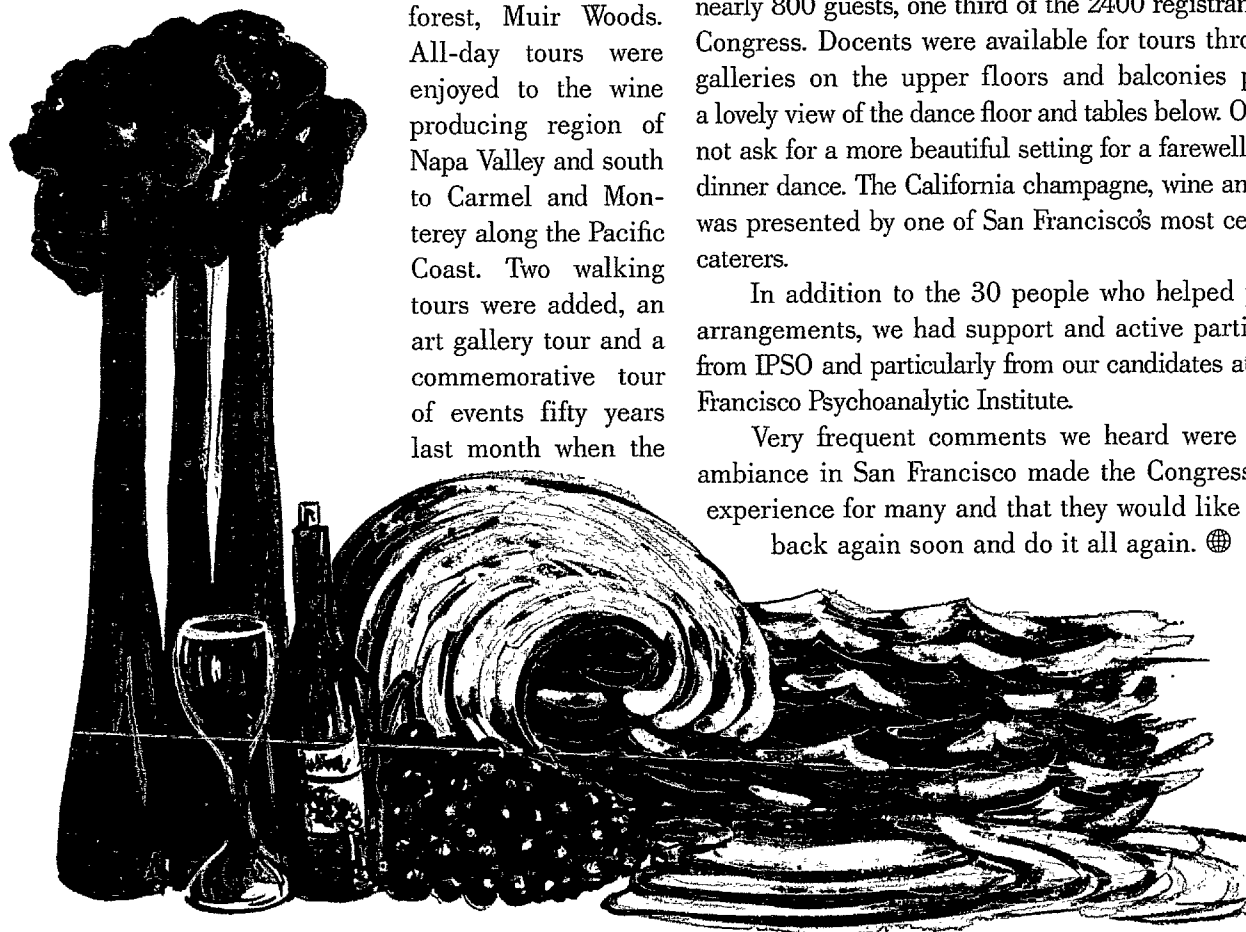
United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco.

The film showings and the follow-up film event in Los Angeles, as well as the restaurant evening with groups of eight to ten registrants with a "host" member of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute plus some hosts from Los Angeles and Chicago, were new events for the Congress. Also, an opportunity to view Dr. Haskell Norman's outstanding private collection of first editions and other Freudiana was unique to this Congress.

We heard most favorable comments about the opening reception at the Marriott Hotel with its dramatic decor and which offered the diversity of cultural cuisine for which San Francisco is famous. Also, we heard many expressions of appreciation for the Wednesday evening restaurant dinners, and great accolades for the Farewell Dinner Dance at the newly opened Museum of Modern Art. The latter is an architectural gem, the first creation in the United States by Swiss architect Mario Botta and hailed by many as a masterpiece of structural beauty and design. The tables were beautifully set up on the ground floor of the museum for nearly 800 guests, one third of the 2400 registrants at the Congress. Docents were available for tours through the galleries on the upper floors and balconies provided a lovely view of the dance floor and tables below. One could not ask for a more beautiful setting for a farewell evening dinner dance. The California champagne, wine and dinner was presented by one of San Francisco's most celebrated caterers.

In addition to the 30 people who helped plan the arrangements, we had support and active participation from IPSO and particularly from our candidates at the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute.

Very frequent comments we heard were that the ambiance in San Francisco made the Congress a peak experience for many and that they would like to come back again soon and do it all again. 🌐



Others disagreed, placing psychoanalysis within Kantian idealism, reality and truth, material and psychic, being ultimately unknowable, known only through their representations. Our unfortunate tendency to use spacial metaphors, applicable to the substantive reality for intangible thoughts and feelings, and leading to concretization of such intangible processes as psychic reality, was blamed for some of the confusion.

In line with our commitment to pluralism, the panelists represented the many currents of psychoanalytic thought: Classical Freudian drive theory, Ego Psychology, Kleinian, Bionian, and Object Relations theory; Self Psychology; Intersubjectivity; and so on. Some retained Freud's original definition of the unconscious drives and their concomitant fantasies as the true psychic reality. Some deplored this emphasis on internal determinants and its perceived limitations, calling for widening the scope by more emphasis on the impact of environmental and social factors on psychic reality. Others, in the opposite position, were disappointed in what they had hoped would be a greater in-depth exploration of the unconscious and its clinical and theoretical implications today; they felt, uncomfortably, that some discussants almost equated psychic reality with conscious subjective experience. Such differences in opinions and perceptions are what we had hoped for. They make scientific discussion exciting, sharpening differences or beginning rapprochement and integration. This latter, however, is difficult; giving up cherished beliefs involves painful mourning.

Most speakers defined psychic reality in an encompassing way, as that conscious and unconscious set by which each one of us views our world, processes all inner and outer experiences, a set which is the resultant early on of the impact of both inner needs and fantasies and external experience and reality. According to one panelist it is "belief" that makes fantasies real, belief being to psychic reality as perception is to objective reality; this is complicated by the fact that belief is also involved in perception and psychic reality is involved in both belief and perception. Further, painful realities and beliefs may be defended against by counter-beliefs and suspension of belief.

One panelist called his version of psychic reality a total composite theory, with the goal of analysis as the reordering of the psychic realities of the patient to bring them together into a logical egosyntonic order within themselves and with all the other realities, which are on a continuum. He considered the theoretical split between inner and outer experience a dangerous fallacy.

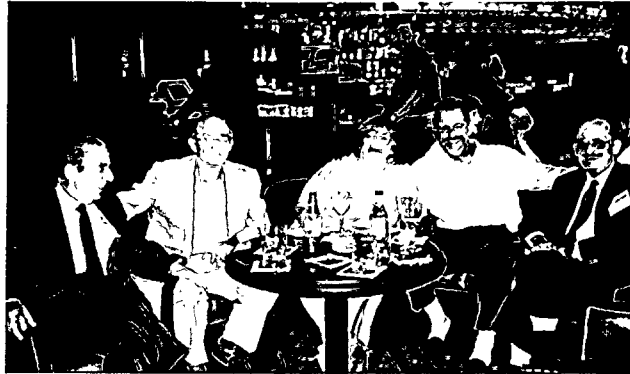
A Kleinian exponent, in her explication of psychic reality, added that the infant builds up his unconscious internal world, his psychic reality, based on the combination of internal factors including fantasies and external factors of reality object relations, by way of projection, introjection and projective identification, with a more fantastic psychic reality in the paranoid-schizoid position and a more real psychic reality in the depressive position.

Another panelist pointed out the totality of unconscious representations, living experience and emotions is experienced by the Ego as real and internal; this psychic reality, then, contains three unconscious worlds: the world of representations connected with the fantasmatic functioning of one's own mind and body, his family links, and the socio-cultural environment, all of which have to be addressed in analytic treatment. This psychic reality is to be differentiated from the so-called external reality inhabited by other people, institutions and cultural values.

A further view is that psychic reality, once established, is relevant, and objective external reality is not establishable or irrelevant in psychoanalytic investigation.

The origin of psychic reality in the child, as well as the changing psychic reality in adolescence and in the various stages in the life-cycle of women, was addressed in several panels. Psychic reality was seen as undergoing a developmental process. The panelists emphasized the fact that the appreciation of different realities, inner and outer, self and object, pretend and real, and thus the establishment of a coherent psychic reality is a developmental achievement, a learned ego function, dependent upon the appropriate interaction with an input from the child's caregivers, by means of mirroring, identification, optimal frustration, and cognitive development. If thwarted, it can lead to an unstable or defective psychic reality as in borderline conditions, or to multiple psychic realities as in psychosis, or to splits in psychic reality as in hysteria, conditions discussed in various panels.

How to access the patient's psychic reality in the clinical situation, how to ascertain the 'clinical facts,' was another important theme throughout the Congress presentations. Also discussed was the need to be aware of the analyst's psychic reality and not fall prey to the temptation of assigning it objective authority. One presenter, in a fascinating clinical example, stressed what she called 'decentered listening,' listening to the patient's misunderstanding of the analyst's intended interpretation—what the analyst said, listening to the patient's listening, as an important paradoxical clue to the patient's psychic reality, his psychic truth.



39th IPA Congress, San Francisco. The Programme Committee: left to right, León Grinberg (Madrid, Chair), Jean-Michel Quinodoz (Geneva), Helen Meyers (New York, Secretary), Owen Renik (San Francisco), and Leo Wender (Buenos Aires).

Thanks to our new format—many more panels and shorter presentations in the pursuit of pluralism and better and livelier communication—we were able to place in each panel (as well as in separate panels exclusively devoted to theorists such as Anna Freud, Bion and Ferenczi) panelists representing different continents, different psychoanalytic theories, classical and innovative points of view, well-established theoreticians and clinicians and younger colleagues, from inside psychoanalysis as well as some from neighboring disciplines. This format worked splendidly. Even those initially skeptical found that ideas could be more succinctly expressed and more easily listened to in shorter presentations.

In summary, as one commentator put it, there were communalities and differences; communalities such as agreement on the core and fundamental importance of the concept of psychic reality, and on its general meaning as subjectively experienced and lived mind, mostly unconscious, that shapes perceptions, thoughts and feelings. At the same time, many speakers emphasized the dynamic nature and complexity of psychic reality, accepting the impossibility of defining it exactly or of setting precise limits to it. And, thus, there were differences, as there should be.

The relation between psychic reality and external reality was part of all considerations. The role, the definition, the relevance or even the very existence of objective or material reality was put into question by some, while others applauded the importance given to social reality and cultural concerns in some panels which included the mutual impact of these external realities and psychic reality in our psychoanalytic thoughts.

Overall, it was a satisfying meeting. The scientific program seemed to have been well received, with very active participation by both the presenters and colleagues in the audience. There were many indications of improved communication between different streams of psychoanalytic thought, and greater acceptance of pluralism of ideas. As one summarizer commented: "One of the most exciting results of this Congress has been the opening of so many doors to our way of understanding that complex, mysterious yet familiar aspect of our daily and professional lives which we call psychic reality." ☉

(Letter from the Editor continued from page 2)

Serving as Editor for four years has been for me an important and meaningful experience. Through *IP*, I have come to know the workings of the IPA and its multifaceted global resources. I treasure this knowledge, but most of all I treasure my new friendships.

Many individuals have labored to make *IP* a success. I am particularly grateful to those Associate Editors who have been with me throughout: Jacqueline Amati Mehler from Europe, Moisés Lemlij and David Rosenfeld from

Latin America, and Abby Adams-Silvan and Irene Chiarandini from North America. In addition I am grateful to Birgitta Ejve of Sweden who served as European Editor for the first two years of *IP*, Ludwig Haesler for the last two, and, joining us last year, Antoine Corel. Leopold Nosek joined the Latin American team last year as well and Gunther Perdiago has also served. All have been wonderfully responsive, competent and diligent, as have all the contributing editors past and present. In addition, thanks go to the IPA staff at Broomhills, in particular to Janice Ahmed and Valerie Tufnell, without whom there would have been no Newsletter. John Atwood has been the designer throughout and Nancy Diamond the illustrator and they, too, have my thanks. I think they have created a beautiful publication.

Most of all, of course, I am grateful to Joseph Sandler who gave me the opportunity to found this Newsletter and to R. Horacio Etchegoyen who enabled me to continue it.

All good wishes go to Leopold Nosek and I am sure that all of us who have worked on this Newsletter will be extremely happy to assist him in whatever way he wishes.

As for me, I am delighted to have been elected one of the Vice Presidents for North America, which allows me to continue in an active participation in the IPA. For now I will continue with the Monograph Series. The next Monograph, as selected by our far flung Committee, will be *On Freud's "A Child is Being Beaten."*

In this issue, in addition to our coverage of the San Francisco Congress, the Special Section is a special treat. It has as its Editor Abby Adams-Silvan, who had the inspired idea to devise a section on teaching. This section is complementary to a previous Special Section, "How I Read the Psychoanalytic Literature." Abby has put together a splendid quartet of articles on teachers and teaching, following her own sophisticated introduction, that I think you will find especially rewarding.

In closing this column, let me thank all the contributors and a wonderful readership, all of whom have lent me great support. It will be thrilling for me to watch *International Psychoanalysis* evolve over the years. ☉



*We have had a wonderful time conceptualizing, publishing and designing this newsletter. Many thanks for the opportunity—
Ethel Person,
John Atwood, and
Nancy Diamond.*

FILM AND PSYCHOANALYSIS: AN HISTORIC CELEBRATION

Isaac Tylim

The three part program on Film and Psychoanalysis for IPAC '95 will be remembered as a pioneer venture in the history of our discipline. The Coalition of Independent Societies of the United States, under the auspices of the IPA and the San Francisco Local Arrangements and Scientific Program Committees, celebrated the centennial of film and psychoanalysis marking the historical cooperative effort of the APsA and the new Independent IPA Societies of the US—the Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies (LAISPS), the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR), the New York Freudian Society (NYFS), and the Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC).

Harriet Wrye and Deborah Stern deserve to be 'nominated' for their vision, skill, and efficiency in co-chairing the cinematic-analytic event of the century!

A spirit of celebration colored the milestone program. One hundred years of film and psychoanalysis was the most appropriate occasion to recognize the presence of the Coalition of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies in North America and in the international psychoanalytic communities at large. Designated as the official cultural event of the IPAC '95, the program opened in San Francisco with the screening of Coppola's 1974 "The Conversation" and Hitchcock's 1958 "Vertigo," followed by an international panel (analysts Emanuel Berman, Glen Gabbard, Antoine Corel, and Waldemar Zusman) which discussed the two films in addition to the classic "Citizen Kane." The panel, chaired by Harriet Wrye, functioned as a 'coming attraction' to the main feature presentation: the sold out Post Congress weekend in Los Angeles.

For the first time psychoanalysts from all over the world met with screenwriters, directors, and film scholars in order to exchange ideas and learn about their respective worlds. The exploration of psychic reality, so eloquently discussed in San Francisco, served as a launching pad for the Los Angeles Post Congress, assuring thematic continuity while facilitating in-depth exploration of a hitherto neglected cultural domain in the history of psychoanalysis: cinema.

In close, 'behind the scenes' encounters between the film making community and psychoanalysts, a most stimulating colloquy evolved regarding how 'psychic reality' is projected or represented on the screen. Gender and power served as markers in an attempt to elucidate how a film maker's particular approach to the material covers or uncovers these dominant themes.

Film and psychoanalysis seem to meet in a transitional space where feelings, thoughts, and images converge. Psychic reality at the movies is that which acquires the status of reality in the experience of the viewer. Film and psychoanalysis have maintained an ambivalent relationship. The shifting representation of the analyst in Hollywood cinema points to

this ambivalence which appears to have been strengthened by film makers' and screenwriters' unresolved transference to their analysts. Both film makers and analysts were surprised to learn how, despite original reservations and hesitations, they were able to overcome barriers and establish fresh lines of communication.

Film makers and analysts shared with candor their rarely formulated biases and misconceptions about each other's field of inquiry.

A vigorous discussion centered around the sense of responsibility film makers must own in the process of creating these shared fantasies of film images, particularly violent ones. Is the analyst called to intervene on the other end to undo the damage allegedly inflicted by Hollywood? Has Hollywood been scapegoated for the malaise of our culture?

The analyst's attentional process was compared to a camera. Analysis also resembles editing. The director, being so involved with the film, loses contact with it. The editor, like the analyst, must put all the pieces together. The editor plays back, goes for close ups of short or long duration, not unlike the analyst 'editing' the patient's material, in search of hidden connections and new complexities of meaning.

An interesting question emerged around the use of time in films as compared to the use of time in analysis.



Past, present, and future resonate in both experiences, film and psychoanalysis. Old, revered movies are carried internally like a kind of self-object becoming part of our intricate internal world.

At the conclusion of the plenary session, Albert Mason shared with the attendees an unpublished manuscript of Melanie Klein which analyzes Welles' "Citizen Kane". The question as to why Melanie Klein did not publish the paper led to fascinating speculations about analysts' judgmental attitude toward movies.

The three-part program on Film and Psychoanalysis raised more questions than answers. However, the interdisciplinary, dialogical approach paved the way for future meetings that hopefully will deepen our understanding of

the most revolutionary art form of the 20th century. The parallel development of cinema and psychoanalysis must be further elaborated. At the threshold of the 21st century, about to enter into the second centennial, psychoanalysis and cinema have become—if not bedfellows—partners in a creative interplay, a version of what Deborah in the opening remarks referred to as "the dancing of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers." One left the Post Congress hoping that IPAC '97 includes cinema in its scientific and cultural programs. The IPAC '95 cultural event and the Post Congress in Los Angeles dedicated to film and psychoanalysis helped to fill a void in psychoanalytic encounters. With such auspicious beginnings, the success of a 'sequel' rests assured. 🌐

SEVENTH IPA CONFERENCE OF TRAINING ANALYSTS, SAN FRANCISCO

Germano Vollmer Filho, Chair

The theme of the 7th Conference of Training Analysts was "The Multiple Functions of the Supervisor: His relationship to the supervisee, to the supervisee's analyst, to the patient, to his theoretical frame of reference and to the training institution," following on the successful experience in Amsterdam. The San Francisco Committee, apart from the Chair, consisted of Arlene Kramer Richards, Han Groen-Prakken, Dan Buie, Ricardo Bernardi and Christine Hilsden (Conference Secretary). We decided that there would be presentations of reports of supervision to be discussed in the small groups.

At the Opening Plenary Session of the Conference on Friday July 29th, an introduction to the theme was presented.

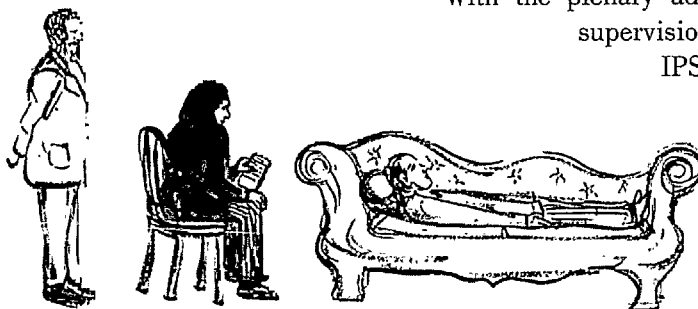
In addition to the introduction to the theme, all participants in the Conference received a copy of a Report on Supervision, which was requested from IPSO by the Organizing Committee. This report was prepared and written by Dirk Vlietstra, IPSO President. It presented the candidates' opinions. Among the many points of view, two were recurring. The first referred to the handling in supervision of the candidate's counter-

transference and countertransference enactments towards the patient. The opinion of candidates was very clear: they thought that their countertransference to the analysand should be dealt with in supervision. For the candidates, the function of the supervisor was to identify and comprehend the supervisee's countertransference. However, it was also the candidates' opinion that exploring the genetic origins of the countertransference belonged to the supervisee's personal analysis.

The second important issue touched on by the candidates concerned a double role exercised by the supervisee: on the one side the candidate is invested with the responsibility for the analytic process and at the same time he/she feels like a student. The report suggested that in this respect "clear information from the start of the training concerning evaluation would be helpful in diminishing fear and uncertainty of candidates in this respect."

With the plenary address, the report of a supervision and the paper from IPSO as a point of departure, the participants

were divided into twenty three groups of thirteen people
(continued on page 36)





SPECIAL SECTION

Great Teachers and the Nature of Teaching Psychoanalysis
Special Section Editor: Abby Adams-Silvan

Abby Adams-Silvan

It is more than fitting that the last issue of *International Psychoanalysis*, under the editorship of Ethel Person, should have a special emphasis on teaching psychoanalysis. Dr. Person is herself a most distinguished educator. Her desire to teach, to heal, and to teach how to heal, informs her multifaceted work. Those of us who have worked with her have learned from her, and are grateful.

We are all heirs and heiresses to vast fortunes. More than six thousand years of accumulated riches exist for us, the legatees. The knowledge, the cultural heritage of all the world, all written or remembered work, is generously passed from one generation to the next. Not by chance is there a shared root in "generous" and "generation": to give freely gives life and growth to both giver and recipient.

There must, however, be a teacher, a conduit, because without somehow being taught, being educated, the heirs cannot take possession of their rightful inheritance. Usually the instructor is as much enriched as the student, sometimes even more.

The teacher is the crucial link between past and present, and yet in spite of this centrality of purpose and

universality of need, great teachers are often unrecognized outside their own circle. This section presents some thoughts by or about senior psychoanalysts who may or may not be widely known, but each of whom is recognized by his or her own group as a distinguished instructor. Two of the contributions are by the teachers themselves: Paul Gray and Betty Joseph. Two are written about influential teachers of the near past: Samuel Arbiser on David Liberman, and Mary Kay O'Neil on Ruth Easser.

As one reads the statements by or about these teachers, certain qualities seem to emerge: a manifest passion for their subject contained within a firm, non-idealizing style; the capacity for self-observation coupled with commitment to self-analysis; a generosity of spirit; a certainty of purpose and self-confidence tempered by humility; respect for student and patient; an energy and creative vitality that is clearly focused on serving the students' needs without self-aggrandizement; attention to detail; open-mindedness combined with security and willingness to argue one's own beliefs; the capacity to serve as a model; an understanding of the necessity and technique of using the analyst's self that is not self-serving, and an unwavering

attention to the importance of unconscious process: attention to what is being said and/or enacted, and the capacity to teach how to translate that latent and implied communication for the patient.

What happens in the processes and techniques described is that the teachers create and maintain an atmosphere that minimizes student defensiveness, and evokes an appropriate identification, perhaps becoming transference objects representing past objects who in some way fostered development. In turn, this allows for relatively unconflicted internalization of a technique of hearing, listening to the implicit as well as explicit content, understanding and responding.

Whatever the intrapsychic dynamics, psychoanalytic candidates then feel they are safe with a benign, competent, self-reflective but secure caregiver. In such a setting, they can learn to listen analytically; to listen, that is, in a way that is resonant to primary process. The student will

learn to abandon syntactical judgment and "turn his own unconscious like a receptive organ towards the transmitting unconscious of the patient," (Freud, 1912, p. 115) to become, in the words of Isakower, the "analyzing instrument." This is the sine qua non of the transformation of ordinary hearing to psychoanalytic listening, the historical precedent for the discovery of psychoanalysis, and the necessary pre-condition for any other analytic function.

As the student learns to listen in this way, the psychoanalytic method will be reconfirmed again and again. This in turn will lead not only to the self-confidence these teachers foster, but will imbue confidence in the method as the profound substrate to whatever technical therapeutic means are adopted. These teachers allow for great individuality, but only when firmly grounded on such a base.

These articles themselves are "acts of instruction." As Guest Editor it has been a pleasure to participate in this phase of our educational cycle. 🌐

MY TEACHING SELF

Paul Gray

You would probably prefer to read about how I teach rather than about my teaching self. Obviously these intertwine, but I will work my way toward being candid about my teaching self.

Analysts are apt to believe that success in their teaching is due to their wisdom in choosing the most inherently valuable subjects or material to communicate; it is the "rightness" of the subject that, they think, "explains" their popularity. I can think of three legendary teachers who believed that; each of them rejected the others as "wrong." Now, belief in one's subject heightens the effectiveness of one's words, but the "truth" of what is taught will rest with factors outside the success of the teaching.

Teachers will probably be effective and popular to the extent they find occasions that provide them with valuable sublimations. At the point of the experience when individuals find sublimations in the course of their teaching they often communicate in a manner that is impressive and inspiring. Teaching and supervision—the latter is always for me an occasion for teaching—have long provided me with a rich source of sublimated gratifications.

One could argue that the nature of one's personal sublimations are the least accessible among characteristics to write about. Further, since writing in contrast to teaching is less gratifying for me, my readers may sense my resistance. Nevertheless, two things persuade me to proceed. First, a

subject to which I emphasize is the nature and analytic use of the mind's capacity for self-observation. So, I shall practice what I preach. Second, by including some discussion of self-observed insights into the nature of a few of my sublimations, I may have the opportunity to sublimate some exhibitionistic derivatives and capture a source of gratification generally unavailable in my clinical work. Clinically speaking, however, except for some deliberate moments during certain psychotherapies (albeit analytically informed), I regard personal revelations as contaminating or distorting the essential data of the patient.

Let me first describe some teaching and supervising elements to which I subscribe and which might, in their own right, strike positive notes in my "students"; the latter term I use generically to refer to anyone who is *learning*. I shall focus largely on the context of supervision. Since teaching approaches are sometimes influenced by

the nature of what is being taught, I shall include fragments of my own theoretical and methodological preferences.

I believe that a persisting tendency to let supervisees develop their "own style" with a patient is a hold-over from a time when supervisors felt—and said—technique cannot be taught, the analyst either "has it . . . or doesn't." Unfortunately, traditional technical preferences have placed much emphasis on empathetic capacity and intuition and it is true that possession of those unteachable



IP > 22 tools, so widely useful in a broad spectrum of psychotherapies, varies considerably. Yet there has been less interest in or regard for observing *manifest* defense detail. But Freud's revision of the theory of anxiety made it possible to teach a technique that depends neither on empathy nor intuition, and that involves much greater use of *conscious manifestations of conflict and defense*.

Recognition and active support of a supervisee's specific talents or growing skills are important. From the beginning, I find it helpful to make clear that it is not important whether the supervisee agrees, now or eventually, with the method I, as supervisor, am teaching. My aim is for a collaboration, in which the supervisee becomes *able* to try out the way that I teach and to grasp the reasoning (the choice of theory) behind my preferences. I include the additional perspective that there is value not only in avoiding polarizing various competing analytic paradigms but also in the ability to make use of any of them, depending on the therapeutic requirements. This is not to promote a "laid-back" eclecticism, but to help another analyst achieve a capacity for making discriminating technical choices, while gradually acquiring the capacity to work analytically, emphasizing *consistent* close process attention to the surface of the ego's never ending defense activities. It is helpful if, at times, I can illustrate from the process material how other methodologies might conceptualize a particular moment differently from the way I do, and how the therapeutic action of the alternative approach may differ from a method emphasizing conflict and ego-defense under close process attention and analysis.

We should not underplay the difficulty of the task asked of supervisees, that they internalize several different paradigms in order to better comprehend and appreciate some of the differences between various supervisors and teachers. When successful, this brings out a student's ability to retain a broad technical spectrum and reduces any conflicting sense of "disloyalty" to a teacher. Such a learning potential is latent within most of us if only recognized and encouraged.

It should be apparent that I sometimes ask more mental work of my supervisees than they have previously experienced, in particular the exercise of their capacity to *manage their contexts of attention selectively*. I put emphasis on supervisees learning to observe that *patients in an analytic situation* respond with their verbal (vocal) context to neurotic conflict encountered as they attempt to expose what they are conscious of. Within that flow supervisees can learn to observe *multiple explicit defensive solutions that they can demonstrate to the patient*. These analyzable ego activities are of such frequency that, in order to achieve an analytic therapeutic action incrementally, it is unnecessary to attempt to reach below the level of consciousness by means of empathy and intuitive hypotheses. My stance takes at face value our theory of instinctual drives, namely, that derivatives steadily strive to reach a defense reduced surface—*stretching for them with a*

heightened suggestive influence is redundant.

Teaching effectiveness may depend on more than making the subject easy to grasp and apply. The magic of success may lie in providing consistent support for the challenge to the student. This also facilitates a capacity in students to bear a certain sacrifice as they learn voluntarily to suspend their often familiar, rather passive "free floating" stance characteristic of much of traditional analytic listening, and instead assume a more actively focused attention to the manifest audible flow.

Examining how I apply all this may help to account for successes in teaching such a difficult subject. Though my ways are obviously idiosyncratic, they may be familiar to other teachers. Early on, I explicitly conveyed that the way in which I teach, and manifestly involve myself with the supervisee, although serious and disciplined, is very different from my manner and attitude in the analytic situation. Although I see no problem in students identifying with my teaching technique, it would not be helpful to burden them with a false identification with me, because *I do not share that much of myself in an analytic situation*. One common denominator that may usefully carry over, via identification, to the students' clinical work is their observing and identifying with my capacity to follow and retain, through close process attention, the sequence of the process material that they report.

I am alert to students' choice of language in their interventions when they attempt to demonstrate to the patient the nature of his or her defensive solution to a conflict encountered while trying verbally to expose the "flow" of what is on his mind. An especially challenging supervising task is to help students conceptualize clearly the distinction between the traditional interpretations, with their inherently confrontational nature, as against interventions that communicate syntonically enough to allow the patient to pay rational attention while attempting to grasp the analyst's demonstration of a defense solution that the patient has just experienced and displayed *in consciousness*. To help the supervisee learn to do this without either arousing the patient to further defensiveness (characteristic of disequilibrating interpretations), relieving anxiety through a transference enhanced "stroking persuasion" can be a difficult teaching assignment. For years an unfortunate metaphor encouraged supervisees in the practice of naming explicit, hypothesized, dynamically still unconscious material: "If you're going to make an omelette, you have to break some eggs." Instead, I give supervisees examples of suitably syntonic yet clearly conflict-demonstrative descriptions that the patient can bear without too much discomfort. It is useful to be aware of, *and acknowledge*, those times when a supervisee does provide interventions with a wise choice of words; supervisees can then use clinical examples in their own teaching.

Teaching close process attention reduces the number of times one has to make observations about countertransference. The degree of objectivity one can achieve with this

focus of attention greatly reduces the time and space for much personal countertransference reaction to drive derivatives or demands on the analyst. It is helpful to acknowledge and describe for supervisees other clinical situations where wider interpersonal involvement may be necessary in the form of identification that, in turn, may provide greater mobilization of countertransference reactions, some of which may facilitate valuable but different kinds of therapeutic action—but *not* in psychoanalysis.

The need for support of the students' learning capacities diminishes sharply as they discover that application of what is being learned "works". When the supervisee observes, sooner rather than later, analytic progress in the patient's maturation in both tolerance for drive derivatives and in self-observing capacity, gratifications provided by the clinical work itself become strong learning incentives; new outlets for sublimation become possible.

You are aware that individuals with certain early, strong character traits, after such traits are no longer *defensively necessary*, often acquire skills that fortuitously find sublimated, gratifying expression in later life situations, thanks to what Heinz Hartman called a "change of function." Here I shall work closer to my own functional changes: (1) A childhood reaction-formation (to aggression) may take the form of sensitive support to the self-esteem of a necessary authority who is to be protected from developing depressive reactions. If such depressive reactions are not prevented they will, in turn, be dangerously frustrating for the (spoiled?) child (who fears his

aggressive impulses). When the reaction formation is no longer a *necessary trait*, that sensitivity may happily provide a teacher with considerable skill in keeping students reasonably free of a sense of defeat or failure. Such a capacity may not only preserve the best learning functions of the student, but the accompanying relief for the student from the fear of danger of failure may make such a teacher highly valued. (2) Early neurotic solutions to a fear of competitive success, *after they are no longer necessary*, can equip a teacher with a capacity for sensitivity in providing students with sufficient time to show their own skills and thereby not to feel overshadowed. (3) Given an early background of strongly stimulated and accordingly defended wishes to impregnate some forbidden love, once the resultant fantasies and impulses are no longer conflicted beyond conscious management, they may find great sublimatory opportunity in the joyful implanting of ideas and concepts into others. (4) Competing sources of sublimation include pleasure in a sort of altruistic surrender (as described by Anna Freud) of a possession of an original perspective by immediately sharing it immediately with someone else; this in turn allows me a vicarious experience of identifying or fusing with the one to whom I have just "surrendered" my idea.

I have included several accessible sublimations that may contribute to being a commended teacher; given our concept and experience of multiple determinants, I could reveal more contributing sublimations—but that will have to wait. 🌐

HOW DO I TEACH?

Betty Joseph

How does one teach? At first the question seems impossible to answer, but on reflection perhaps one knows more than one realizes. To try to find out and formulate this a little I decided to concentrate on the teaching of clinical work, mainly through individual supervisions, although the same thinking applies to clinical seminars with a group. Teaching theory and lecturing involves rather different issues, particularly because when lecturing one knows ahead what one is going to say, and the material is already marshalled, whereas in teaching clinical work, one is always faced with the unknown, which itself mirrors the clinical situation. The supervisor therefore starts with anxiety: "will I be able to understand and help?" One is confronted with a sense of being lost, helpless, not knowing what one is going to find—again just as when we are doing actual clinical work. From then on one needs the help of the student or case presenter. I think that it is from this uncertainty that my teaching proceeds. The student or presenter has to help me to get a sense of the patient

whether it is a one off presentation with a group or the weekly supervision of a student.

I suppose that my first bit of teaching is trying to help my student to help me, or the group in a case seminar, to get this feeling of the patient. This is where a detailed account of what went on in a session is so important—this I shall come back to later. I like to have a detailed description not only of what was actually said by patient and student but the tone of the session and the exchanges in it. This will probably involve the presenter or student giving us some idea through his own feelings (e.g. "the patient made me feel very gloomy as she talked"). This is his own conscious feeling which subsequently we—student/presenter and I—can use to help us understand. Or the student may con-



vey feelings of which he is not aware at the moment, for example, may seem rather amused without noticing it, or else may notice but not observe that he is noticing being amused through much of a session with the patient. In a seminar it can be quite striking that a whole group may find themselves smiling or laughing at what the patient is saying. This I think can be a very helpful introduction to students as to how patients can unconsciously manipulate the analyst, and via the analyst the group, drawing him into colluding with certain behavior or attitudes, in this example quietly manic behavior. I assume when teaching that such issues are inevitable, that we all start tending to be drawn into our patients' defensive organizations, responding in one way or another to our patients' projections, responding by building immediate defenses against them or colluding with them. I try to help my students to look at these issues objectively as they turn up in the work. Some students find it particularly difficult to become aware of a patient's erotic transference, others will back off from a patient's aggression or join in to some extent with a patient's manic reactions. I like to show the student what he conveys to me but seems to be missing himself and, only if he really consistently gets stuck in one area, to discuss this as a possible aspect of his own personality which may need to be considered more in his own analysis. This is one of the reasons why it seems to me so important for students to be in analysis themselves not only when starting work with patients but for their whole studentship. And in parenthesis, I do not feel it to be helpful or indeed appropriate to make any kind of interpretative remark about the student's relationship with myself; this I feel belongs only to his analysis, and should he or she be in difficulties in supervision with me then I would deal with it as an ordinary human relationship problem.

I want to return to the question of reporting material. I like to encourage students to bring a very brief account of anything special that has been going on during the week or anything that has particularly interested them and then to give a very detailed account of one or two sessions—as detailed as they can manage *without* taking notes during the session. I discourage students from taking notes during the session not just because of the probable disturbance to the patient, but even more because one can listen so much more fully and richly if one is really concentrated on the patient, what he/she is saying, how he is saying it and the feelings that are aroused in oneself. Then as a supervisor I am very willing to trust that the student will learn to remember the run of a session and most of the details of what went on between the patient and himself sufficiently to be able to report it in pretty good detail, especially if he makes notes immediately after the session. When students are working well the unconscious selection of material, or the emphasis, is often a very helpful reflection of what is important in the session.

What I suppose I am trying to "teach" my students this way is the process of listening—to listen with their

ears and their guts without becoming self-consciously preoccupied with what goes on in themselves or their own associations. The physical and emotional ear must be turned to the patient primarily and to the self only as a resonating instrument. I do not believe that this kind of listening ever comes easily however experienced an analyst may be. I suppose it is because one must allow oneself to some extent to be affected by the patient's communication, and this necessarily includes the expression of more primitive processes and psychotic mechanisms which are likely to feel alien, or disturbing, and which normally we defend ourselves against.

There are many ways in which we can help our students, and in my work I would stress two. First, as I have said, I encourage a student to bring material in as much detail as possible so that he can report to me roughly what the patient said, what he himself interpreted and how the patient responded—the to and fro of the session. I try to help the student to pay particular attention to the patient's response, verbal and affective, so that he can assess the quality of the response—whether thoughtful and reflective or disturbed and defensive. From this we, the student and I, can begin slowly to consider the nature of his habitual mechanisms and defenses and his ability to use understanding, and thus his capacity for psychic change. From the way in which we can see the patient functioning over time we can build some picture of his personality.

This takes me to the second point I wanted to stress. I like to help students focus from the beginning of treatment on what is going on in the room, on the contact or lack of contact, that is, the nature of the relationship with the analyst as it is expressed, shifts and alters, only linking with the past, the patient's history as and when it hits the student as being immediately relevant. This may mean that history or reconstruction may not be in evidence for some time, but should I feel be available at the back of one's mind—not too present in one's mind or it is liable to structure one's capacity to understand. The past, after all, is the past as filtered through the patient's mind and experience and it is this past, in contrast to the verbalized "real" past, that the student needs to encounter and can only encounter as it is expressed, transferred unconsciously into the relationship with him. The understanding of the past and its effects on the personality comes, I believe, through the living out of the "past as experienced in the transference." As the analysis goes on, one may be able to make really alive connections with the patient's history and I think then it can be helpful to do so.

I hope, by working in this rather detailed way, that I can help the student to use his own natural sensitivity to and empathy with the patient to feel what is going on in the relationship—the shifts of mood, the feelings aroused and expressed or not expressed, and from this to see how the patient's impulses and emotions affect his belief about people, how they help to build his individual picture of his world, and how this becomes the basis of his internal world

and projected into his external world is the stuff that makes for his hopes and fears and expectations—the transference. If we can achieve this various things follow. It should enable the student to be more deeply aware of the unreality of much of the patient's picture of the student, and therefore help him to feel more detached, for example not so bad, inadequate and persecuting, nor so unique and ideal, nor so disappointing. Further, on the basis of this kind of awareness of the transference, we can link the student's own growing understanding with the theory that we hold, and the appreciation of theory will take place to some extent as we go on.

I started by saying that in supervising clinical work one never knows what one is going to meet or how one can help; one has always to start with what is unknown and needs to be explored. This I hope my students will also be able to experience so that they approach their patients not from theory, though theory must be somewhere available at the back of the mind, but from a desire to find out and to learn. So it is to some extent with interpretations. Students will often ask of a supervisor, "but what would you actually say to the patient?" Insofar as I can put myself into the

situation I might possibly tell the student roughly what I might interpret, but my aim would be to help the student not to idealize the supervisor or what he/she is assumed to be able to do, but to use supervision to help him to function better, to integrate a sound theoretical basis with a solid clinical approach in a way which feels real and comfortable to him. But if I think that a student is actually harming a patient then this has to be faced and dealt with realistically, again with the patient's needs as the main focus. It is hard to find a balance between being didactic and encouraging the student to find his own approach. Generally speaking, students want to learn and to be shown things, yet they must be encouraged to use what they are shown according to their own personalities and at their own pace—but yet not in a woolly, "anything goes" way. These are some of the problems we face in trying to teach future psychoanalysts. We cannot protect our students from the pain of learning and the anxiety that working with the unconscious must stir, and we should not, I think, believe we can, but we can help them also to find the extraordinary interest and sense of discovery that the work entails. ⊕

RUTH EASSER: A TEACHER FOR TODAY

Mary Kay O'Neil

Psychoanalysts pass knowledge from one generation to the next in four ways; as analysts of candidates, as case supervisors, as seminar leaders and, of course, through writing. Those analysts who contribute to the literature leave a permanent legacy that speaks for itself. However, many effective teachers who have written little and are not widely known outside their own institutes have had a profound influence on the development, attitudes and practice of their students and colleagues. Ruth Easser was such a person.

Teaching psychoanalytic technique and leading "incomparable" case conferences, Ruth acquired a reputation for astuteness as a diagnostician and evaluator of analyzability.

Twenty years after her death at 53 in 1975, Ruth Easser's students, themselves now mature analysts and many also respected teachers, attest to her continuing impact. Researching a forthcoming book, I interviewed over 30 former analysands, supervisees, students and colleagues. Their recol-

lections were entirely consistent with my knowledge of her as my training analyst. They recalled that *she taught a way to think* about psychoanalysis, about patients and about the use of themselves in their work. She taught that the patient was there to be *listened to, talked to, and thereby would be helped*. Whether an experience with her was more or less positive, even negative, all remarked on her intellectual astuteness and personal integrity.



Ruth Easser

What was it about Ruth Easser that made her a memorable teacher?

Whether as lecturer, supervisor or analyst, Ruth Easser allowed students to experience her according to their individual developmental needs. Two of her well known students illustrate this quality. Robert Michels' experience of her was "task oriented and intellectual, not intuitive, but based on clinical data rather than construct or theory driven." He commented, "I was in love with her mind. Her mind was brilliant, she was able to illustrate and model both her way of thinking and her sensitivity." Daniel Stern, on the

other hand, had a visual learning experience: "I fell in love with her face. Very simply, it was the way she walked into the room, sat down and looked at us. She was very authentic."

Many candidates felt Ruth provided an exemplary model of an analyst for both men and women. George Boujoff stressed that while she did not impose ideas and tolerated other views she could be "as hard as nails... you couldn't push her around intellectually."

Paul Lerner learned from her ability to make an empathic connection with him as supervisee and *with his analysand*. Douglas Frayn commented that her keen curiosity about *what students thought* stimulated lively discussion and facilitated his learning.

Arnold Cooper, a colleague, contrasted her personal style—very pleasant, a little crisp and dignified within her own space, not overflowing with outgoing warmth—with her interviewing style:

her manner changed, her voice became softer, she leaned forward to the patient with a maternal attitude about her that wasn't ordinarily apparent. She was a wonderful interviewer, elicited material easily, was not at all abrasive. The patient was at ease and trusted her.

Described as fun and challenging to work with, holding strong ideas which she was not hesitant to defend, Ruth utilized various facets of herself, while maintaining her personal integrity.

Clearly evident was Ruth's exquisite attentiveness to the precise details of the clinical transaction, not only to what was happening at that moment within the patient but also within the analyst in relation to the patient. She saw the therapeutic relationship as active and dynamic, that the analyst was not a disembodied, indifferent intellect but was there to make a real contribution to a patient's life—this years before such a perspective has become commonplace. Her central guide was the patient's emotional investment or affect within the transference. A supervisee recalling their discussion of 'emergency affect' could not remember who first talked about active vs. passive affect or labeled the concept: "I think I might have but maybe we both did simultaneously." For Ruth, teaching was an interactive mutual learning experience.

Ruth focused on interpersonal material and would analyze the smallest interaction for its intrapsychic meaning without denying the "here and now" reality of the event. As an analysand, I found her interpretations were small, in plain language free of psychoanalytic jargon. Once, with a succinct but powerful interpretation—"you were not using your empathy!"—she illuminated not only my defensive behavior and its impact on another person but also my sensitivity and caring feelings.

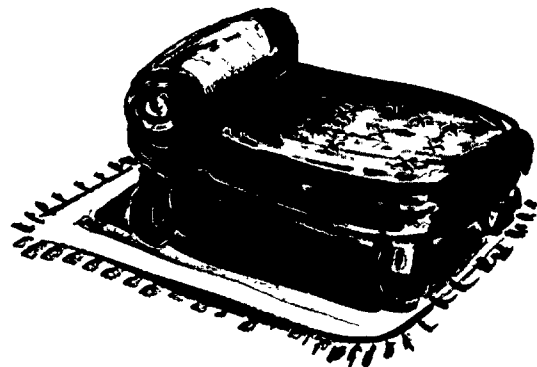
Always derived from case material, Ruth's lectures were never oriented toward note taking. One "habitual notetaker" has none from Ruth's formal classes but gleaned

'tidbits' from her ability to formulate clinical principles from the material. One 'pearl' or 'Ruth maxim' was: "Enactments of the second summer break are likely to be more dramatic than the first since the patient is more firmly involved in the transference." Ruth also challenged prevailing views; for example, she maintained that most people have a capacity for empathy when this was not generally accepted in psychoanalysis. With enlightened views and a sophisticated way with people, she once shocked a class by saying a person had made a satisfactory marriage to a schizophrenic. She taught students to work from observation, not preconceived notions of mental health, and thus encouraged openness to new and diverse ideas.

Perhaps it was her capacity to see things in a different light, to turn them this way and that, which most influenced her students. I felt she had the skill to articulate simply and clearly the synthesis of thought and feeling in another person's mind so as to change the internal organization. Her words had the effect of a kaleidoscope, illuminating and reorganizing the complex design of one's inner world. Though my learning experience was as an analysand, I wished I had also had her as a supervisor, to learn more from her intellectually and emotionally.

Ruth engendered respect and thereby taught respect for patients as people, for what analysis can and cannot do and for the powerful reverberations of the analyst's only tool—the use of oneself and of one's words. Furthermore, she did not hesitate to confront students with their problems or to face their criticism of her. One confronted student felt he learned both how to deal with students in difficulty and to accept negative reactions without retaliating. He learned because she listened to his disagreement with her, discussed a misunderstanding within their interaction, thought about it from his perspective and changed her mind.

Undoubtedly the combination of Ruth Easser's sensitivity, clarity of thought and words, firmly held views, tolerance of diversity, and capacity to encourage candidates to think for themselves made her a model for some of today's teachers and, through them, for the next generation of psychoanalysts. 🌐



DAVID LIBERMAN AS TEACHER

Samuel Arbiser

If, as Freud said, both psychoanalysis and education were impossible professions, how much more impossible could be the task of teaching psychoanalysis? Psychoanalysis is a very young discipline; and this, in conjunction with our conceptual controversies, tends to mean that teaching will depend more on authority—sometimes undeserved—than on replicable proof of theoretical constructs.

There are many types of psychoanalytic teachers; for each type, there exist a few who will be remembered as masters of their particular style and they exert great influence on their disciples. Outstanding among one type of master was Charcot, whose influence on the young Freud was enormous; a charismatic, imposing, self-assured leader, given to great pronouncements such as the famous: "La theorie, c'est bon, mais ca ne l'empêche pas d'exister."

David Liberman did not fit into any specific type of "authority." Neither in his demeanor, nor in verbal eloquence. In fact, sometimes his speech failed him, revealing an asynchrony between the dizzying pace of his creative mind and the natural limitations of his language. His leadership was free of vanity or ambition and he had true disciples, not "followers."

Following his own teacher Pichon Rivière, he considered teaching as a dialectical process, where the activities of teaching and learning cannot be considered independently. His courses in Psychopathology at the Institute of the Argentine Psychoanalytic Association (and later at APdeBA) had his particular trademark: a focus on the analytic session as the basis for research about psychoanalytic pathology and about the psychoanalytic dialogue. Liberman clearly distinguished Psychoanalytic Pathology as a field different



David Liberman

from Psychiatric Psychopathology; using an approach based essentially on the clinical material he could formulate what he called an "intermediate hypothesis," which he then combined with auxiliary disciplines, such as Theory of Communication, Semiotics, Linguistics and Generative Grammar.

In study groups or seminars the participants or candidates would at first find it difficult to acquaint themselves with Liberman's thought. His thinking processes were so original that the novice found the integration with classical theory quite difficult. Liberman's goal therefore was primarily to render his students familiar with his original ideas; he chose not to "lecture." Instead, his style encouraged questions and discussion. His primary aim was to open up new ideas without any attempt to achieve closure and this openness was quite evident in the atmosphere of his seminars. Assistant instructors who taught with him also helped clarify Liberman's original ideas on psychopathology to his sometimes perplexed students.

He allowed and understood the perplexity, which he confidently believed would lead the students to firmer understanding through their own discoveries.

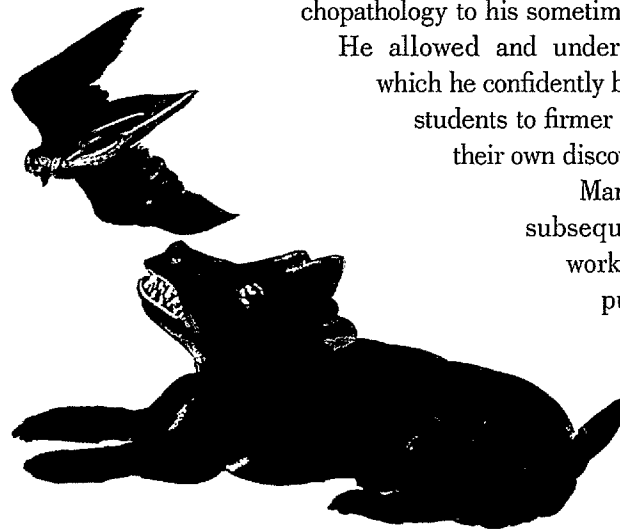
Many of his study groups subsequently became fertile workshops that led to the publication of articles,

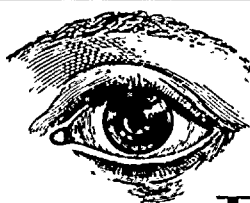
papers and books.

Through these experiences warm friendships were also formed. A specific subject would be selected; for

instance: "reparation," or "insight," or "the hyper-adapted patient." The basis for discussion and clarification was always the clinical material. Starting from the clinical material participants would search for the scientific paradigm that would most closely approximate an intermediate level of the construction of a hypothesis. Liberman's inventiveness and wit infected his colleagues with enthusiasm, helping them over sometimes very difficult material.

Supervision with Liberman allowed the candidate the privilege of an immediate contact with him using only the presentation of the clinical material. This made for a learning experience that was unique: sometimes he required from supervisees an entire session, at other times he used only the first paragraph and would "play" with the material, together with the supervisee. Once a candidate presented a dream of a pubertal patient: "There was a bird flying, and next to me a dog. As the bird got higher the dog would get furious and show his sharp teeth, then the bird would go down and that would calm the dog which would then peacefully relax its snout." Liberman responded: "This kid has phimoses; when he has an erection" (continued on page 31)





PA PHOTO JOURNAL

RIGHT: Representatives from Latin America to the Meeting of Presidents, July 30, 1995.
photo: Mervin S. Stewart



39th INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION CONGRESS



ABOVE: Executive Council at Congress.
photo: Dave Bush



ABOVE: At the meetings. Right to left, Stephen Firestein, John Kafka, Han Groen-Prakken.
photo: Dave Bush

RIGHT: President R. Horacio Etchegoyen and President-Elect Otto Kernberg.
photo: Dave Bush



ABOVE: Judith and Joseph Schachter dance at a Congress party.



LEFT: Left to right, Patrick Mahony, Owen Renik, Jorge Schneider.
photos: Mervin S. Stewart



ABOVE: Left to right, Ricardo Bernardi, Hilke Engelbrecht, Alejandro Tamez, Guillermo Carvajal, Marcelo Viñar.



ABOVE: Elaine and Reed Brockbank.
photo: Dave Bush



ABOVE: Monique Gibeault and Paul Israel.
photo: Mervin S. Stewart



ABOVE: The theme of the Congress found its resonance in San Francisco: shop at Fisherman's Wharf.
photo: Christine Hilsden

This page: Scenes from the 39th International Psychoanalytical Association Congress in San Francisco, July 30 through August 4, 1995.



FAR LEFT: Representatives from North America to the Meeting of Presidents, July 30, 1995.

LEFT: Representatives from Europe to the Meeting of Presidents.

photos: Mervin S. Stewart

This page, right and below:
Farewell Party at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, August 4, 1995.

BELOW: Dancing at the Farewell Congress Party.
photo: Arnold Richards



ABOVE: Left to right, Rebeca Grinberg, Elfriede Lustig de Ferrer, and León Grinberg.
photo: Arnold Richards



ABOVE: Left to right, Daniel Bule, Anne Bule, Charles Hanly, Margaret Ann Fitzpatrick Hanly.
photo: Arnold Richards

BELOW: Romaine Sachs and David Sachs.



ABOVE: Valerie Tufnell and Arnold Cooper.
photo: David Bush

ABOVE LEFT: Many thanks to Arnold Richards who supplied us with so many photographs for *IP* over the past few years.
photo: David Bush

LEFT: Anne-Marie Sandler and Past-President Joseph Sandler.
photo: Arnold Richards



LEFT: Elida Etchegoyen, Asbed Aryan, and R. Horacio Etchegoyen.
photo: David Bush

RIGHT: Left to right, Leopold Nosek, Adriana Cesio, Moisés Lemlij, Ana Maria Andrade de Azevedo, Fidas Cesio, Mimi Lemlij.
photo: David Bush

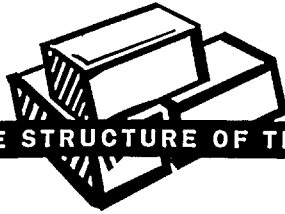


ABOVE: Left to right, Phyllis Tyson, Robert Tyson, Otto Kernberg, Paulina Kernberg, and Leo Rangell.
photo: David Bush



ABOVE: Left to right, Christina Villaverde, Joanne Beavis, Joanne Campbell, Janice Ahmed, part of the devoted staff at Broomhills.
photo: David Bush





THE STRUCTURE OF THE IPA

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOANALYSIS IN ASIA

Elizabeth T. de Bianchedi,
Sander Abend and Michael
Parsons

Asia, especially the Far East, is an area where psychoanalysis is developing. There are two Component Societies of the IPA in that region, the Indian Psychoanalytical Society and the Japan Psychoanalytic Society, and one Guest Study group, in Korea. There also are a number of not yet organized groups interested in psychoanalysis.

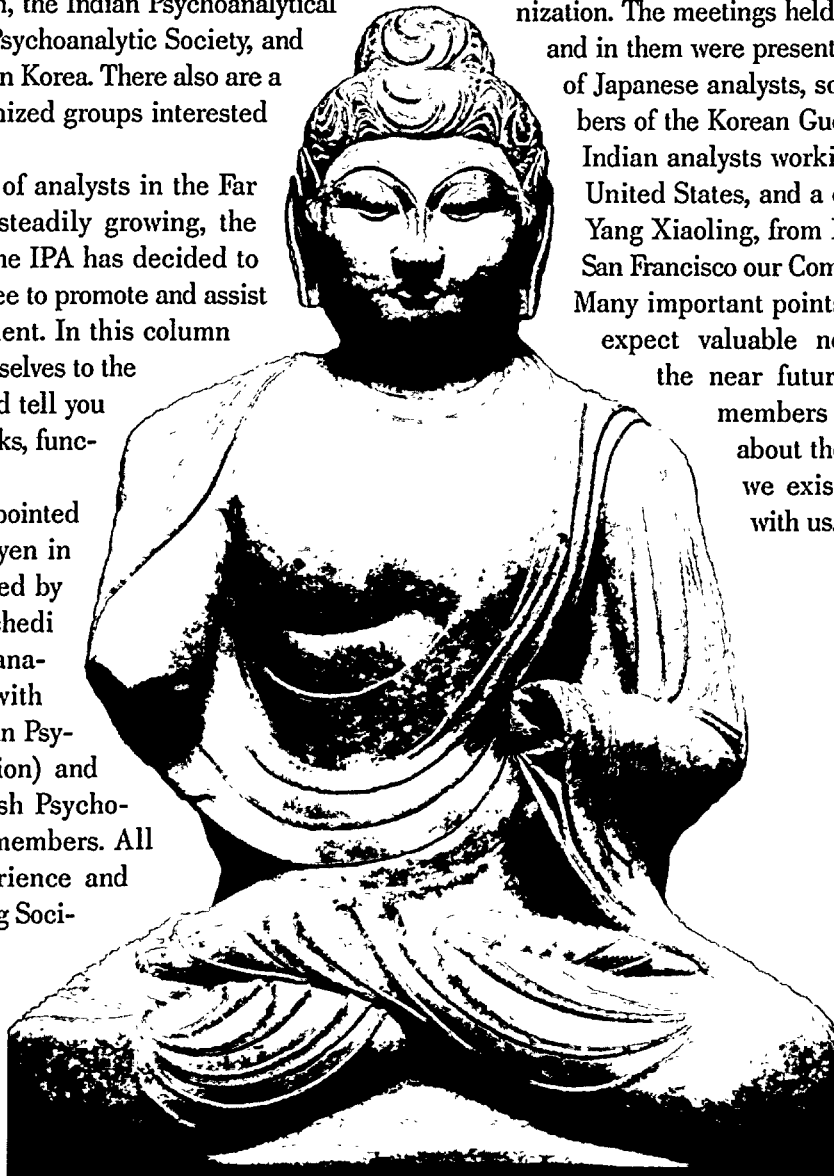
Since the number of analysts in the Far East (Pacific Rim) is steadily growing, the Executive Council of the IPA has decided to name a special committee to promote and assist them in their development. In this column we want to introduce ourselves to the members of the IPA, and tell you something about our tasks, functions and projects.

Our committee, appointed by R. Horacio Etchegoyen in October 1994, is chaired by Elizabeth T. de Bianchedi (Buenos Aires Psychoanalytical Association) with Sander Abend (American Psychoanalytical Association) and Michael Parsons (British Psychoanalytical Society) as members. All three of us have experience and knowledge of the existing Societies in that area.

Basically, we are gathering any information about groups, persons and institutions in Asia. We know a certain amount about Japan, India and Korea, but any new data will be welcome. Of course, any information about new groups or persons will be very welcome too, in order for us to have an as complete as possible view. If you have any information you think we should have, please contact us by mail or by fax.

We are also in the situation to provide background information about Asian Societies, and what the psychoanalytic situation is there, especially if, as an IPA member, you are planning to travel there, invited or otherwise. We may, if necessary, "deputize" and advise visitors to carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Committee, and we are therefore very interested in knowing who will be visiting Asia. We would in any case like to receive information and reports from those who have been invited there or have made connections with Asian colleagues (or future colleagues).

Our first activity as a Committee was the organization of a number of meetings during the San Francisco Congress, for all the Asian colleagues present. The purpose of these meetings was to introduce ourselves, and to discuss their actual problems and our/their future organization. The meetings held were very interesting, and in them were present an important number of Japanese analysts, some very active members of the Korean Guest Study Group, three Indian analysts working in Europe and the United States, and a child psychiatrist, Dr. Yang Xiaoling, from Beijing, whose trip to San Francisco our Committee helped finance. Many important points were raised, and we expect valuable new developments in the near future. We will keep all members of the IPA informed about these. Please remember we exist, and keep in touch with us. 🌐



PSYCHOANALYSIS IN CHINA

Teresa Ana Yuan

In June and July, I enjoyed a wonderful trip to the country of my origins. I was hosted in Beijing, The People's Republic of China, by the National Association of Medicine. Aside from reunion with memories associated with my forebears, no longer living except in my heart, I had the honor and the pleasure of representing my country (Argentina) and the IPA as a psychoanalyst. I am very grateful to our President, Horacio Etchegoyen, to Elizabeth T. Bianchedi, Chair of the IPA Committee for the Development of Psychoanalysis in Asia, and to Leonardo Gojman, President of the Argentine Psychoanalytic Association, of which I am a member, for the enthusiasm with which they supported my activities in China.

During my visit to The Mental Health Institute of Beijing Medical University, I lectured on the Fundamental Principles of Psychoanalytical Technique for the psychiatrists of the Institute.

Following a moving and cordial reception, the lecture itself held surprises for me as well as for my hosts. My Chinese colleagues surprised me when, after a blunder by the interpreter, we began to speak in English directly, without the interpreter, as if "Anna O." had happened between us. At another moment, in order to exemplify the fundamental concept of our technique, the transference, I told them an ancient Chinese fable by Shi Zi from the 3rd Century B.C. This surprised them, their faces lighting up with smiles, and in a very pleasant atmosphere of exchange they presented a clinical case. In spite of the social, cultural and scientific distances, the barriers disappeared: there was *transference*.

With these lines, I want to share this experience with you, in the hope that something of psychoanalysis may begin to grow in China.

This opening of China's door to the Occident will have no little effect on its science, inserted in a particular ideological, political and social system.

Again, many thanks to all my friends and colleagues, and especially my family, for their great support. ☉

(David Liberman, continued from page 27)

tion the glans gets compressed, it hurts him and he loses the erection, then he gets relief." This capacity to play with predictive hypotheses was Liberman's trademark. He often would apply it to the outcome of the session and listen carefully for its confirmation or refutation, which he would carefully point out. Liberman was always curious and interested in the supervisee's ideas and was generous in his acknowledgment of the supervisee's skills.

Occasionally he would ask for recordings of sessions.

He would listen to those with particular pleasure: he would lend his exceptional musical ear—Liberman was a superb amateur jazz pianist—to the detection of subtle nuances of sound and articulation. His listening skill and his refined intuition made him seem to the candidates to be gifted with powers of divination. This was a shocking notion for him of all people, because of his disdain for oracular mystification and his unremitting insistence on the development of empirical science, himself showing, demonstrating and asking for demonstration and confirmation and refutation.

In the example given above, of the dream of the pubertal patient, what is impressive is Liberman's capacity to integrate his conception of symbols and various kinds of code systems: analogic, digital, visceral. Liberman would attempt to teach his supervisees not only the unfolding of the clinical material; he would demand a theorization.

I remember a particular occasion when I was supervising a patient whose pathology was essentially perverse. He asked me to bring a recorded session. When I did, soon after beginning to listen he interrupted the tape and exclaimed: "this patient has trouble with urination; either a hypertrophy or just a hypersensitivity of the sphincter of the bladder." I was surprised and expectant but doubtful. The next session the patient complained about his serious troubles when he had to urinate in a public place! And Liberman's speculation was correct. I was overwhelmed with admiration and during the next supervisory hour I tried to convince him that he was a wizard. He was not impressed. Instead he explained to me his design of the "symbolic apparatus," its normal functioning and its possible disturbances; he suggested a phenomenon of displacement had taken place; from the sphincter function to the orbicular muscle of the lips, thus reflected in a speech problem, a problem that Liberman thought was quite evident, and which then became evident also to me: he had attended to the emergence of the first letters of this patient's sentences!

The wonderful clinical ear was, as I said, also a wonderful musical ear. Sometimes at the end of the supervision he would give me a special gift; we would go across the hallway to his home. He would sit down at the piano with a certain mischievous air as if he were not supposed to do this, and he would play modern jazz; he would try to educate my jazz sensitivity, trying to evoke my enthusiasm, especially for Oscar Peterson, his favorite jazz pianist at the time.

In Liberman the conjunction of his human qualities, his warmth, humor, modesty, his scientific originality and his natural gift of creativity make the essential distinction between master and teacher. He was a great teacher, setting high scientific standards, unafraid of the perplexity his ideas might evoke, accepting and meeting the intellectual needs and challenges of his students, always generous, interested and curious. ☉

Translated from Spanish by Irene Cairo Chiarandini

Moisés Lemlij

This column reports on two international multidisciplinary events.

1. Symposium: "The Novel in History and History in the Novel"

Consigning facts into writing opened a gap in human thought: it allowed for the possibility to contrast the recorded information with everyday events. This breach became rather necessary and useful upon the emergence of the State. Victorious kings and generals were eager to leave testimony of their lives, comparing their heroic deeds to those of the gods. It is not strange that their subjects had regarded them as such gods; nor that the rise of every dynasty implied rebuilding the "history" that predecessors had registered, and destroying what we would consider as testimony of the past. With the spread of the written word and, particularly, since the invention of the printing press, the possibility was universalized for individuals and communities to write their history.

But, is it really possible to give account of the past? From the beginning historians faced a very difficult challenge. It involves not only the reliability of the document or the veracity of the text. Men of their time, historians are subject to the circumstances of their education and the social and political context in which they are destined to live. The same document may be read and interpreted in diverse ways by different researchers. Moreover, the very events may be organized in a variety of ways and give rise even to opposing versions.

Historians, writers, and psychoanalysts share a common ground—that of human experience. Relying on different methods, they approach it in order to account for it; inquire for its origins; recreate it; explore its different manifestations; venture hypotheses about its likely evolution, etc. The goal, explicit or implicit, seems to be the same: to understand that human experience. The threat that hangs over those specialists also seems to be the same: the impossibility of drawing a precise boundary between tale and occurrence, fiction and reality, internal and external world.

Explaining the present on the basis of a chain of

events set off long ago, and attempting to anticipate the future, will remain unsatisfied human ambitions. It is not possible to avoid entirely the distortion of material and project the present situation onto the past. Nevertheless, the confluence of methods proceeding from different disciplines—each inspiring and criticizing one another—may reduce danger or, at least, encourage a complete awareness of it, and give rise to a more thorough understanding of human experience.

For Clifford Geertz (1973), "[c]ultures were not to be seen through for the objective truths underneath. They had to be entered and understood, like a novel." Psychoanalysts, too, can contribute to the reconstruction of the subjective universe of historical actors—providing a "set of methods and propositions conceived to seize from the past its remote meanings" (Gay, 1992). Alongside the material to which historians traditionally resort to reconstruct the past, they can rely on dreams, personal diaries, novels or folk stories. Thus they can incorporate, and feed from, the approaches developed from within psychoanalysis or literary inquiry. These also can benefit the analysis of biographical texts, chronicles—in which, notoriously, a particular perception of the facts transforms the authors' lives into novels—, travel books, and so forth.

The historical novel, classic link between history and literature, is a sub-genre of the novel encompassing "a series of works that unite literary excellence; thematic and expositive diversity; and faithfulness, greater or lesser in each case, to real history or to history as we know it: from nearly pure fictions having little support in facts as they took place, to texts that follow events very closely" (Fanjul, 1995). Early on, the historical novel seemed to be under the constraint of documentary evidence that threatened with refutation. It restricted itself to the exploration of uncertain terrains for giving free rein, there alone, to imagination. It endeavored to achieve a faithful recreation of the past as it was conceived.

Subsequently, writers seem to have resigned themselves to the impossibility of reconstructing realities that were very often undecipherable and unpredictable. Yet this realization has led them also to take license to distort historical data through omission, exaggeration, or temporal leaps. They no longer elude the temptation to fictionalize historical figures and circumscribe themselves to those who filled up the surroundings of these figures. The traditional historical novel was highly respectful of the official history of great men and women. The new historical novel manipulates them openly. The paradox arising is that

(continued on page 37)



THE LOGIC OF THE UNCONSCIOUS— A NOTE ON MATTE BLANCO'S THOUGHT

Jorge L. Ahumada

Science has as its foundation the forms common knowledge builds in everyday life: thus Geometry, the science of space, was founded by Euclid through the axiomatization of an empirical knowledge, the land-survey techniques of Ancient Egypt. Euclidian geometry thus became an "ideal science" disjointed from empiricism—as we know nowadays, one of the many geometries possible; a similar process took place in the case of mathematics, the science of numbers. Some empirical sciences—mainly cosmology and physics—attained quantifiable dimensions, putting into play mathematical and geometrical language, while others—and here ethology, whose grounds we owe to Darwin, is our paradigm—describe the events and processes in their field using common language. Such is the case of psychoanalysis, whose conceptual vocabulary builds upon everyday language on which, additionally, psychoanalytic clinical practice depends. Its theoretical and technical vocabulary is built directly upon common language as happens with the Freudian *Besetzung* and *Deutung*; it builds, too, upon the language and models of the sciences of his day (as one sees with the 'constancy principle') and, also on literary language, and even that of Greek mythology nurtures some of its main concepts (as one sees in the case of narcissism and the Oedipus complex).

The question put forward by analysts as dissimilar as Lacan, Bion and Matte Blanco is: Can psychoanalysis benefit from explicitly formal schemes? Lacan, in the early fifties, put to use the structuralist reformulation of Saussurian linguistics, an intent of vast public impact as it brought psychoanalysis—and the possibility of its practice—into the domains of literary and linguistic disciplines and of philosophy. Lacan, giving up and even making fun of such an approach, attempted to reformulate psychoanalysis in terms of topology. On his side, Bion aimed to draw out the elements of psychoanalysis, starting with the idea, among others, of the "selected fact" and of preconception. Leaving Imre Herrmann aside, it was

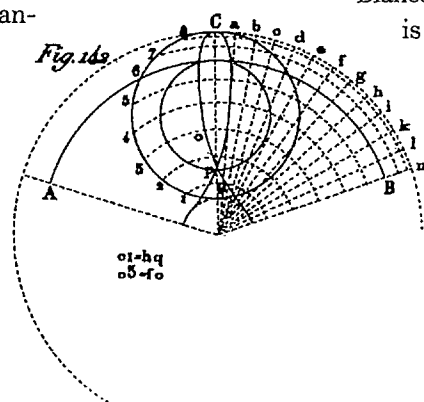
Money-Kyrle who had been in contact with Moritz Schlick, founder and guide of the Vienna Circle, who was arguably the first to create classic works on the logic of psychoanalysis, among them "Cognitive Development" and "The Aim of Psychoanalysis." We owe to Ignacio Matte Blanco—trained as a psychoanalyst in London at the start of World War II, who, before returning to his land, Chile, did a fecund turn in New York with the mathematician Courand: the systematic use of mathematical logic and the theory of sets as instruments—for that is what logic is in empirical fields—to gain further detail on the Freudian discovery of the unconscious. His first important work, presented in Buenos Aires in 1956 at the First Latin American Psychoanalytic Congress, was published in English in the *IJPA* with a title that illustrates its aim: "Expression in symbolic logic of the characteristics of the system unconscious, or the logic of the system unconscious" (1959).

What does Ignacio Matte Blanco offer us, here and in his later books, "The Unconscious as Infinite Sets" (1975) and "Thinking, Feeling and Being" (1988)? Restricting myself, for reasons of space and opportunity, to his most fundamental idea, it is built on a general formulation of the Unconscious of what years before Von Donamus had considered as distinctive of schizophrenic thought, the *logic of the attribute*—equating two individuals or two events on the basis of an attribute in common. It is Matte

Blanco's central idea that while consciousness is ruled by formal logic and operates in terms of the recognition of individuals and their attributes, the system Unconscious, the unrepressed unconscious which to Freud represents the true psychic reality, does not recognize individuals but it operates—in terms taken from Frege—as 'propositional functions.'

This requires an explanation, brief as it may be, of what 'propositional functions' are. A propositional function (or propositional form, as Susanne Langer calls it,

because in its logical use it does not have the characteristics of a mathematical function) is a variable that defines a class. To take the oft-used example, 'Socrates is mortal' is a proposition which asserts something (the quality of mortality) of someone. On the other hand, if I say x is mortal, we'll have a 'propositional function' in which x is a variable that may be satisfied by a number of values, from Socrates to any other living organism and, on being satisfied by any of them, becomes a proposition. In logical terms (which are those of the logic of consciousness) a 'propositional function' does not by itself assert or deny anything (this is not so in the case of unconscious functioning, where propositional functions centrally involve an enacted relational component, manifest or not: in this way, transference is understood in terms of the *equation* within the same propositional function of an archaic link of the analysand and the



I do not intend this quite schematic explanation to go further than pulling the reader's curiosity to the vast and unexplored views at the interface of psychoanalysis and logic opened up by Matte Blanco's work. Born and trained as a physician in Chile, as a psychoanalyst in London and as a logician in New York, mentor of the development of psychoanalysis in his country, and, in his last decades, in Italy too, Ignacio Matte Blanco, who died recently in Rome, has been a loyal exponent of the diversity of present day psychoanalysis, both by his geographical wanderings and by the multiple roots of his thoughts. His work, while capital, is not easy to grasp: the publication in the New Library of Psychoanalysis of Eric Rayner's book *Unconscious Logic* may hopefully succeed in bringing Matte Blanco's ideas to the widespread acclaim they deserve. 🌐



Robert S. Wallerstein

Beginning in 1992, following the 1991 IPA Congress in Buenos Aires, the first ever in Latin America, Ethel Person became Editor of what would become a totally revamped semi-annual IPA Newsletter. She has succeeded in creating an exceptionally interesting, colorful, and newsworthy vehicle for informing and uniting our worldwide psychoanalytic community around the expression of its diverse interests, activities, and accomplishments. As part of her effort, Dr. Person asked me to take responsibility for a regular research column, to convey the multiple aspects of psychoanalytic research, as it is understood and carried out in various worldwide centers. The stipulation also included that I should feel free to enlist guest editors for their special expertise.

In undertaking the task, I had two aims: 1) to portray the rich diversity of psychoanalytic research activity; and 2) to initiate an enriching dialogue within the psychoanalytic research community, in which various researchers would be moved to respond to these columns. This is the eighth research column; and since it is the final issue of the Newsletter under Ethel Person's editorship, I thought it apropos to present significant research perspectives in response to my several requests for feedback, and for a brief summary stocktaking of what has been presented in this column to date.

1992: I used my inaugural column to highlight the IPA Standing Conference on Psychoanalytic Research, a

major initiative of Joseph Sandler's Presidency. The Conference is held each March at University College, London (UCL), for the first few years under my chairmanship, and now under the chairmanship of Peter Fonagy. I described the themes and presentations of the first two Conferences, of 1991 and 1992, and called to the attention of possible interested participants plans for the ongoing annual series. In the second Newsletter of that year, I described my own special area of interest: the field of research into the processes and outcomes of psychoanalytic therapy—its history and its current status—calling special attention to a major recent Conference on Psychoanalytic Therapy Process Research held in Ulm, Germany, and to the ongoing activities of a 16-member consortium, the Collaborative Analytic Multi-Site Program (CAMP), organized under the auspices of the APsAA.

1993: In the first issue, I described what I considered to be psychoanalytic research, and also indicated what I felt was *not* psychoanalytic research, though often mistakenly—in my view—described as such. I made a special plea for reader response; and in the second column of 1993, I was able to present the first such response, a letter from Rivka Eifermann of Jerusalem, calling attention to two important areas of psychoanalytic research activity that she felt I had neglected in my overview, in both of which she is involved: 1) research into the psychoanalytical educational process, and 2) research into one's self as the research subject, including of course the issue of self-analysis.

1994: In the first issue, Riccardo Steiner, one of the seminal contributors to this field, was a guest columnist. Steiner wrote a felicitous column on the nature, place, and importance of historical (and archival) research in psychoanalysis, and its special meaning within a discipline dedicated to the elucidation of each patient's personal history and the relationship of (historical) past to present (and future). In the second issue, my column was devoted to the well-known ambivalence within the psychoanalytic community to psychoanalytic research activity within its midst, contrasted to the matter-of-fact attitude to research in all other intellectual disciplines regarded as scientific. I discussed this ambivalence in relationship to the controversy within and around psychoanalysis about the extent to which it can—and should—claim status as a science.

1995: The first column was by a guest editor, Joy Osofsky, the current President of the World Association of Infant Mental Health. She described the current research in that field and its relevance to the psychoanalytic understanding of child development, its relatedness to adult character and to adult healthy and unhealthy psychic functioning.

Now in this second research column for 1995, I am pleased to present a very thoughtful and provocative response to my column of a year earlier on our psychoanalytic ambivalence to research and to the idea of psychoanalysis as science. This letter is from Philip

Rubovitz-Seitz of Washington, D.C., an acknowledged contributor to psychoanalytic research since his important 1966 article, "The Consensus Problem in Psychoanalytic Research" (in, *Methods of Research in Psychotherapy*, edited by Louis A. Gottschalk and Arthur H. Auerbach). His letter is as follows:

"Responding to your column in the recent IPA Newsletter, the following are some thoughts about the nature of psychoanalytic science, and about what kinds of research might be most relevant to such a science. The ambiguous nature of psychoanalytic science is expressed cogently by Thomä and Kächele (1975), who note that psychoanalysis is situated in a border region of scientific credibility, as a result of which, '...there is hardly a modern philosophical movement that has not been concerned with psychoanalysis and its methodology of research.' The scientifically anomalous position of psychoanalysis results largely from problems of clinical evidence, which are numerous and daunting (see, e.g., Erikson, 1964; Meissner, 1966; Spence, 1976; Grünbaum, 1984, 1993). If we dwell too long on these epistemological and methodological problems, however, it might lead to '...absolute despair about the hopelessness of [undertaking any kind of research], because methodology will always show the circularity of human reasoning and a basic inability to penetrate the laws of nature' (Rapaport [1944] 1967; see also Danziger, 1985).

"It should be some comfort to us, on the other hand, that our way of doing science has many parallels with the way scientists in more established fields of research approach their problems. Karin Knorr-Cetina (1993), for example, a sociologist of science, goes to scientists' laboratories to observe how they actually do science. Her findings reveal striking similarities between the process of scientific discovery and the psychoanalytic process of interpretive inquiry, e.g.: '... a lot of decision making, a lot of negotiation, a lot of interpretation ... goes into the production of the scientific fact ... [This] means that these decisions could have been otherwise and might have led to a different scientific fact' (p.180) ... [Scientists] operate in a realm of *uncertainty* within [which] they have to *interpret* what is going on ... they do [so] very interactively, not just by imposing their own interpretations, but also by taking the opinions of other people into account and then negotiating ... the interpretation ... [Cf., the psychoanalytic interpreter's use of feedback from patients in constructing and progressively modifying interpretations; and Goldberg's (1987) concept of 'negotiation' between patient and therapist in arriving at clinical interpretations.] ... You [also] get *resistance* in the laboratory; but in order for these resistances to make sense, they [too] have to be interpreted [cf., again, the parallel with psychoanalysis]. The very moment you interpret them, you enter the realm of the social ... , you enter the thoughts of previous scientists, of your colleagues in the field, of what you think yourself. The thing becomes contextual, perspectival, dependent, and

relative to ruling paradigms ... and can no longer be represented in very simple terms of scientists 'getting at the thing as it really is' (emphasis added).

"The present, postpositivist era in the history of science readily accommodates non-traditional sciences such as psychoanalysis; for the postpositivist perspective recognizes that, '... there is no correct method to follow [in research]. Science is not ... an activity of following methodologic recipes that yield acceptable results ... [but] the creative search to understand better ...' (Polkinghorne, 1983, pp.3-4). Percival Bridgman expressed this attitude bluntly: The scientific method is simply doing one's damndest with one's mind, no holds barred! (cited by Conant, 1951, p.116). From this standpoint, attempting to match the nature of a science such as psychoanalysis with what might be its most productive lines of research may not be feasible. Investigators must follow their own hunches, interests, and curiosity wherever they may lead."*

This thoughtful and important expression of a most significant viewpoint about psychoanalytic research and about psychoanalysis as science, together with the earlier, and equally interesting, letter from Rivka Eifermann, are thus far the only responses I have received to my columns, and to that extent represent only a most limited fulfillment of one of my two originally expressed aims, that of creating a dialogue among psychoanalytic researchers and those interested in psychoanalytic research. I would like to end this column with a renewed plea to the readership for a greater array of responses, comments, queries, expressions of viewpoint or of questions. 🌐

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(more or less) with one moderator each. This opportunity, in the opinion of most of the participants, produced lively and rich discussions revealing not only different points of view but also agreements. After one and a half days in the small discussion groups we met for the Final Plenary.

Dr. Eva Lester, Moderator of the Plenary, presented her paper based on the Reports of the Presenters and the IPSO Report. Dr. Lester focused her presentation on many points, which in her opinion, deserved attention:

1) We need a better understanding of the dynamic involved in supervision, through and beyond our theoretical pluralism.

2) Most of the reports received followed the teaching model of supervision, but in the majority of these reports the supervisor aimed, through well focused teaching, to effect the transformation of the candidate and thus enhance the development of a psychoanalytic identity in the student.

3) The most striking observation was our lack of a concept or frame for a generally accepted theoretical understanding of the minimum structure necessary for the supervisory encounter.

4) Dr. Lester proposed that "in widening the scope of psychoanalytic education, one of our most pressing projects is to focus on psychoanalytic supervision as a process and as a particular type of interaction, taking place within a specific interpersonal frame?"

The summaries of the small group discussions were presented by Anna Potamianou, Daniel Jacobs, Lawrence Inderbitzen and Isidoro Berenstein. In spite of the short time for preparation and presentation, the summaries reflected the main topics discussed in the small groups:

a) In this sense, the groups considered the vignettes extremely interesting, some of them complex, permitting a stimulating discussion of specific problems of supervision.

b) Some groups discussed the difference and similarity in the work of the candidates, as a rule of the abstinence, of the analytical contract, etc.

c) The teaching/learning aspect of supervision was the object of discussion in the majority of the groups, with emphasis on the slow development that characterizes the psychoanalytical education.

d) Many presentations referred to the importance of the role of the institution and its interference in supervision and psychoanalytical training.

e) How to deal with countertransference was discussed. Opinion held that the supervisor can point out the countertransference reaction but refrain from interpreting its source. In the case of the supervisee who is no longer in analysis, one suggestion was to help the supervisee by inquiring about his way of functioning.

f) What was stressed in many groups was the conflicting demands on the supervisor—as educator versus evaluator—further complicated by institutional demands,

and sometimes by different goals held by candidate and by supervisor.

g) The criteria for evaluating the candidate's progress are hard to assess. Imitation and identification are sometimes yardsticks used to measure progress.

h) There are few institutes which provide training, monitoring and evaluation of the supervisors' development. It was suggested that we might profit from the experience of those institutes that have structures in place to deal with the difficulties of supervision.

i) Parallel process was the object of discussion in the majority of the groups.

j) The relationship between the supervisor and the supervisee's analyst was discussed.

k) It was suggested that the IPA should continue its study of supervision, with an even more specific focus, for instance, picking but one piece of this session's broad concerns. Another suggestion was to study the way different procedures are relevant to the supervision of the "good" candidate and of the "difficult" candidate.

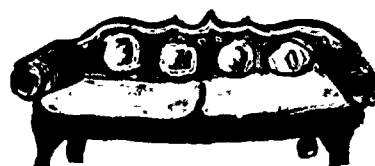
The Final Plenary Session consisted of a lively and objective discussion by the participants on the main topics relayed by the presenters. ☉

(Analysis of Mail Ballot Election, continued from page 14)

51% of the vote and 34% of the vote respectively. There were some interesting regional patterns. Dr. Allison, for example, received the backing of 60% of North American votes, but only 37% of European ones. Dr. Person's and Dr. Blum's success is attributable to consistently high votes in all three regions. Dr. Sachs received slightly less votes than the previous two candidates in both Europe (57%) and North America (53%). If elections had been strictly regional (as had been proposed at various times in the past), Dr. Allison, Dr. Person and Dr. Blum would have been elected for North America.

Finally, on the controversial issue of bullet voting, the Electoral Reform Ballot Services produced a breakdown of the number of votes cast in the Vice Presidential elections. The overwhelming majority of voters (74%), cast three votes in the Vice Presidential election. 11% cast two votes and 15% cast only one vote. Thus the so-called bullet voting was present, but not to a marked degree. Its prevalence was 12% in North America, 15% in Latin America and 18% in Europe.

If I can supply you with any more information regarding the election, please do not hesitate to contact me. ☉



(Psychoanalysis the Arts and Society continued from page 32)

historical figures come into fiction, and fictional characters come by a real existence. The new historical novel is more novel than history. "But... what history is not..., to a great extent, a novel? How large a dose of truth is there in the most nonsensical of all novels, and how many lies are there in the most earnest of historical accounts?" (Aguinis 1995).

Freud reckoned writers as his most immediate forebears. He felt that his revolutionary discovery of the unconscious—fruit of a long, thorough, and laborious research—was akin to the intuitions of the great authors in world literature. Many of Freud's critics accused him of writing clinical histories as if they were literary texts; supposedly lacking the rigor that science demands. But he did not find any better way to communicate his own way to deal with the abysses of the human condition.

Admiration for literature, and for art generally, led Freud to an interest in the question of creation; and to explore how its products generate emotions in people such that they are able to recognize, in those products, their own selves. Since then, psychoanalysis has shed light onto some of these issues, but still others escape its scope. It formulated original and fruitful ideas to understand the nature of the literary work. Thus it exerted a powerful influence on several schools of literary criticism which may derive from, adhere to, debate, or openly reject psychoanalytic theories. The relationship between psychoanalysis and literature, however, is not restricted to mere academic exercises. The literary production of this century itself contains descriptions, interpretations and reflections concerning human nature that are deeply imbued with psychoanalysis.

The international symposium, "The Novel in History and History in the Novel," will take place in Lima, Peru, during October 19-21. It has been organized by the Biblioteca Peruana de Psicoanálisis (Peruvian Psychoanalytic Library) and the Seminario Interdisciplinario de Estudios Andinos (Multidisciplinary Seminar for Andean Studies). The event will bring together over forty writers, literary experts, historians, and psychoanalysts from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, United States, Japan, and Peru. There they will exchange testimonies, theoretical frameworks, and methodologies. Everything foretells an extremely fruitful meeting, which will make possible an assessment of the benefits and limitations of multidisciplinary approaches.¹

2. Conference: "Multiple approaches to violence at the threshold of the millenium"

The international political and economic order, the exponential growth of scientific knowledge, the technological breakthroughs, and the proliferation of information have led humankind to live in what has been called the "global village." However, this new world is not the one shared in peace by a brotherhood of men and women as imagined in the "wonder years."

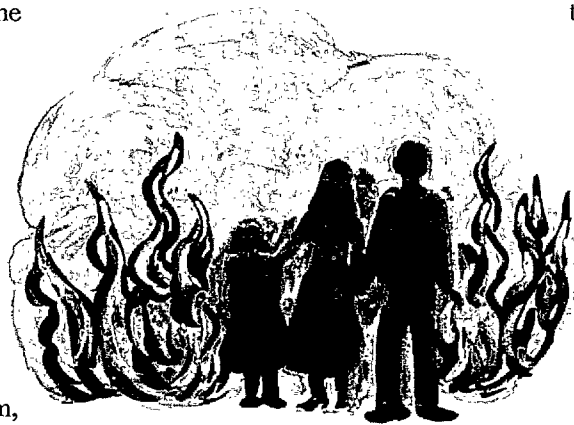
The end of the Cold War and the decline of ideologies, which the fall of the Berlin Wall epitomized, did not result in banishing the threat of catastrophic destruction that impends over the planet. The Gulf War crushed that illusion. We have also witnessed the reemergence, persistence, or worsening of a number of conflicts due to nationalism, ethnocentrism, drug trafficking, and so on. Further complicating the scenario we have seen the emergence of small groups with access to an immense technological destructive power—as recent events in Oklahoma, Japan, Peru, etc., illustrate. Still more, the rates of assaults, murders, rapes, suicides, etc., have risen dramatically; while new forms of violence have surfaced, like that associated with the hooligans.

The context urges us to a deep reflection on the sources, manifestations, and effects of individual and collective violence—issues that have been at the core of psychoanalysis since Freud's earliest formulations. Such

reflection is necessary to clarify the phenomenon of violence and to design projects that may enable us to begin the new millenium with realistic hopes. We feel the need to summon scholars from other disciplines whose different approaches could converge to produce a richer analysis of this multifaceted problem affecting humankind as a whole.

An IPA-sponsored International Conference on Violence will be held in Lima over Easter 1998.

This event will comprise a series of symposia extended over a week. The themes will touch on the following: violence and law; violence and art; violence and psychoanalysis; violence and history; violence and the economy; violence and politics; etc. We think that Peru is a privileged environment for this gathering. It is a country in the process of healing the wounds that one of the most bloodthirsty and cruel terrorist groups inflicted upon it, for over twelve years. Peru also harbors a significant experience in multidisciplinary research and dialogue. This background unfolds in the contributions of several Peruvian and Latin American authors who have used psychoanalytical tools in the study of this and other issues seated at the crossroads of different areas of knowledge and experience.



¹ Many of the ideas in this article rely heavily on some of the papers to be presented at this symposium; particularly on those by Marcos Aguinis (APA), "La gozosa perturbación de la novela (The Joyous disturbing of the novel)" and by Serafín Fanjul (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), "Es la novela histórica un fósil literario?" (Is the historical novel a literary fossil?).

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(Letters to the Editor continued from page 3)

Psychoanalysis of the California Graduate Institute (CGI), a free-standing graduate school of psychology.

The Department of Psychoanalysis at CGI was first established, in the late 70s, by three LAPSI members, Robert Gruener, Neal Petersen and Dominick Rendingell, who were soon joined by Frederick Kurth from LAPSI and Richard Alexander, Don Marcus and James Gooch from the Southern California. The Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC) grew out of the Department of Psychoanalysis at CGI during the early 80s, starting first from monthly meetings of the candidates in psychoanalytic training with the Chair of the CGI Department of Psychoanalysis, James Gooch, to address the candidates' needs related to becoming psychoanalysts. The driving force and actual work of organizing and establishing the PCC as a working society came primarily from the candidates. Dixie Noble functioned as Administrative Assistant; Diana Shulman, also an attorney, drew up the Articles of Incorporation; Rose Vasta and Sara Trivedi organized and obtained Continuing Education approval for medicine and nursing; in 1985, Jeanette Gadt organized the first major and signatory conference, "Transformations in Psychoanalysis..." in honor of W.R. Bion; Bonnie Engdahl, Jane Van Buren, Stephen Rush, Shirley Gooch and others presented papers at some of the PCC's earliest scientific meetings; Diana Miller organized and implemented the low fee Clinic and Referral Service; Tom Grant made the "die is cast" argument that led to the decision to separate from CGI; a newsletter was edited and published; Lynda Share developed the Ph.D. application, etc.—all by candidates.

In 1984, James Gooch, Founding President of PCC (1984-90), submitted the Articles of Incorporation of the Psychoanalytic Center of California to the State, and the PCC was legally born. During the Spring of 1987, because of conflicts arising between the PCC and CGI, the PCC decided (May, 1987) to open an institute, contingent upon receiving California Medical Board approval of its training program for Research Psychoanalysts and liability insurance for its officers and directors. These were accomplished by mid-July, and seminars started in September, 1987. The group of training analysts from CGI of the early

80s who composed the original PCC were IPA members Richard Alexander, James Gooch, Donald Marcus, and later, William Erwin, Yvonne Hansen and Fred Vaquer. Other founding members were Robert Caper, Jane Van Buren, Shirley Gooch, Avedis Panajian and Thomas Grant. After the split from CGI in the summer of 1987, Gregory Gorski, James Grotstein, Albert Mason and Michael Paul joined. Rudolf Ekstein joined in 1988, bringing the number of already approved IPA training analysts (the others being Grotstein, Mason and Vaquer) to the critical mass of four, thereby facilitating PCC's application to the IPA for Provisional Society status. Richard Alexander was the Founding Dean of the Institute (1987-1990). Even though most of the original members of the PCC were strongly influenced by Klein and/or analyzed by Bion or Mason, the majority deeply believed in, and were committed to, the development of an ecumenical curriculum and faculty. Although most were M.D.s, they also believed, along with Freud, in the principles of lay analysis.

Fortuitously, in Montreal at the IPA Congress of 1987, the new IPA policy regarding new Societies in the U.S. was adopted. The PCC immediately applied to become a Provisional Society. In February, 1989, the PCC had its IPA site visit. Owen Renik was chair of the site committee, and the other committee members were Alain Gibeault, Pierre Doucet and Inaura Leão. At the 1989 IPA Congress in Rome, PCC was made a Provisional Society, and at the 1993 IPA Congress in Amsterdam, a Component Society.

Today, PCC has 43 members and 57 candidates.

Respectfully,
Richard Alexander, M.D.
James Gooch, M.D.
Donald Marcus, M.D.

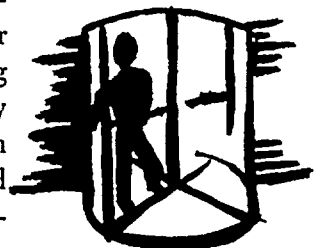
* * *

May 1995

*What to Leave In and What to Leave Out:
A Reply to Drs. Alexander, Gooch and Marcus*

The historical narrative, like an anamnesis, is always tethered to what is not said. The unspoken components may be unknown, forgotten or suppressed. It is innocence that keeps me from saying what I "forgot," and civility (or some other agenda) that keeps me from saying what I do know. In the case of my omission, filled by the contribution from Drs. Alexander, Gooch and Marcus, I am pleased to plead "innocent."

In addition to my private practice as a psychoanalytically oriented psychologist in San Francisco, I have a special interest in the early history of psychoanalysis in San Francisco. Consequently, I am less aware of the historical events and people involved at other locations up and down the west coast of the United States. So, the contribu-



tion of Drs. Alexander, Gooch and Marcus, from Los Angeles, was both new and interesting to me. In their contribution, as in my own, one can see, like a self, history is a memorial to the lost others.

Daniel Benveniste

* * *

August 30, 1995

Letter to the Editor,

I am writing to thank the IPA for allowing me to participate in its first psychoanalytic research training program held at the University College of London. The seminar itself was a tremendously valuable experience—culturally, scientifically, and socially. The faculty's high caliber of expertise in diverse areas, informed pragmatism, and open disagreement made the didactic elements stimulating and inspiring. The participants' presentations of their research projects provided illumination as to the state of psychoanalysis in different cultures, a chance to compare studies and approaches, and the very encouraging sense of not being alone in these endeavors.

In addition to benefitting in general from the seminar, I and Alan Stern, Ph.D., who attended with me, received extremely valuable feedback on the studies currently being implemented at the Lucy Daniels Foundation and the Lucy Daniels Center for Early Childhood. The advice and references provided will definitely strengthen our projects.

As an individual who is deeply indebted to psychoanalysis and who hopes to help it prosper and grow but is not a member of the IPA, I want to particularly congratulate you for including participants like myself. The other researchers who are not IPA members presented especially exciting studies for our discussion.

This seminar is a wonderful contribution to the scientific and psychoanalytic communities. I hope the IPA will continue to offer it and to include people like myself among its faculty and participants.

Cordially,
Lucy Daniels Inman, Ph.D.
North Carolina

* * *

September 1995

Letter to the Editor,

Now that we have concluded a memorable Congress in the United States, it seems appropriate to reflect upon the place of psychoanalysis in our country, and upon its shape and its roots. I would like to stress what I consider to be a unique quality of our American perspective—not only our achievements in film, which to be sure have been evocative; nor our technological accomplishments which have revolutionized modern life; nor even our skyscrapers or canyons, which can be overpowering; but a particular attitude of mind. There is a special music and rhythm which I believe characterizes American thought. It is manifest at its best by a certain openness and a passion for dialogue

and the reconciliation of contradictory positions.

We all have the same psychoanalytic origins—Vienna. But we are all at a loss in the direction of a psychoanalytic future. There have been multiple pathways of transformation. There is a French, a British, a German, and certainly a Latin American transformation. And I also believe there is an American transformation. The current preoccupation with issues such as pluralism and common ground, the study of comparative models and multiple perspectives and their integration intrinsically resonate with the discourse that exists here from coast to coast. I speak here not of a melting pot of homogenization for the sake of unity, but that creative tension which Kuhns has pointed to as precursor to a paradigm shift.

In 1909, on the occasion of Freud's visit to Clark University, he was greeted not only by G. Stanley Hall, but also by William James. On departing, James said to Freud, "I hope that you will push your ideas to the utmost limits." And then, putting his arm around Ernest Jones, he said, "The future of psychology belongs to your work"—a remarkable statement from a skeptic of psychoanalysis. But a few years earlier, James had written a remarkable book called *The One and the Many*. We, as a psychoanalytic community, gathered together to re-evolve the ancient problem of "the one and the many." The Programme Committee, by choosing as its leitmotif the issue of psychic reality in our current era of bombardment by material reality, brilliantly focused on a theme which is our "one," our core. And yet, there were endless themes and variations over the next five days which represented a stream moving toward unity. What we all strive for, to paraphrase James, is neither a universe, pure and simple, nor a multiverse, pure and simple, but some vision of totality which we fathom to be the IPA.

Sincerely yours,
Norbert Freedman

Letter to the Editor,

In December, 1994, Certified Members of the American Psychoanalytic Association (APsaA) voted overwhelmingly to support the admission of all IPA members in good standing in their societies to active membership in our organization. This extends membership to IPA members residing in the United States, no matter where they were trained. Applications are available from the Central Office of the APsaA and are modeled on that for graduates of Institutes accredited by it, with modification by expansion of some sections and the request for a case summary. Personal meetings will be arranged where clarification is deemed necessary.

Judith S. Schachter
President, APsaA


DEATHS

American Psychoanalytic Association	
Stephen L. Bennett	September 11, 1995
Dexter M. Bullard Jr.	August 10, 1995
George Gero	September 1, 1995
Samuel A. Guttman	September 18, 1995
Aaron Karush	June 12, 1995
Geraldine Pederson-Krag	June 23, 1995
James Mann	August 4, 1995
Mary Newson	September 14, 1995
Lionel Ovesey	May 20, 1995
John P. Plunkett	June 4, 1995
Michael R. Sottarelli	August 10, 1995
Emmy Sylvester	August 9, 1995
William Tarnower	August 31, 1995
British Psychoanalytical Society	
Frank Graham	May 21, 1995
F. Kamel	July 1995
J. Stross	August 1995
Dutch Psychoanalytical Society	
P.E. Boeke	October 1, 1995
IPTAR	
Fred Wolkenfeld	
Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies	
Joel Shor	January 30, 1995
New York Freudian Society	
Jennings Dugan	August 17, 1995
Margaret Froelicher	August, 1994
Donald Kaplan	September 20, 1994
Jacques Palaci	February 8, 1995
H. Itta Rodan	March 12, 1995
Muriel Winestine	August, 1994
Fred Wolkenfeld	March 10, 1995
Norwegian Psychoanalytical Society	
Erik Helmers	February 4, 1995
Swedish and German Psychoanalytic Association	
Lajos Szekely	June 28, 1995
Uruguayan Psychoanalytic Association	
Juan Carlos Neme	September 29, 1995
Sarah Cavagnaro de Britos	June 26, 1995


NEWS/NOTES/CALENDAR
IPA CALENDAR EVENTS**Barcelona, 1997, 40th IPA Congress: Psychoanalysis and Sexuality**

The next IPAC will take place in Barcelona, Spain July 27 - August 1, 1997, inclusive. The Programme Committee invites Members, Associate Members and Candidates to submit scientific papers to be considered for presentation at the Congress as Individual Scientific Papers, as well as proposals for poster presentations of novel psychoanalytic theoretical and technical ideas and findings. Individual papers and posters need not be related to the main theme.

The deadline for submission of papers and poster proposals is September 13, 1996. Anyone interested in submitting a paper or an abstract for a poster presentation should write to the IPA's central office: "Broomhills", Woodside Lane, London N12 8UD, England, for a style sheet which will give detailed advice as to the required format for both papers and poster presentations. More details will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter, and guidelines will also be circulated to all Societies.

The Book of Congress Abstracts:

For the first time, a book of Abstracts was produced for the 39th IPAC in San Francisco; it contained nearly 150 abstracts of the individual papers, panel presentations, and scientific posters. A limited number of copies remain, and can be ordered from the IPA Central Office in London. Price: US\$6.00/UK£3.00 inclusive of postage. Checks are only accepted in US\$, drawn on a US bank, or in UK£, drawn on a UK bank, and payable to The IPA Trust.

6th IPA Conference on Psychoanalytic Research: London, March 8-9, 1996:

The theme of the 6th Conference is "Delayed Effects of Trauma: The Transgenerational Transmission of Character and Pathology."

Speakers: Janine Puget, Hisako Watanabe, Wolfgang Tress, Nathaniel Laor, Robert Pynoos and Vamik Volkan.

Registration fee £90 or \$145. Further information is obtainable from: The Conference Secretary, UCL Psychoanalysis Unit, Psychology Dept., Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Fax 44-171-289 4800,

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Inter-Regional Meetings

The third **FEPAL-North America Clinical Conference** will take place in Puerto Vallarta at the Sheraton Bougainvilleas Hotel February 14-18, 1996. The purpose of these meetings has been to familiarize analysts from each region with the ways in which psychoanalysis is taught and practiced in different cultural and geographic areas.

There are no theoretical presentations; participants meet in small groups for discussion of clinical material. Each group has approximately ten members, half of them from FEPAL and half from NAIPAG. A group leader who is fluent in English and Spanish/Portuguese is the ad hoc translator of the clinical presentations. In the past, questions were raised about this format, in particular about the language barrier, but it has proven to be very successful because of the effective translations.

The most frequent evaluation of previous meetings has been that there was a remarkable degree of consensus regarding the clinical management of an analytic case, even though members followed different theoretical models. Further, the prevailing prejudices that all analysts in Latin America are Kleinian and all North Americans are ego psychologists has also been negated.

These meetings were originally organized and sponsored by FEPAL and the APsaA. This year the latter group has been replaced by the North American IPA Groups (NAIPAG) consisting of the APsaA, the Independent Psychoanalytic Societies in the U.S., and the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society.

The Fourth **EPF-North American Clinical Meeting**, which has essentially the same historic goals and format, sponsored by EPF and NAIPAG, will meet in the Westpoint Hotel, near Glasgow, Scotland, July 18-21, 1996.

Limited to 40 psychoanalysts each from Europe and North America. Advance registration is recommended. Address: Dr. Ronald Baker, 12 Southwood Lawn Road, Highgate, London N6 5SF.

* * *

EUROPE

The European Psychoanalytical Federation (EPF)

EPF Scientific Symposium March 29-31, 1996

Venue: Chateau de Limelette
Theme: Different Levels of
Interpretation

Presentations: Michel de M'Uzan (Paris Society); Priscilla Roth (London)

EPF Conference on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis April 20-21, 1996

Venue: Holland

* * *

Joint Activities

European Association for Adolescent Psychoanalysis (EAAP): First Scientific Meetings

April 8, 1996

Venue: Nice; Acropolis Palais des Congrès
Theme: Training for Analytic Work with the Adolescent
Presentations by: Raymond Cahn (Paris) and Robin Anderson (London)
Discussant: Gilbert Diatkine (Paris)
Chair: Moses Laufer (Paris), F. Ladame, P. Gutton

Applications for membership to the President, Brent Adolescent Centre, Johnston House, 51 Winchester Avenue, London NW6 7TT.
Tel/fax: 44-171-328-0918

International Association for the History of Psychoanalysis, Paris Psychoanalytical Society, French Psychoanalytical Association, and the IVth Group July 25-28, 1996

VI International Meeting of the IAHP
Theme: The Centenary of Psychoanalysis (1896-1996)
Language: French

Italian Psychoanalytical Society, Spanish Psychoanalytical Society and Madrid Psychoanalytical Association March 1996

Meeting on "Identification"
Venue: Milan
Languages: Italian and Spanish
Further details from the Italian Psychoanalytical Society

Jacqueline Amati Mehler
Ludwig Haesler

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Societies

Italian Psychoanalytical Association

I am very happy to announce that the new Italian Psychoanalytical Association has received from Dr. Bernard Pacella, Past-President of the APsaA, the very generous gift of a library of books and journals.



In expressing our gratitude to Bernard Pacella and to the Psychoanalytical Assistance Fund, which has financed the cost of transportation from the United States, I wish to underline the significance of this gift, that offers to a newly-founded and developing Association such as ours an important instrument of knowledge and research that will assist us in our theoretical and clinical growth.

Jacqueline Amati Mehler
President, AIPsi

* * *

Ten years ago, during the IPA Congress in Hamburg, Adam Limentani allowed me to announce the creation of the International Association for the History of Psychoanalysis.

July 25-28, 1996, the Association, with the collaboration of the Paris Psychoanalytical Society, the French Psychoanalytical Association and the IVth Group OPLF, will organize in Paris the Sixth International Meeting of the IAHP for the centenary of the first appearance of the word "psychoanalyse" (in a Freud paper written in French). The theme is: "1896-1996: One Hundred Years of History of Psychoanalysis."

I want to announce also the recent discovery of 167 unpublished letters of Otto Rank to Freud and we intend to publish them. But numerous letters from Freud to Rank are missing, and I should be happy if someone among you who would own some of them in a private collection, would inform me as soon as possible of their existence (8 rue du Commandant Mouchotte, 75014 Paris, France).

I wish also to announce that the French publisher Calmann-Lévy has accepted my project for a *Dictionary of Psychoanalysis*. It will be different from preceding ones, because it will not contain only psychoanalytic ideas and terms, but also biographies of leading psychoanalysts, the history of psychoanalysis in different countries, and important psychoanalytic works, institutions and events. An Editorial Committee consisting of four French analysts will collaborate on its content aided by an Editorial Committee of Sponsors, consisting of distinguished psychoanalysts, and a group of Advisors for items pertaining to particular theories (Adlerian, Jungian, Kleinian, Lacanian, Bionian, Anglo-Saxon schools, and South American authors, for example).

Comprising around six million characters, the dictionary will be around 2,000 pages. Written by 250 authors, 1500 items will be presented in alphabetical order, each of the theoretical ones with a brief bibliography. An alphabetical index will increase the ease of research, which may be supplemented with a subsequent edition on CD-ROM. It will be first published in French, but the possibility of getting 30 percent of the texts origi-

nally written in another language assure us that the best authors in each country will participate, and that there will be future publications in other languages.

If you want to take part in the elaboration of this work, which will be the first of this kind in the world, you can write or fax ([33]-1-40 47 04 49) to me for further information, as soon as possible.

Allain de Mijolla

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**Paris Psychoanalytical Society:
Meeting on "L'objet en personne"
March 30-31, 1996**

Venue: Paris
Language: French
Organizer: Paul Denis

Open Meeting: November 23-24, 1996

Venue: Paris
Theme: Depression: Psychoanalysis
and Neurobiology
Language: French
Organizer: J. Courmut and C. Couvreur

**Paris Psychoanalytical Society
Fifth Psychoanalytical Congress of the
Romance Languages
May 16-19, 1996**

Venue: Palais des Congres, Madrid
Theme: Two reports will be presented
on "Les Clivages" (Splits) by
Gerard Bayle, and "Croyance
et Modèles Psychanalytiques"
(Belief and Psychoanalytic
Models) by Carlos Padron and
Manuela Utrilla

Scientific

Secretariat: Augustin Jeanneau
Pearl Lombard

Scientific

Committee: Catherine Couvreur
Claude Le Guen
Georges Pragier

**Spanish Psychoanalytical Society
III Session of Psychoanalysis and
Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy
June 1996**

Venue: Seville
Language: Spanish
Further details from the Spanish Psychoanalytic
Society.

**Swedish Psychoanalytical Society
"Series Z: An Archival Fantasy" Yosef Hayim
Yerushalmi (New York)**

Venue: Stockholm
All IPA members welcome. Contact David
Titelman, fax 46-8-717-3507, e-mail,

david.titelman@pi.ki.se

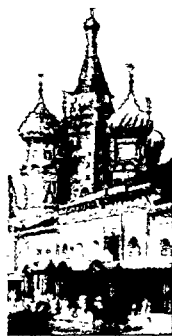
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European Study Groups

**4th International Psychoanalytic Symposium
of Delphi (The Hellenic Psychoanalytical
Association [Study Group of the IPA]),
July 23-28, 1996**

Venue: European Cultural Center of
Delphi, Greece
Theme: Adult Sexuality and the
Oedipus Complex: Before or
After?
Chair: Peter Hartocollis
Information: Eleni Vouga, Dept. of Psychiatry, Uni-
versity of Patras, 265 00 Rion, Patras, Greece

**International Conference (Russian Psycho-
analytic Association, East European
Institute of Psychoanalysis, Russian
Psychoanalysis Revival Fund, State Faculty
of Social (Psychoanalytic) Medicine:
Beginning May 6, 1996.**



Venue: St. Petersburg, Russia
Theme: The first 100 Years of
Psychoanalysis: its Russian
roots, repression and Russia's
return to the world psychoana-
lytic community

Information: Prof. Mikhail M. Reehetnikow
18-lit. "A", Bolshoy pr., P.S.
St. Petersburg, 197198, Russia

Jacqueline Amati Mehler
Ludwig Haesler

LATIN AMERICA

FEPAL

**November 18, 1995: Regional Society Meet-
ing for the FEPAL northern region** (Colombia,
Venezuela, APM and ARPAC) in Morelia, Mexico
as part of the XXXIV National Psychoanalytic
Congress of the Mexican Psychoanalytical
Association.

**April 3-6, 1996: II Latin American FEPAL Con-
gress on children and adolescents**
to be held at the Hotel Maksoud Plaza in São
Paulo, Brazil.

**July 29-30, 1996: XVI Latin American Training
Conference Pre-Congress: "The Field
of Transference-Countertransference in
Psychoanalytical Training"**

at the Hotel Holiday Inn Crown Plaza in Monterrey,
Mexico.

July 29-30, 1996: VII OCAL Pre-Congress

Theme: "Criteria for Psychoanalytical
Training"
at the Hotel Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza in
Monterrey, Mexico.

**July 31-August 4, 1996: XXI FEPAL Latin
American Psychoanalytic Congress.**

Theme: "The Field of Transference-
Countertransference"
at the Hotel Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza in
Monterrey, Mexico.

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The book *Psychoanalysis in Latin America*, edited
in English by Dra. Adelina Alcorta, with 12 repre-
sentative papers from FEPAL, was presented at the
IPA Congress in San Francisco.

* * *

The FEPAL Award

To the best unpublished clinical, theoretic or
psychoanalytical research paper submitted by
members of FEPAL member institutions. Language:
Portuguese or Spanish. Length: 20 to 30 pages and
a summary in English and French. Papers must be
submitted before June 30, 1996 with 6 copies,
under a pen name, accompanied by a sealed enve-
lope revealing the name of the author. US \$1,000
in cash and a diploma.

**The FEPAL Award for Work with Children
and Adolescents**

To the best clinical or theoretic paper on child
and/or adolescent analysis, developmental theory
or psychoanalytical research submitted by
members of FEPAL member institutions. Language:
Portuguese or Spanish. Length: 20 to 30 pages and
a summary in English and French. Papers must be
submitted before June 30, 1996 with 6 copies,
under a pen name, accompanied by a sealed enve-
lope revealing the name of the author. US \$1,000
in cash and a diploma.

The Sigmund Freud Award

To the best unpublished clinical, theoretic or
psychoanalytical research paper submitted by
candidates in their last year of seminars, and asso-
ciate members of FEPAL institutions. Language:
Portuguese or Spanish. Length: 20 to 30 pages and
a summary in English and French. Papers must be
submitted before June 30, 1996 with 6 copies,
under a pen name, accompanied by a sealed enve-
lope revealing the name of the author. US \$1,000
in cash and a diploma.

Societies

Brazil

Scientific Programme of the Porto Alegre Psychoanalytic Study Group

Sept. 20-30; 1st Internal Symposium of the Porto Alegre Psychoanalytic Study Group: "Psychoanalysis: Different Models"

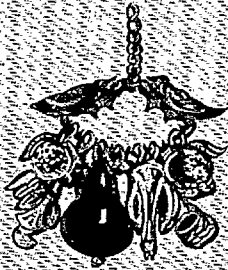
Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise de São Paulo Scientific Activities in 1995

Visit of foreign psychoanalysts

Elizabeth Bott Spillius, from the British Psychoanalytical Society, in March 1995, gave a conference and coordinated a theoretical discussion, three clinical seminars and three thematic seminars, addressing mainly Klein works.

Danielle Quinodoz and Jean Michel Quinodoz, of the Swiss Psychoanalytic Society presented a conference and two clinical seminars in April 1995.

In April 1995, Armando Bianco Ferrari, from SBPSP and the Italian Psychoanalytical Society, coordinated 3 clinical seminars and 3 thematic seminars, where his theory proposed in the book *L'Eclissi del Corpo* was discussed.



Symposiums, Conferences

1st Brazilian symposium on the observation of mother and baby

organized by the training analyst from SBPSP, Marisa P. Melega, in March 1995.

XV Brazilian Congress of Psycho-Analysis

in October 1995, theme: "100 years of Psycho-analysis"

Moisés Lemlij

Leopold Nosek

David Rosenfeld

Conference to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the International Journal of Psycho-Analysis

April 1995

General theme: "Conceptualization and Communication of Clinical Facts in Psychoanalysis"

The third and last celebratory conference for the *IJPA's* 75th Anniversary took place in São Paulo, Brazil, March 31-April 2, 1995 under the able coordination of E. M. Rocha Barros. It was attended by 400 analysts from various countries, but, naturally, largely from Latin America.

Like the two previous conferences (New York and London), the theme proposed by David Tuckett, editor of the *IJPA*, was "The Conceptualization and Communication of Clinical Facts in Psychoanalysis". And as previously, each one of the five sub-items of the theme were dealt with by two authors, as follows: 1) What is a clinical fact? (J.M. Quinodoz and J. L. Ahumada); 2) The conceptualization of clinical facts in the psychoanalytical process (R. Riesenberg-Malcolm and G. Vollmer-Filho); 3) Formulations to the patient (A.M. Cooper and E.B. Spillius); 4) Validation of the psychoanalytical process (A.M. Andrade de Azevedo and O.E. Kernberg); 5) Publication of clinical facts (O. Renik and J.F. Jordan-Moore). The papers are published and available in the *IJPA* special 75th Anniversary Edition.

The three official languages of the conference were English, Portuguese and Spanish. All the papers were previously translated into Portuguese and published in the *Revista Brasileira de Psicanálise* and circulated with time enough so that the Portuguese speaking participants (the majority) could prepare themselves for the conference. The *Revista* is circulated among 1600 subscribers which guaranteed a good exposure for the papers.

The format of the conference adopted in São Paulo was quite effective; each author made a critical synthesis of his or her paper, outlining the main points in 20 minutes, and debated his or her partner's papers in another 20 minutes. Apart from the chairman for each panel, there was also a secretary—each from a different Brazilian society—who was assigned the function of bringing up questions previously discussed in his or her society. This procedure warmed up the discussion and when the discussion was opened to the floor no time was wasted on generalities. Over the three days a progressive harmonization between audiences and authors took place.

David Tuckett and Paola Marrotti gave an additional lecture on the presentation and discussion of clinical material in psychoanalysis, followed by comments by Servulo Figueira.

Peter Fonagy closed the conference, presenting an impressive critical summary of the thirty papers that had been presented in New York, London and São Paulo. He chose two lines of inquiry to focus on: warnings contained in all the papers and questions raised by them.

Each topic of the conference naturally intersected with those following. The ten authors presented very personal articulations from the clinical situation—the beginning of everything—through the formulation and validation of ideas, all the way to publication, covering the whole chain of events relevant to the practice of psychoanalysis. The orchestrated whole was quite impressive.

The multiplicity of approaches and the wealth of topics evoked a lively response. The conference helped rescue psychoanalytic discourse from all the diluting influences it has been submitted to: medicalization, the growing use of anti-depressants and the various forms of other and perhaps more popular psychotherapies.

The best way to celebrate the *IJPA* was to produce good work. And this was achieved. While many open questions remained, that is probably how it should be. From such questions do the wealth and diversity of thought emerge.

On the social side there was a very pleasant atmosphere. There was a festive dinner on Saturday evening that brought old and new friends together in a very relaxed environment.

Just before the opening of the conference there was a meeting of the Editorial Board of the *IJPA* with various representatives of Latin American publications. The editorial policy of the *Journal* was discussed. David Tuckett laid special emphasis on the need to enlarge the participation of Latin American analysts.

The São Paulo conference provided a very rewarding emotional conclusion to the 75th birthday celebration of the *Journal*.

Liana Pinto Chaves

Chilean Psychoanalytic Association

November 24-26: IV Latin American Meeting on Winnicott's Thought. Theme: "Approaches to the Metapsychology of D.W.W.: Theoretic and Clinical Aspects", sponsored by the Faculty of Psychology of the Catholic University of Chile.

January 5, 1996: Homage to Ignacio Matte Blanco, organized in conjunction with the University of Chile and the Society of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery. Participants: Prof. Pietro Bria and Drs. Claudio Durán, Ramón Ganzarín and Otto Kernberg. Central House of the University of Chile.

Colombian Psychoanalytic Society

October 28-29, 1995: XI Psychoanalytic Meetings. Theme: "The clinical fact in psychoanalysis". With the participation of Bernardina Ayala and Indalecio Fernández (Caracas).

November 4: XV Training Conference. Theme: Critical Thought and Creativity: Basis for training.

November 24-25: Guillermo Ballesteros and Guillermo Carvajal will participate in the IV Latin American Meeting on Winnicott's Thought. Dr. Ballesteros will deliver his paper "On transference and countertransference in Winnicott".

Mexican Psychoanalytic Association

October 14, 1995: Posthumous Homage to Arnaldo Rascovsky, with the participation of Jaime F. Ayala V., Victor Manuel Aiza, Luis Féder

Beneraf, José Luis González Ch., Fernando Martínez Salazar, Agustín Palacios, Ramón Parres, José Remus Araico. Auditorium of the Mexican Psychoanalytic Association.

November 16, 1995: Training Conference Pre-Congress. Gran Hotel del Centro de Convenciones, Morelia, Michoacán, México.

November 17-20, 1995: Mexican Psychoanalytic Congress. Gran Hotel Centro de Convenciones, Morelia, Michoacán, México. Theme: "From Freud towards the XXI Century. Theoretic, clinical and applied psychoanalysis". On the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Mexican Association, homages to Amaldo Rascovsky, Willy Baranger and Francisco González Pineda, pioneers of psychoanalysis in Mexico, will be paid.

The following meetings will take place during the event: IPA Regional Meeting, FEPAL Regional Meeting, IPSO Regional Meeting, Spanish-speaking North American Psychoanalysts' Meeting, IPA Committee on Myths Annual Conference. Guests and participants from abroad: Horacio Etchegoyen (IPA President), Alejandro Tamez Morales (FEPAL President), Jorge Olagaray (IPA Associate Secretary for Latin America), Fidias Cesio (Argentina), Clever Desouda (USA), Jorge de la Torre (EEUU), Rómulo Lander (Venezuela), Alberto Pédola (Perú), Cecilia Pereira Da Silva (Brazil), Adriana Sorrentini (Argentina), Alfredo Suescum (Argentina), and more than 40 institutions.

December: Presentation of *Cuadernos de Psicoanálisis*, Volume XXVII (the official journal of the Mexican Association).

April 27, 1996: Training Pre-Congress of the Mexican Psychoanalytic Institute.

May 3-5, 1996: 17th Annual Scientific Meeting "Sigmund Freud Anniversary".

Ribeirão Preto Psychoanalytic Study Group

November: Visit of the Sponsoring Committee (Jacqueline Amati Mehler, Moisés Lemlij and Hernán Davanzo).

Rosario Psychoanalytic Study Group

September 1: Lecture on "Genocide"

Venezuelan Psychoanalytic Association

June: First Encounter "Fernando Risquez" between IPA member and non member Societies: Venezuelan Psychoanalytic Association (IPA), Caracas Psychoanalytic (Provisional) Society (IPA), Freudian Field School (Lacanian), Jungian Study Center. It is expected that this unique space for discussion and exchange will foster communication among psychoanalytic organizations traditionally isolated and opposed.

Moisés Lemlij
Leopold Nosek
David Rosenfeld

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NORTH AMERICA

North American International Psychoanalytical Association Groups (NAIPAG)

The Liaison Committee of NAIPAG has met twice since March, 1995, once by telephone conference and twice in person at the San Francisco IPAC. Readers will recall that the three North American IPA Groups (the American Psychoanalytic Association [APsaA], The Canadian Psychoanalytic Society and the Independent IPA Psychoanalytic Societies) charged the NAIPAG Liaison Committee with the task of initiating closer contacts between the three North American IPA partners. The aim is to establish a North American psychoanalytic partnership, similar to but distinct from either the European Federation or FEPAL.

To this end, the Committee has achieved the following: 1) we have successfully negotiated the makeup of the North American delegation to the House of Delegates (HOD); 2) we have assumed overall responsibility for the planning of North American participation in the clinical regional meetings between NAIPAG and FEPAL and NAIPAG and the EPF, which was previously handled by the APsaA. In San Francisco the committee discussed the issue of a NAIPAG newsletter that would have as its focus the sharing of information, i.e., meetings, conferences, that would be of interest to members of the other North American psychoanalytic partners.

The membership of the NAIPAG Liaison Committee representing the entire membership is as follows: Drs. Helen Meyers (APsaA), Owen Renik (APsaA), Brian Robertson (CPS) Chair, Carlos Featherston (CPS), Steven Ellman (IPS), Norbert Freedman (IPS). The next meeting of the Liaison Committee will be held in the fall of 1995.

Abby Adams-Silvan

Canada

The Annual Scientific Meeting of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society took place in Toronto on June 2, 1995. The theme of the meeting was "Hysteria: 100 Years Later". Drs. Marita Torsti from Helsinki and André Lussier from Montreal were the Plenary speakers. Their papers were discussed by Lise Monette, Maurice Dongier and several other members of the audience. Several workshops took place in the evening of June 1 as well as following the morning conference on June 2.

The scientific activity of the branches has been quite active in 1995.

Montreal Branch Activities

The two Montreal branches of the CPS celebrated 25 years since their foundation. On this occasion, the Société Psychanalytique de Montréal invited Jean-Bertrand Pontalis who gave a public lecture

on May 12 with the title: The stubbornness of the unconscious (La betise de l'inconscient).

The Quebec English branch celebrated the occasion on April 20 with a panel: "Psychoanalysis then and now". Dr. Eva P. Lester gave a paper on the subject. In addition to the above:

May 8, 1995 a colloquium on "Countertransference Issues in the Treatment of Sexually Abused Patients" with Dr. Howard Levine the main presenter.

October 21 a colloquium on "Child Abuse: Did it really happen?" by Dr. Leonard Shengold.

September 21 a colloquium on Sexuality and Therapy (Le sexuel dans la cure). Speakers: Liliane Abensour, Paris, Josette Garon, Martin Gauthier, Lise Monette, Montréal.

December 7 Public conference by Pierre Drapeau with the title: "Hans, Brother Hans, what are you seeing happening?"

The 6th Annual Day in Psychoanalysis took place on March 31, 1995. The topic was "In Search of the Analyst's Mind: From transference through countertransference to self analysis". Speakers: Drs. Judith Chused, Theodore Jacobs and James McLaughlin.

Ottawa

A clinical day on "Mirroring in Self Psychology: from the Grandiose Self to the Need for Confirmation," Dr. Alan Kindler, main presenter.
Eva Lester

United States

APsaA

The May meetings of the APsaA took place in Chicago, May 10-14. Following a precedent established at the time of the previous IPA Congress held in North America, the scientific portion of the meeting was cancelled, to facilitate members' attendance of the IPA Congress. Therefore, only administrative meetings were held.

The recent time has been—and continues to be—one of great turmoil for North American psychoanalysts, and the meeting reflected that turmoil. While severe threats do exist to the way psychoanalysis has been practiced, some new and exciting developments occur within and outside the organization. Efforts at research and education show encouraging results. The Psychoanalytic Foundation is a reality, at the same time that Public Information, an area neglected in the past, has become an important concern, and while a climate of crisis is evident for many, and some



intraorganizational strife is quite evident at various levels, some activities proceed with an enthusiasm and assurance that belie the worry conveyed by many.

One unambivalently gratifying development for the APsA was the announcement that Ms. Ellen Fertig will assume the position of Administrative Director on July 16th, 1995. Ms. Carolyn Gatto, Acting Director until then, will at that time assume the newly created position of Assistant Administrative Director. Ms. Fertig is well known to the APsA, where she worked previously, and may be well known to many IPA members, since she worked for the IPA in London for a period of time in 1991, before becoming Assistant Administrator to the Dean's Office at Cornell Medical College. Many who attended the Buenos Aires Congress may remember her efficiency, indefatigable activity and grace and good spirit under pressure.

A significant change at this meeting was the presence of two representatives of the Affiliates Council at Board, Council and Coordinating Committee meetings. This is the first time that Candidates were involved officially as representatives at such meetings; this step reflects the growing interest in allowing the candidates' organization to be informed about the workings of the APsA, hoping to integrate them into committee work in the future. To that end the two representatives also met with the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer, Stephen Firestein, at the time of this writing Treasurer-Elect of IPA, (see article in *International Psychoanalysis* [Vol. 4, #1, '95]) had prepared the first complete tally of expenses and income for 1995 and circulated a deficit budget and an alternative austerity budget balanced by cuts in expenses. The budget crisis of the organization was also carefully reported on by the Secretary, David Hurst. Of the possible choices: to raise dues, spend reserves, — which are modest — or cut expenditures, only the latter seemed acceptable to the members of the Executive Committee. As expected, though, an economic decision of such nature cannot be divorced from political issues and this situation was no exception.

The most heated and potentially divisive issue had already preceded this May meeting, in fact, involving the Administration and the membership in prolonged controversy. It centered on deciding on the need for maintaining a lobbying presence in Washington, an issue that in turn reflects divergent views on the practice of psychoanalysis, on the view of the discipline as within or outside the medical model, on the role of third party payers within or outside that medical model, on the concerns about confidentiality, and eventually reflecting perhaps radically different views of

psychoanalysis itself.

Clearly at issue, consuming hours of meetings, was the dissension between the position of the Committee on Government Relations and Insurance (CGRI), and most of the Practice Committees, on one side, and, on the other, the position eventually voted on by the members of the Executive Committee. (The Executive Committee is made up of the President, Judy Schachter, the Secretary, David Hurst, the President-Elect, Marvin Margolis, the President of the Board of Professional Standards, Larry Chalfin, and the Treasurer, Stephen Firestein.) The CGRI is headed by Arthur Fadey, who followed Drew Clemens, until recently also Speaker of the Assembly for the American Psychiatric Association and an untiring voice in the fight for legislation that would include benefits for mental health in general and psychoanalysis in particular. Their views have often been viewed by some as being at odds with the position of two other groups, one within and the other, strictly speaking, outside the APsA. The first is the Southern California group, which has argued unambiguously for leaving the legal fight, in favor of viewing psychoanalysis as a practice irreconcilable with reporting to anyone, therefore irreconcilable with third-party payment in general and Government interference in particular. The second group, formally independent, is however made up of scores of individual members of the APsA; it is the Coalition for Patients Rights, known by its acronym, CPR. A five point agenda had been agreed on by those three sectors, the APsA, the Southern California group and CPR, in May of 1994. In essence these five points are: 1) the right to contract privately — outside the health care system's regulations — for psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, 2) to preserve the environment for effective treatment regarding psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, 3) to guarantee the right of psychoanalysts to work inside the third party system as providers of covered services while at the same time conducting psychotherapy and psychoanalysis without restrictions outside the system, 4) with a guarantee of the above three conditions, the lobbying for expanded insurance coverage for the continuum of mental health treatments and 5) to protect psychoanalysis and psychotherapy by having them excluded as covered services from any health insurance system that restricts private contracting.

Following many hours of discussion, the Executive Committee asked the CGRI to reconsider the way it can discharge its functions within the climate of economic austerity without a Washington lobbyist. Alternative suggestions are that members individually subscribe to lobbying organizations, such as CPR or the

AAPPP (American Association for Private Practice Psychiatrists).

Discussion of these issues had already taken place prior to the May meetings, in phone calls and conference calls. The discussion continued in the particular setting of a meeting between the Executive Committee and the CGRI and threatened to be reactivated at every opportunity.

At these meetings the Executive Committee recommended not to continue our lobbying presence in Washington. At the Executive Council meeting dissension was apparent in the unusual scene of having each member of the Executive Council speak separately presenting their views. President Judy Schachter referred to the specific concerns about confidentiality in the fight ahead, and reminded the audience of other particular legal threats of the moment, like the effort by organizations outside the IPA to spearhead a movement of certification in Psychoanalysis with very lax standards so that the requirements and restraint of the IPA would be invalidated. (Such movement has already succeeded in the state of Vermont.) President-Elect Marvin Margolis stressed that we must resolve internal differences so we could all support one lobbying effort. Treasurer Stephen Firestein was eloquent in expressing his dissenting view from the majority, saying that we would be guilty to future generations who would ask us, "What did you do at the time?" if in a crisis like the present, we didn't do everything we could and should in response to the increasing threats to practice.

The Council, however, voted not to support the recommendation of the Executive committee. In contrast to this agitating issue, developments of great interest which generated marked optimism and enthusiasm were the approval of modest funds to get on the internet with a home page. This is now a reality (World Wide Web site: <http://apsa.org/>) thanks to the skills of Paul Mosher, (known also to IP readers from Stanley Goodman's article on JOURNIT and BOOKREV, also IP, 4, 1, 95). This makes available among other items a referral list of analysts of the APsA listed by cities. Also available is the brochure "About Psychoanalysis," originally written by Arlene Heyman and Gerald Fogel, published by the APsA in 1987 and recently revised by the Committee on Public Information, headed by Irene Cairo Chiarandini. This is a document that explains to the general public the nature of psychoanalysis as a therapy and as a discipline, who is a psychoanalyst, who is suitable for psychoanalytic treatment, and offers the complete list of institutions belonging to the APsA. Available also on the home page are abstracts from JAPA and the Index page, infor-

mation about meetings and seminars, and material from *TAP* (the Newsletter of the APsA). Members' letters to the press will appear in the future. Another innovative development is Fax on demand, available to members and non-members, also made possible through Paul Mosher, whose technical skills are matched only by his concern for the fate of our practice and his dedication to psychoanalytic endeavors.

Of great scientific interest was the report by Robert Galatzer-Levy announcing the future publication of the Monograph "Does Psychoanalysis work?", the fruit of the collaboration of Galatzer Levy, Henry Bachrach, Sherwood Waldron and Alan Skolnikoff.

The Committee on Social issues prepared a statement, approved at this meeting, condemning the violence displayed against abortion clinics. (This statement also appears on the Web page.)

The Executive Council nominated the following candidates for the forthcoming election in December: Robert Pyles and Richard Fox for President-Elect, Newell Fischer and Allan Compton for Treasurer, and Ralph Engle, Warren Procci, Jorge Schneider and Betsy Comstock for Councilor at large (two to be elected.) Fred Busch and Judy Davis were elected to the Exploratory Subcommittee of the Nominating Committee, to replace retiring members Sander Abend and Deanna Holtzman.

Irene Cairo Chiarandini

Societies

The Chicago Psychoanalytic Society announces its first biannual conference for 1996, scheduled for March 16. Titled "Uses of the Past in the Psychoanalytic Process: Relational, Object Relations and Self-Psychological Perspectives," the panelists representing these various approaches will be Philip Bromberg, Betty Joseph and Frank Lachmann. Susan Fisher will act as discussion facilitator. Those wishing more information should contact Ms. Eva Sandberg at the Institute for Psychoanalysis at (312) 726-6300.

Irene Cairo Chiarandini

Columbia University Psychoanalytic Center's Fiftieth Anniversary April, 1995.

Appreciating the enormous intellectual and scientific value for a psychoanalytic institute of an affiliation with a university medical center, the Columbia Center's founders, Sandor Rado, George Daniels, Abram Kardiner, and David Levy approached the Chairman of Columbia's Department of Psychiatry, Nolan D.C. Lewis, and in the spring of 1945 they established the Columbia University Psychoanalytic and Psychosomatic

Clinic for Training and Research (as it was then called) within the Department of Psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Rado had come from the Berlin Institute to New York to head the Education Committee of the New York Institute, and Daniels was head of the Psychosomatic and Consultation Service at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. Rado and the others conceived an atmosphere of intellectual freedom where scientific and humanistic scholarship and research could influence and in turn be influenced by the emerging psychoanalytic knowledge and perspective.

With explorers' passion, Columbia's new faculty set off to study from the psychoanalytic perspective infant development, psychosomatic disorders, sexuality and gender, family dynamics, race, community psychiatry, culture, and the intellectual foundations of psychoanalytic theory itself. This latter scholarship involved a critique of libidinal metapsychology, and heralded Columbia's contributions to the integration of ego psychology and object relations theory.

Having now established itself as a leading psychoanalytic educational and research center, Columbia proudly commemorated its founding in March with a panel presentation at the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine (Columbia's psychoanalytic society) looking at Rado's intellectual legacy. In a remarkable example of historical detective work, Craig Tomlinson discovered the role Adolph Meyer played in the formation of Rado's ideas; Nathan Kravis and George Makari presented papers evaluating the impact of Rado's theoretical perspective. Then, on Friday, April 21, an enormous cocktail reception was enjoyed by alumni, faculty, students, and guests from the across the continent and the decades. Among the nearly three hundred members of the Columbia family attending, the Center was proud to include four presidents of the APsA, four presidents of the American Psychiatric Association, two Vice Presidents of the IPA, two presidents of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, ten Chairmen of Departments of Psychiatry, and four Directors of other psychoanalytic institutes.

A scientific symposium titled *Psychoanalysis: Future Directions* was held on Saturday, April 22, with a welcome and introduction by the Director, Roger A. MacKinnon. The day long program comprised three panels: *Perspectives on Psychic Change* with Robert Glick, Helen C. Meyers, Roy Schafer, and Robert Michels; *Psychoanalytic Education and Research* with Judith Schachter, Myron Hofer, Steven Roose, Otto Kernberg, and John Oldham; and *Psychoanalytic Technique* with Milton Viederman, Arnold Cooper,



From the Columbia University Psychoanalytic Center's 50th Anniversary Cocktail Reception, April 21, 1995.



ABOVE: Nadine McKinnon, Roger McKinnon, and Herbert Pardes.

BELOW: Stanley Diamond, Ethel Person, and Harold Blum.

Ralph Roughton, and Herbert Schlesinger. The celebration culminated in a formal dinner-dance held at the United Nations Delegates Dining Room.

Robert Alan Glick

The New York Psychoanalytic Society announces that the Freud Anniversary Lecture will be given by William Grossman on April 23, 1996, the Charles Fisher Memorial Lecture by Mark Solms, on May 17, 1996 and the Robert Kabcenell Memorial Lecture in Child Analysis by Samuel Rubin on June 11, 1996.

The Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society announces the 27th Annual Margaret Mahler Symposium on Child Development. It is titled: "Through the Seasons of Life. Separation Individuation Perspectives". It will be co-sponsored by the Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior of Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, and among the participants will be Stanley Cath, Calvin Colarusso and Anni Bergman. It will take place at the Twelve Caesars on May 11, 1996. For more information please contact Ms. Maryann Nevin, 1201 Chestnut Street, Room 1502, Philadelphia, PA 19107, (215) 955-8420.

The Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Institute and Society announces its Biennial conference: the Babcock Symposium. Its title this year will be: "Difficult Problems in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis." Among the speakers will be Joyce McDougall and Glenn Gabbard, and it will take place on November 3-4, 1995.

Irene Cairo Chiarandini

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Independent Psychoanalytic Societies

The Independent Psychoanalytic Societies of the United States (formerly the Coalition of Independent Societies) recently ratified its by-laws, thereby becoming a legally recognized entity in the U.S. The four Societies (IPTAR, LAISPS,



NYFS and PCC) are all now full component member Societies of the IPA.

The first formal meeting of IPS members was held in San Francisco to discuss business and organizational matters. The new Co-Chairs, Founding Members Albert Mason and Steven Ellman, were introduced. Founding Co-Chairs Norbert Freedman and Jean Sanville will remain on the Board of Directors, which includes James Gooch, Terrence McBride, Fred Pine and Barbara Stimmel. Drs. Pine and Stimmel now replace Founding Board Members Abby Adams-Silvan and Mark Silvan.

Meeting of Otto Kernberg and Robert Tyson with the Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (IPS)

In the course of the recent IPAC in San Francisco, Drs. Otto Kernberg and Robert Tyson met with leaders of the independent IPA affiliated societies to respond to questions regarding the orientation of Dr. Kernberg as President-elect to the Independent Societies, and to acquaint themselves even more thoroughly with the concerns and issues of this group.



Left to right, Otto Kernberg (President-Elect), Peter Wolson (President LAISPS), Abby Adams-Silvan (Freudian Society)

In the course of this meeting, Dr. Kernberg expressed his strong support of the Independent Societies as well as of the new policies of the APsaA that make available training and membership for qualified non-medical candidates.

Dr. Kernberg spoke to the important contributions of clinical psychology to psychoanalytic science, particularly to the complex challenges of research as well as clinical methodology, and stressed his commitment to expanding the relationship of psychoanalysis not only to psychiatry, clinical psychology and clinical social work, but to the Humanities and the University in a broad sense. Dr. Kernberg spoke of how he had strongly supported the training and practice of qualified non-medical analysts, having himself been educated in the progressive model of the Menninger

Foundation. He had, for example, strongly supported such training at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research.

Dr. Kernberg invited the members of the group to raise questions and express their opinions. The participants spoke to various interests and concerns of the Independent Societies regarding their relationship with the IPA. Drs. Kernberg and Tyson proposed future contacts to continue the discussion in more detail at the time of the December meetings of the APsaA in New York, or on an alternative date within the next academic year.

Everyone expressed their satisfaction in a mutually helpful and informative dialogue.

Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR)

Theodore Jacobs (APsaA) was designated IPTAR Clinician of the Year. He delivered his address on October 20, 1995. His topic was "Insights, Self-Reflection and the Interplay of Minds in the Analytic Process."

The Annual Doris Bernstein address will be given on January 19, 1996 by Betsy Distler (IPTAR) who will speak on Triangulation and Symbolization.

The Annual Edmund Weil Memorial Address will be given by Sheldon Bach (IPTAR, NYFS) on May 17, 1996.

A three day conference is planned for March 15-17, 1996. The focus of this series of meetings is "Divergent Perspectives on Early Development: Implications for Psychoanalytic Theory and Practice." Panels and clinical workshops will be organized around that theme. The keynote speaker will be Allen N. Schore (Clinical Faculty, Dept. of Psychiatry, UCLA School of Medicine). Other speakers and panelists include Beatrice Beebe (NYU), Steven Ellman (IPTAR), Norbert Freedman (IPTAR), Joseph Lichtenberg (APsaA), Irma Brenman-Pick (British), Doris Silverman (IPTAR), Gerald Steehler (Professor of Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine, MHP) and Arnold Wilson (APsaA).

For information contact Phyllis Beren, Chair, IPTAR Scientific Programs Committee (212) 369-5155 (U.S.A.)

Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies

LAISPS became a full Component Society at IPAC, San Francisco. A celebratory gathering honored all those active in this achievement, particularly George Allison and Brian Robertson, who generously gave their time as site-visitors.

Two major all-day workshops will be held this year. John Munder-Ross (APsaA) will lead "Men and Romantic Love" (October 1995) and Rita Frankiel (NYFS) will lead "Object Loss" (March, 1996). For information please contact: Terrence McBride, M.S.W., LAISPS, 12011 San Vicente Blvd, Los Angeles CA 90049.

New York Freudian Society

Robert Stewart (M.A., Oxon) delivered the Annual Anna Freud Memorial Lecture on September 29, 1995. He spoke on "Artificial Orphans: Anna Freud's War and Children Reconsidered." This Anna Freud Centenary meeting included portions of a taped interview with Anna Freud conducted by Mr. Stewart as part of an extensive oral history project.

A conference devoted to the impact of marital breakdown on children and parent-child relationships will be held on September 28, 1996. Judith Wallerstein (NYFS, Hon.) Founder and Senior Consultant to the Center for the Family in Transition, will present new findings from her 25-year



on-going longitudinal research. Paulina Kernberg (APsaA) and Anni Bergmann (NYFS, IPTAR) and others will join Dr. Wallerstein to consider clinical case presentations illustrating the conference theme, and to lead a theoretical discussion.

For information please contact: Abby Adams-Silvan, 300 Central Park West, New York NY 10024; Fax (212) 787-5106 or Phyllis Sloate, 1045 Constable Drive, N., Mamaroneck, NY 10543 Fax (914) 381-3513

Abby Adams-Silvan



The Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research of Columbia University announces the following awards:

John Munder Ross was the recipient in June 1995 of the Howard Klar Award for Outstanding Teacher which recognizes the faculty member that the graduating class believes was the best teacher during their psychoanalytic education.

Gerald Fogel was the recipient of the George S. Goldman Award for achievement in Clinical Psychoanalysis and/or Psychoanalytic Education, also in June 1995.

The Alexander Beller award was presented to Susan Vaughan and Craig Tomlison, to the former for her paper "The Analytic Process: Clinical and Research Definitions" and to the latter for his paper: "History, Memory and Origins at Columbia: Sandor Rado and Adolf Meyer". This award recognizes candidates or recent graduates for significant scholarly study in the general area of theory.

Roger MacKinnon was the recipient in April, 1995 of the George Daniels Award for distinguished service in the field of psychoanalytic medicine.

The Milwaukee New Training Facility has established a visiting professorship in Psychoanalysis in conjunction with the Department of Psychiatry of the Medical College of Wisconsin. It has been named in honor of Charles Brenner. In addition to Charles Brenner the occupants of the Chair during the year will be Jacob Arlow, Paul Gray, Charles Kligerman, Leo Rangell and Herbert Schlesinger.

The New York Psychoanalytic Institute and Society announces that Richard M. Gottlieb was the recipient of the Heinz Hartmann award (II). Given for outstanding contributions to psychoanalytic literature made within ten years after graduation, this award includes an honorarium and an invitation to give a lecture; this was held on the topic "Multiple Personality Disorders: Some Observations Based Upon Analysis of a Case" on June 13th. The award recognized two of Dr. Gottlieb's papers, "Technique and Countertransference in Freud's Analysis of the Rat Man" and "The Legend of the European Vampire: Object Loss and Corporeal Preservation."

The New York Psychoanalytic Institute and Society Charles Brenner Award for Outstanding

Contributions as a Teacher of Psychoanalysis will be presented to Ted Becker on September 19th. Dale Boesky will be the recipient of the Heinz Hartmann Award (I), the lecture to be given on October 24th, and Eric Marcus will receive the Award (II) for 1996, the lecture to be given on March 12th.

Psychoanalytic Center of California

The winner of the James A. Gooch Essay Prize is Desy Safán-Gerard, the author of "Bearable and Unbearable Guilt: Some Technical Considerations."

An all day meeting was held as a memorial tribute to Frances Tustin (British, Hon.; PCC) on October 21, 1995. Speakers included James Grotstein (APsaA; PCC), Victoria Hamilton (LAISPS), Judith Mitiani (PCC), Maria Pozzi (Tavistock Clinic), Charlotte Riley (ICP), and David Rosenfeld (APdeBa, Buenos Aires).

Abby Adams-Silvan
Irene Cairo Chiarandini

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Elise M. Hayman Award for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide

Applications for the Elise M. Hayman Award are invited from individuals currently engaged in research projects involving the Holocaust and Genocide. The Awardee is expected to give the Honorary Hayman Lecture at the IPA Congress, in addition to receiving an honorarium and expenses. Deadline for submission of synopses is **September 13 1996**. Further details will be published in the next issue of the *IP*.

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The Freud Exhibit "Sigmund Freud: Culture and Conflict"

At the ceremonies opening IPAC 1995 in San Francisco, Harold Blum announced that a major exhibition devoted to the thought and work of Sigmund Freud entitled "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" will be mounted at the United States Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. This Exhibit was conceived and proposed to The Library of Congress by Dr. Blum, Executive Director of The Sigmund Freud Archives and an IPA Vice

President. The Library of Congress is the legal custodian of The Sigmund Freud Archives, and displays from its vast Freud Collection will be featured in the Exhibit with additional material from the Sigmund Freud Gesellschaft, Vienna and the Freud Museum, London.

Presented under the official auspices of The Library of Congress, the programming will include a formal, original exhibition with a guided audio-visual tour, catalogue, and docents. Subsequently, the Freud Exhibit will move to Vienna for the celebration of the millenium of Austria. Austria has given its support to the Freud Exhibit and intends to particularly honor Freud.

Scholarly conferences, a public lecture series, a festival of relevant films, educational materials, teacher workshops, a cable TV program, and electronic outreach through Internet and other electronic outlets are planned. The Library of Congress has appointed an independent Curator, Professor Michael S. Roth, and a Board of Consultants. The principal Advisors are Professor Carl E. Schorske and Drs. Harold P. Blum and Harald Leupold-Löwenthal.

Strongly committed to electronic access for the global community, The Library of Congress is in a unique position to expand the audience for, and the educational impact of, this project. Documents from the Exhibition transmitted through on-line computer networks will widen access to the material and expand education and inquiry about Freud and his theories.

The Exhibition and the public programming will be designed to reach audiences of varying levels of education and sophistication: the general public, students, educators, and scholars. By organizing a series of interdisciplinary public lectures The Library of Congress will provide a forum for scholarly exchange and debate. The Exhibition will encompass historical controversy, dissent, and the emergence of divergent analytic theories.

Extensive media coverage should draw national and international attention to the Exhibition and related programs, thus serving to inform the public about Freud and psychoanalytic ideas. Leaders of Congress will be invited to the opening, and government and cultural representatives will be invited to tour the Exhibit. Two recent exhibitions, "The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture" and "Scrolls from the Dead Sea" were seen by 250,000 and 170,00 persons, respectively. It is anticipated that the Freud Exhibition will be one of the most popular ever presented at The Library, with exceptional attendance. The Freud Exhibit is tentatively scheduled to open by December, 1997.

Abby Adams-Silvan

