



INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYSIS

*Editorial Responses
to the questionnaire*

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History
of the Vienna Society
Rio I

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Training Analysts' Conference,
Santiago
Report
on Santiago Congress
The Nice Congress in 2001
10,000 Members!
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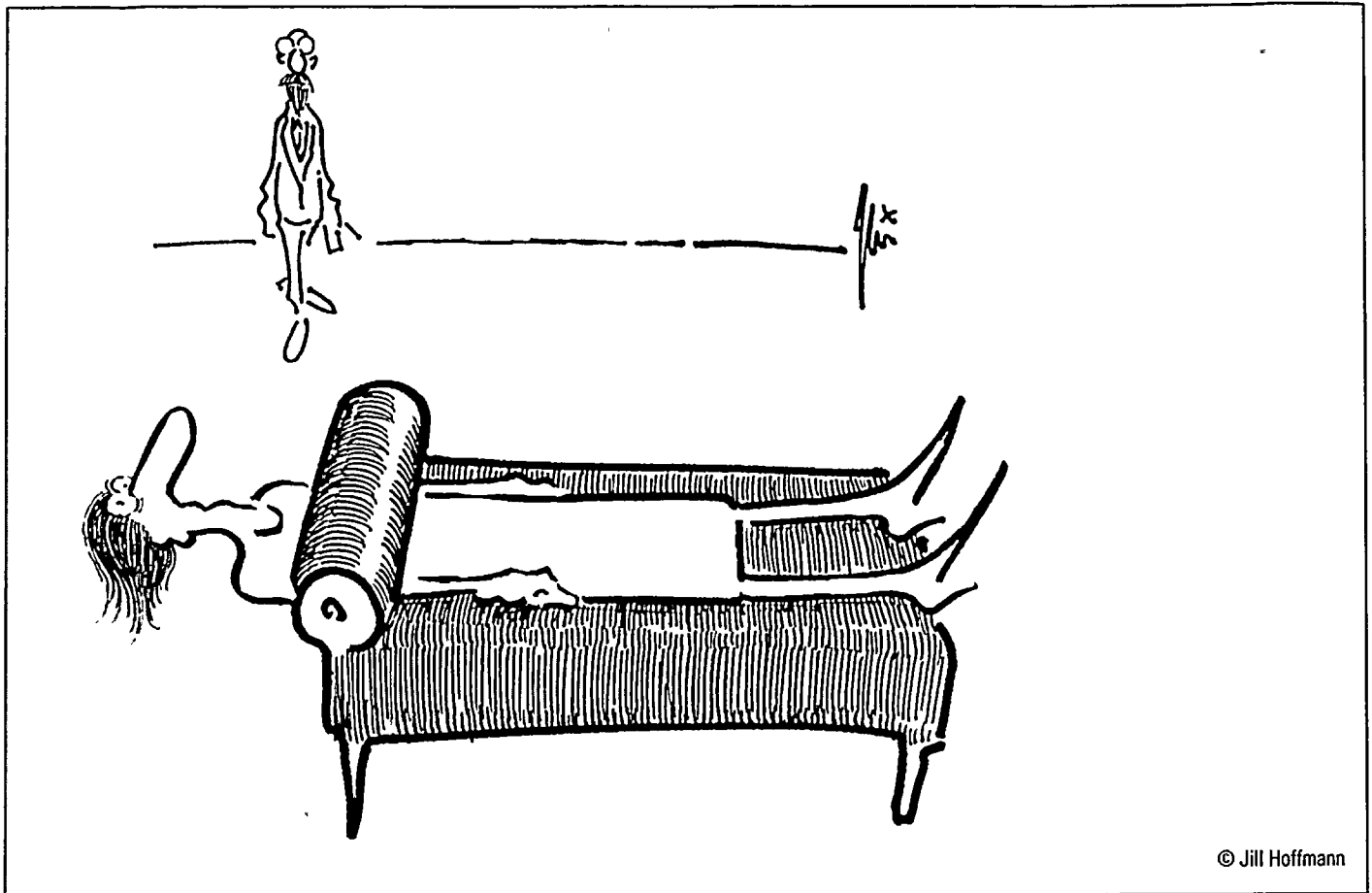
OPINION

Ten arguments
against Ethical Principles

WORLD WIDE PAGES

Psychoanalysis
in Great Britain and Canada
Declaration
by the Vienna Society
IPSO News
and Congress





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International Psychoanalysis
The Newsletter of the IPA. ISSN: 1564-0361

**The International
Psychoanalytical Association**

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Hamburg, Germany

Printer
Eurodruck GmbH
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Cover:
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EDITORIAL



The present financial situation of the IPA has meant a further cut in the Newsletter budget for the year 2000, with the consequence that this year's two issues will run to only 40 pages each.

This solution of two reduced issues rather than one larger one only for the year seemed preferable in order to keep the flow of information to the membership going.

On the other hand, it has meant the omission of the entire 'Focus' section in the present issue. This will now appear in this year's second issue and will deal with the subject of the status of training analyst.

The preparations for the next IPAC, to be held in Nice (France) in the summer of 2001, are in full swing, and a first introductory article by the Local Arrangements Committee appears in the present issue, as well as a call for papers. Full details about the scientific programme will be published in the next issue. In the meantime, the latest information can be obtained from the IPA Website (<http://www.ipa.org.uk>).

Valerie Tufnell, who has served the IPA as Administrative Director for many years, left at the end of last year, and you will find an appreciation of her invaluable services to the IPA in this issue, as well as a brief introduction to our Director General, Piers Pendred, who took up office at the beginning of this year.

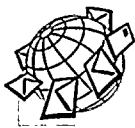
The 'Dialogue' section is made up of three interviews with Pearl King, Inga Villarreal and Robert Tyson on questions about the organization of the IPA, both in regard to its historical evolution and its future course.

The response to the questionnaire which was sent out with the last issue of the Newsletter has been rather disappointing. By the end of March, a meagre 0.9% of questionnaires were returned. Nevertheless, an evaluation of the responses received is contained in this issue.

The Declaration by the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society, reproduced on page 31 of this issue, was originally published on 18 February in the Vienna daily newspaper *Der Standard*.

Last but not least, there has been a first change in the editorial team after the first two years of my editorship. Dominique Diatkine, who has been the French Language Editor during this time, retired at the end of 1999. I take this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to her for this most important and time-consuming work which she has carried out with great care, responsibility and diligence. I am very happy to welcome Françoise Bokanowski as her successor who has taken up her job with this issue.

Alex Holder, Editor



Responses to the questionnaire

When I told a senior colleague last year how surprised I was that there was so little feedback about the Newsletter from members throughout the world, he replied rather sarcastically that with most of them it landed

straight in the wastepaper basket anyway. Now that I report on the responses to the questionnaire which was sent out to 9980 members with the last issue of the Newsletter, I wonder whether he is perhaps right.

By the middle of April, a total of 90 questionnaires (0.9%) were returned, 61 from Europe (68%), 0 from Latin America (0%) and 29 from North America (32%). This meagre return calls for reflection as to the possible reasons for this disinterest and raises the question whether the IPA is justified in investing so much money in this enterprise.

Although such a small return cannot, of course, be representative, the responses to the various questions are nevertheless of some interest and they were as follows:

1. Please indicate your overall satisfaction with the Newsletter over the last two years.

Very satisfied: 20% • Quite satisfied: 42% • Satisfied: 23% • Somewhat dissatisfied: 12% • Very dissatisfied: 3%

2. On receipt of the Newsletter, when do you actually start reading it?

On day of receipt: 20% • Within two or three days of receipt: 36% • Within a week of receipt: 27% • Within a month or so of receipt: 15% • Not at all: 2%

3. How much of the Newsletter do you read?

Read all of it: 7% • Read most of it: 34% • Read portions of particular interest: 45% • Skim through it: 12% • Don't read it at all: 2%

4. Which parts of the Newsletter are of greatest importance to you? (in percentages)

	Most important	to										least important
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
- Political issues	14	4	17	8	12	12	9	4	3	11	6	
- Clinical discussions	39	12	8	7	6	3	7	4	4	3	4	
- Interviews with individual analysts	14	25	12	8	8	11	4	10	4	3	1	
- Discussion of IPA policies by officers	6	7	7	10	10	6	4	19	8	11	12	
- Interdisciplinary links and dialogues	9	5	9	15	18	9	4	13	6	9	3	
- Perspectives from different continents	9	11	9	14	16	13	7	6	7	7	1	
- Debates on theoretical positions	32	14	14	6	8	7	4	1	7	3	4	
- Relationship of psa. with governments, etc.	3	9	10	7	15	4	19	7	6	6	14	
- Ways of disseminating psa. in community	6	8	13	8	11	14	9	6	14	8	3	
- Information related to IPA Congresses	10	6	14	9	8	8	6	12	8	12	8	
- Information related to regional meetings	4	4	8	9	3	6	8	8	15	11	24	

5. The ideal length of the Newsletter would be:

More than 76 pages: 6% • 76 pages: 9% • 72 pages: 7% • 68 pages: 10% • 64 pages: 11% • 60 pages: 16% • 56 pages: 8% • Less than 56 pages: 33%

6. How important is the size of the print in the Newsletter to you? (in percentages)

Strongly agree - Agree - Neutral - Disagree - Strongly disagree

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Larger letter size/less material	26	16	30	20	8
Larger letter size/more pages	24	21	27	21	7
Smaller letter size/more material	15	11	24	17	33

7. Would you prefer the Newsletter to be reduced to news only?

Yes: 12% • Indifferent: 19% • No: 69%

8. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of the content of the Newsletter? (in percentages)

Very Satisfied - Quite Satisfied - Satisfied - Somewhat dissatisfied - Very dissatisfied

	Very Satisfied	Quite Satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
- Overall level of coverage	16	49	23	9	3
- Coverage of political issues	11	33	39	14	3
- Contributions by officers	21	24	40	14	1
- Coverage of IPA policy	19	32	34	11	4
- Profiles and interviews	24	39	26	11	0
- Clinical discussions	20	36	27	16	1
- Interdisciplinary dialogues	10	31	35	18	6
- Cultural perspectives on psa.	8	30	44	14	4
- Theoretical debates	10	32	40	14	4
- Relationship of psa. to governments, etc.	7	30	39	19	5
- Dissemination of psa. in community	8	21	47	17	7
- Information about IPA Congresses	29	31	24	9	7
- Information about meetings	28	34	32	3	3

9. How important are particular aspects of presentation to you? (in percentages)

As is • A lot more • Some more • Somewhat less • None

	As is	A lot more	Some more	Somewhat less	None
Colour	66	2	6	7	19
Photographs	60	5	14	14	7
Cartoons	53	3	13	11	20

66% of the respondents added comments under questions 10 to 12. The potential anonymity of the survey – about half the respondents did not reveal their identity – meant that some comments were very forthright, e.g. 'The Newsletter should not be a *Pravda* of the IPA'; 'Why are so many of us bored with discussions by politically minded, self-important psychoanalysts?'; 'Less praise for "meritorious" functionaries'; 'The political articles of IPA policies are so general and irrelevant that they are unreadable to a large extent'; 'I feel extremely removed from the International.'

There now follows a digest of the answers to questions 10 to 12.

10. Are there any other issues related to international psychoanalysis which the Newsletter should address?

There were several requests for articles/reports on child analysis throughout the world. Also a request for news from study groups in non-IPA countries. The coverage should also include neuroscience, comparative psychoanalysis, actual infancy and articles by scholars from the humanities. There were several requests for reports on how the various societies actually function, how they survive and adapt to the changing demands and needs. Some respondents wished for more articles comparing and juxtaposing differing and often contradictory theoretical models, e.g. Kleinian versus self psychology, or the different strength in different countries of Freudians, Kleinians, Jungians, etc. One respondent asked for a unification of all the different theoretical positions, with a prize to be given to the best unified theory! Another respondent asks for a broad discussion of the foundations of psychoanalysis so that it does not get reduced to an adaptive therapeutic tool, convenient to health insurances but detrimental to its essence.

11. If you could make a single change to the Newsletter to improve it, what would it be?

The single change proposed most frequently is to make the Newsletter shorter, for instance by shortening the articles and essentially reducing it to news and information only. This is in line with the responses to question 5, i.e. the ideal length of the Newsletter, with a large percentage of respondents opting for issues of less than 56 pages. Many respondents asked for a larger letter size in order to make the Newsletter easier to read. As was to be expected, there were also some calls for the omission of the cartoons. One respondent suggested picturing some *real* offices. In line with this suggestion, the Editor would welcome photographs of members' consulting rooms for possible inclusion in future issues of the Newsletter. Other than that, there were requests for more theoretical debates; more interviews with individuals; more clinical discussions; and more news and reports from developing areas.

12. Any further comments that you wish to make about the Newsletter?

About a third of the respondents expressed satisfaction with the Newsletter, with comments like 'thank you!', 'The editors deserve a lot of thanks. The quality of the Newsletter has improved greatly', 'I enjoy the Newsletter very much and I congratulate you for this beautiful and very interesting journal', 'I like the format – I think it is a huge improvement on what came before', 'It's looking good!'. Two respondents queried the high financial investment, with a third suggesting having only an English edition in order to save costs. One comment seems to have put the finger on why there may have been such a poor response to this questionnaire: 'We already have an information overload from so many sources that newsletters, useful as they are, may be relegated to "to be read sometime", and the "sometime" may never come.'

LETTERS

...to the Editor

Reader's letter responding to the article: 'History of the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society'

I must make some corrections to W. Burian's article on the history of the WPV, as I consider that this pleasant-sounding contribution gives a unclear picture of the WPV's history in several respects.

1. It is not true that anti-Semitism was a central issue in the Society, even in the 1980s. There was a small working group (comprising 8-10 members and candidates) which was concerned with the question of 'anti-Semitism in analyses'. This work never found much resonance within the Society itself and gave rise to hardly any discussion. Nor did impulses coming from a Central European conference, which touched on these issues briefly but intensively, trigger any fundamental discussion within the Society.

2. The same can be said with regard to the question of psychotherapy in relation to psychoanalysis. The WPV's involvement in the situation created by the Austrian law on psychotherapy necessitated a rapid but somewhat superficial ad hoc consideration of this matter. But no extensive discussion of the fundamentals of this question took place within the Society.

3. The statement that public relations functions have been assumed 'with great professionalism' by the Sigmund-Freud-Gesellschaft alongside the WPV requires at least some qualification.

The WPV is a scientific and training association formed and supported by the community of practising analysts. The Sigmund-Freud-Gesellschaft is currently headed by a Germanist and a sociologist, neither of whom is a psychoanalyst; some analysts and public figures are also

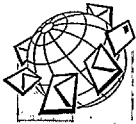
involved.

It is self-evident that the WPV's central interests are generated internally before they can be transmitted outwardly. As the science of psychoanalysis necessarily focuses primarily on psychoanalytic work, any communications emanating from its scientific association must be distinguished from those issued by an institution (or museum), the activity of which is directed primarily towards public relations.

For this reason the WPV, in terms of its history and its activity, is not directly comparable to the Sigmund-Freud-Gesellschaft, and it is misleading to present them as working side-by-side in psychoanalysis. In addition, W. Burian's article seems inclined to present the WPV as an outdated organisation working in the shadow of the 'great professionalism' of the Sigmund-Freud-Gesellschaft - outdated, moreover, because the WPV can still count a considerable number of adherents of Freud's theory of drives among its members.

Nevertheless (?), the article states, the WPV has shrugged off its self-imposed isolation and even 'regained' its place in international psychoanalysis. How can one 'regain' what is lost? Or is it not lost after all? Or is it supposed to be lost?

Friedl Früh ■



Comments on the IPA Executive Council's decision at the meeting in December 1999, in New York, in relation to Rio I

During the Santiago Business Meeting (July, 1999), the Ad Hoc Committee (AHC), nominated in Barcelona, reported the achievements that had been reached at the SPRJ (Rio I) where a training analyst, with the complicity of the establishment, had concealed and protected a candidate who was a torturer. This had created two factions: Rio I and Pro-Etica.

The AHC had succeeded, for the first time after 25 years of devastating conflict (permanently involving the IPA), in bringing these two factions together, allowing a dialogue to take place between Rio I and the Pro-Etica group. It was the beginning of a long-standing institutional workthrough. The SPRJ had acknowledged its past ethical failures, and asked publicly to be excused, by all the members of the IPA, for the inconvenience caused by them. They declared their acceptance of the Barcelona Resolution to reorganize the institution and rewrite their Statutes, thereby settling the long-standing flaws.

The Executive Council in Santiago requested that the AHC should visit Rio I in November 1999 (and eventually a last time in the spring of 2000) to monitor and endorse what was to be the finalization of the work done, namely the voting in the Rio I Assembly of the revised Statutes of the Society (as a result of the work of a joint group composed of members of the SPRJ and of Pro-Etica).

What happened at the Assembly was that while the members of Pro-Etica showed up, the Rio I members failed to come, so that the lack of a quorum prevented the last step from being taken - in spite of the repeated and concerned warnings from the IPA that no further delays could be tolerated. In fact, at the meetings in Barcelona, it had been recommended that the '...Executive Council, based on the reports of the AHC, review the situation of Rio I no later than by the end of 1998, and take appropriate action.' That date was delayed by a few months because the dialogue between the two groups had allowed the work to take off.

In December 1999, the Executive Council received the report of the last visit of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Rio I Society which gave a brief history of their activity and productive achievements until the above-mentioned facts confronted them again with a stalemate. The report of the AHC to Council further stated that 'a latent contradictory intention to oppose changes' again became manifest, and concluded by stating: 'We recognize that there have been several previous interventions by the IPA which seem to bring about salutary changes for a period of time. However, the basic structure of Rio I was not altered and the problems have persisted around the same individuals.' The AHC completely agrees with the following description given by the AHC of Inquiry (as stated in Barcelona, 1997): 'In case the past and present functioning of the Society should be perpetuated, ignoring the need for a deep reform in the habits and in the spirit of the Society, the Members of this Commission would like to point out that at that time there will be no other choice for the IPA than a freezing of some of the functions of the Rio I Society.'

The Pro-Etica group made an effort to work on the AHC's project. They also think that there are personal incompatibilities and different biases between themselves (the Pro-Etica members) and the SPRJ members. This had already been pointed out by the previous Committee of Inquiry which reported further: 'We feel that in a truly democratic society the minority, as represented by the Pro-Etica group, should be able to work within a structure and be provided with a forum for open-ended and ongoing discussions, so as to give them the possibility for a provisional society.' (Reported to the Council in December, 1999.)

Contrary to what was recommended at different times and by different committees, and by virtue of what one might expect in relation to solving conflicts and institutional difficulties, it was decided again (following a long-standing pattern in the Rio I problem) to make still 'another final effort' to bring this matter to a closure by appointing an Ad Hoc Council Advisory Committee to Rio I.

We think that such types of problems have a closure. It is with great concern that we raise the question of why Council - in accordance with the AHC recommendations - could not achieve this at the meeting in December. The



Council should have been able to convey - after so much time, so many efforts and declarations - that the IPA does things seriously and has the instruments to solve institutional problems of such magnitude as Rio I. Why, rather than using available instruments, did Council nominate still another committee (adding to all the ones in the past) for one more year?

Thus the Rio I conflict continues to persist through time, through different presidents and administrations, through different changing AHCs, which can only lead to illusory and destructive solutions. A Penelopian work, where a new committee always thinks that it will close the conflict. The IPA actions in relation to Rio I remind one of those patients whose resistances, not appropriately dealt with, lead them to changes of analyst, and - under the sway of the compulsion to repeat - the process of passing from one analyst to another can be endless, preventing the possibility of analysis or change. We are increasingly affected and concerned by this situation and strongly hope to foster a reflection about the difficulties of the IPA to cope with extreme institutional problems, appropriately sorting out political convenience and ethical priorities in our institutional conflicts.

Yolanda Gampel (Israel), Jorge Canestri (AIPsi, Italy), Janine Puget (APdeBA, Argentina), Jacqueline Amati Mehler (AIPsi, Italy), Giovanna Ambrosio (AIPsi, Italy), Anna Schober (AIPsi, Italy), Simona Argentieri (AIPsi, Italy), Genni Valle (AIPsi, Italy), Silvia Amati Sas (Switzerland), Jaime Szpilka (Madrid, Spain), Marta Lazarov (Madrid, Spain), Marisa Muñoz (Madrid, Spain), Emanuel Berman (Israel), Horacio Etchegoyen (APdeBA, Argentina), Bernard Penot (S P P, France), Rafael Cruz Roche (Madrid), Gemma Jappe (Germany), Ursula Walter (Switzerland), Yecheskiel Cohen (Israel), David Rosenfeld (APdeBA, Argentina), Julio Moreno (APdeBA, Argentina), Lidia Scalozub (APdeBA, Argentina), Raanan Kulka (Israel), Betty Denzler (Switzerland), Julia Braun (APA, Argentina), Marvin Margolis (USA), Dale Boesky (USA), María Isabel Siquier (APdeBA, Argentina), Asbed Aryan (APdeBA, Argentina), Ana Moguillansky (APdeBA, Argentina), Jon K. Meyer (USA), Silvia Moguillansky (APdeBA, Argentina), Pedro Boschan (APdeBA, Argentina), Diana Carlino (APdeBA, Argentina), Susana Dupetit (APdeBA, Argentina), Carlos Erlich (APdeBA, Argentina), Cesar Forster (APdeBA, Argentina), Hector Krakov (APdeBA, Argentina), Sara Berenstein (APdeBA, Argentina), Isidoro Berenstein (APdeBA, Argentina), Raul Levin (APdeBA, Argentina), Alicia Mallo de Asman (APdeBA, Argentina), Cecilia Millonschik (APdeBA, Argentina), Luis Minuchin (APdeBA, Argentina), Virginia Ungar (APdeBA, Argentina), Berta Korsunsky (APdeBA, Argentina), Clara London (APdeBA, Argentina), Alberto Perez Cohen (APdeBA, Argentina), Silvia Resnizky (APdeBA, Argentina), Ralph P. Engle (USA), Arlene Richards (USA), Jean Cournot (France), Arnold Richards (USA), Newell Fischer (USA), Shmuel Erlich (Israel), Helena Besserman Vianna (Brazil), Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida (Brazil), Fernando José Coutinho Barros (Brazil), Manuela Utrilla (Spain);

HOME PAGES

Otto F. Kernberg

The President's Column

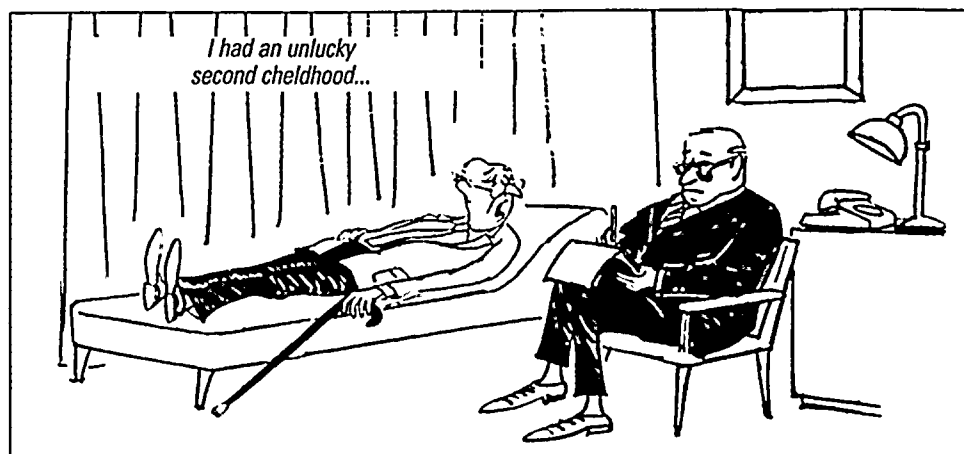
My last report on 'Present, Past, and Future: A View From the Midpoint' outlined the major problems, challenges, achievements and tasks for the second half of this administration. At this point, I wish to focus on several crucial problems that the psychoanalytic community faces at this time.

1. Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy.

I believe that there is a growing awareness throughout our psychoanalytic community that this is one of the major conceptual, clinical, educational and political problems that we are facing at this time. I presented a position statement in my paper, 'Psychoanalysis, Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy and Supportive Psychotherapy: Contemporary Controversies', published in the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, December, 1999. Here I want to stress the importance of the dialogue regarding these issues, and the obstacles in the way to deal with them. The urgency of this problem does not only derive from clinical practice, but also from the political aspects of the challenge to psychoanalysis from alternative types of psychotherapy. There are potential strengths and liabilities for psychoanalysis in this area: strengths in terms of the scientific development of psychotherapeutic modalities derived from psychoanalysis that have already proven their effectiveness in the treatment of a broad spectrum of very sick patients in whose cases psychoanalysis would have been contra-indicated. The liabilities of this development derive from the very lack of clear differentiation of such treatments

from psychoanalysis proper, the designation of some of these treatments as psychoanalysis by therapists with limited training outside our psychoanalytic institutes, and the diluted nature of these approaches that expand into a broad spectrum of eclectic psychotherapies with problematic techniques and questionable educational backgrounds of their practitioners. Such 'dilution at the periphery' creates the risk of negative reactions of the scientific community, governments, insurance agencies, and academic institutions.

There are, on the other hand, scholarly societies of psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy that in their theoretical orientation and their dedicated commitment to serious psychotherapeutic work are close to IPA psychoanalysis, and which would like to upgrade their experience and knowledge as part of an integration into our IPA institutional framework. The reaction of psychoanalytic societies to such approaches in different countries has been ambivalent. I believe that, regardless of where any of us stand in respect to the controversies regarding the relationship between psychoanalytic theory and the psychoanalytic method, and the advantages or disadvantages of a clear separation between psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy, it is in our great interest to clarify these issues conceptually and clinically in a systematic way. In short, the IPA needs to maintain and develop standards of psychoanalytic as well as psychotherapeutic work and training that reflects the application of psychoanalysis to special patient populations, regardless of whether these applied treatments will be called psychoanalysis or psychoanalytic psychotherapy.



This administration is attempting to deal with this problem by having made this subject an essential concern for the next International Psychoanalytical Congress. The Committee on Psychoanalysis and Allied Therapies, under the leadership of Dr. Paul Israël, is evaluating the different attitudes toward this problem throughout the psychoanalytic community, and the report of this committee (see Newsletter, Vol.8, issue 1) has already illustrated how divided and uncertain our overall present attitude toward the relationship between psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy appears to be. Dr. Israel's Committee will be feeding this information to the Nice Programme Committee.

2. Psychoanalytic Research.

In this area, an ongoing controversy characterizes our approach throughout the entire psychoanalytic community. One significant segment of our colleagues is convinced that empirical research on the psychoanalytic process and outcome are essential to protect psychoanalysis from competing psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological approaches in the field of mental health, and to respond to the growing social demand for empirically validated or evidence-based treatment methods. Another equally significant segment is concerned that such empirical research may reflect a 'scientistic' rather than a scientific approach, a denial or neglect of the very essence of the subjective nature of psychoanalytic inquiry and of the specific psychoanalytic research instrument, namely, the psychoanalytic situation.

I wish to stress my concerned perception that a mutual hostility between these two segments still persists and slows down the development of mutual tolerance, encouragement, and support that is essential for the progress in psychoanalytic research at this time, and perhaps even for the survival of psychoanalysis as a treatment method in the long run. An erroneous perception still persists in the sense that the enormous increase in research stimulation and research support by this administration has been directed only toward empirical research. It is important to reiterate, I believe, that this administration is concerned with a broad approach along all lines.

I believe that the mutual suspiciousness between the two segments referred to is harmful to the overall task of developing psychoanalytic knowledge, and that we need to make a concerted effort to increase the harmony between these two segments. I also believe that psychoanalytic institutes have a major responsibility for developing consciousness of the importance of systematic development of new psychoanalytic knowledge, and systematic development of new knowledge does not signify only empirical research. There must be room for qualitative research that, if carried out systematically, is as important as quantitative research.

3. Psychoanalytic Education.

It is an explicit goal of this administration to foster a new role for psychoanalytic institutes, in the sense of new developments of our theory, method, and the applications of psychoanalysis,

in addition to their basic function of training psychoanalytic practitioners in state of the art understanding of psychoanalytic theory and method. Our psychoanalytic institutes have the highest concentration of expert psychoanalytic educators, practitioners, and theoreticians on their faculty, and they constitute a potential critical mass for systematic efforts at developing new knowledge. This signifies an exciting potential that we have not fully utilized in the past.

The fact that our educational methods have changed very little over the past fifty years, and that significant problems in psychoanalytic education have emerged in all three regions, by themselves warrant a concern with educational renovation. The development of alternative models of training, particularly the 'French Model' as contrasted to the classical Eitingon Model, provides us with concrete evidence of different ways of going about psychoanalytic education.

The request of the presidents of Latin American societies for authorization of their institutes to shift models of psychoanalytic education within those accepted by the IPA is an expression of these tensions. It has led to the appointment of the Committee on Transitional Models in Psychoanalytic Education, chaired by Dr. Ekkehard Gattig, with the task of exploring this question and making a recommendation to Executive Council, as well as feeding their information into the Committee organizing the Pre-Congress on Training in Nice. That committee, under the leadership of Dr. Elias Mallet da Rocha Barros, will explore more comprehensively the present state of psychoanalytic education. The theme of the Pre-Congress in Nice will be: 'Re-Assessment of Psychoanalytic Education: Changes and Controversies'.

4. Psychoanalysis and the University.

A major problem is the persisting weakness of the presence of psychoanalysis in the University. Individual participation of members of psychoanalytic societies and institutes within University settings provides a forum for the communication of psychoanalytic knowledge, but does not seem to be sufficient. I believe it is fair to say that in most psychoanalytic societies and institutes there is no concerted effort or systematic strategy to strengthen the participation in local University settings. In some institutes and societies, unfortunately, those psychoanalysts who are participating very actively in University endeavours rather than being dedicated to full-time psychoanalytic work are looked at with some distrust or apprehension. The renewed interest on the part of several psychoanalytic societies in strengthening the linkage between psychoanalysis and the neurosciences, and/or the liaison with other professions concerned with acute societal problems – such as violence and delinquency – are positive developments in the middle of what appears as still too much 'laissez faire' in an area of crucial interest for the future of psychoanalytic development.

5. The Task Force on Structure and Mission ('SAM').

The work of the SAM Task Force is a major effort to simplify, streamline, make more efficient, less expensive, more accountable, democratically representative and transparent our overall IPA administrative structures. Some basic dynamics of our organizational functioning need to be highlighted. It is these dynamics that, in part, make the work of SAM more difficult, as well as constituting the very focus of the problems that SAM is trying to resolve. In essence, the problem the IPA faces is that, on the one hand, the challenges to psychoanalysis throughout the world strengthen the need for an overall strong IPA, while important regional developments evolve into centrifugal directions that tend to weaken the umbrella functions of the IPA. A strong IPA seems essential in order to maintain and assure psychoanalytic standards, recognition of psychoanalysis by external agencies, progress in research, and response to attacks from many quarters.

On the other hand, important professional and political factors operate in a potentially opposite direction. To begin, the strong development of regional organizations that correspond to a fundamental organizational psychoanalytic need at this time may be perceived as being in conflict with the central psychoanalytic administration. In addition, the traditional election of administrative IPA leadership by the psychoanalytic membership at large may be perceived as conflicting with the leadership elected by local societies and regional psychoanalytic organizations. The House of Delegates, representing the Component Societies' Presidents, may be perceived as being in conflict with the Executive Council. There exists a potential for political struggles between central administrative structures and regional or societal ones, perhaps most simply expressed as the potential conflict between the Executive Council and the House of Delegates, or between the Committee on Interregional Conferences and a particular regional organization, or between the IPA Executive Committee and a regional administrative structure.

However, given a relatively small organization such as the IPA, the high costs that the administrative structure of the organization represents and the limited financial resources available, it becomes very important to reduce administrative expenses, and to keep administrative structures as small as is compatible with an efficient, democratic, accountable and transparent administrative structure. I trust that, whatever eventually evolves out of SAM's concerns, we shall be able to develop a structure that brings about an integration between local, regional, and international structures rather than a competition among them. At a time of significant growth of the psychoanalytic community, while there are also increasing challenges this community faces, we really need to work toward integration and harmony of our administrative structures. This administration is very actively involved in efforts to strengthen such harmony and integration. ■

The previous Secretary's Report contained the information presented to the Business Meeting at the International Congress in Santiago, Chile, in July 1999. The present report will cover some of the salient administrative events and activities in Santiago and at the following Council meeting in December 1999, in New York City. Financial matters will be covered in the Treasurer's Report.

The IPA Principles of Ethics had been approved in December 1998 and published in a prior edition of the IPA Newsletter. In Santiago, the Implementation Procedures for the Principles of Ethics were approved, and both the Principles and the Procedures are now official parts of the IPA Procedural Code.

New Groups and Changes in Society Status:

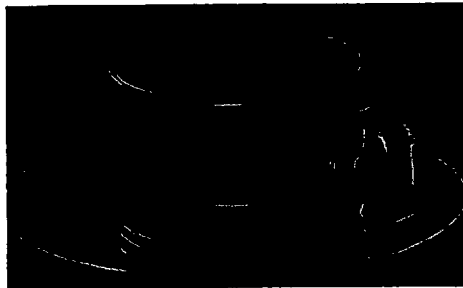
The Recife Psychoanalytic (Provisional) Society was approved as a Component Society. The Brasilia Psychoanalytic Study Group, the Colombian Psychoanalytic Association Study Group, and the Prague Study Group all were approved for Provisional Society status. Ad Hoc Council Site Visit Committees were authorized to the DPG in Germany, and to Romania. The South Korea Psychoanalytic Guest Study Group was reconfirmed as a Guest Study Group.

In November 1999, the search for an IPA Director General was concluded. This search was initiated when the pressing need for more specialized skills at Broomhills became strikingly evident as a consequence of the legal reorganization of the IPA, initiated by the previous administration. Two new corporations in the United States and two in the United Kingdom required very expensive specialized legal and accounting advice from the corresponding firms in both countries whenever a question arose. A very well-regarded recruitment firm, highly experienced in the non-profit sector, conducted a prolonged search and the short-list interviews were held in London by the Executive Committee together with Peter Fonagy, Robert Michels, and the Executive Director of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, Vanessa Cameron. Piers Pendred was appointed, and his background and qualifications are described briefly elsewhere in this issue. His appointment was ratified by Executive Council at its meeting the following month in New York.

In December 1999, Executive Council met for its last meetings of the century. The meetings were planned to last for three days in order to provide sufficient time to discuss matters of policy. A long discussion on the difficulties in Rio I culminated with agreement on the appointment of a new committee of Latin American members, without any Brazilians, for a maximum of one year to offer assistance in finding a solution to permit the Society to function normally. At the end of that time, the committee's mandate would terminate, and it would be required to present

Secretary's Report

Robert L. Tyson



its findings to Council with final recommendations and a consideration of the consequences of each of those recommendations.

The Committee on Psychoanalytic Education had so far not submitted its plans to the Committee on Research for their opinion. Council discussed the facts that the proposal from COMPESED was very important, very complex and quite expensive but without any indication of how long it might last, or how much it would cost. Council then voted to suspend allocation of any further funds to this project pending a favourable report from the Committee on Research.

As had been voted in Santiago, the Executive Council subsequently were sent comparative information about two prospective sites for an International Congress in 2003 – Geneva and Toronto. An email vote was clearly in favour of the Toronto venue, and therefore arrangements with the authorities in Toronto will begin.

The efforts to reach an agreement with the British Society on the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* have ended. After long negotiations, it became clear that several areas of disagreement could not be reconciled. However, it was made clear that the IPA had no intention of launching a new journal to compete with the IJPA. Executive Council voted to ratify these decisions.

Selected Committee Reports:

Committee on Inter-Regional Conferences (CIRC):

Sara Zac de Filc reported that presentations given at CIRC conferences were now on the IPA's web site. IPSO's request to participate by presenting clinical work during CIRC conferences was favourably received.

Committee on Research:

Peter Fonagy reported that 170 people attended the first North American Research Conference this December. A third Latin American Research Conference will be held in tandem with the FEPAL conference in 2000. The Outcomes Report will be reissued and available on the IPA web site as well as in an inexpensive printed form, on application to Broomhills. Research conference presentations will also be available on the web site.

Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis:

Johan Norman's report listed those Societies that had so far presented their training programs meeting the minimum standards previously established by Council. His report also listed the names of the graduates of those programs whom the IPA would now recognize in the Roster as graduates of such approved training programs.

Committee on Psychoanalysis and Society (CPS):

Cláudio Eizirik summarized his previously circulated report, emphasizing that the CPS planned to work with the Research Committee during the forthcoming FEPAL congress. A landmark achievement in Latin America was that all the outpatient clinics in Latin America had been brought together under the aegis of CPS, which was a great stimulus to activity. Later it was learned that the European CPS co-chair had resigned, and Henk-Jan Dalewijk has been newly appointed.

International New Groups:

The Romanian Psychoanalytic Study Group was accepted for Study Group status and a Sponsoring Committee will be appointed. The third IPA Interim Training Analyst, Paolo Fonda, was appointed. An Ad Hoc Council Site Visit Committee to a group in Boca Raton was approved and will be appointed. A Sponsoring Committee will begin work with the San Francisco Institute for Psychoanalytic Studies (SFIPS), a new Study Group.

Committee on Women and Psychoanalysis:

An extremely successful conference was held in Buenos Aires, and a further meeting was arranged to take place at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia in February 2000.

Committee on the United Nations:

Because of this committee, the IPA now is regarded as an official United Nations Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with Special Consultative Status. Accordingly, this year a small group from this committee met in New York with various UN members to present the psychoanalytic viewpoint on a number of issues involving child abuse, violence and war. This presentation met with a standing ovation and a unanimous request that it go significantly overtime, for which the entranced translators volunteered themselves.

Task Force on Structure and Mission (SAM):

There have been ongoing discussions at every Council meeting since SAM was established in 1998, and after each Report to Council – SAM I and SAM II. The Task Force is currently

working on SAM III, and according to the present schedule, it is hoped that the process will be brought to a creative close by the Nice Congress in 2001 – over two and a half years after it began. The SAM mandate is very broad and covers every facet of IPA activity. The one that has attracted most attention is the proposed governance structure. Input to the Chair, Inga Villarreal, from SAM's Advisory Subcommittee, from every society, from the House of Delegates and from individuals has been given very close consideration at every step. SAM itself has representation from each

region, three members from the House of Delegates, three members from the Executive Council, and one from the executive branch – the Chair being from Latin America but not from any level of governance. The objective is to have a democratically representative, accountable and functionally effective central governance in which the Societies and the regions are properly represented. SAM III will have been distributed as this process moves along. Finally, the Procedural Code has been very largely rewritten, closely scrutinized by Council

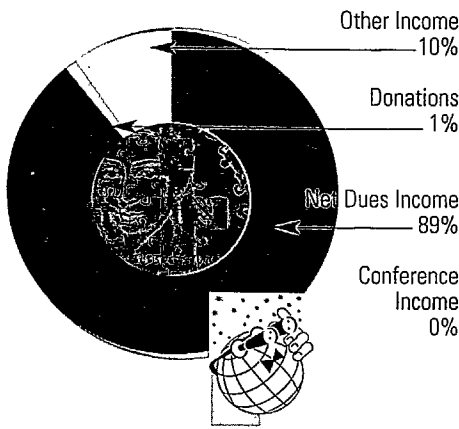
resulting in many changes, reviewed and approved. Broomhills will be working out ways by which to distribute the Procedural Code to the Societies. The newly revitalized IPA web site on the Internet contains a great deal of information of interest to members, and it is constantly being updated:

<http://www.ipa.org.uk/>

A new addition is a Forum entitled Ask the IPA Secretary. Members can ask questions pertaining to policy, procedures and other IPA matters, and they will be answered in the Forum usually within 24 hours.

Treasurer's Report

Income 2000



The IPA is entering the new millennium, having crossed the 10,000 members mark.

Our membership has grown from 8,675 in 1994 to 10,111 in 1999, an increase of 17%. Being an evolving institution in a world that is changing, we need to reshape and reorder our aims taking into account the wide variety of opinions of our members so as to create a trimmed and adequate organisation.

In terms of financial management, the budgetary process constitutes an important part of this effort. Although we are far from the time when we had no budget and/or budgetary process at all, there have been some changes implemented as of 1999. Previously budget holders would send their requested budgets to the Budget and Finance Committee, who sent them in turn to the Executive Council with a list of recommendations.

This year, the submissions of the budget holders were first presented to the Executive Committee who prioritised them against the strategic goals of the IPA. Next, the Budget and Finance Committee reviewed the budget with a view to balancing it against available resources. They made recommendations which were sent back to the Executive Committee. After further Executive Committee consideration, the budget was sent both to the House of Delegates and the Executive Council. In its December meeting, the Council determined the final budget for 2000.

Income for 2000 will be around \$2 million. In the income pie chart one can see how dependent the IPA is on dues income, which forms 89% of the

total. Growth in membership has allowed us not to increase our dues since 1992 and we hope there will be no need to do so in the near future. This sheds light on the fundamental importance of our Societies to the financial health of our organisation. That is why I am asking for the support of the Treasurers of Societies: their role in the collection of IPA dues is invaluable.

The three other pie charts show actual expenditure in 1998, that estimated for 1999 and the budget for 2000. There is some distortion in 1999 caused by the congress costs but they are helpful in showing the trends, particularly by comparing 1998 with 2000 to avoid the congress distortion. The agreed budget for 2000 will mean an excess expenditure over income of about \$200,000. The Executive Council did not consider this serious, given the IPA's healthy state of investments, but there is always the wish to balance the budget if possible. Over the coming weeks the Executive Committee will continue to work on the budget to see if it can be balanced without detriment to the goals which we set out to achieve during the year.

Over the last four years the IPA has been going through a period of substantial change. This was vital to secure the organisation financially and in legal terms. Our financial and legal structures were not sufficient to meet the statutory environment in which we work. But it has been a very costly process. Three years ago we spent one sixth of our annual budget on governing the IPA – the cost of the officers, Council, Executive Committee, House of Delegates, strategic committees such as SAM, and our audit and

legal fees. These costs comprise the overhead of the organisation and, although essential, it is important to keep these costs to a reasonable proportion of the whole. For the last two years, while we went through considerable financial and legal change, these overhead costs rose to a third of our expenditure (shown under 'Governance' on the pie charts), a necessary short-term expense but not one we would wish to continue for too long. This year these costs are about a quarter of total expenditure and we aim to get them below 20% next year. A number of things will help to bring these costs down. SAM is proposing a simpler, more effective and efficient governance structure. Our newly appointed Director General, Piers Pendred, is seeking alternative sources of funds to boost our activities and investigating opportunities to save money whilst increasing quality of services.

Efforts have also been devoted to reduce costs where possible in other specific budgets without affecting members' needs and interests. For instance, the Roster could be published every three years from now on. It is expected that before the end of the year the Roster changes will be available online. Similarly, actions are being taken so that the international congress costs to the IPA will be reduced or eliminated. In fact it is expected that they will begin to produce dividends for the IPA – naturally without adversely affecting our members' budgets – so that they will not only be a scientific and social success, but also a financial one.

The allocation of funds is a result of the

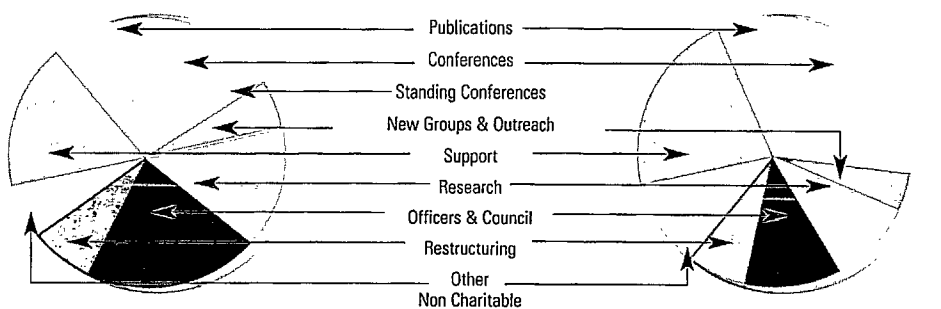
Audited Expenditure 1998

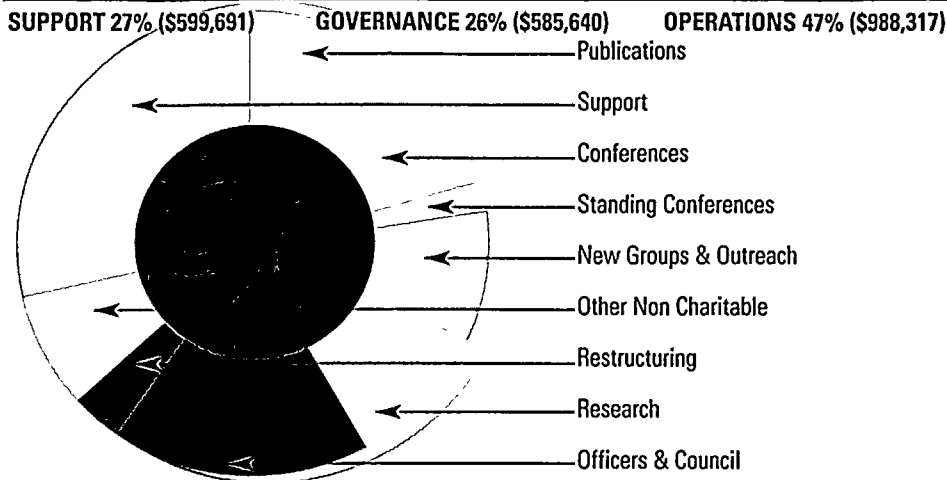
Operations	49 %	1 262 280 \$
Governance	32 %	911 175 \$
Support	19 %	465 552 \$



Estimated Expenditure 1999

Operations	47 %	1 460 210 \$
Governance	34 %	1 068 752 \$
Support	19 %	584 402 \$



Budget 2000

decision of what to prioritise. Although this may be a controversial issue, my feeling is that each administration has its own policy and that is why it was elected. In this line, publications, congresses, research, new groups and outreach activities are considered vital in supporting

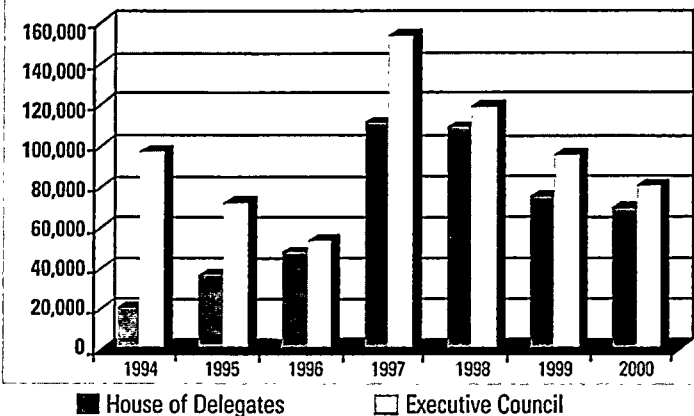
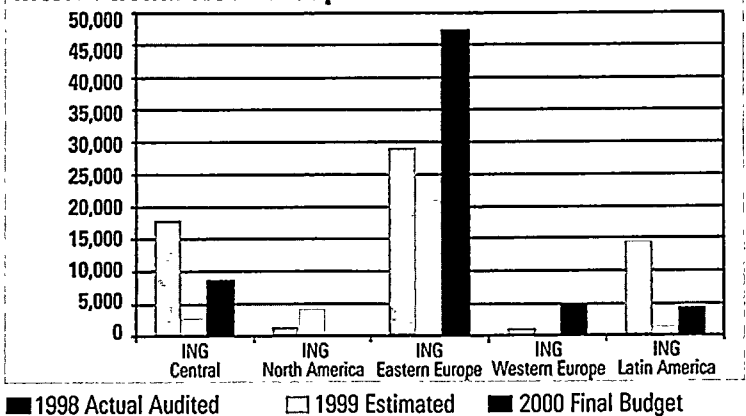
the development of psychoanalysis by this administration.

Despite the unusual costs of restructuring the IPA in recent years, our investments are holding up well. Thanks should be given to

the Oversight Investment Sub-Committee composed of Allan Compton, Ron Baker and Nadine Levinson, whose efforts also helped to neutralise the deficit of the Santiago Congress. At the end of December, the IPA had invested assets of \$3.5 million, so we are well placed to advance the cause of psychoanalysis in the world. It is expected that the activities that this administration has planned for 2000 will make a significant contribution to that cause.

The Executive Committee is planning to present an annual financial report to the members and I hope this can be ready shortly. As IPA Treasurer, I find myself in a role as an intermediary between members, Societies and budget holders, and the governing bodies of the IPA. So, I am ready to receive your suggestions or comments regarding financial issues either through the elected officers at the different levels or directly by e-mail (sidea@chavin.rcp.net.pe). I will try to clarify your queries and/or convey your ideas and considerations on these matters.

Moisés Lemlij ■

Executive Council & HOD**International New Groups**

Report: 41st International Psychoanalytical Congress Santiago de Chile, 25 to 30 July 1999. A personal impression...

'Affect in theory and practice' was a promising theme for the Congress, for affect has lain at the heart of psychoanalytic curiosity for more than a century, dating back as it does to Freud's neurophysiological conceptions. Research on affect proper has greatly stimulated our psychoanalytic thinking during the last few years.

Nowadays we are accustomed to distinguish between three elements in the 'affective system':

(1) affects (in the strict sense, with their motivational, physiological and expressive components); (2) feelings (as perceived and consciously experienced affects); and (3) empathy (conscious perception of affects as an internal image – as the meaning – of the world of objects, with the possibility of the naming of this experience in language).

This classification takes account of the degree of object relationship, and I too should like to use it in the following as the basis for approaching the world of the objects of our psychoanalytic and intellectual curiosity.

Flying over the Andes is already a special kind of feeling experience: our slow soaring as if suspended only just above the imposing snowfields – was this carefully planned by the Programme Committee? – seemed to put us in just the state of evenly suspended attention we needed in order to partake of the contributions of André Green, Robert Emde, Max Hernández et al. We had – or perhaps had not – read their pre-published papers and listened to the presentation of their texts, which differed from the pre-published versions. Some

of the papers were of the utmost theoretical complexity (e.g. André Green); rather than evenly suspended attention, we had here to summon up all the painstaking perspicacity of a researcher, and sometimes there was nothing for it but to shrug our shoulders in fatigue and revive our flagging spirits by bravely reminding ourselves that we would be able to read everything up attentively later. We felt somewhat reassured to hear the discussants from podium and floor alike inform Dr Green in impeccable English that they had not understood anything. Do we in fact take such pleasure in reading André Green because he thinks and writes in such a complex fashion and we do every so often understand the odd idea? He describes the complicated relational structure (differentiation and non-differentiation) of affect and idea (thing-presentation and word-presentation); he quotes Freud with conspicuous abundance and espouses the final version of his drive theory.

Whereas Green 'doubts that the "scientific" approaches of empirical observation can do justice to the complexity of the facts involved in the analytic situation', Robert Emde's theoretical frame of reference for the thesis of the 'integrative influences of affective processes and their significance for human development and psychoanalysis' is a winnowing of the results of multidisciplinary research, with the emphasis on research into early infantile development. Emde's paper deals in the form of aperçus with the essential discoveries concerning the changes, combining progression with continuity, that take place in an individual in the course of development, under the guidance of an 'affective self nucleus', formed, for its part, from the pre-existing biological structure and the precipitate of emotional experience with significant others.

Finally, in the third main presentation of the Congress, Max Hernández examined the connections between affect, language and communication, which influence the dimensions of being, knowledge and experience in the psychoanalytic situation.

The three clinical presentations in each plenary session, by Ana María Azevedo (following Green's theoretical paper), James Herzog (after Emde) and John Steiner (after Hernández), included a number of exciting case histories, recounted in telling and instructive form. One that has remained in my memory concerns the particularly thrilling – because difficult – treatment of a little girl by J. Herzog, which involved much trembling and courage and, the difficulties overcome, was ultimately brought to a successful conclusion through the skill deployed by the analyst. Herzog won over the audience totally with this account, turning every listener into a second Herzog, suffering with him and in the end breathing the same sigh of relief as he did. Be that as it may – I no longer remember all the details – by using daring plays on words he was able to get through to his little patient within a dense affective transference-countertransference network; one could feel his love and respect. As I have observed several times in the last few years – and others would surely agree – case histories that get under the skin are much more impressive and informative than texts that display theoretical brilliance. Affects! Stories that affect us!

In all the shorter papers, panels and poster presentations, the focus was on affect in each of its manifold possible forms. Since so many interesting things were going on simultaneously, I do not wish to single out the ones I was able to attend, but I should like to mention that some of the German analysts met with a friendly and interested response when they introduced themselves and their work. For example, there were poster presentations by Andreas Bilger (on 'Acting-out, affects and countertransference') and Rotraut De Clerck (on Alix Strachey). There were papers by Claudia Frank (on the beginnings of child analysis in Melanie Klein, and in a panel on Erna and Melanie Klein). And there were panel moderations by Gemma Jappe ('Holocaust: affect and memory') and Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber ('Study of the Holocaust and genocide'). I find it noteworthy that the panels on the theme of the Holocaust were moderated by German colleagues.

Comparably, the two co-chairs of the Congress Local Arrangements Committee, Juan Pablo Jiménez and Juan Francisco Jordán, led a two-hour evening film forum under the title 'Psychoanalysis and human rights: unburied dead: an impossible mourning?': the documentary 'Fernando is back' depicted the extremely moving search for a victim of the military dictatorship missing for 20 years, with a reconstruction of his cruel torture and murder, and showing how it became possible to mourn for him only after the return and burial of his remains.

This forum, with the ensuing impressive discussion, will surely have made it clear to many that this dark side of Chile's history during the military dictatorship has by no means been banished from today's democratic understanding but is being faced in all its inhumanity.

The fact that Chile now has a democratic self-understanding, which affords an excellent soil for the growth of psychoanalysis, was revealed, in particular, by a number of observations. For example, President Eduardo Frei devoted part of his address of welcome to a detailed account of Chile's history, looking back critically and at the same time expressing hope for the future. He not only paid tribute to the two prominent psychoanalysts of Chilean origin, Ignacio Matte-Blanco and Otto Kernberg, but also saw the psychoanalytic community as playing an important part in facilitating the assimilation both of individual suffering and of adverse social conditions. Psychoanalysis appears to meet with great interest among Chile's student population. The official congress attendance list showed that 447 of the participants were from Chile (compared with 140 Americans, 45 Germans, 19 British and 22 French; 205 people came from neighbouring Argentina). The sessions and presentations were thrown open to all interested Chilean students of psychology, medicine and related subjects; this not only had the desired effect of filling many places that would otherwise have remained vacant but was also intended to attract potential candidates and as an indirect form of public relations.

The address by the President of the IPA, Otto Kernberg, turned into a passionate plea in favour of the international psychoanalytic movement's claim to contemporary society to take up a scientifically based position on fundamental social questions. Since one of his main points (the others can be found in the complete speech as reproduced in Vol. 8, issue 2, 1999 of the IPA Newsletter) was the need for research by a methodology appropriate to psychoanalysis, I should like to mention the favourable response met with by the first official pre-congress on research, which took place in parallel with the pre-congress of training analysts. From the German point of view, it was gratifying to see the active and fruitful contributions of Horst Kächele and the catamnesis researchers of the German Psychoanalytical Association (DPV), represented by Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber. Despite 'battling against a head wind', our hosts, the Chilean Psychoanalytical Association, excelled themselves with their outstanding organization and generous hospitality.

Hansjörg Schunter ■

Report: 9th Conference of Training Analysts, Santiago de Chile 25-26 July 1999

Clinical Approaches to Termination of the Training Analysis: Clinical Dilemmas of the Training Analyst

The Ninth Conference of Training Psychoanalysts was held in Santiago de Chile on 25 and 26 July 1999 and was attended by 140 participants from all over the world. It took place in the atmosphere of freedom and confidentiality essential to the success of such a conference.

It is difficult to give an impression of the wealth of ideas exchanged among the participants not only during the plenary sessions but also in the (usually bilingual) small-group meetings that have traditionally been the main forum for debate on these occasions. I should nevertheless like to take this opportunity of giving all the members of our Association a brief account of the issues raised at this conference, commencing with a statement of the reasons for our choice of topic. I shall then say a few words about the ideas put forward by the contributors invited to introduce our discussions, because their papers reflect the current concerns of many training analysts from a wide variety of societies. I shall end with some personal reflections resulting from the many preparatory contacts I had with Otto Kernberg and Bob Tyson and, within the conference committee, with the co-chairs Isidoro Berenstein (Buenos Aires), Jorge Canestri (Rome) and Glen O. Gabbard (Topeka). I should like to thank them here for their valuable advice and dedicated work, and also to express my thanks to our speakers for their contributions. Finally, a particular debt of gratitude is owed to Christine Hilsden, the secretary of the conference, whose kindness and competence were appreciated by us all.

The training analysis and the training analyst called into question

At a time when fundamental reforms are on the agenda within the IPA, calling into question not only the concept of the training analysis but also the very function of a training analyst, our committee chose for this conference a topic that approaches the issue from the clinical point of view: what clinical dilemmas arise for an analyst faced with the termination of the analysis of a psychoanalyst-to-be? The vicissitudes of terminating a psychoanalysis that will lead the analysand to treat patients himself¹ admittedly vary according to the applicable training model, and these models, as we all know, differ greatly from society to society. However, rather than discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the various models in terms of their repercussions on the psychoanalytic process and its termination, we adopted a different standpoint, focusing on the dilemmas facing us as psychoanalysts with analysands who are in turn to become psychoanalysts.

Before the conference the committee had circulated some questions to provide a starting point for our discussions. For example, what are our respective clinical criteria for termination of the so-called training analysis? What are its aims? How is the termination of such a process to be evaluated? What is the role of self-analysis here (*International Psychoanalysis*, 1998, Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 33)? And beyond these matters, does the training analysis have a clinical specificity or does it not? This question implies others, such as: Does the function of the training analyst have a specificity? Can a training analysis be conducted by any psychoanalyst or only by a training analyst? The psychoanalytic process and setting are generally held to be inseparable, but some consider that a psychoanalytic process is possible independent of the setting: what consequences does the choice of one or other of these views have for the training analysis?

Obstacles to the termination process

The presentation of Marianne Goldberger (New York) concentrated on the dilemmas arising within the psychoanalytic process of the psychoanalyst-to-be's analysis, drawing attention to its essentially therapeutic nature and emphasizing the importance of analysing the negative transference and identifications.

In this contributor's view, most training analysts today would agree that candidates deserved the best an analysis could give, just as we sought to offer each of our analysands the best, so that a candidate's analysis ought not to be any different from the best therapeutic analyses. She felt, however, that a training analysis raised a number of specific problems connected with the fact that the analysand was going to become a psychoanalyst. For example, because contacts between analyst and patient would inevitably continue after the end of the treatment, M. Goldberger thought that a training analysis would never be as complete as that of a non-candidate. She also considered that one of the greatest obstacles to termination was the difficulty of analysing aggression in the transference. This was partly due to the danger of unconscious collusion between candidate and analyst, if, as sometimes occurred, the latter adopted a benevolent attitude towards a future colleague, which, however, was an unconscious impediment to the working through of the negative transference. Likewise, if the candidate persisted in idealizing the analyst, the consequences would be similar, because the failure to work through the negative transference would tend to maintain an imago of the analyst merged with an authoritarian superego. M. Goldberger noted in conclusion that a training analyst's personal qualities were vital owing to the central importance of the candidate's identifications with his analyst. For this reason, in-depth analysis of identification processes in future psychoanalysts remained a fundamental aspect of the training analysis and had to be taken into account in the selection of training analysts.

Jorge Canestri opened the dialogue by drawing attention to the contradictions he observed between the training analysis model thus proposed and the current tripartite system. M. Goldberger responded that this central issue implied a need for re-examination of the current training system in the light of this new information.

Termination: paradoxical logics

Alain Gibeault (Paris) was concerned to draw attention to the paradoxes inherent in the aims of the analysis of psychoanalysts-to-be, and outlined some possible ways of resolving these contradictions. For instance, even if the analysis remained primarily therapeutic, an additional difficulty would still arise in the training analysis – namely, reconciliation of the aim of an unlimited, complete and finished analysis with the time constraints of the training syllabus, candidates' ages and prolongation of training. How was this paradox to be overcome?

A. Gibeault's proposed solution was to allow the analytic institution to perform a 'third-party function' in which primacy would be accorded neither to psychic reality alone – in accordance with the Lacanian doctrine that 'the analyst derives his authority solely from himself' – nor to direct intervention by the institution through the stipulation of rules that interfered directly with the course of the analysis. As for analysis of the wish to become a psychoanalyst, A. Gibeault drew attention to the role of the analysand's identifications with the analyst, and in particular to the importance of the narcissistic and object-related aspects of the solutions to be found, which lay between imitation and the pursuit of the identical on the one hand, and an identification allowing the analysand, instead, to contemplate sameness and otherness, on the other. In his view, the analyst's neutral position should be preserved as far as possible; hence the importance of the 'third-party' function of the psychoanalytic institution in allowing 'the paradoxes of the countertransference to be transformed into contradictions useful for the elaboration of psychic reality'.

Another paradox of the termination, according to A. Gibeault, was that, to be complete, the analysis would have to be increasingly prolonged, if not interminable, but this idea was opposed by a desire to break off the treatment so as to avoid working through more primitive anxieties. A way of reconciling the interminability of a candidate's analysis with its interruption had to be found, allowing the interplay of fantasy and reality, for example by leaving spaces open for the mourning work inherent in the end of the analysis: 'The function of analysis is surely to initiate a process that will be for ever unfinished, just as the human psyche is condemned to uncertainty and unpredictability.'

In discussing this paper, Isidoro Berenstein put forward some stimulating personal ideas on the role of the development of the sense of otherness and its vicissitudes in the training process.

Has the training analysis reached a definitive impasse?

The third paper, by Mario Gomberoff (Santiago), was read by Dr Juan Francisco Jordan-Moore because its author was not present owing to

illness. His absence was unfortunate, particularly as the contribution contained some radical challenges to the validity of the training analysis and the function of the training analyst, which it would have been worthwhile to debate with the contributor himself.

Mario Gomberoff saw the training analysis as possessing such utopian goals that the analysis of a psychoanalyst-to-be could not but be interminable, so that it would inevitably be broken off. Again, because the analysand-analyst relationship would continue in the institution, termination would entail a narcissistic loss that was in his view difficult, if not impossible, to work through. M. Gomberoff's contribution ended with a description of the relationship between an analyst and an analysand engaged in a training analysis taking the form of a mutual collusion that was bound to lead to an impasse. As he put it: 'The capacity of a training analyst (a high-level representative of the institution) depends on having candidates in analysis. [...] Candidates supply him with trust, dependence, money and idealization, enabling him to persist with his excessive expectations. This last point calls for submission to the analyst's wishes.' M. Gomberoff's very pessimistic description made me wonder whether he was talking about the analysand's fantasies concerning the training analyst or portraying a real situation. In the latter event, was he referring to a situation peculiar to certain societies or making a general statement about all training analysts and the whole of the training system prevailing within our Association? In the small-group discussions, some colleagues claimed that this description did indeed reflect the reality of their societies, resulting in blocks that could not readily be overcome and casting serious doubt on the future of training. However, the situation in most societies seems not to be as alarming as that portrayed by M. Gomberoff. His paper nevertheless raises unavoidable issues, and it was therefore a pity that he was unable to be present to reply in person to the questions he had himself posed, and regrettable, too, that comments made in some of the groups were not taken up in the general discussion.

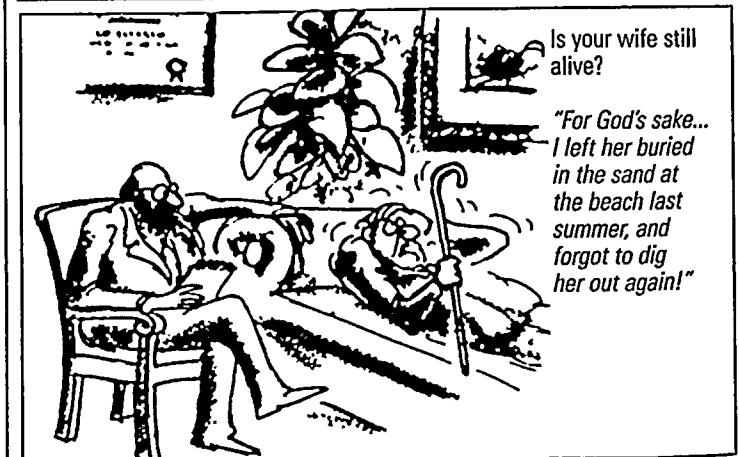
Glen O. Gabbard opened the plenary session by referring to the main points raised in the three papers, noting that what distinguished the training analysis from other analyses was the termination. He also observed that one of the main resistances to the termination was the patient's avoidance of mourning for his analyst – due to his unconscious assumption that, when he met him in the institution, he would be able to have the relationship with him that he could not secure during his analysis.

At this point I shall end this brief account of the ideas put forward as a starting point for debate in the plenary session and the small groups. Readers wishing to know more about the proceedings of the conference will be able to consult the more detailed report on the main issues to be drawn up by Elias Mallet da Rocha Barros (São Paulo), Committee Chairman for the next Conference of Training Analysts, to be held in Nice in 2001.

Different termination criteria?

In my concluding remarks at the end of the conference, I outlined what I saw as the main points to emerge from our discussions. I also drew on my experience as a psychoanalyst in private practice, some of whose patients wanted to become psychoanalysts while others did not, as well as my experience as a training analyst (supervisions, seminars and evaluation interviews).

Our exchanges made it clearer to me that, as regards my attitude to the termination of psychoanalytic treatment, I was indeed distinguishing be-



tween persons who intended to become psychoanalysts and those not having this aim. There ought in theory to be no reason to introduce such a distinction, but I find that in my practice I generally allow patients who do not wish to become psychoanalysts to leave sooner, whereas I try to go further with those wishing to make psychoanalysis their profession. What are my criteria?

In addition to one's expectations in other treatments, I personally expect a would-be psychoanalyst to have succeeded in achieving the following:

- (1) In my view, his sense of the working of his own unconscious and his self-analytic capacity should have become more developed than those of other patients, because the psychoanalyst-to-be will have to deploy insight in dealing with his unconscious countertransference towards his future patients.
- (2) I think it important for the individual to have worked through affects of mourning on different levels of the transference relationship, to ensure that his wish to become a psychoanalyst is not a matter of unconscious displacements of the transference on to the psychoanalytic institution or the training analyst, with the defensive aim of avoiding working through the separation involved in termination.
- (3) I also expect the person to have worked through the unconscious psycho-sexual implications of his wish to become a psychoanalyst, especially with regard to direct and indirect oedipal conflicts. Many psychoanalysts today tend to overemphasize the interpretation of aspects of differentiation and separation in the transference relationship without adequately linking these early elements of development with pregenital and genital unconscious psychosexual factors.
- (4) It is in my view essential for the future psychoanalyst to be clear about the latent meaning of his interest in the psychic lives of other people and himself, so that the dawning of consciousness about his motivations makes for greater freedom of choice with regard to the exercise of the psychoanalytic profession. The working through of these motivations may induce the analysand to persist with his intention to become a psychoanalyst, or, conversely, to relinquish it in the context of a satisfactory termination of the treatment.
- (5) It seems to me important also to evaluate the affective quality of the superego: has the analysand unconsciously remained under the sway of an over-severe, sadistic and destructive superego, to which he may submit (masochism) or, alternatively, against which he may revolt (manic triumph)? Or has he succeeded in internalizing an ego-protecting superego capable of guaranteeing his acceptance of the difference between the sexes and the generations and constituting a true heir to the Oedipus complex? The capacity to elaborate the affective quality of the superego in object relations will determine not only the affective quality of the future psychoanalyst's countertransference posture towards his patients but also his attitude towards future colleagues in the context of psychoanalytic training and the transmission of psychoanalysis.
- (6) Finally, over and above the question of access to his own neurosis, does the psychoanalyst-to-be allow himself access to his own 'corner of madness'? All of us in turn have to travel the route followed by Freud, and in particular

the one leading from the discovery of neurosis – his own and his patients' – to that of the existence of the primitive psychic mechanisms involved not only in psychosis but also in 'other states more like the neuroses and, finally, [...] the neuroses themselves' (Freud, 1940a [1938], p. 202). The juxtaposition of primitive and neurotic mechanisms holds good just as much for our analysands as for ourselves as psychoanalysts, especially when we assume responsibility for transmitting psychoanalysis to future psychoanalysts. After all, if the personal analysis of a psychoanalyst-to-be has given him access only to his own neurosis, surely he will be depriving himself of the capacity to perceive the role of the archaic mechanisms existing alongside the neurotic ones in his future analysands, which he will be unable to identify unless he has recognized his own 'corner of madness'.

Is there any difference between non-training and training analysts?

Now if we distinguish, where the termination process is concerned, between analysands wishing to become psychoanalysts on the one hand and those not so intending on the other, are we not also justified in distinguishing between training and non-training analysts? I personally believe that a distinction of this kind in the function of a psychoanalyst remains meaningful; whereas it is in my view partly a matter of experience, it extends beyond this to the identification processes – in particular, identification with the genital parents, the father and mother of the oedipal situation. This is of course a truism, of which, it may be felt, an audience of senior psychoanalysts need not be reminded. However, given the present radical questioning of the function of training analysts within the IPA itself, it is surely as well to reaffirm these positions.

All the same, if some training analysts really do act within their societies as if they were unconsciously identified with an omnipotent, sadistic superego, this questioning of their function seems to me to be not only justified but also necessary. Just as 'it is not the cowl that makes the monk', so the mere title 'training analyst' is not sufficient justification for the responsibility concerned, which ought to undergo regular re-evaluation (as recommended by the IPA). Yet we must also beware of adopting such drastic measures to remedy the abuses of power of the few that we ultimately eliminate the function of the training analyst: it would be a disastrous mistake to confuse the sadistic with the protective superego. The processes of identification with good – i.e. non-idealized – objects which underlie the transmission of psychoanalysis would then be liable to destruction, so that brother and sister identifications would take priority, but these by themselves constitute insufficient motivation for future psychoanalysts to become parents and have children themselves. I therefore consider it essential to acknowledge that one has parents, because, however imperfect they will always be, they nevertheless remain models in identification processes.

Jean-Michel Quinodoz (Geneva)

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9th Conference of Training Analysts – a personal impression

The 9th Conference of Training Analysts that preceded the 1999 Congress (on 23 and 24 July), on 'Clinical approaches to the question of the termination of training analysts: clinical uncertainties for the training analyst', was a very satisfying event for the 138 registered participants, owing mainly to its concentration on clinical work.

There were three plenary sessions (with simultaneous translation into five languages), in which papers were read by Marianne Goldberger

(New York), Alain Gibeault (Paris) and Mario Gomberoff (Santiago).

Discussing the difference between 'training' and 'therapeutic' analyses, Marianne Goldberger concluded that the analysis of training candidates ought simply to be a therapeutic analysis conducted in accordance with the best standards. In her view, one should not be too eager to admit an applicant who denied having any genuine need or desire for a personal analysis. Similarly, training analyses presented particular impediments to the working through of the termination, because contacts after the end of the analysis were un-

avoidable. For instance, one of the most difficult tasks as the analysis drew to a close was to analyse the patient's aggression in the transference; the countertransference often underwent a radical change precisely during this phase. Another special feature of the analysis of candidates was the paramount importance of the development of the capacity for self-analysis. This was only one of the various forms of internalization of the analyst and his functions. It was thus perfectly possible for identifications or imitations to arise and go unnoticed, but these could be avoided by analysing the identification as completely as possible.

Marianne Goldberger suggested that the criterion for the appointment of training analysts should be their 'clinical commitment' (professional experience being guaranteed by having had five patients in analysis for five years). A weakness of the appointment system established by Eitingon was that institutes awarded a kind of 'seal of quality' to their training analysts although they did not always have guaranteed professional clinical experience.

Alain Gibeault stressed the need to analyse the wish to become an analyst: when we explored the unconscious motivations behind the fulfilment of infantile wishes such as the desire for omnipotent control of one's own self and others, childish sexual curiosity or the wish for self-reparation and preservation of the parental imagos, this constituted analysis of a symptom that hampered the true acquisition of an analyst's professional identity, since the paradoxical analytic aim was to gain power so that infantile impotence need never be re-experienced. Negative countertransferences could easily arise in such cases, but a positive countertransference on the analyst's part could also carry the risk of narcissistic collusion, in turn making it harder to work through the negative transference. The two protagonists in the treatment might see the 'post-analytic phase' as an opportunity for the actual fulfilment of infantile wishes, as when analysts sought to surround themselves with former analysands and generated often highly destructive fraternal rivalries ('family' structures in institutes). For defensive reasons, analyses could become virtually interminable or be broken off prematurely. The end of the analysis ought to be seen as the beginning of a process of 'remodelling the ego continuing spontaneously [...] in this newly-acquired sense' (Freud, 1937c, p. 249) – a process that could attain its full flowering in the post-analytic phase only if analysis of the transference neurosis had made this retroactive working-through of the infantile neurosis possible.

In Mario Gomberoff's view, the training analysis was steeped in idealization; it gave rise to a dichotomy in the transference and, at termination, confronted both participants with a not readily assimilable narcissistic loss that could not be consolidated owing to the continuation of the relationship in the institution. The result was a loss of idealization and internalization in the development of the analysand's own identity – a blow struck against the narcissism of his or her own self. With an object whose cathexis could not be cancelled out, it was difficult for transference problems not to persist or be reactivated. The object continued to exist, but no longer in a correct setting. Other defence mechanisms were denial of the existence of boundaries, and the mechanism of maintaining the idealization of psychoanalysis when that of the psychoanalyst could no longer be upheld.

Thus instructed and with a catalogue of questions in the letter of invitation to inspire our own reflections, we were despatched to our respective small groups to work, on the basis of a clinical example, towards answers to the following:

1. What intentions and objectives of the training analysis do you feel to be helpful where the willingness to terminate is concerned?
2. What unconscious psychosexual meanings

underlie the career of an analyst, and how can the analyst help the analysand to work on them?

3. Should the wish to become an analyst be seen as a symptom to be analysed?
4. If a candidate decides not to become an analyst, can we regard this as a good outcome for the training analysis?
5. How can the training analyst assess the analysand's capacity for self-analysis?
6. How can the training analyst fend off his idealization of the analyst-to-be and his wish to have a perfectly analysed candidate?
7. Does the fact that analyst and analysand will be colleagues have repercussions on the process during the phase of termination? To what extent can this circumstance become a resistance in both parties, with the aim of defending against mourning and loss?
8. How should the excessive length of many training analyses be understood?
9. What action can the training analyst take when an analysis manifestly cannot be terminated and has reached a dead end?
10. Does the termination of training analyses take a different form from that of other analyses?
11. Has the training analysis lost its value as a fixed part of the stock-in-trade of the institutional structure?

I can report only on our own working group, which, although originally intended to be German- and English-speaking, eventually worked in German only because everyone spoke that language: under the masterly leadership of F.W. Eickhoff, there assembled one Swiss analyst working in Norway (Ringdahl), three Dutch analysts (Dirks, Übbels and Wallinga) and four German analysts (Gupta, Hardt, Schunter and Trimborn), to discuss a highly interesting case presented by one of the participants.

While reasons of discretion preclude a detailed account of this case, I can say that five 1½-hour discussion sessions extending over two days made for such concentrated and precise work that we were able to tackle all the questions arising, although, of course, no final answers were forthcoming. In my view, however, this very profound clinical work sharpened our perception of the problems of the termination of training analyses and will facilitate their in-depth analysis. What makes such an event, with its wealth of concentrated clinical work, so valuable is that every theoretical issue can be tested against the clinical example. One participant arrived at the personal conclusion that he would no longer attend the main IPA congresses but only the pre-congresses of training analysts; the thesis that a training analysis is a particularly difficult personal analysis is due to the same individual. How right he is! At the end of the proceedings, the fruitful clinical debate left the group with a sense of satisfaction.

Hansjörg Schunter

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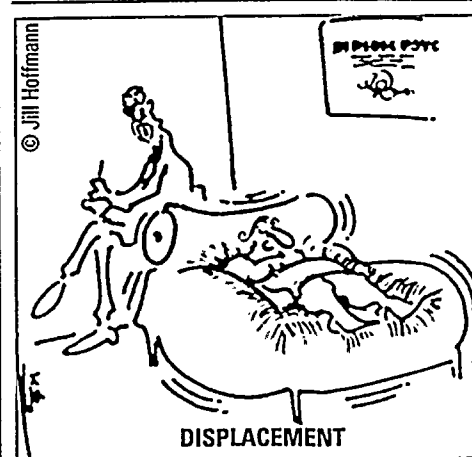
Psychoanalysis: Method and Applications

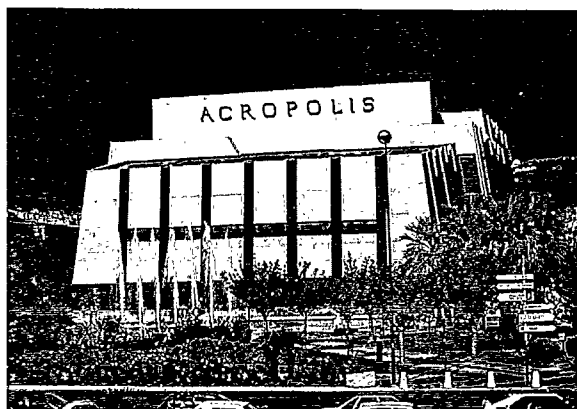
Nice awaits you

Excellent working conditions allied to excellent facilities for informal meetings: such are the prime expectations of any participant for the way their conference is being organised. The main objective of the LAC was thus to ensure such working and networking conditions during our forthcoming Congress, and Nice and the facilities it offers are ideal for this.

Nice is already known to all as a tourist destination which offers a guaranteed welcome and a most agreeable environment to all its visitors.

The Acropolis Conference Centre is sufficiently adaptable in size to welcome scientific events of any type. Thanks to its choice of lecture theatres, one of which is a 2500-seater (the Salle Apollon, for plenary sessions), another of 750 seats (Salle Athéna) and a third, 300 seats (Salle Hermès) in addition to modular, high-capacity halls, several meetings can be held in parallel, each with all the space and equipment it requires. Communication between these halls is easy, as they are close, and linked by wide corridors. The Acropolis Centre also offers large areas for exhibitions to be set up, and for entertainment and relaxation. A full-time team of professionals is available on site to





42nd Congress of the International Psychoanalytical Association

22-27 July 2001, Nice, France

deal with enquiries and attend to every detail of the conference. The broad terrace (where the Welcome Party will be held) offers panoramic views over the hills which surround the city. The building is ultra-modern, and decorated with the works of contemporary artists.

This Conference Centre is situated in the city centre itself and thus near all the main hotels, which are only a few minutes' walk away. The Centre is part of a recently-constructed architectural whole incorporating the MAMAC (Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art), the New Theatre, gardens and walkways, and cafés. The Centre is also on the very edge of the Old Quarter of the city, with its Italianate appearance, its arcaded squares, baroque palaces and churches, its narrow streets and markets with their small restaurants and cafés where you will find Nice specialities such as socca, pissaladière, and other dishes. The Centre is a few hundred metres away from the Colline du Château – Fort Hill – which overlooks the entire city and where, landscaped into gardens, you will find the ruins of the former castle and the ancient cathedral and be able to view the Port of Nice, the Bay of Angels, the entire cityscape, the Nice hinterland, and the Esterel Riviera coast.

Time will also be available for you to take a walk in the town, perhaps to people-watch on the

Promenade des Anglais – a classic Nice scene, but still an attractive one to this day, as are the gardens and parks. Also to be discovered is Nice's more secret heritage: its architecture, the still untouched witness to the city's past, including examples from its Baroque, Belle-Epoque, Années Folles and Art Deco periods. Nice is well endowed with museums: the Musée des Beaux-Arts, the Marc Chagall Museum, the Musée d'Art Naïf, and Musée des Arts Asiatiques. This is even before thinking of all the excursions which are possible in the area, including to Cannes, Monaco, Grasse, plus explorations of the hinterland with its beautiful landscapes, venerable old towns, and illustrious museums: Picasso at Antibes, Léger at Biot, Fondation Maeght at Saint-Paul-de-Vence. And all around, beautiful seascapes, and beautiful beaches.

This cultural ambience will be even more enhanced by a musical one, though I will say nothing of it here so as not to spoil the surprise.

Overall, our heartfelt wish is that colleagues from the world over will retain as excellent a memory of their actual stay here as they will of the scientific quality of the Congress, and we will do our utmost to see that this is the case. So we welcome you, one and all!

Guy Darcourt ■

Call for Papers

**42nd International Psychoanalytical Congress:
Nice, France 22-27 July 2001**

Psychoanalysis: Method and Applications

The Programme Committee invites Members and Candidates to submit scientific papers to be considered for presentation at the Nice 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.

In the case of papers, five printed copies, together with a one page abstract of not more than 250 words, must be submitted by **September 15th, 2000**. The reading time of each paper should be 30-35 minutes (15 pages), and must not be exceeded. Suggestions for poster presentations should be submitted in the form of a one or two page abstract (500 words maximum) and sent by the same deadline.

Only one paper or poster proposal (not both) should be submitted.

Each paper or proposal for poster presentation will be submitted, without the author's name, to an evaluation by two or three assessors from a country or geographical area different from that of the author of the paper, i.e. a paper will not be read by an assessor from the same society as the author. The author's name and details should appear on a separate cover page and not be typed on the pages of the paper itself. Because papers have to be assessed during October and November 2000, please note that papers which are postmarked later than September 15th 2000 cannot be considered for presentation.

All papers and poster proposals must be submitted in one of the four official languages of the Congress, i.e. English, French, German or Spanish, and they must be presented in the language in which they were submitted.

Please ensure that your manuscript complies with stylistic standards established by psychoanalytic journals (NB: this does not imply sole publication rights, or obligation to publish, on the part of these journals). The appropriate instructions can be found in the Notes for Contributors at the back of these publications.

Papers and abstracts for Posters from North America and Japan should be sent to

Robert Glick, M.D.,
125 East 84th Street, Apt. 1B,
New York NY 10028-0938,
USA.

rag4@columbia.edu

Papers from Latin America should be sent to

Dra. Alcira Mariam Alizade,
Ortiz de Ocampo 2561,
2° "L",
1425 Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

alcira@pccp.com.ar

Papers from Europe and other areas should be sent to

Dr.phil. Ekkehard Gattig,
Grossgörschenstr.18,
D-28211 Bremen, Germany.

E.Gattig@t-online.de

Congress information is available online at
<http://www.ipa.org.uk/congress/Nice.htm>

Scientific Programme

A detailed article on the scientific programme will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter. In the meantime, those members who have access to the internet can obtain the latest information on the scientific programme from the IPA Website:

<http://www.ipa.org.uk/congress/Nice.htm>



Appreciation of Valerie Tufnell

I first met Valerie in July 1990 at Joe Sandler's house. As early as December 1988, Joe's administration had to face Irene Auletta's communication that she was planning to resign from her position as Executive Director of Broomhills, a job which she had held for nearly thirty years.

We had been trying for some months to cope with the office work as best we could with the help of the staff, when Joe called me saying that he thought perhaps exactly the right person to replace Irene had shown up. And that was how I first met Valerie. I liked her right away; I liked her sense of humour, her spontaneity and quick perceptiveness. Those of us who knew Joe closely were familiar with his mischievousness, and Valerie and I soon perceived his curiosity about how the two women who worked so closely with him would get along together. But as it happened, this was the beginning of many years of close and fruitful collaboration during which I learned to appreciate Valerie's remarkable sense of reality, intelligence and intuitive common sense.

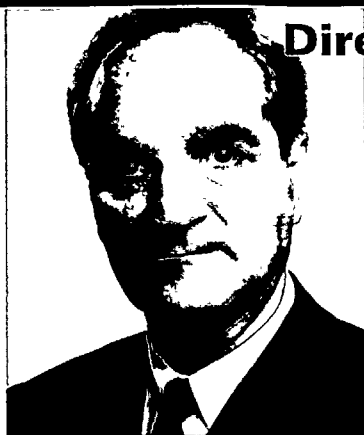
Our first outing together with Joe during the Miami meetings in December 1990 remains a pleasant landmark in our getting to know each other. Recently Valerie reminded me how Joe and I laughed at her on that occasion, and when she asked 'why?' she recalls that we both joked about the 'cultural shock' that she could not hide at seeing so many psychoanalysts together!

During my years in the administration I have valued her ways of conducting her work and her relations with people; she was always capable of maintaining loyalty as well as confidentiality in the midst of changing administrations and at times conflicting officers. Personally, I am indebted to Val for her invaluable help and wise collaboration; I can hardly imagine how I would have been able to fulfil my office as Secretary or, later, my work as a member of several committees, without her constant careful planning and creative advice. I am sure that I shall not be the only one to regret Valerie's absence. Together with my regret goes my admiration for the elegance and above all the dignity with which she faced leaving Broomhills and many friends. Until the very end, she maintained her allegiance to the IPA and to the people she had worked with, whether for many years or for only a short time.

I think the IPA has been fortunate to have had such an excellent Administrative Director for the last decade of the last century, and I am sure I am speaking for all the IPA members who have had the opportunity to appreciate her efficiency and cordiality when I say a big 'thank-you' to Val, and wish her happiness and success in whatever she may undertake in the future.

Jacqueline Amati Mehler

The IPA Hires a Director General



Running the IPA has become a complex task requiring many skills not previously needed prior to the legal, financial and governance reorganization recently undertaken by our organization.

With the initiation by the preceding administration of two corporations in the United States and two in the United Kingdom, expensive legal and financial consultations were required that are now to be handled chiefly by Piers Pendred, who has taken up the post of Director General in Broomhills as of January 1, 2000.

Piers Pendred, a graduate of Cambridge University, has spent the past twenty-four years as a senior executive with the British Council.

His posts with this global, non-profit organization have steadily increased in responsibility from Director of Publishing, Director of Public Relations, Member of the Management Board, Director of Finance, Assistant Director General, and Director of Educational Enterprises. Piers was selected from over thirty applicants in a process lasting four months. The final selection interviews were conducted by the Executive Committee together with Drs. Robert Michels and Peter Fonagy, and with Vanessa Cameron, Executive Director of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

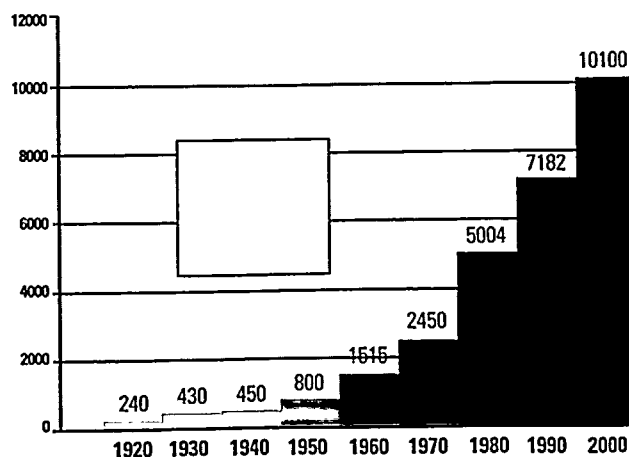
In addition to the responsibilities in the IPA already mentioned, Piers' duties among others will consist of strategic planning including annual business plans and development of membership services, financial management oversight, administrative leadership with enhanced support of IPA activities, organizational development and conference organization, including efficient management of the IPA biennial international congresses. We anticipate that the IPA membership will be better served and its officers freed from administrative details so that matters of psychoanalytic importance can receive the attention demanded in today's environment. We wish Piers a warm welcome to the IPA and look forward to an invigorated administrative support for our endeavors in support of psychoanalysis. ■

10,000 Members Strong - And Growing



Dr Claire Ibba lives in Caluire, France. She divides her professional time between working as a child analyst at a centre and her private practice, and was elected to Associate Membership of the Paris Psychoanalytical Society in the closing weeks of 1999.

Claire became the 10,000th current member of the IPA, a major milestone in the Association's ninety-year progress.



We had gained our first hundred members by the time of the third Congress, in 1911. Our thousandth member – whose name is not recorded – joined some time during the 1950s, and we reached the midpoint of 5,000 in 1979. In the twenty years since we have added many hundreds of colleagues from Latin America, the Far East, and the resurgent democracies of Eastern Europe.

The IPA welcomes and congratulates Claire, and looks forward to the continuing growth and success of psychoanalysis in the 21st century. ■

Announcement from the Committee on Inter-Regional Conferences (CIRC)

An Inter-Regional Conference, organized by the IPA Committee on Inter-Regional Conferences, the Swiss Psychoanalytical Society and the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Geneva (directed by Professor José Guimon), will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 15 to 17 September 2000.

The theme is
**'Psychoanalysis
in the Third Millennium'**,

with three subthemes: Psychoanalysis and Psychosexuality, Psychoanalysis and Health, and Psychoanalysis in the Era of Virtuality.

The Inter-Regional Conference on
**'Confidentiality and Society:
Psychotherapy, Ethics and the Law.'**

Psychoanalytic, Philosophical and Cultural Perspec-

2001 Elise M. Hayman Award Call for Submissions

The International Psychoanalytical Association confers the Elise M. Hayman Award for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide at the IPA Congress.

This award is given to the individual or individuals who are currently engaged in research projects on these topics, selected by a board composed of the Programme Committee and others in the field. Selection will favour a psychoanalytic perspective that will illuminate our understanding of the Holocaust.

The Awardee is expected to give the Honorary Hayman Lecture at the IPA Congress, in addition to receiving an honorarium and expenses. The Congress will be held in Nice, 22 to 27 July 2001. The deadline for submission of synopses, no more than two pages in length, is September 15, 2000. Please send five copies to:

The Elise M. Hayman Award
IPA, "Broomhills"
Woodside Lane, London N12 8UD, UK

tives' will take place in Montreal, Canada from 13 to 15 October 2000.

The theme is important because of the many consequences it has both for our patients and for society as a whole, since it implies not only psychoanalytical problems but also ethical, legal, social and economic issues. The participants will be psychoanalysts, teachers, lawyers and judges. The primary aim of the conference is to enable the gathering of professionals, academicians and researchers in order to increase our understanding of and the cooperation between different but inter-related fields in the pursuit of knowledge, professional practice and public administration.

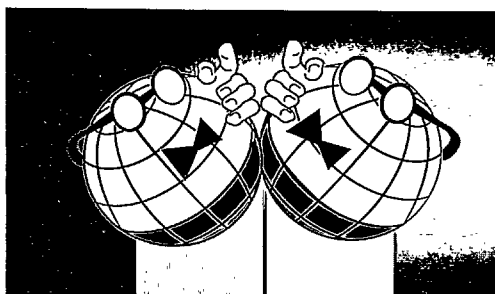
As is our policy, the activities will be extended to

the university and the community. There will be lectures in the university and hospitals with the presence of students, professionals and the general public.

Following our aim to foster the development of psychoanalytical knowledge, there will be no fee at any of our Inter-Regional Conferences for members and candidates of the IPA.

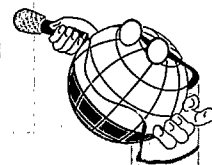
The CIRC requests feedback from our membership and needs the richness of new ideas, suggestions and plans from all, and we hope to get your help.

Sara Zac de Filc,
Chair, CIRC
(email: dfilc@einstein.com.ar)



DIALOGUE

The organisation of the IPA



Paul Williams interviews Pearl King

Paul Williams:

Pearl, I know that you became involved in the IPA in 1957, but could you first say something about your own background and experience and how this was to relate to the IPA's problems?

Pearl King:

During the War I had trained as a Social and Industrial Psychologist and had worked in various institutions and industrial organisations. I had quickly become aware how unhappy people could become when the organisations and their procedures were felt as inappropriate or unfair.

In 1944 I returned to London after doing war work in Yorkshire where I had experienced relative isolation from professional colleagues. It was good to be able to meet other psychologists and social scientists again, including many who had been in the Armed Forces. We were fired with the aim of trying to discover how to use our psychological knowledge to understand and prevent the tensions

that cause wars. It was in this context that I first got to know psychoanalysts, some of whom had been working in multi-disciplinary teams of psychiatrists, clinical and social psychologists in the Armed Forces. The psychoanalysts had obviously had a profound influence on their professional colleagues, who in turn had contributed their understanding of social psychology and group dynamics. It had been possible to use psychological insights effectively to help the Armed Forces to deal with crucial problems. Some of those who had worked in these teams were hoping to make use of their experience and expertise in the solution of post war problems. Many of those returning from the Army were having personal analysis and some were hoping to do the psychoanalytic training. They felt that it was important to understand one's own inner world and unconscious impulses, if they were going to try to help groups and institutions to come to terms with their problems. I was impressed, so I also applied for training as a

psychoanalyst in 1946, and, rather to my surprise, I was accepted. That was the start of my association with the British Psycho-Analytical Society. While training as a psychoanalyst I worked with the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, which was concerned to help Institutions understand the way they functioned. As a group of social scientists we realised that there could be sick institutions as well as sick human beings. The individuals who worked in such institutions could themselves become ill as a result of inter-group tensions.

When I qualified as a psychoanalyst I had to choose either to go on working with institutions or to work with individual patients, and I chose the latter. In doing so I did not think that I would be cut off from my earlier interest in studying the development of institutions. I realised that I was becoming part of an institution, and I would have to discover how to help it from 'inside'. It would mean discovering how to help them to help themselves grow and change in order to meet the



pressures on them, both from the environment as well as from within the organisation. It became clear to me that if I wanted to work on any of these issues with members of my own profession, I had to be a good psychoanalyst, so that I could experience the pressures of our profession both from inside the institution and also within myself, and the impact that being a psychoanalyst had on me, and probably on colleagues. I was elected as a member in 1954, and was asked to take part in the training programme in 1955. In those days you were not made a 'Training Analyst', but you were considered to be one so long as you were taking part in the training as the analyst or supervisor of a candidate. Thus by 1955 I had most of the 'qualifications' required to take part in any of the activities concerned with the running of the organisation.

As there was a close link between those with whom I had worked in the Tavistock Institute and some senior members of the Society, I was soon appointed to help with the organisation of various events. In particular I was appointed Secretary of the Organising Committee for the IPA Congress in London in 1953. It was at this Congress that the split in the Paris Society was discussed, which ended in the exclusion of Prof. Lagache, Dr Lacan and their colleagues from the IPA. (After this Congress Lacan took me to a tea dance at the Savoy Hotel in London and later to a cafe in Berkeley Square, while he expounded to me, at length, this tragic split in the Paris Society, as he saw it.) I was then called on to help with the Freud Centenary Celebrations in London in 1956. Sylvia Payne had agreed to become President of the British Society again, and she set up a Freud Centenary Committee and asked me to be her Secretary. Working with Sylvia was a very useful 'apprenticeship'. She provided detailed background information about any item we discussed and what possible problems we might encounter. Not everyone has the opportunity to learn about how an institution functions by hearing about its history while working in the present of its problems.

Paul Williams:

What was your first impression of the IPA when you were appointed Honorary Secretary?

Pearl King:

I qualified as an Associate Member in 1951 and

became active in the British Society. In that role I helped to organise an Associate Members' Committee, and we soon discovered that Associate Members paid a sub to the IPA, even though they were not members of it, for there was no category for Associate Members in it at that time. We complained to William Gillespie, who was President of the British Society at that time. We felt that there should be 'no taxation without representation' and William agreed. This was my first encounter with him. He spoke to Anna Freud who was on the Executive Council of the IPA, and they agreed that something should be done about it. (This had to wait until we took over the affairs of the IPA.) This early experience of IPA matters attuned me to some of its deficiencies and inadequacies.

In July 1957, William Gillespie said that he might be elected as the next President of the IPA. If this happened would I be willing to be appointed as his Secretary? I had worked with him as Honorary Secretary of the Council of the British Society, while he was Chairman of the Council, so we knew that we could work together. So of course I agreed, although with some apprehension. I had attended all the congresses since the war, but this time I had booked a holiday in Canada which coincided with the Paris Congress. If I had been more experienced in the affairs of the IPA, or knew that he would be elected, I should have changed my holiday plans and attended the Congress, and would not have relied on reports from my friends about what had happened during the Business Meeting.

Paul Williams:

What did happen?

Pearl King:

William Gillespie and Sylvia Payne described the events to me. William told how the Central Executive meeting took place in the drawing room of the Princess Marie Bonaparte, while tea was served. This did not seem to me to be an appropriate way to conduct the Council Meeting of an important professional organisation, or one that hoped to become one. When it came to the Business Meeting, Ernest Jones, our Honorary President, took the Chair for the voting. A Nominating Committee, which Hartmann had set up, had recommended that Gillespie be proposed as the next President. Hartmann had served as President for six years, since 1951, and Gillespie had made it possible for him to have a third period in office to cover the Freud Centenary Celebrations. When it came to the voting for President, it appeared that Gillespie and Nacht had been nominated.

Then someone proposed Edward Glover from the floor. Sylvia Payne pointed out that he was no longer a member of the British Society; he had joined the Swiss Society. There were two ballots. Glover and Nacht were defeated and Gillespie was announced as President by Jones. He then named me as Secretary, which was approved in the usual manner. Then came the voting for the Treasurer, Phyllis Greenacre, and the Vice-Presidents, who were: Sacha Nacht (Paris), Raymond de Saussure (Geneva), Maxwell Gitelson (Chicago), Heinz

Hartmann, I.P.M. (New York), Jeanne Lampl-de Groot (Amsterdam), Willi Hoffer (London), and Anna Freud (London). It appeared that the Princess had not been re-elected. Someone then called up from the floor: 'I propose Princess Marie Bonaparte as Honorary Vice-President, for she must be on the Central Executive!' This was greeted with applause and Jones announced that it was carried by acclamation. There was no agreement for such a position in the Statutes.

The only honorary position had been allocated to Ernest Jones. This also meant that we had her on the Central Executive, where it often turned out that she would chatter in French to her next door neighbour during the meetings. I don't know how William kept his cool! I think she was annoyed because we managed to establish that Honorary Members did not have votes on the Central Executive. If we had not done so, it would not have been possible to nurture any change in the IPA. Later Gillespie was asked, 'Could we not give the Princess the vote on the Central Executive as a present for her 80th birthday?(!)' This request was declined, but these incidents are evidence of what we needed to do during Gillespie's Presidency.

Paul Williams:

Can you specify the main tasks you set yourself? I am aware that in some sense this cannot be separated from Williams Gillespie's role, but what did you decide were your objectives?

Pearl King:

William Gillespie and I had worked together in the British Society and we shared a belief in the importance of appropriate social structures and procedures in an organisation and a realisation of the difficulties and unhappiness that occurs when institutions fail to monitor their own structures and fair ways of carrying out professional activities. From the beginning we agreed that this should be our objective, but we realised that it would not be easy. We would have to carry the Central Executive with us. It seemed to us that our American colleagues on the Executive, Maxwell Gitelson and Phyllis Greenacre, shared our view that the IPA needed a social structure that was more appropriate to a growing profession and which would give members a feeling of security within which to contribute to their chosen profession. Previous Central Executives were mostly composed of colleagues who had worked with Freud and felt that the IPA was 'their' organisation 'by right' — they were its natural guardians. William and I discussed how to change this 'culture' in ways that would keep our links with past traditions of psychoanalysis and yet help it to become a more democratic and professionally-run body. My first encounter with APsA (which, incidentally, led me to think that all was not well between APsA and the IPA) was when they refused to pay the proposed increase in subscription which had been agreed at the Paris Congress — that is, until it had been approved by APsA's own Council.

It was only years later that I discovered that APsA had threatened to pull out of the IPA in 1938, but the outbreak of hostilities prevented a meeting



of the small committee set up to discuss the terms on which they would stay in the IPA. That Committee was to meet eventually in advance of the Zurich Congress in 1949 to discuss amendments to the Statutes, and it was agreed to propose to the Business Meeting that the activities and role of the International Training Commission (ITC) should be terminated, and that there should be tacit agreement that the Presidency of the IPA would alternate between America and Europe. Jones, who had held the Presidency of the IPA throughout the war, gave a masterly report to the Zurich Business Meeting, not only on the rapport established with APsaA members, but also describing the more professional rules and procedures under which APsaA now ran its affairs. This led William Gillespie and me to consider our American colleagues on the Central Executive as allies in our efforts to help the IPA to become far more professional in the way its ran both its business and its administration. To us it seemed until then that we were seen as junior members of a club set up for those who knew Freud — and I was certainly not one of them!

To return to the Paris Congress for a moment, I think that most people were unhappy about the chaos of the Business Meeting and 'tea party' that I have described. When we came to the Copenhagen Congress in 1959, we decided to propose to the Central Executive that an experiment take place in which a draft form of byelaws, to cover closing dates for nominations and methods of voting for the Central Executive, be displayed at the beginning of the Congress. This 'restriction of their spontaneity' went down well with the Central Executive, and they later agreed to the setting up of a committee to redraft the statutes and to propose byelaws and procedures, to be brought to the next Congress in Edinburgh. Anna Freud felt that this was important as less experienced members (who were not knowledgeable of its past traditions and structure) could now become Officers. It seemed that we had been able to carry the Central Executive with us in undertaking what was a radical overhaul and reformulation of our structure and statutes. The IPA was shifting from being a 'club' run by an elite few to a more open, democratic organisation, with a structure that facilitated participation potentially by any member.

Paul Williams:

Now that you had the backing of the Central Executive, can you describe briefly what you did in order to make this shift?

Pearl King:

It was exciting for me, with my previous interests in Institutions, to have the chance of re-drafting our statutes, with colleagues. When we returned from the Copenhagen Congress in 1959, Gillespie appointed a Statutes Committee consisting of himself, Sylvia Payne, Elliot Jaques and myself to work with him to produce rough drafts which could then be discussed with the two British Vice-Presidents — Anna Freud and Willi Hoffer. For many years after I had left the Council of the IPA, I thought that all my notes and drafts of our work had not been preserved, and so this work

has never been properly documented on the basis of a study of its archives. Last year Jill Duncan, Executive Officer for the Archives of the British Society, produced a thick file full of them, which I must have put together and then forgotten about. What interested me was that not only were the five drafts there, but our rationale for making the changes that we proposed was also there in my own handwriting. I am hoping to publish some of this material so that this gap in the history of the IPA, which others have noticed, can be filled. I am glad to say that William is still alive, able to remember much of what happened, and has discussed these events with me. I was starting to write this up when you asked to interview me about this work.

To return to the Committee: it discussed what main tasks the Association was responsible for. We decided that one task was the organising of scientific meetings and congresses in order to exchange and discuss our work as psychoanalysts with each other. In order to achieve this they needed to have a regular Business Meeting — which was its ruling body and which elected the Officers of the Association, and its Council. To do this efficiently, it needed agreed procedures and byelaws for the conduct of its business affairs. (We had experimentally introduced byelaws at the previous Business Meeting.) The third task was the authorisation and recognition of the training and qualification of analysts by local groups of analysts. After considering some statutes of other international professional disciplines, we realised that the IPA was unique in taking on this third function. I remember Anna Freud commenting during the 1942 discussion in the Society that our task would be much easier if we were not responsible for training our members, but could hand it over to universities. We of course accepted this key function of the IPA and we felt that the hierarchy of its Component Organisations should reflect the degree to which the Business Meeting and the Council had authorised each component group of the IPA to take responsibility for the training of its members. As the Committee agreed with the importance of allocating training responsibilities to these organisations, I was surprised to find that it was not until we got to the third draft of the statutes that I noticed that, while APsaA had been delegated and authorised responsibility for setting up new training facilities in its Affiliate Institutes, it was still referred to as a Component Society, while none of the European Component Societies could do so.

It obviously fell into a separate category. This led us to introduced the term 'Regional Association'. Anna Freud was not too happy about introducing this. At that time she was worried about the South American societies being overly influenced by Kleinians. The introduction of 'Provisional Status' gave societies the possibility of proving, by their reports of two years' work running their own training, that they were capable of accepting becoming an independent Component Society of the IPA. This was a more 'professional' arrangement, and protected colleagues from the assumptions and prejudices that had sometimes governed previous votes on the Central Executive and the Business Meetings. We also introduced the Direct

Sponsorship by the Council of new Study Groups whose members could become Direct Members or Associate Members of the IPA. My aim in proposing this social structure for the IPA was not only to bring it into line with good professional practice, but also to give colleagues, living in countries where there was no analytic society, a clear picture of the steps they had to take to become part of a psychoanalytic organisation — steps that did not include seeking the patronage of elderly members of the ephemeral "'I knew Freud" Club' who sometimes had claimed special rights over members.

The last important innovation that we discussed and included in the final statutes was a section on the byelaws of the International Psychoanalytical Association which covered procedures for governing the conduct of Business Meetings, the nomination and election of Officers and Council of the Association. When all this was completed, we handed it to Max Gitelson, the next President, and Elizabeth Zetzel, after the Edinburgh Congress. It was not until the Stockholm Congress in 1963 that the revised statutes were put to a Business Meeting, and I was asked to propose them. I found out that APsaA had been delegated to vote against the new statutes, mainly because they wanted postal ballots. In presenting them I suggested that we try them for four years, and then discuss how they could be improved at a future Business Meeting.

Paul Williams:

What you have described is extremely interesting and I suspect that many readers will be feeling the importance of learning from our history. With the benefit of hindsight — nearly forty years — what do you think was achieved during your period of office, and can you identify any ensuing impact on the way the IPA is run? Also, what did you feel you did not achieve?

Pearl King:

I think that if you consider the small four-page leaflet which comprised our statutes when Gillespie and I 'took over' the IPA, and then start to take in the version of the statutes that was put to the Stockholm Congress in 1963, you must notice that it was a professional document more worthy of a gifted and caring profession like ours. What is more I think that it is more 'user friendly'. It is also a good guide to anyone wishing to work in the IPA and to understand the rationale behind its organisation. I feel that the IPA could not have grown to what it is today without the important developments that it achieved between 1957 and 1963. It became able to function in a truly professional way, unfastened to any 'nanny strings', as we knew them; though do you think that they could have taken on another form, Paul?

You also ask if I feel that there was something that I did not achieve. I think that I would have liked to have introduced more democracy into the way it ran its affairs, but this was not possible, for we ran 'the IPA Office' on a shoestring and democracy takes money! How much does a postal ballot cost? We had the half time use of one secretary from the British Society and the part time use of



other facilities as we needed them. The total cost was not more than a few thousand pounds. Also, we tried to introduce training standards as a third section of the statutes and the byelaws, but Anna Freud thought that it was too early to do so and we needed more discussion of our training standards before attaching them to our statutes. I realised that she was right, and so the Committee dropped the idea. And it was not until the Vienna Congress in 1971, as part of the 4th Pre-Congress on Training, that we finally obtained the results of a questionnaire giving the state of psychoanalytic training in all our Component Societies. It makes interesting reading. It is published in the *IJPA* for 1972, Vol. 53 part 1. And as you might expect, I was Secretary to that event and helped to deal with the replies!

In fact it might be said that after I left the Council in 1967, where I had been for four years as the first Associate Secretary for Europe, I turned my interests to training matters in the IPA!

Paul Williams:

Thank you very much, Pearl.

Eduardo Laverde interviews Inga Villarreal



Changes in the structure and function of the IPA

The aim of this interview is to inform the members of Component Societies and Study Groups of the IPA about the changes which the Task Force on Structure and Mission (SAM) of the IPA is currently studying. This task is being undertaken so that the organization can comply more thoroughly with the ever increasing demands generated by the development of psychoanalysis in areas such as the handling of information, minimum standards of training, development of new groups, research, reduction of financial costs, representability, procedures, and so on. This interview

deals with issues relating to the Latin American region. Eduardo Laverde, Regional Editor of the Newsletter, will interview Inga Villarreal.

Inga Villarreal is in a privileged position to discuss the proposals for change as she knows the IPA organization from the inside, due to the fact that she has held a number of positions (Vice-President, Associate Secretary, etc.) and also her present role as chair of the SAM group.

1. Eduardo Laverde:

Our readers are familiar with the IPA organizational chart. Which changes are being studied in this structure and function?

Inga Villarreal:

When the Task Force on Structure and Mission (SAM) started its work reviewing the actual organization of the IPA and its relations to the goals of the International Association, now nearly two years ago, we realized that only extensive changes would enable us to comply with our mandate of devising a structure more suited to the mission which would at the same time be more cost effective. The most important change the Task Force is proposing is to replace the Executive Council and the House of Delegates with a single governing body, the Board of Representatives. This solution poses the difficult task of combining the representivity of the Executive Council, in which the President, the Treasurer and the nine Vice-Presidents are globally elected by the entire membership, with the House of Delegates, whose members are elected in each one of the three regions by the regional Presidents.

You may ask what the advantages of a single governing body are and why not simply reduce the number of members of each of the currently existing two bodies. As you know, the IPA has been traditionally governed by an Executive Council. The increased workload due to the growing number of members was dealt with by augmenting the number of Vice-Presidents. During the administration of Joseph Sandler, the need to have a more active involvement of the societies in IPA affairs was addressed by the creation of the House of Delegates. The functions of the House of Delegates are to represent the Presidents of the societies, to serve as a think tank on matters of great importance to the membership, and to send three representatives with voting rights to Council. The House of Delegates does not have decision-making power. During the first years of its functioning the House produced creative and valuable reports on important topics. Unfortunately, the deliberations of the House of Delegates became more and more of a political nature, causing some tensions with Council and taking up valuable meeting time.

The biannual meetings of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates occupy different days. The two bodies cannot meet on the same days, as the three House of Delegates members have to be present at the meetings of both Council and the House of Delegates.

As the House of Delegates has no power of decision and is only represented with three votes on Council, the Presidents of societies are less well represented than one may think at first sight. To have the representatives of the membership-at-large and of the Presidents of the societies all with equal voting rights on a single governing body – the Board of Representatives – is, in the opinion of the SAM Task Force, a great advance. Another important change we proposed is to give each member of the Board of Representatives specific assignments within the governance of the IPA. As you know, the Vice-Presidents of the IPA have no specific tasks assigned to them other than taking part in the decision-making process of Executive Council. Besides the hard-working Executive Committee which deals with the day to day running of the IPA, most of the tasks are carried out by the committees.

In your introduction you mention the ever-increasing demands in various areas. This implies as well an ever-growing committee structure and makes it more difficult for the Executive Committee and Council to oversee all the different activities. The SAM Task Force acknowledged the need to use the abilities of the colleagues elected to IPA office in a more effective way. After deep deliberations we designed a plan in which each one of the Representatives of the Board of one of the three regions would be charged with overseeing a number of committees which are working on a related topic. Examples of these topics would be the areas of information or of investigation. This does not mean that the Representative would replace committee chairs or that he or she would have authority over the chairs. The SAM Committee envisioned more of a liaison or coordinating function for the Representatives. These colleagues would also be in charge of bringing issues relating to their group of committees to the attention of the Board. In our view, this will help a great deal to avoid overlapping of the work of a number of committees. The proposed structure would have as well an Executive Committee of six members: the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and three Board members elected by the 15 Board members among themselves.

These proposals can be more easily understood by comparing the current organizational chart with the one proposed by the SAM Task Force.

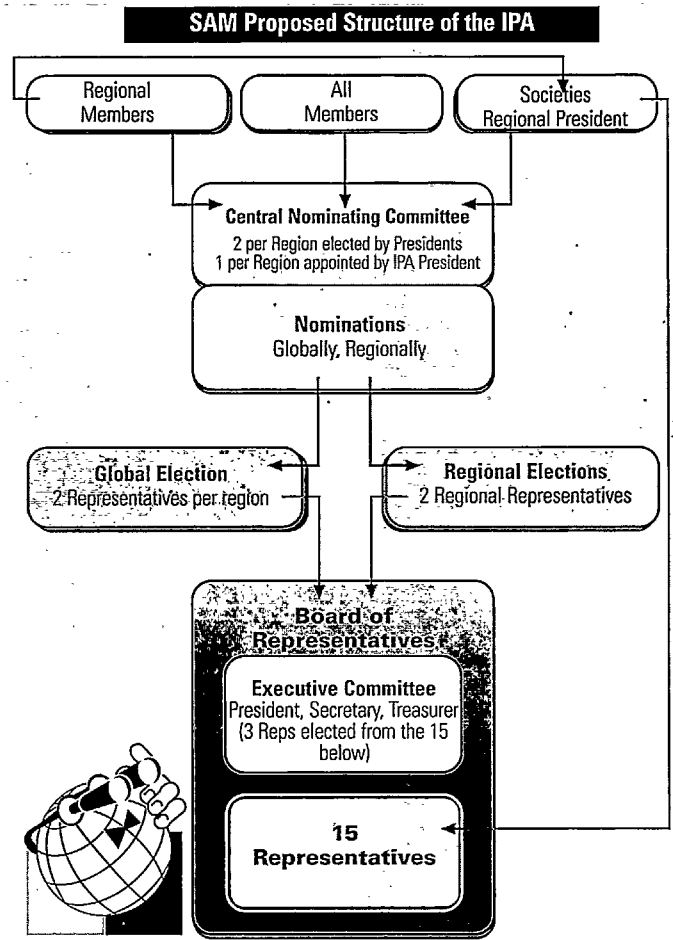
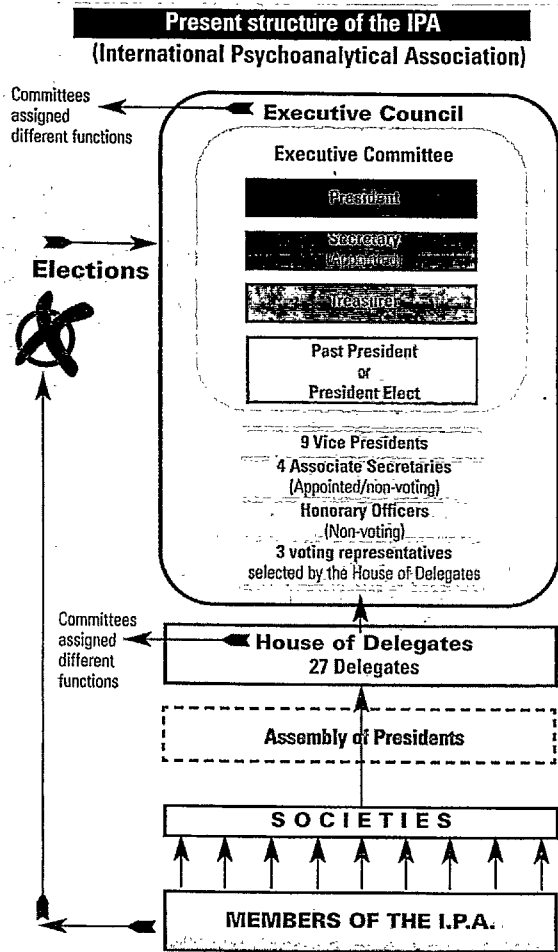
2. Eduardo Laverde:

I understand that the respective committees are working on and reporting on topics as important as the crisis of psychoanalysis, models of training, contact with other sciences, which will eventually result in recommendations for the Component Societies.

My question is, do you think that difficulties will arise when these recommendations are put into practice locally, given the autonomy of each Society?

Inga Villarreal:

The IPA fully respects the autonomy of its Component Societies. Needless to say the SAM



Task Force members adhere in their debates on restructuring to this principle. In order to answer your question I would like to separate the different topics you mention into two areas. The first one concerns training. Societies which belong to the IPA have a common interest in preparing future analysts in the best possible way. For this purpose the IPA worked out a set of Minimum Standards for Training after studying extensively the different models used in our psychoanalytic societies in the three regions. This task was accomplished by a Committee chaired by Janice de Saussure in 1983. All societies are bound by these common rules. The IPA accepted that a very few societies which had, prior to 1975, worked with models of training different in some aspects from the usual ones could continue to do so. For many years nearly all colleagues worldwide agreed upon these minimum standards as a guarantee for the quality of psychoanalytic training. The New Groups which entered into the IPA have all accepted these standards.

However, recently some societies have made suggestions for change, especially in Latin America. The main issue is their wish to diminish the requirement of a minimum of four hours weekly for training analysis. It is my personal opinion that the future of psychoanalysis is best served by a general worldwide discussion of these issues before any of the Component Societies implement any changes in their requirements for training in this sense. As IPA analysts we have a common identity and the way we train our candidates is an expression of our view of psychoanalysis as a treatment, a science and a

method of investigation. In my opinion, it is fundamental to transmit a shared psychoanalytic method, of which the frequency of psychoanalytic encounters is a cornerstone, to the future psychoanalyst. Within this common frame we can and we are embracing a wide variety of different psychoanalytic theories, and we are in a position to enrich ourselves with the many cultural differences which exist in our Component Societies.

The other topics you mentioned, the crisis of psychoanalysis and the relations with sciences of allied fields, are frequently discussed by many members and societies. They have been as well the topics of symposia and conferences. The President has appointed committees to study these questions vital for the future of psychoanalysis. The Component Societies are invited to contribute with their ideas and suggestions by communicating with these Committees. The Committees will then report their findings, their conclusions, and all this information should be made available to the societies and stimulate further discussions in an ongoing process. This requires active participation and is much more creative than the recommendations you mention. It is the role of the Task Force on Structure and Mission to find an optimal organization which allows for better channels of information and communication from the Societies to the Committees and vice versa.

3. Eduardo Laverde:

Has the SAM Task Force thought about how to ensure that its recommendations will be put effectively into practice?

Inga Villarreal:

SAM is a Task Force in which the Executive Council and the House of Delegates are represented, each with three members. Our goals were defined by the President of the IPA through the Task Force Mandate. The IPA Secretary is a member of SAM. I am mentioning these details to point out that the Task Force amply represents the membership, the Component Societies and the current administration. SAM acts as a think tank and is reporting to the entire membership through the Presidents of the societies. We take into account all the suggestions and critical observations we receive. At the time of this interview the administration is setting up a website for SAM (<http://www.ipa.org.uk/SAM/SAM.htm>) and the members of our Task Force are prepared to discuss with colleagues who would like to contribute with their ideas in their own language as far as this is possible. The SAM reports with their respective conclusions and recommendations are discussed and have to be approved by Council. In this way the final recommendations of this Task Force are not just the result of an effort by its own members, but they represent the ideas of all the members, societies and officers of the IPA who have been so helpful in contributing with their ideas and concerns.

However, as the proposed changes are far reaching, eventually the entire membership will have the opportunity to accept or reject the proposed restructuring through a referendum. Only if we have an important majority who agrees with the proposed restructuring can our recommendations be put effectively into practice.



4. Eduardo Laverde:

How could the changes which SAM will eventually recommend to the governance of the IPA reflect in the structure and function of the Component Societies?

Inga Villarreal:

SAM has tried to make its proposals known to the entire membership by sending its reports in six languages (the four official IPA ones, plus Italian and Portuguese) to the Presidents of the Component Societies. The first report, sent in May 1999, was extensively amended after taking into account the many thoughtful suggestions from the sources mentioned above. Besides, we had as well the valuable input of our Advisory Subcommittee whose members are the current Presidents of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Bob Pyles; of the European Federation, Alain Gibeault; of the Latin American Federation, Claudio Eizirik; of NAIPAG, Barbara Stimmel; and the first President of the House of Delegates, Henk Dalewijk.

It is important to point out that in the correspondence we received nobody raised the question or voiced concerns about the autonomy of the societies not being respected. If our proposals for restructuring are accepted, the structure and function of the Component Societies will remain exactly as before with regard to all internal society issues. However, societies will have a much more active role in the governance of the IPA through their Presidents. The latter will have important functions and responsibilities in the overall structure of the IPA. The Assembly of Regional Presidents will directly elect one representative to the Board of Representatives and they will elect two colleagues from their region to the Central Nominating Committee. This much more active role implies more responsibilities not only for the Presidents but also for the members of the Component Societies, as they will have to ensure that their Presidents represent their interests actively with regard to the IPA governance.

This will be facilitated as the channels for information and communication between the societies and the Board of Representatives are well defined. The Presidents will meet at least once a year with the regional representatives. During this meeting the Presidents will have the opportunity to voice the ideas and concerns of their members and the representatives have the obligation to transmit the information to the Board. Presidents will also receive up-to-date information about what is happening within the IPA governance. One of the aims of the proposed restructuring is to get members and societies more involved in IPA matters.

5. Eduardo Laverde:

In which ways could the important accomplishments which the IPA advances in favour of the development of research in psychoanalysis (conferences, training) be repeated as experiences on a local level?

Inga Villarreal:

The issue you are addressing is very important. As you well know, psychoanalytic investigations can be carried out on very different levels. One kind

of investigation is the empirical one, for instance outcome studies for psychoanalytic treatments. Investigations of this kind usually require funding. It is one of the missions of the IPA to foment researches which among others help to demonstrate that psychoanalysis is a science. Members and societies should be kept informed about the results. For most societies, especially in Latin America, it is too costly to carry out this kind of research. At present the IPA has a very active Committee on Research and a Research Advisory Board. Members with research projects in need of support or funding can contact these bodies. In general terms, this kind of investigation is more effectively dealt with in a centralized manner.

Another kind of investigation is research in education. This is one of the most vital tasks for the future of psychoanalysis. An IPA Committee, COMPESED, is doing research comparing different models of training as to their outcome. This is also better accomplished centrally but with the cooperation of the local societies. Here again the IPA serves the interests of the societies by informing continuously about the results. I am sure that quite a few societies will decide to put into practice in their institutes some of the ideas they find in these reports. Yet another type of investigation is the clinical case studies undertaken by individual members. This is by far the most frequent kind of investigation in Latin America. In this case another kind of service is required from the IPA. Colleagues should have ample opportunities to share their work and their clinical experiences as well with people outside of their own societies. As the centralized biennial congresses are attended only by a relatively small number of members, other ways of communication have already been organized, for instance the Interregional Conferences. They have been very successful in getting colleagues from different countries and regions together to share their thoughts and clinical experiences. The scientific life of societies will ultimately benefit from these interregional encounters.

6. Eduardo Laverde:

How will this proposed structure favour new psychoanalytic groups in areas where at present no psychoanalytic groups exist, and how will it encourage the quality of these new groups?

Inga Villarreal:

This issue is very important, especially for Latin America. To assure the development of psychoanalysis as a method of treatment, as a science and as a profession it has to reach out to more people. In this sense the establishment of new psychoanalytic groups in areas where psychoanalysis has not been available is of vital importance. Historically, psychoanalytic centres have developed mainly in the big cities of the western world. To foment the spread of psychoanalysis to other regions with very different cultures is one of our great challenges. In Latin America the situation usually is that small groups of psychoanalysts settle after their training in their often small cities of origin and start to build an analytic group. This kind of expansion of psychoanalysis is frequent in Brazil and Argentina. These small groups may apply to the IPA for Study Group status and if accepted they are regularly visited by a Sponsoring Committee. The new organization-

al structure of the IPA could devise methods to help these small groups to develop beyond the guidance and the teaching the Sponsoring Committees are able to offer. In this structure each region will have one of its members of the Board of Representatives overseeing all new group activities of the region and will be representing the interests of these groups. Another member will be in charge of the coordination of information channels such as publications and internet facilitation.

The two representatives could easily work together and find ways to help with the development of the study groups. With the use of the new technology the representatives could organize programs in which experienced analysts would supervise members and candidates of Study Groups by email. Many other creative ways to enhance the education of small groups located usually at quite a distance from the big analytic centres could be carried out. This is just one of the examples of how the structure proposed by the SAM Task Force could facilitate a new way of approaching problems which have existed ever since small groups of analysts started to develop psychoanalytic centres.

7. Eduardo Laverde:

Are there advantages for Latin America as an IPA region as a result of the organizational structure SAM proposes?

Inga Villarreal:

Latin America will have five representatives to the Board. Two of these will be elected globally, in the same way as the Vice-Presidents are elected at present, two will be elected only by the Latin American members, and one will be elected by the Regional Presidents' Meeting. In the present structure everyone is globally elected. Some colleagues have expressed fear of a too far-reaching regionalization; others are concerned that the SAM proposals are still too globally oriented. After taking all these divergent comments into account we decided on the above-described number of representatives and their method of election.

Another issue important for Latin America is the following: The SAM group discussed at length the interrelation of the IPA governance structure and the regional organizations. Our Advisory Subcommittee was of great help in clarifying these questions. The Regional Organizations, EPF, FEPAL and NAIPAG, are at present not an integral part of the IPA administration. The relationship can be best described as one of fruitful collaboration. We came to the conclusion that it should be the Meeting of Presidents which should have the power to elect their Board representative and two of the members of the Central Nominating Committee.

The IPA fully respects the autonomy of each region to work out the relation they would like to establish between their Presidents' Meeting and their Regional Organization. Our proposal places a great responsibility on the Regional Presidents' Meeting. In my opinion, the proposed structure has great advantages for Latin America, as it regionalizes important functions. However, the global mission of psychoanalysis as represented by the IPA is preserved. ■



**Sharon Zalusky
interviews
Robert Tyson**



Sharon Zalusky:

Tell me how you got interested in the IPA.

Robert Tyson:

In 1969 I went on vacation to Europe and to Rome for the IPA Congress there. I didn't know much about the IPA except that Freud had started it and they had congresses. There were many analysts, but I couldn't understand most of them even when they did speak English. My training was in the United States in the sixties, when ego psychology was everything and I was advised not to read certain works, certainly not Melanie Klein, among others. I suppose all of us from that era have war stories. But it took me a while to realize that ego psychology wasn't all there was to psychoanalysis. In 1970 I moved to London which was an educational experience. Then I learned that the American had required the IPA to stay at a distance from it many years ago.

Sharon Zalusky:

Did you move to London primarily to get additional psychoanalytic education?

Robert Tyson:

Yes and no. I graduated adult training at the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Institute in 1968. When I went over to London I intended to be on a two year sabbatical in London and get my child analytic training but actually stayed for seven years, like the man who came for dinner. Being exposed to a number of different currents of thought – from the continent and Latin America – made me realize that something I've come to call a parochiality was nobody's monopoly. We had it. Everybody had it. Wherever you were trained seemed to be where the Holy Grail resided and there was little tolerance for any other Holy Grails. Of course psychoanalysis doesn't have a monopoly on that outlook.

Sharon Zalusky:

How did you get involved in the workings of the IPA?

Robert Tyson:

Living in London I got to meet more people involved in the organization and to understand something

about it. I didn't really become active until after I returned to the States in 1977. In the 1991 Congress Joe Sandler, who was then President, asked if I would be co-chair for North America of the Scientific Programme Committee, for the 1993 Amsterdam International Congress. Lore Schacht from Germany was the overall and the European Chair, Carlos Mario Aslan from Buenos Aires was the Latin American co-chair. That was my first real involvement with the IPA.

Sharon Zalusky:

Amsterdam was my first introduction to the IPA.

Robert Tyson:

I hope you have good memories.

Sharon Zalusky:

Only good memories. It was a terrific congress. Now you find yourself Secretary of the IPA. Could you tell us about the functions of the Secretary?

Robert Tyson:

Well, I wondered that myself when Otto Kernberg asked me.

Sharon Zalusky:

Did you have any idea it would be as all-involving?

Robert Tyson:

None. I knew it would be involving but not the way it turned out. Otto explained to me his vision. As President he would be responsible for the direction of the organization. He would be devoting himself to pursuing those issues which had to do with improving the way in which the IPA worked and its relationships with its component organizations. I found myself in agreement with the goals that he sketched out for the IPA in regard to supporting and fostering psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic education and the profession on a world-wide basis in an integrated way, that only the IPA was in a position to do. My role would be, if I were to take it, to help him achieve and implement his vision. He would be the chief executive and I would be, if the term exists, something like a chief implementing officer. It would be up to me to get it done.

Sharon Zalusky:

Not an easy task.

Robert Tyson:

It has proved for some very interesting reasons not to be easy and that also in turn gave clues to how it could be improved. We've taken very definitive steps in those directions.

Sharon Zalusky:

What were some of the problems?

Robert Tyson:

It was immediately apparent that Otto's predecessor, Horacio Etchegoyen, had run the IPA with the aid of an extremely able poly-cultural and poly-lingual secretary whom he hired in Buenos Aires. I didn't know what an amazing job she did until she stopped doing it. I had assumed the central office would be doing what she had done. Maybe they had done it previously, but it became very clear that the IPA was growing both in complexity and in involvement in many different ways. The administrative infrastructure necessary to do that work simply was not there. The staff was very efficient, very good, very friendly and very accommodating but they simply weren't organized either in terms of staff power or numbers or in outlook to respond to these changing needs. These are problems that analytic training tells you nothing about. There were different pieces of administration being done at different places and I was the only person who knew who was doing what and for what reason, which I kept Otto apprised of. This was one of the things that led us to decide that we had to upgrade the office of Executive Director to a new position, Director General. Because of the changes that were brought about with the financial and legal restructuring of the IPA we needed somebody who had legal, financial, budgeting and administrative experience of a high order. We did not have that, and every time a question arose, we had to ask two teams of lawyers, one in the United States and one in the United Kingdom, and similarly two teams of accountants. So as those costs skyrocketed it became very clear we needed somebody on site with that ability. We have that now.

Sharon Zalusky:

Was it difficult to get that done, knowing that you need someone and then finding the person? Was there a structure in place that allowed you to do that easily?

Robert Tyson:

That's an interesting question because the IPA is an organization, as a number of colleagues have pointed out, that is hierarchical and autocratic and in the minds of some people even worse. It is what we inherited and it is what we had to work with. So strategically the question was, what should be addressed first? Some would say to address the issue of democracy first. Others would say to address the financial issue first, because of the loss of money. Others would say to address the governance structure first, because nobody knows what they're doing. In a way it was determined for us. We were running up the bills as I indicated, and we needed somebody there



who had the know-how, had the experience to do this work. Otherwise, all this wonderful paper structure wouldn't even be a paper tiger, it would mean our collapse. So we needed that person and that was the next order of business. How to get that person is also something we gave a great deal of thought.

We wanted to make sure that we had the incumbent's participation. When we got to where we had to ask an executive recruitment firm for assistance, Valerie participated in drawing up the job description for this new position and, in fact, later on applied for it. So this whole process came about I think in the best possible terms administratively. There was not a vote of the membership or Council, though it was informed, so one could say that it was undemocratic. But I have come to learn that democracy has different meanings to different people, in different organizations, in different regions, in different countries, and in different language groups. It seems like it's another Holy Grail question.

Sharon Zalusky:

That's part of the challenge of working with the IPA.

Robert Tyson:

Amen.

Sharon Zalusky:

What would you consider your finest accomplishments so far?

Robert Tyson:

I'm a little taken aback because I didn't think that there was anything I was involved in, in the IPA, that I would take credit for as my own. There's nothing that I've been involved in with the IPA that hasn't involved a lot of other people. I have had a couple of ideas that were mine. I thought it was important that the IPA recognize the existence of child and adolescent psychoanalysis. When Otto won the election he established a Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis. I put it that way because the IPA's constitution assigns to the President the power to establish committees, to appoint chairs and their members. And it has proceeded. It has proposed a set of minimum training standards for child and adolescent analysis. The Executive Council approved them. It also proposed the societies that have training programs that meet those standards be accorded the status of approved child and adolescent psychoanalytic training programs by the IPA.

The Council agreed to that. And it also proposed that graduates of such programs be accorded the designation of IPA Approved Child and Adolescent Psychoanalyst. And the Executive Council approved of that. In fact, at its last meeting in December, the first list of societies, programs and graduates were proposed and approved of by the Executive Council. I'm very pleased about that.

Sharon Zalusky:

That is an amazing accomplishment and one that is befitting your reputation in child analysis.

Robert Tyson:

Well, I hope it does something for the reputation of child analysis.

Sharon Zalusky:

In addition, what would you say are some of the accomplishments of this particular administration?

Robert Tyson:

Aside from that, which I always go back to, is the Committee on Women and Psychoanalysis which I had something to do with. One might say the IPA somehow comes to the table a little bit late for these things, but on the other hand some of these movements, like the women's movement, occurred first in North America and only relatively later elsewhere. The IPA is very sensitive, or has been, to movements that are primarily regional. It sees itself, so I understand it, as being a global organization with global responsibilities and it does not see itself as supporting something which has a particular political agenda that's relevant to only one region. Child abuse, for example, is in many places and in many ways a political agenda, but it's something that applies to all regions and concerns the IPA as well. And this particular concern at the moment is under consideration by the Committee on the United Nations, which is another new committee of this organization.

Sharon Zalusky:

Alongside the accomplishments, what are some of — I don't really want to say disappointments, but persisting challenges that you see?

Robert Tyson:

I don't know whether to address this as a challenge or as an accomplishment of this administration. I think there are elements of both, having to do with the question of governance and the Task Force on Structure and Mission, otherwise known as SAM.

Sharon Zalusky:

Some of us these days have been reading quite a lot about SAM.

Robert Tyson:

It came about in an interesting way. When this administration came into office after the Barcelona Congress in July of 1997, the House of Delegates, which was established about three and a half years previously, had been making changes in its original description and mandate which was quite open and vague. It had been thought of as primarily a think tank, financially supported by the societies to provide feedback and to aid communication between the central executive of the IPA and the Presidents of the societies. Understandably, the societies didn't particularly take well to paying for it and President Etchegoyen made some payments which became rapidly established as a precedent to which everyone felt the IPA was committed. The House budget soon escalated to close to, if not equal to, that of the Council. The numbers tell you something about

why. There are 27 members of the House and 20 plus the President of the Council, three of whom are delegates from the House. But that's a small issue compared with the issue of the functions of the House. In the last presidential campaign, Charles Hanly had proposed the idea that the House was actually a much more democratic institution than the Executive Council. While that is a tenable argument, I have always been puzzled by the idea that a direct election is less democratic than an election by the Presidents, who were elected by their members, of delegates to another body that in fact didn't have any legislative power. But that puzzlement aside, he suggested a plan by which the House of Delegates could assert itself by inserting itself into the membership of all the IPA committees, including the Finance Committee, and therefore gradually take over control of the IPA.

What progressively became clear was that everyone was spending less time thinking about what the IPA was supposed to be doing, and more time thinking about who should be on what committee. SAM was born with the idea of looking at the entire IPA. The Council itself had problems, and the authoritarian structure of the IPA might have been suitable for another day, but under today's conditions it certainly was not. The question of the IPA's mission is at least as important as structure. You can't have mission without a structure or a structure without a mission. Although you can have a structure whose mission is to examine its structure, but that's what we've been doing, examining our umbilicus for a long time. So SAM was set up with the idea of having representation from all the levels that were concerned and knowledgeable about this. It had a Chair who was neither in the Council nor in the House.

Sharon Zalusky:

Who is that?

Robert Tyson:

Inga Villarreal, a very experienced and highly respected analyst from Colombia. There are representatives from Council, representatives from the House and a representative of the President. As Secretary I represented the President. The three from the Council are Sara Zac de Filc from Latin America, David Sachs from North America and Peter Fonagy from Europe. The House was asked to recommend two persons from each region from among whom the President chose one: Jon Meyer from North America, Luiz Carlos Mabilde from Brazil and Sverre Varvin from Norway. SAM started meeting that December 1998. It has done a tremendous amount of work when you consider its complexity. It has produced three major reports, SAM I, SAM II and SAM III.

Sharon Zalusky:

It's actually quite amazing to think that in one year's period of time so much can be done.

Robert Tyson:

SAM is mandated to produce reports to Council every six months. These reports are also sent to



all the society Presidents to get feedback from them and the members. That's been very fruitful. SAM also has an advisory subcommittee of five people: the Chair of NAIPAG (North American IPA Groups), the President of FEPAL, the President of the American Psychoanalytic Association, the President of the European Psychoanalytic Federation, and Henk Jan Dalewijk from the Netherlands, who was the first chair of the House of Delegates. That structure is one of the reasons why it has done so well. SAM acts on the feedback from all of the above including Council. Its third report is going to focus just on those issues which require changes in the Constitution and Byelaws, that is (1) the proposed Board of Representatives, who gets to sit on it and how they get there and how many; (2) the Executive Committee, who gets to sit on it, for how long, and how they get there; and (3) who's going to run for election, who gets to sit on the Nominating Committee and for how long, and what their responsibilities are. Both the Council and the House are replaced, according to SAM's suggestions, by one body that incorporates all the functions of both Council and House, is more democratically representative, with internal checks and balances, and more effective. So, that's SAM.

Sharon Zalusky:
Can you tell us about the Minority Report?

Robert Tyson:
The minority report, representing a minority of one out of eight members of SAM, was written by Jon Meyer, the representative from North America, who is also the Secretary of the American Psychoanalytic Association and Chair of the House of Delegates. It, too, was distributed to all the IPA Presidents of societies. Jon's report

was several pages long and I won't be doing it justice by this brief comment, but his central disagreement was on the number of people who should be on the Board of Representatives from each region. He has other things to say as well.

Sharon Zalusky:
Including concerns about how the representatives would be chosen.

Robert Tyson:
That's right, how they would be chosen; but the issue of how many was probably one of the largest things in the minds of the SAM members, because SAM had two things in mind in addition to what democracy meant and how it was to be best implemented. It had to do with how much is this structure going to cost and how well is this structure going to work.

Sharon Zalusky:
You are saying there is this tension between efficiency and democracy.

Robert Tyson:
Yes, but there is a third element which could sound somewhat cynical but it's also a question of what works, what will people agree to vote for. At every point there is a balance of what's feasible with what's desirable.

Sharon Zalusky:
It brings us to a question so often discussed regarding the nature of the IPA — are we a global organization or a federation of regional associations?

Robert Tyson:
You have got to another core question very

quickly, because there are those who would have it be one or the other. At the moment it is not a federation in the sense that it's a common interest group where there is a central gathering, where members meet and discuss their various problems. It does have clout. It does have minimum standards. It does respond to difficult situations. It can disaffiliate. It can expel. Actually it can expel members now for ethical reasons, which wasn't possible until this particular administration established an Ethical Code. Jerry Winer from Chicago is the Chair of that Committee.

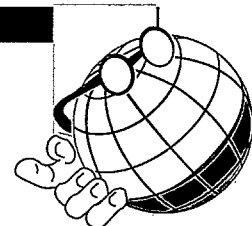
Sharon Zalusky:
It's a very important committee.

Robert Tyson:
Absolutely. The federalization fears among some members of the IPA are that the IPA will lose clout, that the minimum standards will dissolve into regional standards, that ethics will dissolve into regional ethics, that questions about psychoanalytic theory, psychoanalytic differences of education, psychoanalytic research, will dissolve into regional efforts. The problem with that is one must build up from parochial systems which are at odds with each other. In order to find effective ways of working together one ends up creating a global system again. We have that now. It has not been very effective, because it's been so preoccupied with its own internal workings and its own administrative structure.

Sharon Zalusky:
Well, it sounds like you certainly have your work cut out for you. Thank you very much for sharing with us some of the pressing issues facing the IPA today. ■

OPINION

Eberhard Th. Haas



Does the IPA need a code of ethics or an ethics committee?

Ten arguments against

In keeping with the IPA's Code of Ethical and Professional Conduct, attempts are being made in Germany to introduce a professional ethics for psychoanalysis.

In 1994, however, the members of the German Psychoanalytical Association (DPV) did not approve a sixth draft of 'Principles and Guidelines for a Professional Ethics for Psychoanalysis'. Instead, there is within the DPV a 'conciliation board' with 'ethics representatives' from the institutes, who can be named, which has taken over the function of an ethics committee as a replacement for it.

On closer examination, however, a number of unresolved questions and unclear issues arise, throwing doubt on the value of this undertaking. This doubt is also expressed in the reticence with which most European Constituent Organisations approach this subject. I have put together ten arguments which make a code of ethics or an ethics committee seem questionable from a *psychoanalytical-cultural* perspective, and which may

well also apply to the IPA and the new ethical principles for the IPA, approved by the Executive Council in London in August 1998.¹

1. Sexual abuse: its mythological dimension

For a considerable time the technically-developed societies of the US, Europe and Japan have been preoccupied with the topic of 'sexual abuse'. Since the psychoanalytical guidelines on ethics are concerned with this issue, it must be supposed that the same topic is being discussed in the psychoanalytical communities - on an outside court, so to speak. It is a fact that no discipline has concerned itself with 'sexual abuse' or incest as much as psychoanalysis. Nevertheless, it appears that despite the supposed prevalence of abuse and the supposed abundance of undetected cases, this mass-psychological version of the Oedipus complex is no longer recognised by psychoanalysis. The 'sexual abuse' which is now being discussed has a mythological dimension.² Like every myth, it expresses and conceals a truth at the same time. It would be hard to endure the idea that psychoanalysts, who are trained to detect the latent ideas behind manifest ones, should direct their attention only at the reality-aspect of 'sexual abuse' and not at its mythological aspect.

2. The damage caused by a moral supervisory agency?

Clause 8 of the IPA Ethical Principles, regarding 'Professional Impairment', states that 'A psychoanalyst shall inform the appropriate body of a Constituent Organisation (with due regard for confidentiality) that any psychoanalyst, including himself or herself, is exhibiting impaired professional or ethical capacity' (p. 18). I cannot avoid having the impression that this recommendation casts a shadow of mistrust over the tradition of control analyses, supervisions and interviews which has been proven over decades.

3. Undermining of confidentiality

Clause 1 of the IPA Ethical Principles, regarding 'Confidentiality', states that 'Psychoanalysts shall respect the confidentiality of their patients' information and documents, within the contours of applicable legal and professional standards' (p. 18). In the same issue C. Bollas draws attention to the fact that state licensing boards are increasingly seeking access to therapists' reports and confidential material on patients. Society is trying in this way to protect itself against potential dangers (drug crime, sexual abuse) which might emanate from a patient. This undermining of confidentiality, already found in the USA, is now spreading before our eyes to the European continent.³

4. Populist changes to legislation - collective hysteria - state control of the inner world

A society's need for protection is a highly inconstant entity which is dependent on many imaginary factors. In America, and increasingly in Europe, symptoms of a collective hysteria are to be found. In North Carolina in 1994 a first-grader was expelled from school on grounds of 'sexual molestation'. His offence against ethical principles was to have kissed a six-year-old girl on the cheek. In 1999 a boy of barely eleven was taken to a juvenile prison, bound hand and foot, for playing 'doctors' with his younger sister. The charge was 'serious incest'. In Europe, too, populist verdicts and changes to legislation are increasing. Ethical guidelines and changes to the law which are currently being adopted must be scrutinised to determine how far they are infected by current social tendencies directed towards increasing the state's control of the inner world.⁴

5. The removal of taboos creates a fear of loss of cultural order

In the last two decades an increasing Puritanism, in some cases with persecutory features, has been observed. This may be a reaction to the preceding wave of liberation from sexual taboos - a liberation which was not without a contribution from psychoanalysis. However, even outside the sexual sphere almost all areas of life have been affected by massive upheavals. One can mention the family, the world of work, national territorial boundaries, the electronic media and an unprecedented curtailment of the intimate sphere. In the field of bio-technology enormous changes are in the offing, and have already begun to revolutionise the area of procreation and the family. In the study already mentioned I arrived at the thesis that whenever there is an increase in references to 'mythical crimes', that is, crimes against the 'sexual order', attention should first be directed not at the actual or supposed perpetrators but at the society itself. For 'fears of loss of cultural order' have always expressed and asserted themselves in this way.⁵

6. Social upheaval cannot be countered by ethics committees

Psychoanalysts are called upon today to do more than seek out supposed or actual 'black sheep' in their own ranks. The protection offered by ethical committees can be considered as effective as 'ringing a bicycle bell at an intercontinental aircraft'. This comparison was made by the sociologist Ulrich Beck⁶ - though not in relation to psychoanalytic ethics but to ethics in the sphere of reproduction biology and human genetics. Gene technology is developing at such breakneck speed, with accompanying expectations and fears, that a further upheaval in social relationships can be expected from that quarter. The logic of globalisation implies that if these biotechnical innovations are prevented from being realised in one country they can easily move to another. Undoubtedly, psychoanalysis is more than ever in need of protection today, since it too is on board the 'intercontinental aircraft' of global transformation, and the analyst's couch does not have a reserved compartment of its own.

7. Ethics must defend the rights of the individual against the collective

Should the conclusion be drawn from this that all ethics should be mistrusted? By no means, since otherwise morality would be determined by technical feasibility alone. What is needed is an ethics which does not derive its sense of justice from the prevailing laws, since they can develop in a direction inimical to humanity (and therefore to analysis), as can be demonstrated by various historical episodes in the last century - above all National Socialism in Germany. An ethics is needed which upholds the rights of the individual vis-à-vis the collective, for in the end the community consists of individuals. At this point these reflections converge once more with those of Bollas, who speaks of the right of 'civil disobedience'. Such an ethics does not need to be evolved, since it already exists, as Karl Popper⁷ pointed out in 1945, and Jürgen Habermas did again in 1999, probably in view of remarks by the German philosopher Sloterdijk. I am referring to the ethics of the Judeo-Christian tradition, which condemns the 'worship of power' as an evil devotion to idols, and defends the rights of the individual human being against the claims of the collective.

8. Ethics are tending towards resentment

In general, ethics are tending towards resentment, and even the 'best ethics' can be misused in this way, as Max Scheler has pointed out.⁸ Freud reduced this to a simple formula: 'So-called natural ethics has nothing to offer except the narcissistic satisfaction of regarding oneself as better than others.'⁹ Many thinkers have come across this contradiction inherent in morality - for example, Albert Camus in his argument against the death penalty. The attraction of any execution or expulsion, or even any exclusion, is that the person excluded acts for a time as a receptacle for all dark and evil tendencies, at the same time making all the rest appear in a more favourable light. However, it is unlikely that psychoanalysts are now naïve enough to overlook this archaic aspect inherent in ethics. Analysis, one of the poles of which points periodically towards the depressive position, unavoidably concludes on this question that: Not only others abuse patients, where it is understood that the sexual is not the only possibility of abuse. At this point the ethics of psychoanalysis converge with those of the Judeo-Christian tradition, both pointing out the element of projection in the acts of condemning and judging.

9. An ethics above the level of the criminal code

There is a higher ethics which exists above the level of the criminal code. Paradoxically, it has a proximity to crime and the violation of taboos. The three men in the Book of Daniel refused to worship the golden image of Nebuchadnezzar. Jesus broke the law - for example, by healing on the Sabbath - associated with 'unclean' people, and so on. The changes wrought by Gandhi or Mandela are inconceivable without this higher ethics. The discoveries of Galileo, Darwin or Freud also verge on a violation of taboos. Anyone who argues that since its foundation in 1910 international psychoanalysis has lacked an ethical code overlooks the fact that the first women and men of psychoanalysis had to meet far greater challenges than to introduce their own judging agencies in parallel to the judging eyes of societies. Moreover, abusive analytical relationships are preserved and exposed to judgement by the history of psychoanalysis. One can learn from examining them attentively, but one can also be surprised that analysis as a profession has been possible at all.

10. Doubt whether the new ethics will bring the great moral turning point

In the New Ethics Code for the IPA the figure of an 'offender' appears, a 'prominent Member' whose 'ethical violations' did not lead to "hang[ing] of] the alleged offender" despite the existence of a local code. All this happened, if one is reading this somewhat imprecise text correctly, because this 'offender' had the power to "whitewash" the situation, causing the 'Constituent Organisation' concerned to be 'paralysed' (p.17).¹⁰ A certain effort is required to resist the mythical pull of this example, since the protagonist evoked is a part of our anthropological heritage: a monstrous figure who paralyses a whole society. It is easy to understand that in view of the complexity of the structural changes to which our lives are being subjected world-wide at present, and which create a sense of crisis inside and outside psychoanalysis, desires for a personal solution are voiced. But the world in which we live is no longer so constructed that the great moral turning-point can be expected from some 'primal parricide'.¹¹

WORLD WIDE PAGES

A Brief History of the British Psychoanalytical Society

William H. Gillespie

The history of psychoanalysis in Britain until the 1940's is virtually the history of Ernest Jones, its founder. He became intensely interested in the work of Freud early in this century, and he attended a very early meeting of Freud and a few of his first followers.

However, circumstances led to his departure to Canada, where he soon took an active part in the inauguration of the American Psychoanalytical Society. After a few years he returned to England, and in 1913 he organised the London Psychoanalytical Society with David Eder as his secretary or deputy. Contact with Freud and Vienna became interrupted a year later by the Great War.

Another war was vital for psychoanalysis, namely that between Freud and Jung, whom Freud had envisaged as his heir and successor. Jones was firmly for Freud and against Jung, but Eder and some other members were for Jung, so that the London Society soon came to an end. However, once the Great War was over, in 1919, Jones created a new society, the British, with carefully selected membership, and this Society has survived for eighty years. Eder eventually returned. Jones, of course, was President, a position he retained for 25 years, until his retirement in 1944.

Starting quite small, the Society grew in size steadily. A number of very competent members emerged, and some helped to share a part of the control with Jones. A house for the Society was found in London's West End at 36 (later numbered 96) Gloucester Place, where Society meetings were held, teaching was carried out, and a Clinic was started.

A very important development was the beginning of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, bringing the subject to English-speaking people, so supplementing the *Zeitschrift*. And most important of all was the development of a scheme for training in the practice of psychoanalysis and the establishment of a Training Committee with the power to appoint suitable training analysts.

Among a number of important members a prominent part was played by the two Scottish Glover brothers. James, the elder, soon died, but Edward steadily developed various important functions and eventually became the right-hand man of Jones and his probable successor. Other prominent members were James Strachey and his wife. They

spent some time in Berlin in order to supplement their training. While there they met and were much impressed by Melanie Klein, who was developing her own method of child analysis (in competition with Anna Freud, Freud's daughter). On the Strachey recommendation, Klein was invited to give a series of lectures in London; this was followed by her finally leaving Berlin to settle in London, with the encouragement of Jones, who was motivated partly by the wish to have her treat his own children. This event occurred in 1927. The consequences for the British Society were far-reaching, as I discovered when I came to London at the beginning of 1932, after a year of training in Vienna. During my year there

I had never even heard of 'Frau Klein'; I was naturally much surprised to find that in London her name and views were just as widely discussed as those of Freud. In the same year, 1932, Klein's major work, *The Psychoanalysis of Children*, was published and it was very warmly reviewed by Glover. However, about 1935 his attitude towards her and her work changed totally.

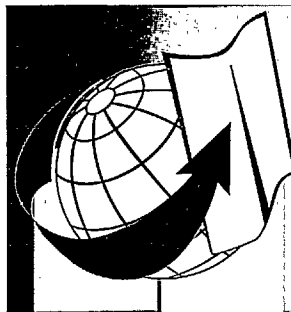
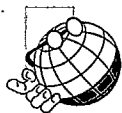
She had started to write about psychotic problems; Glover took the view that this was an area exclusively for the attention of medically qualified persons, not for 'lay analysts' such as Mrs Klein. A certain amount of disruption then began to be manifest in the Society.

Hitler came to power in 1933 and soon Nazi anti-semitism led to the arrival in England of a few German Jewish analysts. When, soon after this, Hitler reached Vienna, a much larger number of analysts, including of course Freud and his daughter Anna, came and were warmly welcomed in London. Sigmund Freud himself was nearing the end of his life; it ended with his death in 1939, just as the war began; and Anna became virtually his heir. With her as their leader, our Viennese colleagues obviously vastly increased the force of the anti-Klein faction in the Society. I personally was lucky to be able to be friendly with both leading ladies, with Anna perhaps thanks to my Vienna experience.

Before the onset of the Second World War in 1939 a series of Business Meetings had been held, under the very fair chairmanship of Jones, to discuss the affairs of the Society. One outcome was some major changes in our Constitution, especially the decision to limit the duration of most offices for three years. The other important output of the Business Meetings was the organi-

Notes:

- 1 Cf. *International Psychoanalysis* 8, Issue 2, 1999, pp. 17-18
- 2 Cf. E. Haas (2000): 'Kinderschändung, Dramatisieren der Krise. Zeitgemäße Betrachtungen zu einem alten Thema', in *Zeitschrift für psychoanalytische Theorie und Praxis*, XV, 1.
- 3 'Psychoanalysts in the United States are in many respects less worried about being compelled to present sessional material in court than they are concerned about losing their state license to practise ...'
C. Bollas (1999) 'On the loss of confidence in psychoanalysis', in *International Psychoanalysis* vol. 8, issue 2, 1999, pp. 23.
- 4 Cf. The position taken by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung regarding the therapist's duty of disclosure in prisons. In *Psyche* (1999) 12, 1301-1302.
- 5 Cf. Footnote 2.
- 6 Cf. U. Beck: '... children no longer [to be regarded] as a fate bestowed by God or nature, but as a permanent parental task of production, with an anticipated right of the children produced to complain of product effects ...' in 'Die Warum-nicht-Gesellschaft', *Die Zeit* 48, 25 November 1999, pp. 13-14.
- 7 K. R. Popper (1945/92): *The Open Society and its Enemies*, London 1966
- 8 M. Scheler (1912), 'Das Ressentiment im Aufbau der Moralen', in *Klostermann Texte Philosophie*, Frankfurt am Main 1978.
A text still worth reading in many passages, especially for its discussion of Nietzsche's Genealogy of Morals.
- 9 Freud (1930), *Civilisation and its Discontents*.
- 10 *Inter. Psychoanalysis* 8, issue 2, 1999.
- 11 The German psychoanalyst S. Krutzenbichler concludes his case for an ethics code with the words: 'The psychoanalytic community has needed a code of psychoanalytic ethics since there have been psychoanalysts. Without a code we run the risk that the momentous alliance of arbitrariness, hypocrisy and power will continue. We need a code which applies to all, an agreement for the sake of the survival (of analysis) and of the community (of analysts) ...'.
Forum Psychoanal. (1998) 14: 319-324.



zation of what were called Controversial Discussions. These were designed to be scientific debates over the issues that were threatening to disrupt the Society. The agreed method was for supporters of the Klein position to present their views, to be followed by both opponents and supporters. Mrs Klein did not herself present her views but she had some very valuable supporters: two ladies in particular were a great help to her, being native English speakers; as Bowlby remarked to me, the Kleinians had the big guns. My own reaction was to regret that the debate was political rather than scientific, and much too personal. Jones had not yet resigned as President, but owing to the bombing of London he had withdrawn to his country villa and so it was Glover who presided. He felt that it was proper frequently to hand over the Chair and take the floor with great force against the views of Mrs Klein, which, he argued, were a complete departure from Freud.

Needless to say the result of the Discussions was not an admission of defeat by either side. Nevertheless, they did, I think, help us to continue life together as one Society. Of course Glover regarded the result as a complete defeat for what he regarded as the truth, and the result was his defiant resignation from the Society, though his withdrawal may well have been powerfully influenced by the new rule which made it impossible for him to succeed Jones as life-long President. The formal resignation of Jones as President came soon after, in 1944.

Thus was inaugurated a new era in the Society's history. Sylvia Payne was elected President for three years. She was a senior, medically qualified member, and she was not specially attached to either side of the contest, i.e. she what later was called 'independent'. She fully understood the major task that she had undertaken, namely the hard work involved in trying to reconcile the two leading ladies, Anna and Melanie. She succeeded in avoiding the threatened split in the Society. This involved, in particular, finding a solution in the area of student training. The initial answer was to divide it into two parts, A and B — B was for pure Freudians, led by Anna; A was for all the rest, including Kleinians. Later on, a further division was made between Kleinians and Independents. Eventually it was agreed that the Society consisted of three

'Groups'. All these developments had, of course, been much influenced by the rise of Hitler and the Nazis.

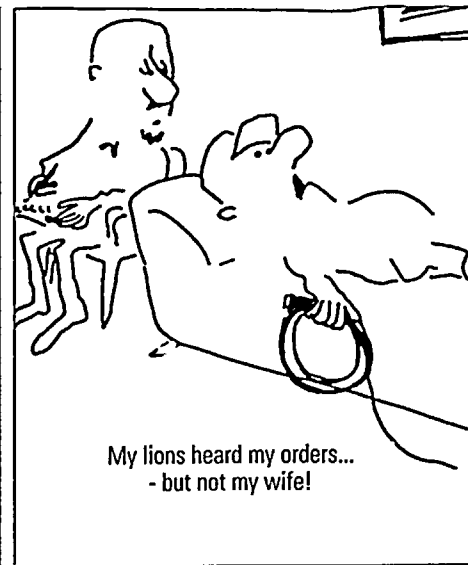
Much of what I have described took place during the Second World War. It naturally had other serious effects. Most of the male medical members joined the Army or the Emergency Medical Service (EMS), whilst many of the women left for the provinces, as did also Jones. However, none of this applied to our colleagues from Austria and Germany who, as 'enemy aliens', were obliged to stay in London. The 'Controversial Discussions' took place during the war, and so did the normal scientific meetings. It was at one of these that I read a paper that gave me full membership of the Society.

The above account of the years around the time of the war has perhaps dwelt too much on complications and group dissents, for in fact the Society proceeded nobly. A 'gentlemen's agreement' was settled to the effect that every important committee, and above all the Training Committee, should contain at least one member from each Group.

Dr Payne was followed as President by Rickman. Towards the end of his three-year term the Society found and soon purchased Mansfield House in New Cavendish Street and very close to Harley Street. It was much larger than the Gloucester Place house, and much grander and indeed beautiful.

Rickman was followed for a few years by a short succession of Independents, but this convention was then abandoned, and the Society has very successfully had many Presidents from each Group, as well as 'lay' members.

The foregoing account has, I think, laid perhaps too much stress on controversy and dissent, but in fact the Society has been very active in more positive, constructive, ways. A good example is to be seen in the organisation of many public lectures. As may be remembered, Jones originally called his society the London, but in 1919 changed the title to the British Psycho-Analytical Society. However, in effect it has been virtually a London society. Expansion was an idea favoured by Jones, and very early in my career he suggested I might usefully return to Scotland. Later, he



My lions heard my orders...
- but not my wife!

arranged for Balint and his wife and a small number of colleagues to settle in Manchester, but this effort did not last very long. More recently, however, very successful attempts have been made and they continue for developments in more northerly parts of England and in Scotland, and the Society may be becoming more truly British.

A particularly noteworthy development in the area of public relations was not initiated by the Society, but by a wealthy well-wisher, namely David Astor. I refer to the setting up of a Chair of Psychoanalysis at University College, London. It is true that some of the Professors have come from abroad, including the first, Dr Schafer from America. Nevertheless, the Society has played a leading part in organising this development, and has supplied most of the Professors who were appointed on a one-yearly basis. Later, however, it became a much longer term appointment, and this has resulted in the creation of a real department in the College.

Although this may seem a small-scale development for a country the size of Great Britain, it is a really important event, for it makes clear that psychoanalysis is recognised as a truly university matter and it may well lead to further developments. It is a real encouragement to look forward to a bright future in Britain. ■

A History of the Canadian Psychoanalytical Society

James Naiman

The presence of Ernest Jones in Toronto from 1908 to 1913 and of the analyst David Slight in Montreal from 1928 to 1936 had no lasting impact on Canada. Canadians wishing to pursue a psychoanalytic career went to the United States for training and stayed there, doing rather well; one of them, M. Ralph Kaufman of Montreal, even being elected president of the American Psychoanalytic Association (1950-52).

It was during and after the Second World War that developments took place which led eventually to the creation of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society. These developments took place as the

result of the initiative of three men, and I shall say something about each. They were Father Noël Mailloux, dean of the Faculty of Psychology at the Université de Montréal, Miguel Prados, and D. Ewen Cameron, since 1943 the first chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at McGill University. Prados was a Spaniard by birth, trained in neuropathology by Nobel laureate Ramón Y Cajal, who joined the staff of the Montreal Neurological Institute in 1939, transferred to the Allan Memorial Institute, the Department of Psychiatry of the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1944, at Cameron's invitation, and started a discussion group with psychiatric residents to deal with psychoanalytic topics. All these residents eventually settled in the United States,

although one, Bruce Ruddick, was in Montreal for a number of years before leaving permanently for New York, where he had trained at the New York Institute.

Prados founded the Montreal Psychoanalytic Club in 1946. It was a group of people who met regularly to discuss topics related to psychoanalysis and to listen to distinguished analysts from the United States. In 1952, in spite of his lack of analytic training, Prados received the honour of being elected an associate member of the British Psycho-Analytical Society.

In 1948, at the invitation of Father Mailloux,

Théo Chentrier came to Montreal, the first IPA member to do so on a permanent basis. He was a French psychoanalyst, trained in Paris. His analysis had been with Loewenstein. Chentrier joined the Montreal Psychoanalytic Club, of which Mailloux was an enthusiastic member.

The implantation of psychoanalysis into Canada had begun.

In 1950, Eric Wittkower, having completed his analytic studies in London, came to McGill University and the following year Alastair MacLeod, similarly trained, did the same. Georges Zavitzianos, trained in Paris, came to Montreal without a McGill appointment.

There were now four analysts in Montreal and there would soon be five, with the expected return of Ruddick. Five was an important number since, under the Byelaws of the IPA, it was the minimum necessary for the formation of a Study Group.

In the meantime Cameron had been looking for training analysts to initiate a programme under the auspices of McGill University. Cameron was no great friend of psychoanalysis, but he was a pragmatist, and he could see his best residents leaving for the United States because there was no analytic training available in Montreal.

He had known W. Clifford M. Scott when they were both at the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The two men had a great deal in common: both were sons of Protestant clergymen in small towns, Scott in Canada and Cameron in Scotland. Both had had successful careers, Cameron in academic psychiatry and Scott in psychoanalysis. A graduate of the University of Toronto Medical School in 1927, Scott had gone to England, been in analysis with Melanie Klein and in 1954 was elected president of the British Psycho-Analytical Society. Scott came to Montreal at Cameron's invitation, and, after giving a lecture at the Allan Memorial Institute, was earnestly entreated by Prados to come to Montreal permanently. Scott and two Viennese, Gottfriede and Johann Aufreiter, who had been given the status of training analysts by the British Society, initiated a programme of training in January 1955. Since the other analysts in Montreal did not have training status, those of us who had been in analysis previously had to change analysts.

The Montreal Psychoanalytic Club was dissolved in 1952 and the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society founded the same year. It was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec in 1955.

Canadians who had gone abroad for analytic training were returning. Boulanger and his wife (a lay analyst who died a tragic death in 1954) did so from Paris in 1953. Lussier, one of Father Mailloux's former students, did so in 1954, as did Parkin, who returned to Toronto. Lussier and Parkin had both trained in London. Epstein returned from the Columbia Institute in 1955 and Watterson went from Topeka to Vancouver the same year.

The Canadian Society now had to deal with problems of recognition and affiliation. There was the possibility of becoming a branch of the British Society or a component society of the American Association. Negotiations began with the American, but broke down over the principle of lay analysis, which the Canadians deemed essential. Eventually, the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society was accepted as a full-fledged Component Society of the IPA at the Paris Congress in 1957 with the help of the British Society. Meanwhile, training was going on at the Allan. The curriculum was essentially that of the London Institute. The principle of the non-reporting training analyst would have been difficult to implement since there were only three training analysts. I don't believe that any of us suffered as a consequence. The relationship between Scott and Cameron deteriorated. Many issues were involved but the main one seems to have been that Cameron wanted priority for training to be given to residents while Scott gave priority to those like myself who had had previous analysis and to those who occupied senior positions in the department of psychiatry.

Scott, having graduated from the University of Toronto, could not practise independently in the province of Quebec without taking licensing examinations. It was a curious spectacle to see Scott walking around the grounds of the Allan with a book on fractures tucked under his arm. Scott passed successfully in 1958 and resigned from the Allan in 1959.

Training in psychoanalysis began under the auspices of the Canadian Society in 1959 and, in 1960, was delegated to the Institute, which, like the society, was incorporated under the laws of Quebec. The number of training analysts was greatly enlarged to include Boulanger, Chentrier, Epstein, Lussier, MacLeod, Prados and Wittkower of Montreal, Parkin and Schiffer of Toronto, Watterson of Vancouver, Zavitzianos, who was now in Englewood, New Jersey and Ruddick, now in New York.

The McGill training programme in psychoanalysis had fulfilled its mission of initiating analytic training in Canada. It also produced an unusually high number of graduates who were to occupy senior positions in academic psychiatry in Canada: Cleghorn, who succeeded Cameron as chairman at McGill (1964-70), Hunter, chairman at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario (1964-67) and then at Toronto (1967-74), where he later became associate dean of the medical school (1974-77), and Boag, chairman at the University of Vermont and then at Queen's (1967-75) in Kingston, Ontario, where he later became dean of the medical school (1975-82).

MacLeod was the first president of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society. He was succeeded by Boulanger, Parkin and Wittkower. In 1967, Kravitz of Montreal became the first Canadian-trained analyst to be elected president of the society.

The training programme created by the CPS and later the Institute was in English and in

Montreal. Parkin, was, for a while, the only analyst in Toronto, where he was instrumental in creating the section on psychotherapy of the Ontario Psychiatric Association. In 1957, he was joined by Schiffer, who returned from Boston and in 1961 by Berg, who returned from Philadelphia.

During this period, Torontonians who desired to be in analytic training had to come to Montreal for seminars. The Toronto analysts began to discuss the possibility of analytic training in Toronto once the number of five training analysts had been reached and in Montreal, Boulanger, Lussier and Langlois were aiming at a programme in French.

By 1967, these developments led to a modification of the Charter and By-Laws of the CPS and of the Institute (CIP) to allow for the formation of branches. The principle of the branches was that any five members of the CPS (or CIP) who shared the same geographical location and/or the same culture could form a branch. The Executive Council of the CPS would henceforth consist of the president of each branch (who would be ex-officio a vice-president of the CPS) and two other members elected by the branch, as well as two members elected by the membership at large. The members of the Executive Council of the CPS would elect among themselves the president and other officers of the society. There is a tradition that the presidency of the society should be rotated among the main branches and the wishes of some of our members to elect the president by direct vote have so far come to naught because rotation could not be enforced in such a system. The past-president is a member of the executive council, as is the president-elect and the chairman of the national programme committee (an appointed position).

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute were modified along similar lines. A federal incorporation was obtained for the society under the name of Canadian Psychoanalytic Society (1967) Inc. The Institute could not obtain a federal charter because, under the Constitution of Canada, education is a provincial responsibility.

Training in French began in 1967 and training in Toronto in 1969. The original three branches, created in 1967, were the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society (Quebec English) – abbreviated to CPS (QE), the Société Canadienne de Psychanalyse (section française), and the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society (Ontario). The section française soon changed its name to Société Psychanalytique de Montréal (SPM) and the CPS (Ontario) became the Toronto Psychoanalytic Society (TPS) when the Ottawa branch was formed in 1972; Ottawa, like Toronto, being in the Province of Ontario. Branches formed at a later date include CPS (Western Canada), the Southwestern Ontario branch (SWOPS) and the Société Psychanalytique de Québec in Quebec City (SPQ). All members of the CPS have the opportunity of meeting at the Annual General Meeting, which includes a business meeting as well as a scientific programme.

The branches of the Institute, the Toronto Psycho-

analytic Institute, the Quebec English and the Institut Psychanalytique de Montréal provide full training. Training is also provided in Ottawa, in collaboration with the Quebec English branch, and in Vancouver, in collaboration with the Seattle Institute.

Membership in the CPS requires graduation from a branch institute, graduation from the National Institute, acceptance by the membership committee of a branch, acceptance by the annual general meeting of the branch, acceptance by the national membership committee (the executive council of the CPS), a vote at the annual general meeting and finally a mail ballot, where the applicant must receive two thirds of the votes cast. In practice, no graduate of a branch institute has ever failed to win election. The procedure to become a member of the Institute varies a bit from branch to branch but always requires the distribution of a paper to all members of the Institute in order to inform them prior to the mail ballot. Failures to be elected are not uncommon, and occur usually at the branch level. Approximately 15% of analysts in Canada are members of the Institute (i.e. training analysts).

The reader may well wonder why we have this complicated, cumbersome and therefore expensive administrative structure and procedure for election. There are many reasons for this. Canada is a federal country and our structure reflects it. There is a wish that the development of psychoanalysis within Canada should take place under the aegis of the CPS rather than through the formation of Study Groups applying to the IPA. There is also a compromise between two opposing tendencies: autonomy for the

branches and portability. It is enshrined in our Constitution and By-Laws that any member of the society (or Institute) can transfer to another branch of the society (or Institute) simply by informing the National Secretary of the appropriate organization. Clearly the principle of portability requires that the receiving branch, be it of Society or Institute, should have assurance that the new member meets its standards.

A number of our members are interested in child analysis. There is a training programme and about 25 individuals are regarded as qualified to conduct child analysis.

During the late 60's, 70's and early 80's, members of the CPS continued to become chairmen of departments of psychiatry. In addition to those already named, Dongier, who had trained in Paris, became chairman at McGill in 1974, Minde succeeded Boag at Queen's and Epstein and J. Cleghorn (R. Cleghorn's son) were chairmen at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario from 1967-75 and 75-83 respectively. In Ottawa, it was Roberts and Sarwer-Foner (1969-74 and 74-86). While Sarwer-Foner was in Ottawa, a programme of full analytic training was created which lasted a number of years.

Lowy succeeded Hunter in Toronto and in 1980 became dean of the medical school. He is now rector of Concordia University in Montreal, the first analyst in Canada to head a university. At the Université de Montréal, Gauthier was chairman from 1972-80, following which he became dean and was replaced as chairman by Amyot.

At time of writing (October 1999) no department of psychiatry in a Canadian medical school is headed by an analyst.

We abolished the category of associate member early in 1970, perhaps as a consequence of Canadian equalitarianism. The same year, national health insurance came to Canada, administered by the provinces under federal guidelines. Ontario analysts wanted coverage for psychoanalysis and obtained it (for those medically qualified). In Quebec, most of the members, both French and English, did not. It remains not covered in private offices, but is covered when done in 'designated institutions', which includes some of the teaching hospitals.

The heterogeneity of the training of our founders had as a consequence that no attempt to impose theoretical uniformity was made in Canada, and, understandably, Kohut has more influence in Toronto and Lacan at the Société Psychanalytique de Montréal. Our quarrels have been geographical, linguistic and between those who are training analysts and those who are not. Among recent developments in our Society has been the creation of the bilingual *Canadian Journal of Psychoanalysis / Revue Canadienne de Psychanalyse* under the editorship of Eva Lester of Montreal. The journal has appeared twice a year since 1992.

A few years ago, Patrick Mahony, Professor of English at the Université de Montréal, received the signal honour of election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the first (and so far the only) analyst to be so recognized.

Turning now to our relationship with colleagues in other countries, a minor problem arose with the IPA when we abolished the category of associate member. That meant that our recently elected members could vote at IPA business meetings while equally qualified analysts from other

Impressions of the IPSO Congress from 23-24 July, 1999 in Santiago de Chile

At this congress, which preceded the IPA Congress, approximately eighty to a hundred candidates took part, predominantly from Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States.

There were few from European countries and none from the British or French societies. From a European standpoint there were many sociological surprises: 80-90% of South American participants were women, although as a rule women are married and have families on that continent, single status being the exception. One reason given is that psychoanalytic training, with its cost factor and late professional qualification, is ill-matched to the family-founding and breadwinning mentality implicit in the predominant male role image. The tendency may also be connected to the still prevailing trend in male-dominated science to conceive of psychical phenomena and connections primarily in terms of the conventional concepts of natural science. The main contributions were simultaneously interpreted, and translated written texts were available for some of them. In my psychoanalytic training so far I have primarily encountered European and North American literature. I was

therefore impressed by the novelty and diversity of the rich and self-sufficient intellectual framework existing in the Hispanic languages. It is not just that Spanish cannot be translated linearly into English; the intellectual context seems different - more theoretical and humanities-orientated. This repeatedly made hermeneutic clarifications necessary, and the culture of debate was also different.

In addition to the lectures with contributions from the floor, sufficient time was allowed for supervision sessions, which admirably complemented the impression of diversity of presentation, conceptualisation and practical techniques to be found in psychoanalytic treatments. I can only report on the English-speaking groups: in the moderately-sized groups, each with 15 participants, North American colleagues presented current psychoanalytic treatments, describing a therapy hour in detail. However different Paulina Kernberg and André Green may be, common to both was the precise investigation of interactions and object-relationships, the 'fading in' of relational aspects associated with tension and aggression, and the reference to drive-dynamic constructs. This contrasted to their empathetic case-studies, conceptualised in terms of the psychology of the self, and gave rise to lively

and committed discussion. An impressive memory I took away was André Green's frequent question: 'What makes you think that?!'

There were good opportunities for private contacts and unofficial exchanges of ideas. It became clear once more how different the general conditions for psychoanalytic training and practice are in different regions. In South America the seminars have a predominantly curricular structure based on 'classical' literature; in almost the whole of North and South America there is no funding from health insurance; in Canada costs are reimbursed in full, even for long treatments, partly as a result of patient initiatives; in North America and Europe there is increasing theoretical work on neuropsychology and infant research. The opening address by Otto Kernberg, appealing for creativity and discovery of one's own identity, was received as welcome and, in some cases, necessary moral support.

The atmosphere and organisation among the Chilean hosts and the candidates was extremely hospitable and cordial. The lasting impression is of the diversity of psychoanalytic awareness and practice within this one society.

T. Spörner ■

countries could not. The IPA solved the problem by making the number of years of membership the criterion for voting rights, rather than category.

Understandably, there are close contacts between France and our French-speaking members. Many of them attend the Congrès des Psychanalystes de Langue Française and this Congress was held in Montreal in 1982.* Over the years, the curriculum of the Institut Psychoanalytique de Montréal has come to resemble that of the Paris Institutes. Seminars are not rated by year but designated by subject, and go on for many years. Aside from a few core subjects, candidates attend the seminars of their choice, and apply for graduation when they feel they are ready. While only training analysts can supervise, there is a category of experienced analysts called 'habilités', who are regarded as qualified to analyse candidates. (The teaching of seminars by analysts who are not members of the Institute is common to all branches – in Toronto and at the Quebec English branch these teachers are called the Faculty.)

Canadians have participated in various activities of the IPA, being members of its committee structure and of its governance. I was the first to be elected a vice-president (in 1979) and then came Dufresne, Lussier, and Hanly, who at one point ran for president. Robertson has served on the executive of the IPA as representative of the House of Delegates.

In the 80's, we felt ready to host a congress of the IPA and this took place in 1987 in Montreal. Attendance was good and those who attended seemed pleased that they did. Dufresne was the

chairman of the local organizing committee and I the co-chairman.

Members of the CPS have also been invited to join the editorial board of the psychoanalytic journals. Scott was part of the triumvirate which edited the *IJPA* in 1947-48. He then became assistant editor, a position he retained until 1978. There now seems to be a tradition of having at least one member of the CPS on the North American Editorial Board of the *IJPA*. Parkin (TPS) was appointed to this board in 1980, to be later joined by Lester (CPS, QE). Later, Lussier (SPM) replaced Lester and then it was Lussier and Brook (CPS, Ottawa), followed by Lussier alone, then Robertson (CPS, QE) and currently Fitzpatrick-Hanly (TPS).

Lester and Hanly are editorial readers for the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. Doidge (TPS) was recently appointed to the editorial board of *JAPA*.

Among honours received by our members is the Sigourney Award of the American Psychoanalytic Association, given to Lussier not long ago.

Our growth has been steady. Currently, the CPS has 398 members, and the distribution by branches is as follows: TPS 146, CPS (QE) 98, SPM 96, CPS (Ottawa) 25, CPS (SWO) 14, CPS (Western Canada) 10, SPQ 9. What these numbers mean is that, of our roughly 400 members, 35% belong to the Toronto branch and 25% to each of the Montreal branches, French and English, making it a total of 85% between Montreal and Toronto, and that we are making slow but steady progress elsewhere in Canada. ■

* The 60th Congrès des Psychanalystes de Langue Française is also taking place in Montreal in June 2000. [Ed.]

Declaration of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society:

Due to the current political situation in Vienna, the board of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society is forced to make the following statement: Xenophobia and nationalism, combined with anti-Semitism and racism, create a cultural climate that hinders the carrying out of our professional duties.

We reject the actions of those who foster undemocratic and misanthropic situations through the abusive language in the service of lies and abusive thinking in the service of political agitation. Psychoanalysis as a science and the representatives of psychoanalysis were among the first victims of National Socialism. It is for this reason that we make this appeal to the public and protest against those political representatives who isolate Austria internationally and destabilise our international affairs. ■

Haskell F. Norman Prize

Charles Brenner, M.D., of New York City has been selected as the second recipient of the Haskell F. Norman International Prize for Excellence in Psychoanalysis.

Dr Brenner will present a paper in June 2000 to the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute and their guests.

The award, a \$5000 prize and a specially designed and executed certificate, will be presented.

Haskell F. Norman left a bequest to the SFPI that has been used to establish the Prize, awarded every two years.

Joseph Weiss, M.D., received the first award in 1998. ■

Between sessions and behind the couch

As analysts we lead sedentary anxiety-absorbing life-styles which carry very specific stresses and strains. For some years now I have been planning a book in a lighter vein called

Between Sessions and Behind the Couch

exploring ways in which we can improve our lot, both on a hourly basis and in the long run.

I have done some of the research for this in the UK by way of anonymous questionnaires and in-depth interviews with psychoanalysts and therapists about their own solutions to some basic daily problems. I feel the book would benefit from pooling information and tips from a broader spectrum of cultures and therefore would like to ask for feedback from readers of the IPA Newsletter.

I would be grateful if you could take the time to respond to the following few questions.

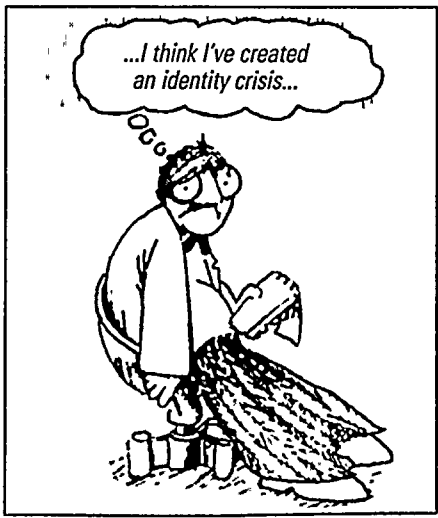
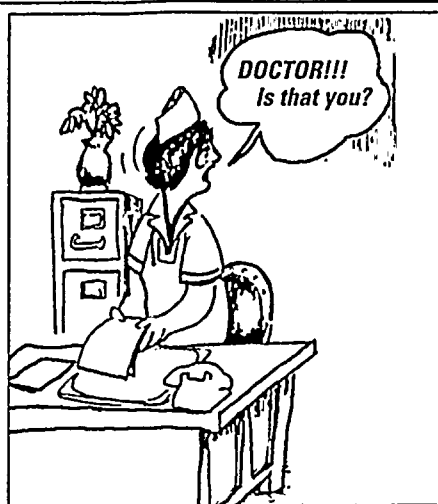
1. How long are your various intervals between sessions, and how do you usually spend this time?
2. How do you recommend analysts spend their leisure time?
3. Could you give some examples of quick nutritious snacks?
4. Do you have any advice on practical issues such as methods of keeping notes for writing purposes; tips on keeping records etc.? choosing an analytic chair? Layout of the consulting room? Other????
5. What advice would you give other analysts about creating a healthier life style?
6. Anecdotes you may wish to share....

If you would like your contribution to appear under your name, please indicate this. Otherwise contributions will be collated with others and appear anonymously.

Joan Raphael-Leff
email:

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1 South Hill Park Gardens
London NW3 2TD ■



International Conference: 'At the End of the Battle'

International Conference in Peru - 2001

After the success of 'At the Threshold of the Millennium', the Interdisciplinary Seminar for Andean Studies (SIDEA) announces the International Conference 'At the End of the Battle', which will take place

**in Lima, Peru, from
November 15 to 18,
2001,
with the sponsorship of
the IPA Committee on
Psychoanalysis and Society.**

The conference will focus on the processes of prevention, management and resolution of all types of conflicts from different perspectives. The scientific programme will be addressed in plenary sessions and simultaneous panels, round tables and workshops which will provide the opportunity for intra- and inter-disciplinary exchange.

Topics proposed so far:

- Economic globalization vs. autonomous projects: emerging conflicts
- The changing nature of conflict
- Environmental dimensions of peace
- Conflict and transition in divided societies: truth and reconciliation
- Non-military threats to peace and security: social exclusion, structural violence, drug trafficking, organized crime...
- The 20th century revisited: World Wars, Russian and Chinese Revolutions, Spanish Civil War, Gandhi, Vietnam, Martin Luther King, Latin American Dictatorships, the Gulf War
- The Holocaust

- Conflict in particular countries and regions: Northern Ireland, former Yugoslavia, the Basque Country, Cyprus, Russia, Chechnya, Tajikistan, Colombia, Rwanda, East Timor, India, the Middle East, among others
- Joint enterprises between former warring parties: a step towards peace
- Migration, ethnic identity, rights of refugees and minority groups
- Effects of social conflicts on mental health
- Peace education: towards peacebuilding
- Intra-state conflict: causes and peace strategies
- The role of international cooperation, the media and third parties in dispute resolution
- Conflict intervention methods in community, national and international settings
- Religious and ethical perspectives on peace and violence
- Art and war

In addition to conflict between and within nations, conference topics will also include the discussion of sources, ways of expression and effects of conflict in other spheres: social, institutional, groups, family, interpersonal.

Interested individuals and institutions should contact the Conference Secretariat for further information and/or send proposals and suggestions. We welcome all contributions.

The Coordinating Committee

**Max Hernández, Moisés Lemlij,
Luis Millones
Conference Secretariat**

Pallardelle 285-401
Lima 27, Peru
Telefaxes: + 51 1 422 9307 / 440 7431
E-mail: sidea@chavin.rcp.net.pe

26th Annual Congress of the Canadian Psychoanalytical Society

"Dream and Identity"
June 15-16, 2000,
Quebec Hilton,
Quebec City,
Canada.

Michel de M'Uzan, Paris Psychoanalytic Society, was the keynote speaker. Round Tables and workshops on other topics (including Psychoanalysis and the Cinema) were also held. The Congress was open to non-members.

American Psychoanalytical Association

The 89th Annual Meeting of
APsaA took place in Chicago,
May 9 to 14.

The Fall Meeting will be held
in New York
from December 8 to 17 2000,
at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

English-Speaking Weekend Conference 2000

The British Psycho-Analytical Society, London

**'The Interpretation of Dreams':
100 Years On**

Friday 13th - Sunday 15th October 2000
Regent's College, Regent's Park,
London NW1

Contributors to include: Irma Brenman Pick, Brendan Mac Carthy, Terttu Eskelinen de Folch, Sara Flanders, Ilse Grubrich-Simitis, Eglé Laufer, Edna O'Shaughnessy, Jean-Michel Quinodoz, Luis Rodríguez de la Sierra, David Tuckett

Social Events to include:

Friday Evening House-Warming Party, Byron House, the British Society's New Building

Saturday Evening Party,

The Ballroom, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly W1
Further details will be announced.

For preliminary information, please contact Lizzie Hoskin at the Institute of Psycho-Analysis

Tel: 44 020 7563 5016

Fax: 44 020 7563 5001

between 10.00am-5.00pm,

Monday-Friday or

E-mail: bulletin@compuserve.com.

Psychoanalysis and Korean Literature Cho, Doo Young (Seoul: Ilchokak, 1999)

In this book the author analyses, from a psychoanalytic perspective, diverse cultural discourses of both western and eastern societies from fairy tales, poetry and novels to films.

This work has set a milestone in the fledgling attempts in Korea to graft psychoanalysis and literary works. Readers set out on a journey into the deep recesses of human psychology while enjoying the insightful interpretations of various cultural texts by the well-read author. For instance, the author presents multi-layered psychoanalytic interpretations of the drama and the film *Amadeus*: the motive of jealousy, the challenge and protest of ordinary people toward God, Oedipus Complex, psychosexual development, male sexuality and homosexuality.

Besides the inherent persuasive power of these interpretations, these approaches get their validity also from the fact that the author is an authoritative doctor with much clinical experience in various pathological cases of human psychology.

Book Reviews

Chosun Ilbo

This book is a groundbreaking accomplishment in that literary criticism and psychoanalysis meet in a very productive realm. This book makes the readers realize the secret operation of the unconscious in their everyday lives.

Joongang Ilbo

As an interdisciplinary work, the strong point of this book lies in the easy-to-understand explanation of the basic concepts of psychoanalysis and its lucid application to the literary text. It can be an enjoyable introduction to psychoanalysis for the nonspecialist.

Hankook Ilbo

The author's long and steady affection for literature is crystallized in this book. He reads novels and poetry just as he meets his patients, and he keenly analyses the psychology of the characters and the artists.

Cho, Doo Young ■

IPSO NEWS

International Psychoanalytic Studies Organisation

I would like to thank the editor for this space that allows us to publicise our activities to IPA members.

XV IPSO Pre-Congress Santiago 1999

IPSO News

The Congress was held on July 23rd, 24th and 28th and 125 candidates participated from societies in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, the Netherlands, the United States and Canada.

The scientific activities on the Pre-Congress theme, 'Affect and Psychoanalysis: in clinic and in training', were developed in plenary sessions, round tables, free papers and supervisions. During IPSO's Business Meeting the new Constitution was voted, new officers were elected to the Executive Committee, and everyone was informed about IPSO's new projects.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Chilean candidates' Local Organisation Committee, which was responsible for our Pre-Congress's success, underlining the positive atmosphere of comradeship and exchange to which each of the participants contributed.

Web Page

IPSO News

The main communication objectives of our web page are to make the organisation available to candidates around the world and to maintain fluent communication channels, providing information about our activities and fostering scientific development of psychoanalysis.

Some of the new features include an open Forum. Candidates are expected to participate and express opinions about a scientific subject for the purpose of increasing exchange.

The web also provides information about our institution, the organisation of the Pre-Congress, candidates' projects, events, interviews, the journal, etc.

www.ipso-candidates.org

The Journal

IPSO News

In December 2000 the second edition of the IPSO Journal will be edited. We have been thinking that since the journal will come out several months before the Pre-Congress, it might be a good idea to dedicate it to the same subject, in order to make a first contact with it and further enrich our participation at the Pre-Congress.

XVI IPSO Pre-Congress, Nice 2001

IPSO News

The theme of our Pre-Congress will be: 'Psychoanalysis, Method and Training: Difficult Moments'.

As always, there will be supervisions with IPA analysts, which enrich our encounter.

IPA Inter-Regional Conferences

IPSO News

I would like to thank the IPA, as much as the EPF in this case as the event will be in Geneva, for offering IPSO the possibility to be present in these events supervising candidates' papers with senior analysts attending.

New Projects

IPSO News

Candidate Exchange: 'Learning from experience: Exchange between candidates of different societies'.

The proposal of 'Inter-Institutional Exchange' is an idea – a tool – that allows for a different perspective in the analytic training and in the experience as a candidate. It is a possibility for sharing and getting to know, in a very personal way, an institute's lifestyle, curriculum, its relationship with the community, the bond between candidates and members.

We hope to be able to count on support from different institutes and societies to be able to achieve this project's objectives.

Andrea R. Q. de Pereira ■

Deceased IPA Members from
October 1999 to March 2000



In Memoriam

Europe

Great Britain

R.H. Gosling, O.B.E.
Agnes M. Main
John H. Padel
Henri Rey

Sweden

Randolf Alnæs

France

M.-Thérèse Neyraut-Sutterman

Switzerland

Pier Mario Masciangelo
M. Wettstein-Döpfner

Finland

Henrik Carpelan

Latin America

Argentina

Eduardo M. Martínez Luque
Roberto Carlos Pagnotta
Augusto Miguel Picollo

Chile

Nora Schottlander

Venezuela

Márgara Alexandre De Edelman

North America

USA

Renato J. Almansi
Hyman H. Fingert
Ilona Karka
Selma Kramer
Oscar Legault
Jean H. Menetrez
Edward M. Ohaneson.
John D. Rainer
Morey M. Segal
Jeanne Spurlock
Vojin Matich

FEPAL: XXIII Latin American Congress

2 to 9 September 2000,
Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul;
XXIII Latin American Congress

Theme:
*Psychoanalysis and Culture:
Between the couch and
the community*

Speakers include Otto Kernberg, Paulina Kernberg, Daniel Widlöcher, Robert Tyson, Phyllis Tyson, Roy Schafer, Antonio Ferro, Horacio Etchegoyen and Peter Fonagy.

At the same time:

- IV Psychoanalytic Congress on Children and Adolescents
- XVIII Training Conference
- VI Symposium on Myths
- IX OCAL Symposium
- II Latin American Conference on Research on Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy

For information on the above contact:
salahum@cpovo.net
and fepal@fepal.org.br

Psychoanalytic and Psychotherapeutic Activity of the Members of the Paris Psychoanalytic Society, and of Candidates in the Paris and Lyon Institutes

Psychoanalysis is in a state of crisis in France, as indeed in the rest of the world: patients prefer psychotherapy to psychoanalysis, candidates find it difficult to find patients for supervisions, and the membership of the Paris Psychoanalytic Society (SPP) is increasing but very slowly year-on-year, after having experienced a rapid rise. In order to evaluate the gravity of this crisis, the Social and Professional Commission of the SPP, led by A. Sitbon and D. Arnoux, sent its members an anonymous questionnaire regarding their practice. In order to obtain a statistically-valid rate of response, the questions were simple, and few in number. As the same questionnaire had been issued five years previously, then-and-now comparison is possible (but unfortunately regarding members only, as candidates were not questioned in 1995).

Members' Activities:

The SPP membership numbered 555 in 1995, and 575 in 1999. 388 (70%) of the membership answered the questionnaire in 1995 and 385 (67%) in 1999.

Year of survey	1995	1999
Number of Members	555	575
Analytical cases of medical doctors (average)	7	6
Analytical cases of psychologists (average)	5	5
Percentage of Members with 1-3 analyses only	17%	28%
Percentage of Members without analytical cases	2%	3%

These figures are statistically significant. On average, the medical-practitioner membership of SPP had 7 patients in analysis in 1995; they still had an average of 6 in 1999. Psychologist members have preserved the same average case load of 5 patients in analysis, thus hardly less than the psychiatrists. What is worrying is that the proportion of colleagues who have only 1 to 3 patients remaining has risen from 17% to 28%.

Finally, 2% of members had no patients in analysis at all in 1995. This has risen to 3% today.

The medical practitioners undertake slightly more psychotherapy than the psychologists:

18 sessions per week (to within one or two sessions per week) for medical practitioners, compared to only 12 sessions per week for the psychologists.

Year of survey	1995	1999
Psychotherapy sessions per week		
of medical doctors	18	18
of psychoanalysts	12	12

Contrary to our expectations, these figures did not vary from 1995 to 1999: members of SPP have not undertaken more psychotherapeutic work in the last five years.

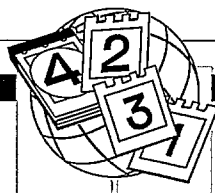
Candidates' Activities:

For the two SPP Institutes (Paris and Lyon)

Year of survey	1999
Number:	420
Responses to questionnaire:	294 (70%)
Average number of analysis cases	3
Average number of analysis cases, psychologists	between 2 and 3
Average number of analysis cases, medical practitioners	between 3 and 4
% of candidates with no analysis cases	15%

Here again the questionnaire confirmed our fears: a high percentage (15%) of candidates can find no cases for analysis. On the other hand, the majority have acquired a caseload by the end of their training.

Gilbert Diatkine



Dutch Psychoanalytic Genootschap (Provisional)

Spring 2000 Scientific Program

For the second year now the combined Scientific Committees of the Dutch Psychoanalytical Societies have organized a scientific program with biweekly meetings. The main theme for the spring of 2000 is Psychoanalysis and Neurobiology. The collaboration between our Association and the Dutch Psychoanalytical Society is growing in scope and content, also including the Dutch Society for Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy. At the moment a committee of three representatives of each of the three participants are preparing a proposal for a joint first-year training curriculum.

May 2000 Symposium

Our annual symposium, organised by the Symposium Committee, will be held on the subject of 'At closer view: On looking (viewing) and psychoanalysis'. Mrs. Watillon-Naveau, head of the IPA Liaison Committee, will be one of the speakers.

Sept. 2000 IPA Liaison Committee

We are looking forward to the last visit of the IPA Liaison Committee, scheduled for September 2000. If all goes well, we hope to be acknowledged as a Component Society of the IPA at the 2001 Nice IPA Congress.

In September 1999 seven candidates started the first year of their four-year theoretical training curriculum.

British Psycho-Analytical Society

The move from Mansfield House has been accomplished. Although renovation on our new premises is continuing, the London Clinic of Psycho-Analysis has reopened at Byron House.

Our new address is:

Byron House, 114 Shirland Road,
Maida Vale, London W9 2EQ.

The telephone number is :

020 7563 5000.

The fax number is:

020 7563 5001.

The website remains the same:

<http://www.psychoanalysis.org.uk>

The society-wide consultation about the Vision for Psychoanalysis in the UK continued throughout



the autumn term. At a Day Conference before Christmas, plans for the development of clinical services, of research activities, of educational initiatives, both within the Society and in collaboration with other institutions, and for improving the structure and functioning of Council, were supported. Work continues on defining and supporting new projects in line with our aims for the development of psychoanalysis and in working out our budgetary priorities.

Our Scientific Programme has retained its central importance in the life of the Society. Despite having to hold meetings in temporary accommodation, they have been well attended. Amongst other meetings, we welcomed André Green as Guest Speaker at our last Scientific Meeting in Mansfield House, and held a symposium on 'The Interpretation of Dreams: 100 Years On'. The papers were given by Hanna Segal, Harold Stewart and Mark Solms (the latter on Interpretation of Dreams and Neurosciences).

In November we celebrated the work of the late Professor Joseph Sandler with an evening of papers inspired by his work given by his daughter Trudy McGuinness, Peter Fonagy, and Elizabeth Spillius.

13.10.-15.10. 2000 English-Speaking Weekend Conference 2000

'The Interpretation of Dreams': 100 Years On
Regent's College, Regent's Park, London NW1

Social Events to include:

Friday Evening House-Warming Party, Byron House, the British Society's New Building
Saturday Evening Party, The Ballroom, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly W1

For preliminary information, please contact

Lizzie Hoskin at the Institute of Psycho-Analysis

Tel: 44 020 7563 5016
Fax: 44 020 7563 5001
between 10.00am-5.00pm, Monday-Friday

E-mail:
bulletin@compuserve.com

Danish Psychoanalytical Society

At the monthly meetings of the society, members and colleagues from other societies have read papers, among others Anthony Bateman (London), Rolf Sandell (Stockholm) and Anders Zachrisson (Oslo). Three candidates have also presented their membership papers during the year 1999.

The Board has been busy preparing the ethical principles and rules for the Ethics Committee.

February 2000 Training course

In February 2000 a new four year theoretical training course began for six candidates, thus there are 26 candidates.

March 2000 Meeting

At the business meeting in March 2000 a new associate member was elected. The society now has 38 members.

June 2000 Seminar

In June 2000, the society hosted the EPF Associate Members' Seminar.

Finnish Psychoanalytical Society

Sept. 2000 Visitors

Donald Campbell from London will visit our society on 14 September, and Erna and Robert Furman from Cleveland, USA on 31 September.

Norwegian Psychoanalytical Society

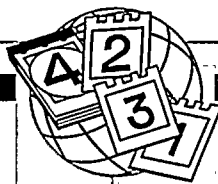
The society's scientific program for 2000 has not yet been completed in detail; however, we are looking forward to two seminars with Eric Brenman and Irma Brenman Pick in March and September.

Swedish Psychoanalytical Society

Autumn 2000 Panel

In the autumn of 2000 Hermann Beland, from Berlin, will visit Stockholm from 27 to 28 October to take part in a panel about neo-nazi activities from a psychoanalytic point of view.

All weeks Public lectures



Swedish Psychoanalytical Society

All weeks Public lectures
 During the last year, the Swedish Society has engaged in questions concerning information about psychoanalysis outside the society proper and the psychotherapeutic world. One achievement is a long-term project in Stockholm organising public lectures on psychoanalysis once a month, starting in January 2000 and hopefully continuing for a couple of years.

The lectures - starting with 'What is Psychoanalysis?' - have been extremely well received. As the fee is very low, the lectures have been attended by young people, students and other groups that normally are hard to reach.

August 2000 XVIII. Congress
 We also want to remind our Nordic colleagues of the XVII Nordic Congress on Psychoanalysis which takes place in Gothenburg from 3-6 August 2000!
 The theme of the congress is 'Time in psychoanalysis'.

We have received a large number of exciting contributions and are looking forward to a lively and stimulating congress in beautiful maritime surroundings. We very much hope to welcome many of you in Gothenburg!

Australian Psychoanalytical Society

August 2000 Society Conference
 The annual Society Conference will take place in August 2000 in Uluru (Ayers Rock), Northern Territory, on the theme: 'The Intuition of the Analyst in the Psychoanalytic Process'.

Elizabeth Tabak de Bianchedi and Marcelo Bianchedi of the Buenos Aires Psychoanalytic Association will take part and contribute to the conference.

In a section open to academics and professionals from the mental health area, analysts and speakers from other fields will look at intuition in broader terms: at the role of intuition in the experience of meeting 'the other' in the clinical setting and in the



meeting of 'another' culture, the indigenous culture of Aboriginal people.

Also, historians and analysts will look at intuition as a tool to reach the truth, both personal and historical, in contrast with the 'cult of forgetfulness'.

Prof. Evelyn Heinemann of the University of Mainz, Germany, Dr Craig San Roque of the Aboriginal Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre and Prof. Henry Reynolds of Townsville University will also be guest speakers at the conference.

Outreach activities in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide:

The outreach program of the Sydney Institute is now in its fourth year and in this stage it will look at psychoanalysis from a wider perspective.

In the first term 2000

Neville Symington will give a series of twelve lectures on 'Sanity and Madness', based on the lectures he gave at the Tavistock Clinic in the autumn of 1999.

In the second term 2000

There will be a series on 'Psychoanalysis and Buddhism' given by Shahid Najeeb. In these lectures Dr. Najeeb will try to identify - from a cross-cultural perspective - where Buddhism and psychoanalytic concepts meet and where they differ.

In the fourth term 2000

Ron Spielman and Jim Telfer will give a series on 'Psychoanalysis and its Neighbour Mind-Sciences'. The lectures will attempt to review issues of particular relevance to psychoanalysis, in the light of what is becoming known in neurobiology and developmental psychology. Topics covered include

memory, pharmacological issues, dreams and dreaming, scientific investigations of psychoanalytic concepts, outcome studies in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, and attachment theories.

Visiting analyst 2000

Elizabeth Tabak de Bianchedi is the visiting analyst of the Sydney Institute for the year 2000.

Workshops and seminars 2000

The Melbourne Institute is organising a series of workshops and seminars for the public, which include: Coll Osman: 'Dialogue about Painting: the experience of looking at a work of art', Harold Bridger: 'Psychoanalysis in the context of today's social and organisational life', and Bill Blomfield-Tina Millott's series of seminars on Matte-Blanco and Bi-Logic.

Scientific meetings 2000

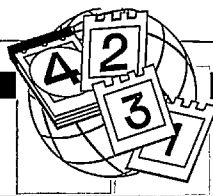
The Adelaide Institute will run a series of six scientific meetings on theoretical issues in conjunction with the Psychotherapy Association and the College of Psychiatry. The Adelaide Institute is also starting from this year a Master's Degree in Psychoanalytic Studies in conjunction with the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Adelaide.

This is an exciting new project that promises fertile collaboration between the Institute and the University. Dr Mario Pigazzini, a member of the Italian Psychoanalytical Society, is guest of the Institute and Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Adelaide where he is researching the application of non-linear dynamic system theories to the analytic process.

Royal College of Psychiatry 2000

Dr Robert Caper of the Psychoanalytic Center of California will be keynote speaker at the annual Conference of the Royal College of Psychiatry in April 2000 in Adelaide, and he will also be guest of the Adelaide Institute for Psychoanalysis.





ARGENTINA

APA

June 30/July 1 **II. Meeting of Children and Adolescents' Department and the Psychosomatic Department:** Trauma—Mourning—Body

August 5 + 12 **VII. Meeting of Centro Racker:** Psychoanalysis and Community.

November 2000 **XXVIII. Internal Congress, XXXVIII. Symposium.** 'Die endliche und die unendliche Analyse' in the XXI century.

BAPA (APdeBA)

August 29: **Interpretation** in David Liberman's thought. Conference Dr. Polito, Dupetit, Barrutia.

October 26-28 **XXII. Internal Congress and Symposium.** The analytical work, before and after the interpretation.



APA

Entries will be accepted until October 30 for the following:

- Dr. J. Bleger:** For the best work on applications of psychoanalysis from the pedagogical, assistential and institutional point of view
- Dr. Luis Storni:** For the best work on psychoanalytic theory.

Dr. Arminda Aberastury:

For the best work on psychoanalysis with children and adolescents.

Argentino S. Liniado:

For the best work on psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy of the third age.

BAPA (APdeBA)

Dr. Elena Evelson:

For the best work on psychoanalysis with children and adolescents. Entries will be accepted until September 30.

Dr. David Liberman:

Entries will be accepted until August 30.

Canadian Psychoanalytic Society

October 13.-15, 2000 **Interregional conference** Omni Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

CPS and the IPA will host a three day interregional conference on 'Confidentiality and Society: Psychotherapy, Ethics and the Law; Psychoanalytic, Philosophical and Cultural Perspectives'. This topic is of major concern to the international psychoanalytic community. At this time the confidentiality of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy is besieged on many fronts, especially in Canada and the U.S. because of legal and managed care issues.

The scope of confidentiality as an issue extends from the intimate core of the psychoanalytic process to the vital surrounding conditions of the social and political life which support or undermine the viability of that process.

Ultimately, the meaning of confidentiality can-



not be reduced to the question of whether a patient feels secure in making a 'confession' or 'disclosure' to the analyst. From the clinical point of view it is a matter of whether both the analyst and the analysand can achieve a sufficient measure of psychological freedom to permit further development of independent thinking and individuality.

This involves not only freedom of speech, but also a more subtle inner freedom from the pressure to answer immediately to the demands of social convention and reality.

The main participants in this conference include distinguished psychoanalysts such as Otto Kern-

berg, Christopher Bollas, Jonathan Lear, Howard Levine, Robert Galatzer-Levy, and John Forrester; major educators such as Frederick Lowy and ethicist David Weisstub; and Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court Claire L'Heureux-Dube.

For further information please contact:

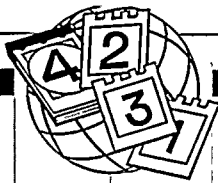
Charles Levin, Ph.D.
304 Grosvenor Avenue
Westmount,
QUE H3Z 2L9,
Canada

e-mail:
cxcl@musica.McGill.ca

Website:
<http://home.ican.net/~analyst/confidentiality.html>

AWARD:

Eva Lester received the Mary Sigourney award last December.



American Psychoanalytic Association

Election results

At the meeting of members of December 17th, the results of the recent election were announced. Newell Fischer is the new President-elect. Ruth Fischer and Robert Glick were selected as Councillors-at-Large. An important Bylaw Amendment was passed overwhelmingly by the membership this fall, extending voting privileges to representatives of provisional Institutes and New Training Facilities.

Awards



Dr Wilma Bucci

...received Honorary Membership in the American Psychoanalytic Association. She thanked the membership for her recognition and honour, and especially thanked Dr Wallerstein for his efforts to provide the forum where her research and that of others could be shared and invigorated.

Dr Charles Brenner

...received the first award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychoanalytic Education.

Dr Lester Luborsky

...was the recipient of the award for Distinguished Contribution to Psychoanalytic Therapy Research.

The Karl Menninger Award

...for a distinguished paper presented or authored by a recent graduate was presented to Dr Donna C. Klein from the Houston-Galveston Institute.

The Edith Sabshin Award

The recipients of the Edith Sabshin award for teaching medical students, graduate students, residents and others who were not in psychoanalytic training are *Jeffrey Andresen, Elizabeth Auchincloss, Paul Fink, Glen Gabbard, Debra Katz, Steven Levy, Peter Loewenberg, Jon Meyer, Ernst Prelinger, and Robert Winer.*

The Ralph Roughton Award

...went to Sydney Phillips for his paper, 'A new psychoanalytic dyad, homosexual analyst and heterosexual patient'.

Call for papers

The *Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis* and the New York Psychoanalytic Institute announce the Erna Brenner Prize, an award of \$5000 for the best paper on the topic of 'Psychoanalytic Aspects of the Play State'. (The term 'play state' was coined by Dr Albert J. Solnit as a physical/mental state analogous to 'dream state' or 'waking state'.) Papers must be no longer than 40 pages double-spaced in the common format established for psychoanalytic publications and be submitted in triplicate by February 1, 2001 to

Herbert M. Wyman, M.D.
and Stephen M. Rittenberg, M.D.,
 Editors, *Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis*,
 200 East 89th Street, Apt 42F,
 New York, NY 10128, USA.

The prize paper will be selected by the Editors of the *Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis*.



Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR)

November 17/18 2000

IPTAR 40th Anniversary Conference: 'At the Dawn of the 21st Century: Contemporary Freudian Perspectives'

IPTAR

announces three new training programs:

- Child Psychotherapy,
- Organizational Development and Consultation
- Advanced Psychoanalytic Studies for graduates of Psychoanalytic Institutes.

A new research externship program is also in place.

For information

on any of the above please contact:

Isaac Tylim, Ph.D.
 26 West 9th Street
 New York, NY 10011
 USA
 e-mail:
 ityork@aol.com
 Website:
<http://www.iptar.org>

Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies (LAISPS)

AWARDS



Jean Sanville Award

The Jean Sanville Award was won by Sandra Fenster for her paper 'The Use of Hate as an Illusory Object'.

Hedda Bolgar

Hedda Bolgar, Founding Member and Senior Training Analyst, was honoured by a gala party on the occasion of her 90th birthday.

The New York Freudian Society (NYFS)

May 2, 2000

Annual Scientific Conference: 'Psychoanalysis and Homosexuality: Current

Thinking'. Otto Kernberg, Elizabeth Auchincloss, and Susan Vaughan will be the speakers. Their presentations will be discussed by Elsa First and Elisabeth Young-Buehl.

For further information please contact:

Joel Whitebook, Ph.D.
 88 University Place
 New York, NY 10003,
 USA
 e-mail:
 sz1661e@aol.com
 Website:

<http://nyfreudian.org/navigation.html>

The Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC)

June, 2000

Annual Primitive Mental States Conference: 'Phantasy, Myth and Consensual Reality: New Visions of the Interface'

Speakers include Melvin Lasky, Marvin Spiegelman and Jane Van Buren.

For information contact

PCC
 e-mail:
 psychcntr@aol.com
 Linda Lasater, Ph.D.
 Tel. USA (323) 653-5167

AWARDS



Melanie Klein's clinical discoveries.

Joseph Aguayo, Ph.D. was awarded a Research Fellowship by the IPA to conduct research on the historical context of Melanie Klein's clinical discoveries.

Corrigendum:



The Reference on p. 49 of issue 2, 1999 should read:

Wallerstein, R. (1998):
Lay Analysis: Life Inside the Controversy. Analytic Press.



Notes for contributors to the IPA Newsletter

1. Languages

Contributions can be submitted in any of the four working languages of the IPA, i.e. English, French, German or Spanish.

2. Deadlines

The two annual issues of the Newsletter have deadlines for the submission of contributions which must be strictly adhered to.

Failure to do so may mean that the contribution will have to be held over until the following issue or have to be scrapped altogether.

The deadlines for submission of contributions are as follows:

31 January
for the first issue

31 August
for the second issue

3. Methods

...of submission.

Contributions must be submitted to both addresses listed under 4. below — either

(a) as an e-mail attachment

or

(b) on a diskette in RTF format (Richtext format)

(c) In addition, a print-out of the contribution has to be sent to both addresses given below under 4..

4. Addresses

...for contributions.

All contributions have to be sent to

(a) **The Editor of the Newsletter**
Dr. Alex Holder
Körnerstr. 17
22301 Hamburg
Germany
E-mail:
a.holder@provi.de

(b) **Ms Janice Ahmed**
International Psychoanalytical Association
"Broomhills",
Woodside Lane
London N12 8UD
England
E-mail:
janice@ipa.org.uk

5. Exceptions

Contributions from Component Societies which are part of the news and calendar of events section should, in the first place, be sent to one of the three Regional Editors.

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