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 Psychoanalytic Association

Combating Terrorism With Principles of Psychoanalysis

Marie Rudden

Lord John Alderdice, Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly and a psychoanalytically trained psychiatrist, described the importance of psychoanalytic concepts in his own peace-making efforts as one of the key negotiators of Ireland's Belfast Agreement signed on Good Friday, 1998, in a talk on "Terrorism: Looking toward Conflict Resolution" at the Winter Meeting. Nadia Ramzy, editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies*, chaired the symposium. Ramzy is also co-founder, with Stuart Twemlow and others, of the new International Association for Applied Psychoanalytic Studies, which promotes the application of analytic thinking to social problems.

Alderdice has written, "Armed only with non-analytic explanations of violence, our world community will not make sense of terrorist attacks like those of September 11, 2001" (Introduction to *Terrorism and War: Unconscious Dynamics of Political Violence*, Karnac Books, Ltd., 2002).

He took a personal developmental approach to explain his gradual immersion in electoral politics and the peacemaking effort in Northern Ireland. Though he has continued to be active as a psychoanalytically trained

psychiatrist and is a senior lecturer on the Faculty of Medicine at Queens University at Belfast, Alderdice has been deeply involved in seeking solutions to the violence that has troubled his country.



Lord Alderdice, psychoanalyst and member of Irish Parliament spoke on "treating" terrorism at New York meeting.

Photo: Courtesy of Psychiatric News, Newspaper of the American Psychiatric Association

As a teenager in the 1960s, Alderdice was struck by the "frightening and stimulating violence" on his own streets and affecting members of his extended family. He was convinced that such self-destructive activities could not be explained only by economic or political arguments, and wondered if a psychoanalytic approach might aid in understanding them. With this goal in mind, he trained in medicine and psychiatry and enrolled in higher specialist training in psychoanalytic psychotherapy.

POLITICAL THERAPY

Realizing, "One can't just put out a brass plate announcing 'political analyst,'" but must get involved politically "so that when you make an interpretation, it will be listened to," Alderdice joined the Alliance Party, the only

Continued on page 20

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INSIDE TAP...

- San Francisco Meeting 5-6
- Special Section:
 Simon, Gertler, Maccoby
 on Organizational
 Governance 8-13
- Couch Cartoons 18-19
- IPA's DPPT Initiative 21

Election Results

President-elect:

K. Lynne Moritz

Secretary-elect:

Prudence Gourguechon

Councilor-at-Large:

Robert Pyles

Proposed bylaws amendments:

Both failed to achieve two-thirds vote necessary for approval.

See inside, page 4, for details.

- 3 The State of the Association *Newell Fischer*
- 5 Take Your Heart to San Francisco, Part I *Gary Grossman*
- 7 Rebuilding Homeland Security: Creating a Bridge from Psychoanalysis to the American Red Cross *Paula Christian Kliger*

SPECIAL SECTION

- 8 The Bumpy Path to Good Governance: Controversy, Dialogue, Collaboration *Hinda Simon*
- 8 Organizational Development *Hinda Simon*
- 9 Achieving Good Governance for Psychoanalytic Societies *Michael Maccoby*
- 10 A Group Relations Perspective on Organizational Issues *Bernard Gertler*
- 11 APsaA: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow
An Interview With Newell Fischer *Hinda Simon*
- 14 **Poetry:** From the Unconscious *Sheri A. Hunt*
- 16 Conversations with Physicians on Understanding the Doctor-Patient Relationship *Fred L. Griffin and Randall H. Paulsen*
- 18 **ShrinkWatch:** Somebody Moved My Bowl: The Genre of Couch Cartoons *Dottie Jeffries*
- 21 IPA Unveils Strategy for Tackling Crisis in Psychoanalysis *Donald Campbell*
- 22 **Curriculum:** Beginning with Freud's Questions *Ellen Rees and Lee Jaffe*
- 23 NAPsaC: A Work in Progress *Arthur Leonoff*
- 24 Historic IPA-IPSO Liaison Breaks New Ground for Candidates Internationally *Richard Fox and Lee Jaffe*
- 25 APsaA Helps Win Massachusetts Gay/Lesbian Marriage Case *Gary Grossman*
- 26 The Work of Council and Joint Committees—Quiet Heroism *Prudy Gourguechon*
- 27 Membership Gateway, Governance, Psychotherapy Initiative Top Council and Board Agendas *Prudy Gourguechon*
- 28 **BOPS Report:** An Anomaly in Our Organization *Ronald M. Benson*
- 30 Public Affairs Network Inspires Outreach on the Local Level *Dottie Jeffries*
- 31 Preaching What We Practice: The Psychotherapy Initiative *Richard P. Fox*
- 32 Researchers, Leaders of Lawsuit Era Star at 2004 Awards Ceremonies
- 33 JAPA Editors Pass the Baton *Lee Jaffe*
- 34 **TechNotes:** Using the WWW as a Reference Tool *Paul W. Mosher*
- 34 **Membership:** The APsaA Web Site: A Resource at Your Fingertips *Debra Steinke*
- 35 Sigourney Awards for Distinguished Career Contributions Honor Greenspan, Margolis, Shevrin, and White Institute
- 38 Looking at Web Sites: Content and Beauty *Robert S. White*
- 40 Letters to the Editor

THE AMERICAN
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THE AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYST

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SPECIAL INSERT: Practice Guidelines 1, Revised—Informed Consent to Review

The State of the Association

Newell Fischer

Newell Fischer presented this State of the Association report at APsaA's 2004 Winter Meeting.

In this first State of the Association report, I will comment on the current status of our organization, highlight a few immediate foci of activity, and then move on to what I see as priorities for the future. I will not dwell on the past, for there is much we must do and much we must become. Our future is today—to be addressed with boldness and creativity. If we tarry, the future will be behind us and it will not be shaped by our contributions.

In January 2004, the Association is strong and robust. Our activities as a vibrant organization seeking to realize our goals are energetic and creative. Without a shred of a doubt or a moment of hesitation, I can say that the American Psychoanalytic Association is second to none in promoting psychoanalysis as a profession, training candidates to practice with skill, and supporting psychoanalytic science. Our publications and scientific meetings, our standards for practice, our political strength and advocacy for patients' rights, the efforts to understand the human condition and to promote emotional freedom and growth, and our contributions to the thinking community are but a few reflections of the Association's vigor and imagination. These are not hollow declarations or chauvinistic proclamations. We are a strong and influential organization, and we carry the responsibility to maintain our vigor, to advocate for our patients and profession, and to seek new opportunities to promote the growth and application of our clinical science.

Although we are the most influential psychoanalytic organization in the world, I am deeply concerned about our vulnerabilities and our readiness to meet the challenges that lie before us. I have written, "We are an organization waiting for a crisis." I must correct myself. The crisis is here; we have been ignoring it.

I focus on three areas of concern: our demographics, the tempo of change, and our internal preoccupations.

TROUBLING DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographics of the Association are particularly troublesome. Several months ago I asked a young mathematician to sketch a future profile of our organization, based on our current membership statistics and the assumption that the present trends in our group would remain the same,

In June 2006, just about two years from now, if we as an Association continue to do business as usual and do not find new ways to expand our membership and attract younger members, we will look something like this:

- The average age of our total membership will be 65.
- The average age of our TA's will be 73.
- 14% of our members will be over 80 years old.
- 30% of our members will be over 70 years old.
- 28% of our members will not be paying dues because of seniority.

These statistics are a warning to all of us. A membership organization with these demographics will simply not be able to sustain itself and will not be able to support an aggressive and forward looking agenda.

IF NOT NOW, WHEN?

As individuals and as an organization, we value introspection and deep understanding, deliberating with great care before we make decisions and take action. These attributes are necessary and laudable in our clinical work as psychoanalysts. In our organizational life such a deliberative stance also serves us well as we try to carefully consider our options. I would suggest, however, that frequently this clinical stance serves as a defense to avoid those challenges that appear most threatening. The assumption of timelessness that may characterize and be useful in our clinical work will in the public arena lead to stagnation and passivity.

A preoccupation with the vicissitudes of our past history or the inner dynamics of governance will blind us to the dangers that threaten to envelop us. Yes, organizational decisions must be made only after thoughtful deliberation,

but this mode of functioning must not be used to rationalize indecision and passivity. We sometimes joke that the Association moves at a glacial pace. It is not a joke. It has become maladaptive as we watch and wait, hesitate and debate, while the membership continues to age and the number of candidates plateaus.



Newell Fischer

REACH FOR THE WORLD

REACH FOR THE WORLD

This leads me to the third area that concerns me as we work to address the challenges to our professional organization.

Currently, the Association is deeply engaged in studying our governance and mapping strategies for reorganization. These deliberations are important. Some of the internal struggles have been with us for decades—indeed for generations. I would hope and expect that the forging of more adaptive structures will provide us with new vigor. We devote a great deal of energy to this internal contention, but we continue on this path at our own peril. It is imperative that these deliberations do not become an arena to endlessly rehash, relive, and try to redress old hurts and grievances.

The process of reorganization is just that—a process. It is not the goal. The process is not where we want to be. It is not the place where we can afford to linger or luxuriate. Yes, we will make mistakes. Indeed if we do not occasionally err, we have most likely proceeded with undue caution and meekness. It would be a grievous error for our Association to mark time, waiting for a complete and perfect set of blueprints. This is a time for initiative, imagination, and boldness. The passage of time will not be kind to us. I fear that our professional proclivity for inward gazing will serve to perpetuate and blind us to the tasks confronting us. We must focus our energies outside of ourselves.

The future of the Association depends on the creativity and vigor of our outreach to the world around us. This outreach must be a

Continued on page 4

State of the Association

Continued from page 3

two-way street, allowing ourselves to learn, be enriched, and participate where we can best contribute. Outreach must be to the scientific and intellectual communities, to other mental health professionals, and to the public. A rich and meaningful two-way exchange can happen only if we feel confident about our profession and about ourselves. At some points in the history of the Association splendid isolation may have been important for self-definition and cohesion, but those days are long past and such adaptations have become crippling.

Our outreach must include opening our Association membership to serious psychoanalysts who do not quite look like us. I refer to those professionals who were not trained in our institutes and whose convictions and practice may not be identical to ours. Differences

must be acknowledged and respected, stimulating dialogue and study. We are strong enough as an Association and hopefully secure enough as individuals to find these differences challenging and valuable. We have taken small, tentative steps out of our isolation, but we have much to do to expand our thinking and to enlarge the doors to membership.

And, finally, we must reach out vigorously and creatively to the public. Ultimately, all of our clinical, scientific, educational, and organizational activities depend on our success in this effort.

John Blamphin, former director of the APA Division of Public Affairs, served as a consultant for our Association. His observations and recommendations are clear. In his concluding remarks, he said: "...outreach must be both national through the 'American' and local through societies and institutes...in the end, it will be grassroots psychoanalysts as individuals who make the case for psychoanalytic theory.

This means that individual analysts...have to get out of the office and mix it up with other professional colleagues, the media, with politicians, and school teachers, lawyers, clergy, and the family next door."

I believe we, the membership of the Association, have been challenged by these realities and by new opportunities for growth. I have experienced it first hand as I travel and meet with our societies and institutes. There is ferment and creative outreach in our local groups that is exciting to witness and be part of. I am convinced we can make a difference, that we can influence and help create the future. But this will happen only if we as an organization and as individuals put our energies, our minds, and our hearts to the task.

The hour is late and we have much to do. I am optimistic that we can learn, we can grow, and we can prevail. The time for action is now.

APSA

APSAA *elections*

Moritz Chosen President-Elect, Bylaws Fail



Photo: Jacques Gourguechon

President-Elect
K. Lynne Moritz

With 41 percent of APsaA members voting, current APsaA Secretary K. Lynne Moritz defeated former president Judith S. Schachter in the election for the office of president-elect. Moritz won 774 votes to Schachter's 557.

Moritz's election left one year of her term as secretary unfilled. According to our bylaws, the Council votes to fill the term in such circumstances. Prudy Gourguechon was elected at the January Council meeting to complete Moritz's term. Opposing Gourguechon in the Council election were Richard Gottlieb, Paul Mosher, Mary Scharold, and Sherwood Waldron.

In the fall election for councilor-at-large, the members elected Robert Pyles and Prudy Gourguechon. Elizabeth Brett, Joanne Callan, and Richard Lightbody also ran for these offices. Due to Gourguechon's subsequent selection as secretary-elect, she will not be able to serve as councilor-at-large, and the Council will fill that position at the June meeting.

Two bylaws amendments appeared on the fall ballots. One specified provisions for oversight of the activities of the Board on Professional Standards by the Executive Council. Forty-seven percent of the votes cast favored this amendment.

The second amendment modified the provision in the bylaws that required certification for training and supervising analysts and members of BOPS committees. This "delinkage" bylaw was approved by 44 percent of those voting.

Because a two-thirds vote of members is required to pass a bylaw amendment, neither proposal was passed. Approximately 41 percent of those eligible to vote returned their ballots, a voting rate similar to that for president.

Secretary K. Lynne Moritz, in reporting the results, thanked all those who stood for election and were willing to serve the organization.

Take Your Heart to San Francisco, Part 1

Gary Grossman

Mark Twain once said, "The coldest winter I ever spent was a summer in San Francisco." But, I promise you, it wasn't June he was referring to. Although it can happen, our famous natural air-conditioning, the SF Bay fog, doesn't usually blanket the city until July. June is more typically a month of mild temperatures (mid to upper 60's, low 70's), clear blue skies, and fluffy white clouds. Although we occasionally have a heat wave, like last June, with temperatures ranging from the mid 80's to low 90's, this is nothing compared to what East Coast, Southern, and Midwest folk are used to.

June is also a time of many cultural attractions and events. It's a perfect time to explore the city on foot and take in the many sites and flavors of our colorful and multicultural urban oasis.

Conveniently located on New Montgomery and Market Street, The Palace Hotel, where the 93rd Annual Meeting will be held, is in an ideal location to begin your exploration and enjoyment of San Francisco. From the hotel you can easily walk to the Embarcadero and stroll along the bay, visit the Ferry Building with its new shops, eateries and views, walk to downtown, and then into SF's Italian neighborhood of North Beach, which melts into Chinatown. Head north to Russian Hill and visit Coit Tower.

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

San Francisco has enough to keep a visitor occupied for more than a week. I'll only mention my favorites here. Everyone I've known who has taken the tour of Alcatraz, has raved about the experience. A ferryboat leaves from Pier 39 for the 2.5-hour self-guided tour.

Gary Grossman, Ph.D., a long-time San Francisco resident, is chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for APsAA's June meeting. He is faculty at the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute & Society, assistant clinical professor, Department of Psychiatry, UCSF, and in private practice.

Reservations for the tour book up well in advance so plan ahead.

Although San Francisco has an abundance of hilly streets, it's a wonderful city to explore on foot. My favorite way of exploring on foot is via the many hidden stairways throughout the city. The Vulcan Steps, probably one of the best examples, can be reached between Ord and Levant Streets, near 17th Street in the Castro neighborhood. The stairs run two full blocks, offering the visitor charming views of classic Victorian homes and their gardens.



Glorious San Francisco: View from Marina Green

Another stairway to climb will take you to Coit Tower, where you can enjoy spectacular views of the city and the bay and see the amazing WPA murals. Begin at the Filbert Steps, accessed at Sansome, and climb straight up. Along the way you'll see wonderful gardens, quaint homes, and murals.

A visit to San Francisco is incomplete without a trip through Golden Gate Park. Spanning more than 1000 acres, Golden Gate Park is larger than New York's Central Park. It is bordered on the east by Sanyan Street and

stretches three miles to the Great Highway at Ocean Beach. The park boasts a wide range of attractions, including the Strybing Arboretum and Botanical Gardens, Japanese Tea Garden, Stow Lake, California Academy of Science, the newly renovated Conservatory of Flowers, and a herd of buffalo! I highly recommend renting a bike next door to the boathouse at Stow Lake and exploring the park through its varied trails.

Considered one of the city's most famous landmarks, the Ferry Building, strategically located on the Embarcadero at the foot of Market Street, has recently undergone a complete renovation and is more than worth a visit. Similar in design and function to New York's Grand Central Station, the Ferry Building Marketplace hosts an array of shops and

eateries, with an emphasis on locally produced goods. If you're a chocolate lover, be sure to visit the Scharffen Berger store for the best dark chocolate bars in the country and Ricchiuti Confections for the most unusually flavored treats this side of the Atlantic including herb, tea, and spice infused chocolates. The best day to visit the Ferry Building is Saturday when the entire bay side is filled with local vendors for a spectacular farmers market.

Continued on page 6

San Francisco

Continued from page 5

After you've finished shopping and eating at the Ferry Building, consider taking a ferry to Sausalito or Tiburon. If the weather is right, it's a wonderful way to enjoy the bay, sun, and views and the most enjoyable transit to Marin County.

Although every major city has fine museums, San Francisco offers an unusual selection. In addition to visiting the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, located just a short walk from the Palace Hotel, consider crossing the street to the Yerba Buena Center for the Arts with its frequently changing innovative installations and a beautiful park. Nearby in the Civic Center is the new Asian Art Museum and in the heart of Lincoln Park, an expansive park and golf course overlooking the bay on the northwest side of the city, you may visit the Palace of the Legion of Honor. Perhaps San Francisco's most unique museum is the Exploratorium, located adjacent to the Palace of Fine Arts in the Marina district. Known as the Museum of Science, Art and Human Perception, the Exploratorium is an interactive experience that is enjoyable, surprising, and educational for both children and adults.

GAY PRIDE WEEK

June is also known as Gay Pride Month and reaches a crescendo in the week leading up to the last Sunday of the month. The 28th San Francisco International Lesbian & Gay Film Festival runs from June 17 to 27 at the historic Castro Theater. This is the largest gay/lesbian film festival in the world, presenting over 200 films from around the globe. The Queer Arts Festival, which takes place throughout the month, will showcase cutting edge programming, including theater, spoken word performance, art exhibits, dance, and multimedia events. The month-long celebration culminates with the San Francisco Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Pride Parade on the last day of APsA's meetings. The parade begins at the Embarcadero at 10 a.m. Sunday, June 27 and will travel down Market Street, past the Palace Hotel, on to Civic Center for a street festival, which lasts until 6 p.m. This is one of SF's biggest tourist attractions, drawing a crowd of 300,000 to 500,000 people each year.

San Francisco draws visitors from all over the world and June is among its most popular months, so make your restaurant and tour plans well in advance. Stay tuned for Part 2 this spring when I highlight the city's fine restaurants, shopping, and entertainment. Also keep your eyes out for a more detailed guide included in the packets sent to those who register for the meeting.

APsA



San Francisco's Conservatory of Flowers

Photo: Gary Grossman

Resources

CITY GUIDES & VISITOR INFORMATION

<http://www.sfvisitor.org/>
<http://sanfrancisco.citysearch.com/>

TRANSPORTATION

<http://transit.511.org/schedules/index.asp>

ALCATRAZ ISLAND

<http://www.nps.gov/alcatraz/>

HIDDEN STAIRWAYS OF SAN FRANCISCO

<http://www.sisterbetty.org/stairways/index.htm>

COIT TOWER

<http://www.coittower.org/index.html>

GOLDEN GATE PARK

<http://www.sfgate.com/traveler/guide/sf/neighborhoods/ggpark.shtml>

THE FERRY BUILDING

<http://www.ferrybuildingmarketplace.com/index.html>

FERRIES

<http://www.golden-gate-ferry.org/services/visitors/escape.html>

<http://www.sfguide.com/transportation/ferries.htm>

THE EXPLORATORIUM

<http://www.exploratorium.edu/index.html>

MUSEUMS

<http://www.sanfranciscoonline.com/museums.html>

GAY PRIDE WEEKEND

<http://www.sfpride.org/event/index.htm>

Rebuilding Homeland Security: Creating a Bridge from Psychoanalysis to the American Red Cross

Paula Christian Kliger

"Anything that encourages the growth of emotional ties between (people) must operate against war."

—Sigmund Freud, 1932, in correspondence with Albert Einstein, "Why War?"

On a recent drive to Oklahoma City, as I watched buffalo grazing against a backdrop of the stunning Wichita Mountains, I suddenly recalled that terrible CNN news flash: "April 19, 1995, around 9:03 AM, just after parents dropped their children off at day care at the Murrah Federal Building, the unthinkable happened." Timothy McVeigh had set off a massive bomb killing 168 people. I came to Oklahoma City, to the site of the bombing, as an American Red Cross Disaster Volunteer assigned to Disaster Mental Health (DMH). I was expected to meet the mental health needs of American Red Cross Disaster workers and to provide crisis counseling and intervention to victims and rescue emergency workers directly affected by the impact of the bombing.

Deeply troubled by this horrendous act, I wanted to do more to demonstrate the power of the mind in the healing and recovery process. My Disaster Recovery experience changed my life immeasurably. While already a part of the psychoanalytic community and preparing to begin analytic training, I fantasized about bringing psychoanalysis closer to this world of disaster relief and recovery.

Paula Christian Kliger, Ph.D., is president of *PsychAssets*, specializing in a psychoanalytically oriented clinical practice and clinical-organizational consultation to business in Southfield, Michigan. She is an advanced psychoanalytic candidate at the Michigan Psychoanalytic Center and adjunct assistant professor in the Psychology Department, University of Detroit Mercy.

The dream was to build on these Oklahoma City experiences.

RESPONSE TO 9/11

Nothing, not even the Oklahoma City bombing, prepared us for the horrors of September 11, 2001. Impassioned to do something, the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society's Crisis Response Committee (CRC) sponsored the American Red Cross Disaster Mental Health Training at our Psychoanalytic Center to prepare psychoanalysts and psychoanalytically-informed clinicians to participate more actively with other professional and governmental agencies in local and national crisis and disaster relief interventions.



A full class of 22 clinicians participated in the two-day training program, creating a strong and resonant bond. The newly certified American Red Cross Disaster Mental Health volunteers included psychoanalytic therapists, psychoanalytic training candidates, and practicing psychoanalysts.

Inviting the American Red Cross Disaster Mental Health Training into the world of psychoanalysis and its community was a groundbreaking step for us that would not have taken place were it not for the events of September 11. The therapeutic philosophy and goals of the American Red Cross DMH worker and those of the psychoanalytic community have generally been perceived as quite different from each other, perhaps even antithetical.

Although psychoanalytic and psychodynamic clinicians may focus daily on the impact of crises and trauma in the lives of the people with whom they work, the focus has typically been on *long-term relief*, recovery, and reconstruction. On the other hand, in the world of the American Red Cross Disaster Mental Health clinician/volunteer, the primary goals of training have focused on the role of the American Red Cross with the community and the relief of *immediate* stresses, emotional pain, and suffering.

One might conclude that individuals who come to the table with disparate, even distrustful, points of view about how to work effectively with people in crisis and in trauma would assuredly find it difficult to work together for a common purpose. However, this is not the case when a powerful and common purpose captures us. I recall a specific instance that highlights the synergy and change that can come from infusing psychoanalytic ideas into reality-based crisis counseling, an emergency relief and recovery intervention of the American Red Cross DMH training process.

A DISGUISED CRY FOR HELP

Following the Southern California earthquake of 1994, I and my DMH training partner—a psychiatric nurse with a training orientation of supportive and cognitive behavioral therapy—were assigned to Los Angeles to train local psychologists and social workers in DMH. The class was unusually large and some clinicians almost immediately became critical of nearly everything about the course. One therapist in particular served as the voice for the rest when she said, "The course looks superficial and inadequate for me."

My training partner, committed to following the prescribed mandates of our ARC assignment, wanted to simply ignore the complaints and proceed with our two-day training. I suspected that some of the criticism toward the trainers was an expression of transference issues that I thought we might profitably explore.

My assessment paid off because it very quickly became clear that the most vocal

Continued on page 25

The Bumpy Path to Good Governance: Controversy, Dialogue, Collaboration

Hinda Simon

The idea for this special section on governance was conceived during a conversation with the TAP Board one evening at dinner. We wondered whether others might be interested in the ideas we were sharing and realized that a discussion of group dynamics and politics in TAP might be useful at this juncture in APsaA's development. What we did not know then was just how timely the focus of these articles would be when they were published.

The by-laws controversy that raged within APsaA last fall has rendered the discussions of change and group dynamics in these articles

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even more relevant. Michael Maccoby is the director of the Project on Technology, Work and Character and the author of several books and articles on leadership and organization change. Drawing upon this background in his article, he sees dialogue that emanates from respect for differences as the key to good governance.

In my article, I look at the capability to engage in such a dialogue as a developmental step in the life of a maturing organization. Newell Fischer discusses APsaA from a historical and political perspective. Bernard Gertler is an organizational consultant who is a specialist in psychoanalytic group relations theory.

We hope that the views expressed in this section will be useful as APsaA continues its reorganization process and that they will help further a spirit of openness and collaboration among our members.



Organizational Development

Hinda Simon

When I joined APsaA nine years ago as an affiliate member, I was new to psychoanalytic organizations, but I was no stranger to organizational life. I had served on a variety of charitable boards and had developed some expertise in the area of corporate governance as an attorney in the not-for-profit sector. I soon discovered that APsaA, like many of the organizations I had worked with, was not exempt from its own stressful developmental changes.

This is even truer today. One has only to read the Openline for a few minutes to realize that APsaA is in a state of disequilibrium. Perhaps, this is because APsaA is still engaged in a long overdue developmental progression from the founders' organization it had been (for longer than the lives of many of the founders themselves) to the more mature organization it is in the process of becoming. This has produced a tension between the need to change and the fear of change.

Nine years ago this was primarily manifested in issues of internal and external inclusion and exclusion. Among these were controversies involving the admission process for non-medical members, the selection and composition of committees, and the status of uncertified and affiliate members in organizational life. Now the tension is focused not only on the "who" of the organization, but on the "what"—the structure of the organization itself as articulated in its by-laws. Although this tension is inevitable, it has produced considerable anxiety. The reason this is happening now, almost a century after APsaA was founded, probably has to do with an organizational resistance that has loosened only in the last decade or two. In an effort to place what APsaA is currently experiencing in a larger perspective, it is helpful to understand the developmental progression of non-profit organizations.

A NON-PROFIT PROFILE

A non-profit organization is unique. It is not formed to make money (although it can) but to fulfill a passion. People with a shared vision and commitment come together to form the organization. This new group is very cohesive, bound by the excitement and satisfaction that come from creating something new. The skills and personalities of the founders are usually well suited to their birthing task. Their fervent belief in their mission and their ability to convince others of its value facilitate the raising of seed money and attract new adherents to their cause. There is little dissent and lots of energy.

As the organization prospers and grows, changes occur which disrupt the heady excitement and cohesiveness of the early years. The founders may tire and age. Also, the skills that worked so well to start the organization are often different from those required to build and maintain it. Changes occur in the external environment and the membership that require a fresh perspective.

Continued on page 12

Achieving Good Governance for Psychoanalytic Societies

Michael Maccoby

What is the best way to govern a psychoanalytic society? To answer that question, we should first be clear about the society's purpose, which is, above all, to further the professional development of its members and students. Members usually agree on other purposes, for example, to advance and promote the profession through research and perhaps outreach programs. To engage members in working to achieve these purposes, a society must be in tune with their needs and aspirations.

Psychoanalysis is lonely and emotionally stressful work. The stress has increased with attacks on the profession and, for many, a shortage of patients. Nor do analysts receive much gratitude from patients, especially when the analysis is done well and the transference has been dissolved. To gain the full allegiance of members, a society has to provide a supportive environment. It should offer opportunities to share learning from clinical experience in a spirit of collegiality. Members should feel respected and appreciated for their service to the society and its teaching institute.

Regrettably, this is not the situation in some societies that suffer from factional conflict and disrespectful disputes, which corrode morale. Many members withdraw, emotionally if not bodily. Distrust and backbiting drive away potential candidates. What causes this malaise? When I've asked this question to members of disputatious psychoanalytic societies, I am told stories about the fights that formed the feuding factions. These histories suggest some common dynamics.

Michael Maccoby, Ph.D., is a consultant on leadership and organizational change. After receiving his doctoral degree from Harvard, he graduated from the Mexican Institute of Psychoanalysis where he was a training analyst. His most recent books are *Agents of Change* and *The Productive Narcissist*.



Michael Maccoby

DESTRUCTIVE DYNAMICS

Starting with Freud, psychoanalytic societies have often been founded and originally led by a charismatic figure. A group transference to

this leader, who may have analyzed the original members, serves to contain normal competition, envy, and jealousy among the followers who want the leader to think well of them. They hope for preferment and fear the leader's displeasure, which can result in being marginalized, even expelled from the society. (Think of Victor Trausk, Sandor Ferenczi). These leaders are benevolent mentors to the favored, but all too often they model a style of put-downs, humiliating disparagement of those whom they believe challenge their authority, or do not measure up intellectually.

In some societies, rather than a single charismatic leader, there is an oligarchy which shares power and sets the rules. These hierarchical societies can provide a great deal of satisfaction to favored members, but, as Otto Kernberg points out, they can be hurtful and harmful to candidates or members who feel shut out and devalued by the oligarchs and the in-group.

When the charismatic leader or oligarchy departs, the culture of the society may start to deteriorate. In the struggle for power, members disparage their rivals. Sharp exchanges provoke what the sociologist Thomas J. Scheff describes as a vicious cycle of shaming and humiliation, anger that may be repressed leading to revenge.

This cycle rips the social fabric of any society. The factions that emerge in psychoanalytic societies tend to form around particular training analysts who compete for control of the society, including seats on committees and teaching positions in the institute. Rivals openly disparage each other's theories, work, competence, and

personalities, which not only pains those involved, but also threatens their livelihood. Who wants an incompetent or uncaring analyst or supervisor? At the extreme, which happens all too frequently, rivals are labeled paranoids, sociopaths, even psychotics. I have found these accusations to be, for the most part, unfounded or extreme exaggerations based on behavior provoked by the vicious cycle.

LET US REASON TOGETHER

What can be done to stop the cycle and move the society in a positive direction? When I ask this question, I get different answers. Some members believe that only a charismatic leader can bring people together; but where do you find such leaders? And do members really want the negatives such a leader would bring? Other members take a contrary view, believing that more democracy and less hierarchy are the answer. But democracy does not cure factionalism and unless people share the same values and sense of purpose, democracy can result in the oppression of a minority by the majority.

To build a healthy society, it is essential that members become aware of and put a stop to corrosive behavior. They must catch themselves and each other in disrespectful outbursts and practice rational discourse. This does not mean avoiding disagreements about theory, technique, or candidates, but rather learning how to dialogue about differences. I recommend Daniel Yankelovich's useful book, *The Magic of Dialogue*, (Simon & Schuster; 1999). He describes principles for good dialogue: equality among participants, listening to each other with empathy, clarifying assumptions. He writes: "Equality in dialogue means that status differences and coercive influences are suspended so that participants can weigh one another's points of view on their intrinsic merits rather than on authority, power or prestige of the speaker."

Good governance also requires people in positions of authority with leadership skills, to facilitate meetings and ensure that different viewpoints are heard. But good leadership alone is not enough. All members should take responsibility for maintaining the values of civility and mutual respect. Once a society stops the bleeding, it can begin the process of rehabilitation.

Continued on page 13

A Group Relations Perspective on Organizational Issues

Bernard Gertler

Bernard Gertler, organizational consultant, co-director of the Organization Program and psychoanalyst with the William Alanson White Institute, gave these remarks, here excerpted, at the symposium, "Revitalizing the APsaA from the Inside Out," June 20, 2003, in Boston.

Much of what I have to say needs to be considered in the form of hypotheses. My thoughts come from the intersection of my interests in psychoanalysis, group relations, and organization consultation.

What I have to say can be summarized in the following points:

- Psychoanalysts should, but are reluctant to, think in group, inter-group, and organization terms; that they don't, to my mind, is to the detriment of their organizations, certainly their collegueship, and, as shown by the Marketing Report, maybe their incomes as well.
- I assume you may not be familiar with what I mean by "group relations." It is a body of knowledge developed at the Tavistock Institute in London, which combines an understanding of organizational life in terms of social structural and systems concepts, group processes, and individual psychodynamics. These ideas provide a conceptual framework for shifting from thinking solely about individuals to thinking about organizational life. This shift in thinking is what, I believe, is necessary to accomplish organizational goals, such as marketing professional practice.

An example of its use can be seen in the issue in the Marketing Report of the disconnect between how analysts feel about themselves and how patients feel, and how analysts are thought of by the non-analytic community and by colleagues—intergroup phenomena [that can be] understood in terms like projection/introjection, helper vs. competitor, and the like.

- Reluctance to use [a group relations perspective] is informed by the psychoanalytic focus on the individual, which makes it hard to broaden the use of psychodynamics to incorporate a systems view, not only as a structural view, but in the sense of being able to use concepts such as projection, introjection, and splitting in the social sphere and not just in the consulting room. An additional reluctance is that professionals [in general] resist strong organizational structuring because of [their] value on autonomy, proficiency, and individuality. Being subject to "command and control" methods to accomplish organizational

I wonder whether there is a clear articulation of the multiple and contested tasks of the organization, their management in the face of limited resources, and the tensions that result along with the anxieties and coping mechanisms that are employed to accommodate to the tensions. Organizational problems are problems of contested tasks, not individuals.

goals is not something I associate with people like us. This is especially true in a volunteer/member organization such as APsaA.

- The Marketing Report represents a particular position within the organization, which is to increase patient referrals and candidates for training. This is well and good for the Association's task of developing professional practice. But the Association has other tasks, for example, credentialing and research, among others. APsaA is not limited to the support of

the actual practice of psychoanalysis. We have competing tasks that involve quality assurance, research, career development, and other interpersonal needs such as dependency, competition, anxiety, and power. I wonder whether there is a clear articulation of the multiple and contested tasks of the organization, their management in the face of limited resources, and the tensions that result along with the anxieties and coping mechanisms that are employed to accommodate to the tensions. Organizational problems are problems of contested tasks, not individuals.

- Finally, I also wonder about a heroic vision of management where the expectation is that all can be solved (where differences are to be controlled and/or repressed) vs. a tragic view that things can only be good enough.

- In this, as in any organization, there are group, intergroup, and organizational processes that need to be articulated, debated, and reconciled to the extent possible with the tensions, history, fantasies, and defenses against them made conscious, understood, and metabolized. I assume that much of this is done, but I think that the use of these [additional] frameworks would enhance the discussion and perhaps normalize, if not lessen, the tensions involved by making them more comprehensible.

APSA

APsaA: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

An Interview With Newell Fischer

Hinda Simon

Is APsaA really completing its transition from a founder's organization to a new level of development? To answer this question, it seemed essential to hear the views of a member of the current leadership of APsaA. Newell Fischer graciously agreed to be interviewed. His take on APsaA and its current environment is quite relevant to the focus of this special section.

HS: When did you join what was then called "The American"?

NF: I joined in the late 1960's as a student but did not become active until the early 90's when I became treasurer of the organization. Prior to that time I was very active in my local institute and society.

HS: What are some of the internal changes you have seen at APsaA since you became a member?

NF: The main thing has been the blossoming of the Council with its multiple functions. When I first began attending the Council, there was nothing really to talk about and some of the meetings were finished by lunchtime. We were primarily a training organization and BOPS was the only show in town. Now, we struggle to complete Council business in eight hours.

HS: How would you describe that business?

NF: Council is now involved in outreach activities, political agendas, insurance issues, membership benefits, scientific programs, and much more. This did not exist 25 years ago and this level of activity is reflected in the budget. Whereas, the BOPS budget has plateaued, the Council budget has skyrocketed. We have become very conscious of practices issues and struggle with educating the public and with our public image. In the past, we remained in the shadows—mysterious even to the sophisticated and worldly. We were unknown.

HS: How much do you think APsaA differs now from in the founders' era, which I am assuming spanned the time from its founding in 1911 to at least the heyday of psychoanalysis in the 50's and probably beyond that?

NF: Then we were a "training school." Today our educational activities remain essential—but as an organization we are much more. In the beginning it may have been appropriate for BOPS to maintain the "keys" for candidates to enter our Association, but we have outgrown that structure. It was a structure to insure quality but it has now become far too narrow and often stifling to growth.

It is imperative to expand our thinking and our membership if we are to survive. In 2006 the average age of our membership will be 65. We need a strategy to welcome new, younger members into our organization. We must find ways to help younger members finance their education and ways to enlist their interests and creativity.

It is imperative to expand our thinking and our membership if we are to survive.

HS: Of course, the cost of training is not the only financial consideration.

NF: Right. In the 50's, I am told, there was an abundance of potential analytic patients. Now graduates worry whether they will be able to develop an analytic practice. Psychotherapy training programs have been added to many institutes around the country. Twenty years ago the thought of such additions to our institutes' curricula would have been blasphemous, raising concerns about blurring of boundaries, contaminating the "pure gold," etc. Currently psychoanalysts see themselves as eminently qualified to teach psychotherapy—to practice, do research, and train in psychotherapy.

HS: Do financial issues affect the organization itself?

NF: As an organization we are holding our own financially—particularly in contrast to other mental health organizations. We can always use more financial resources to expand the many things we do.

HS: What are some of the other changes?

NF: We have moved toward becoming more and more inclusive. Initially this was forced on us by the lawsuit. But then our experience with candidates from several disciplines convinced us that these mental health professionals were excellent clinicians, thinkers, and contributors. As we gained confidence in them, we gained confidence in ourselves and did not have to retest the testers. The Europeans were far ahead of us in coming to respect diversity, which was one of the major factors leading to strife with the IPA and our insisting on autonomy after the Second World War. We have come a long way in appreciating this diversity, as evidenced by our scientific programs and our journal. Diversity makes us question and think and is not a threat. I hope that is the case—though some still consider such openness a major risk to our survival.

HS: Do you see BOPS as symbolically representing the founders?

NF: BOPS represents educational concerns and almost by function is a conservative element in our Association. It is probably helpful to have such a voice in our structure. It allows for a sense of continuity of standards. On occasion, however, this voice may restrict or discourage growth and as such reduce our flexibility to confront the future. Some of our more cautious and conservative members are either unwilling or unable to openly debate their beliefs. That is unfortunate. Such debate, discussion, and open disagreement allow us all to grow and be enriched. Silence lends itself to distortions, misunderstanding, and a good deal of rage.

Continued on page 13

Organizational Development

Continued from page 8

Although new blood is needed, the cohesiveness of the founders and their shared history and vision are threatened by the arrival of newcomers. While some founders worry that the newcomers will bring perspectives that will undermine their original vision, others see

official meeting having already reached a group decision on the items yet to be discussed, rendering the official meeting a sham. Until power could shift to the official group from the founder's group, the organization was stuck. Morale was low, new members drifted away, and vitality was threatened. A closed system with power concentrated in too few made extinction a real possibility.

and internal environments. Looking ahead becomes as central as dealing with present issues. As a result, subtle changes in the mission and structure of the organization may occur. Ideally those changes will be evolutionary and not revolutionary, reflecting an ongoing dialogue between the organizational leadership, its members, and other constituents.

In order to survive, an organization must accept change as a given and have mechanisms in place to respond to change in a non-threatening and non-threatened way. Focused discussion groups or retreats that get members thinking about organizational goals and long range planning processes to realize those goals can direct an organization toward a shared sense of the future just as the founders had a shared sense of the past. Conflict can then be replaced by a renewed articulation of the mission (perhaps somewhat altered from the original) to be accomplished through mutually agreed upon goals and objectives.

Where cohesiveness in the founders' organization was a given, the need to build

Continued on page 13

A maturing organization must find a balance between the past and the future.

new perspectives and change as necessary for survival. As cohesiveness is replaced by a splintering into opposing camps, tension develops.

An extreme example from my pre-psychoanalytic days involved a "shadow government." When the organization's official leadership committee would call a meeting, the members who represented the founder's faction would meet first and then come to the

BALANCING ACT

A maturing organization must find a balance between the past and the future. This requires not only different leadership skills from those needed for gestation, birth, and early nurturing, but perhaps also a more flexible worldview. Boundaries need to become more permeable; the internal structure must be able to respond to changes in the external

New PEP Archive

A new PEP Archive 1v4 for PC for Windows and Mac has been issued and shipped to subscribers worldwide.

The complete volumes and full-text of three new journals, *Annual of Psychoanalysis*, *Psychoanalytic Psychology*, and *Scandinavian Psychoanalytic Review*, are included in this new version of PEP. Additionally, 23 classic books have been added.

These new books and journals add to the existing PEP Archive an electronic library that includes the full text of the following premier psychoanalytic journals from 1920 to 2000: *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*, *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, *Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, *Psychoanalytic Dialogues*, *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, *Bulletin of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, and *Bulletin of the International Psycho-Analytical Association*.

The PEP Archive database includes over 37,000 articles, which equal 414 volumes and 265,000 printed pages. All articles are fully linked to each other (with automated cross-referencing) and throughout the database one can perform a full text search.

As with previous versions, after installing the PEP CD, users will have 15 days to use the PEP Archive and to register the license with PEP. After 15 days, the PEP Archive will no longer open until the license has been registered.

The Mac version required extra time for development in order to write a new install program to accommodate the newer Mac operating systems.


For further information about the Mac requirements, visit the PEP Web site at http://www.p-e-p.org/mac_os_x.htm.

For general information, please check the PEP Web site at <http://www.p-e-p.org>.

Existing customers, who have not yet ordered their V4 and do not know their user name and password, please contact support@p-e-p.org. These numbers are important so you can update your records and view your account. U.S. customer service telephone support: (949) 496-7379.

—Nadine Levinson


consensus among more diverse views is the necessary condition for the next step in development. Dissent cannot be the enemy. Instead there has to be a structure in place for the safe expression and acknowledgement of opposing views.

The recent governance controversy in APsaA seems to represent the continuing transition from the founders' "American" toward today's APsaA and everything the changed name signifies. The fact that the sides seemed so polarized is symptomatic of APsaA's difficulty in dealing with disagreement at this stage in its development. But what is equally significant is that there were forums where opposing views could be expressed. The outcome of the by-laws amendment vote is less important than that there was such an election in the first place. As Michael Maccoby points out in his piece in this section, our challenge is to keep a healthy dialogue going in a way that fosters collaboration despite differences. It appears that APsaA is headed that way, even if the road is bumpy. 

Good Governance

Continued from page 9

I suggest selecting a project team or task force representing all existing factions to design an ideal future for the society. This should be a systemic or holistic vision that clarifies purpose: How the society will be seen by others; the supporting structure and processes of governance; the roles, rules, and the "social contract" among members that define the obligations of members as well as the benefits they can expect to receive.

This vision should be discussed and developed in focus groups led by project team members. Then an elected board can work out the steps of implementation. The ideal psychoanalytic society is not a kingdom or oligarchy, and certainly not a soulless bureaucracy. Rather it should be a complex, self-organizing adaptive social system, what organizational theory is calling a "learning organization." To achieve this ideal requires, above all, that members internalize the values and vision that support their common purpose, to create a society that meets their needs and aspirations. 

Interview

Continued from page 11


HS: Why do you think there is so much tension being expressed at APsaA right now?

NF: I think it is because of the struggles or challenges we, as individuals and as an organization, face in the world around us—poor practice, managed care, government intrusion, poor image. As these issues increase, we seem to get more and more preoccupied with our inner tensions and discontents. It almost feels like a defensive avoidance of the outside threats that seem so overwhelming and intolerable. We get increasingly involved with inward gazing.

I understand the argument that if we got our house in better order, we would be in a better place to deal with the world around us. Granted, but I remain dubious about the motive. I have often wondered if we could provide two new full-fee analytic patients for every member; would we be so involved with struggles concerning internal governance?

HS: Where would you like APsaA to be in five years?

NF: It is imperative for us to focus more on the world around us. Outreach and genuine involvement with the scientific community, other professionals, and the public are vital. It is of course very important that we continue to offer the best psychoanalytic education in the world. But we must also educate the public about psychoanalysis—what we can offer, what our limitations are, and how we can apply psychoanalytic understanding to so many areas—child rearing, politics, corporate entities, families, art, and to the study of the brain.

I hope also that our research efforts will multiply, so we might learn more about people, human development, health and illness, about what works in treatment, and how we can contribute more as psychoanalysts. These things are all possible. We have to put our minds to it. 

Certified in Psychoanalysis by the Board on Professional Standards

Wednesday,
January 21, 2004

Certified in Adult Psychoanalysis

Katherine A. Brunkow, L.C.S.W.

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Lee I. Ascherman, M.D.

Sarah M. Knox, M.D.

Heinz Hartmann Award

This award recognizes an outstanding contribution to psychoanalytic scholarship made by a recent graduate of psychoanalytic training from APsaA or International Psychoanalytic Institutes. The awardee presents a paper at a scientific meeting of the New York Psychoanalytic Society, receives an honorarium, and may teach a seminar with candidates. The award will be granted to an author of "an exceptionally meritorious article or book on psychoanalytic theory, practice, or technique that has been published within 10 years of the author's having completed psychoanalytic training."

For further information on application requirements, contact Sharon Weller, Administrative Director, The New York Psychoanalytic Institute, 247 East 82nd St, New York, NY 10028.

New books by members

In 2003, members of APsA wrote or edited the following books.

Robert Langs, *Fundamentals of Adaptive Psychotherapy and Counseling*. Palgrave-Macmillan, London.

Robert Wallerstein, *Commitment and Compassion in Psychoanalysis: Selected Papers of Edward M. Weinschel*. Analytic Press, Hillsdale, NJ.

Robert Wallerstein, *Psychoanalysis: Education, Research, Science and Profession*. International Universities Press, Madison, CT.

If you are the author of a book published in 2003 or subsequently, and would like to see it listed in TAP, please send the title with your name, publisher, publisher's location, and publication date to Prudy Gourguechon at prudygourguechon@aol.com.

From the Unconscious

Sheri A. Hunt



Elizabeth Wallace is a psychiatrist in private practice in Toronto. A candidate at the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute for three years, she recently transferred to the Toronto Institute of Psychoanalysis for her fourth year. Her poetry has been published in the anthologies of the *Houston Poetryfest* 2002 and 2003, where she was a Juried Poet both years, in the *Houston Poetry Review*, and in an anthology called *Five Inprint Poets* by Mutabilis Press, 2003. "Girl, Edited" appeared in the *Houston Poetryfest* anthology 2002, and "Bit Parts" in the *Five Inprint Poets*.

Wallace's clever and fresh use of language is a delight to read. Her brevity and economy of expression allow easy access to her poetry. No image is strained or overdone. Her poems reminded me immediately of Billy Collins' poetry with their ready sense of humor and in the way they welcome the reader.

Bit Parts

Sometimes a supporting actor appears—

say, a great-uncle who

smokes Players cigarettes,
brings you lariats
to practice rope tricks,
a baton to flip,
climbs telephone poles
with special spiked soles,
writes curling pages of poems—

to play the parts that the leads
in your life never
could.

Girl, Edited

She is too much, so she edits.
Cuts *I want, I need, I wish,*
Writes *you desire, you require, you relish.*

Embellishments go next. Sassy, brash
adjectives slashed for more virtuous verbs
to share, to care, to give.

She deletes adverbs boldly, decisively
trashes showy punctuation...!
Possessives *my* and *mine* ablated, *ours* pasted.

She alters size, and voice, and type
to fit, cuts name to mere initials with a snip.
Sacrifices truth to please her readers.

Now indented and neat, she adjusts
her counted words to not exceed.
Fits any given space.

—Elizabeth Wallace

Sheri A. Hunt, M.D., is a candidate at the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in both the adult and child training programs. A published poet and member of TAP's editorial board, she welcomes readers' comments and suggestions at sherihunt@hotmail.com.



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Conversations with Physicians on Understanding the Doctor-Patient Relationship

Fred L. Griffin and Randall H. Paulsen

The recent focus in academic medicine and in the media on narrative medicine provides a timely opportunity for psychoanalysts to enter into analytically-informed discussions with physicians about ways of understanding the doctor-patient relationship. The term “narrative medicine” was coined by Rita Charon, a professor of internal medicine at Columbia. The core of the practice of narrative medicine is the achievement by the physician of narrative competence: “the competence that human beings use to absorb, interpret, and respond to stories.” (quote from Charon, in 2001 *JAMA* article)

Because our clinical work involves the exploration of the stories our patients tell us—as they unfold within the two-person analytic relationship, we psychoanalysts are in a unique position to contribute to interdisciplinary dialogues and teaching about narrative medicine. Analysts who wish to do so must find ways of entering the physician’s world and of genuinely being helpful to them in their work at the frontlines of patient care. The authors will describe approaches they have found to apply their experience as analysts to the clinical setting of the practicing physician.

Randall H. Paulsen, M.D., is assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, psychiatric consultant to the Integrative Care Center of the Osher Institute for the Study of Alternative and Complementary Medicine and the Brigham and Women’s Hospital, and faculty member at the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. Fred L. Griffin, M.D., is a member of the Missoula Psychoanalytic Study Group and of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society. He is a graduate of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and the New Orleans Psychoanalytic Institute and is currently practicing in Missoula.

Balint Groups: Sharing Experiences

Randall Paulsen

For the past ten years I have been involved in “Balint work.” I have an ongoing Balint group composed of senior primary care physicians who meet at each other’s houses in the evening twice a month to talk confidentially about challenging, interesting vignettes from their current clinical practice. They usually present one case in detail in an hour and a half. The feedback from the group as well as an exploration of the presenter’s experience often result in deep interpersonal learning for all participants, myself included.

One example concerned the nighttime trip a doctor made to the hospital after a patient with AIDS had died. The patient was still in the hospital bed. The doctor’s mission was to place a pair of cowboy boots on the patient’s feet, because the one promise the patient had asked for was to be wearing these boots when he died. This story led to a very moving discussion, as many in the group spoke on


the subject of promises made to patients in the face of death. In our post-managed care climate in the U.S., the need for interpersonal connectedness between patients and doctors is greater now than ever.

Balint groups began in post-World War II England at the Tavistock Clinic under the leadership of Michael Balint, a Hungarian-born psychoanalyst whose father had been a primary care physician. A great deal of daily human angst falls in the laps of general practice physicians. This was particularly true in post-World War II England. Balint began running fortnightly groups of general practitioners for the purpose of helping with this emotional task. A key point is that he felt the learning from the cases was mutual, what he termed “research,” and not conveyed wisdom from the analyst leader.

This model fits well with current notions of intersubjective matrix as it brings the group process and the participants’ comments about



Michael Balint. Photo courtesy of Don Lipsitt.

their subjective experience into a generative process by which members grow in self-knowledge and perspective on their struggles with patients. The Balint group leader helps to assure that an authentic process occurs at a detailed enough level to get beyond generalizations, but by eschewing a role of concentrated authority, enables members to keep taking useful risks with each other: 

Using Literature to Teach Narrative Medicine

Fred Griffin

This past year I led two discussion groups on "Conversations for Physicians," where we explored the nature of the physician-patient relationship and what it is like to be a physician.

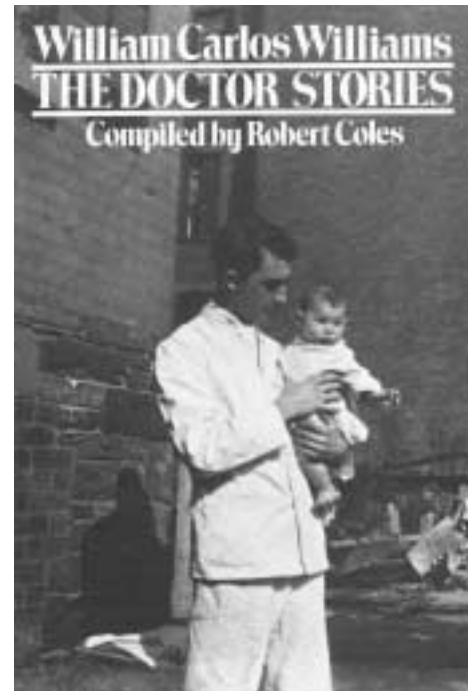
In the first, held in the spring of 2003, 14 practicing physicians participated in "William Carlos Williams: A Physician for Our Times," a series of four weekly discussions using Williams' *The Doctor Stories* to explore what happens between doctor and patient in the clinical encounter. Williams is a master at capturing the experience in words that are so true to life and so far away from the technical language that physicians may use to distance themselves from emotion and (at times) from the patient.

Discussing these thinly veiled autobiographical stories written by a practicing physician, the doctors in this group were given license to talk about their experiences in ways they had not done before. One older doctor said this to me in his class critique: "I have talked with other doctors for decades about cases, about business, but I have never talked with them about *what it is like* to be a physician."

The second series, held last fall, was called "The Fortunate Physician: Learning from Our Patients," inspired by John Berger's *A Fortunate Man: The Story of a Country Doctor*, a book-length essay about the life of Dr. John Sassall. The descriptions of Sassall's professional development and the clinical vignettes showing him at work opened discussions that provided us with many opportunities to explore concepts of therapeutic alliance, transference-countertransference, self-inquiry, empathy and intuition, and clinical process without using psychoanalytic terminology that may seem irrelevant, if not off-putting, to physicians.

With my encouragement, a few tried their hands at narrative writing, which, they came to discover, stimulated self-reflection and led to deeper insight into their encounters with patients.

Randall Paulsen and I find our work with practicing physicians an exciting and rewarding analytic experience. We hope that our experience will encourage you to find your own ways of engaging in interdisciplinary outreach



William Carlos Williams as an intern at Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.
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to physicians. We will be leading a discussion group at the June 2004 APsA meeting in SF on "Conversations with Doctors: From Balint Groups to Narrative Medicine." Please join us there to continue the discussion. [APsA](#)

The Vulnerable Child—Long Term Effects of Divorce

The ongoing Vulnerable Child Discussion Group, chaired by Ted Cohen, is APsA's oldest forum of its kind. This year's event in San Francisco is a special program organized by Judith Wallerstein. Wallerstein, an APsA member, is widely considered the leading expert in the country on the effects of divorce on children. June's Vulnerable Child discussion will deal with how to understand and ameliorate the conflicts between divorcing parents that arise and endure paradoxically long after the breakup, baffling clinicians and courts, and damaging children. Wallerstein told TAP that the courts are overwhelmed by the volume of post decree litigation. The issue of lasting post divorce conflict has not been resolved in either the mental health or legal professions. As Wallerstein states, "This is surely not what divorce was designed to accomplish for children or parents."

The program will include three mental health experts in the area, Carol George, presenting on "Infants in Court Ordered Overnight Visitation: At Risk of Attachment Disorganization?"; Barbara Hauser discussing counter transference issues related to working with divorcing families in court. Janet Johnston, professor in the Administration of Justice Department at San Jose State, will discuss the central accusations in post divorce litigation of parent alienation and enmeshment.

Justice Donald H. King (ret.), long recognized as the most influential voice in the California Courts on behalf of children of divorce and advocate for changes in the court system, will discuss the presentations along with Wallerstein.

In combining legal and psychoanalytic perspectives on the needs of children in divorce, this program is following in the tradition of the groundbreaking work by Anna Freud, Albert Solnit, and Joseph Goldstein (Yale professor of Law) a half century ago, work which led to the seminal text, *Beyond the Best Interests of the Child*.

Look in the upcoming San Francisco meeting program for further details on this discussion group.

Somebody Moved My Bowl: The Genre of Couch Cartoons

Dottie Jeffries

But did you read the cartoons?

The habit of most readers of magazines with cartoons, such as *The New Yorker* and even *Playboy*, is to skim the text and read the cartoons first—forget for the time being “The Talk of the Town” or the latest fiction, the theater reviews or the centerfold (well, maybe). What provides more relief to daily life than a touch of humor, particularly humor akin to one’s profession?

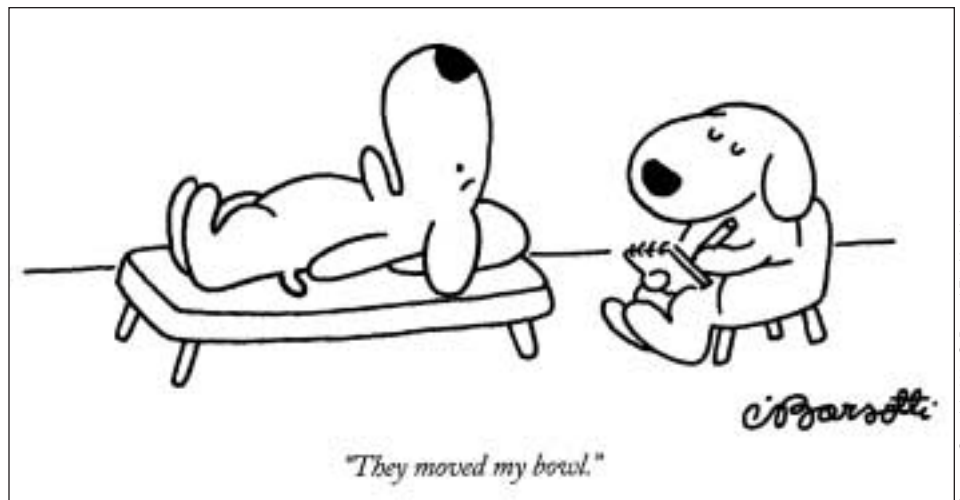
And for readers who happen to be psychoanalysts, the cartoons that grab their immediate attention are the simple couch cartoons—usually bearing the customary trademarks of a therapist (sometimes human, sometimes canine) in a chair and a patient (sometimes human, sometimes canine) on a couch, that symbolic confessional device.

“Couch cartoons are actually a cartoon genre, one of the archetypal classics just like the desert island gags that we all instantly understand visually. The couch plays the same repetitive role, but the humor is created in the gag line through the constancy and the reliability of the image of the couch combined with the freshness and quirkiness of a new and contemporary gagline. It is not enough to have a subject on the couch who is charming and adorable or a therapist who looks eccentric or remarkable. To make the cartoon work, it requires a combination of the familiar and the surprising,” remarked *Playboy*’s esteemed cartoon editor, Michelle Urry, who has been at the magazine for 25 years in this capacity.

For a number of years, APsA member Rosemary Cogan has followed the couch cartoons of one particular cartoonist, Charles Barsotti, who has published in *Playboy* as well as in *The New Yorker*. Cogan brought his work

Dottie Jeffries is director of public affairs for the American Psychoanalytic Association.

to the attention of Shrinkwatch and turned over her archives of Barsotti’s couch cartoons, hoping that more APsA members might come to know his work and enjoy his humor.



As a child, Barsotti grew up reading all the comics of his day, like Li'l Abner and Captain Marvel. He was smitten by the comic, the illustrative form of humor.

After a stint at Hallmark cards, Barsotti was hired by the old *Saturday Evening Post*, where he eventually became cartoon editor. When the *Post* folded (“sad day that”), Barsotti moved on to other magazines.

“It’s the nature of a cartoonist to be observant,” Barsotti said recently during a phone interview from his home in Kansas City, Missouri. “I find it’s best to start drawing and see where that exercise leads.” So he starts with a king, and moves on specifically to Albert the Great, a type of name most intriguing to him. Barsotti finds the notion of an adjective following a person’s name quite humorous. The concept of “great” following Albert’s name provokes Barsotti to put him on the couch, a place from which the King can confide his anxieties and troubles to his therapist.

“Many cartoonists are extremely neurotic, extremely angry and they work that out through their cartoons,” commented Urry. “But they make us laugh at ourselves in a benign way. Barsotti relies on the anthropomorphism of cartoons and that makes his work all the sillier and sweeter. He milks all his characters.”

In Barsotti’s couch cartoons, dogs are just as valued as kings. One of Barsotti’s personal favorites among his works is the cartoon in which the canine exclaims, “They moved my bowl” (this cartoon accompanies this article).

Dogs? Kings? What are Barsotti’s cartoons really about? Shrinkwatch called upon a New York cartoonist for her perspective on Barsotti’s work—a personage known to many APsA members, the *New York Times* critic and reporter Sarah Boxer. She is also the author of *In the Floyd Archives*, a delightful book containing a series of cartoon case histories, essentially an animal tour of all things Freudian. Shrinkwatch shared with her the portfolio of Barsotti couch cartoons.

Boxer replied: “Does Barsotti have issues with loyalty? When he draws someone or something on the couch to be psychoanalyzed, it’s usually a king (one who demands loyalty) or a dog (the ultimate loyalist). And the subject, drawn in a few simple, even lines, always lies stiffly on the couch, with feet pointing straight up. But despite the preponderance of kings and dogs, Barsotti’s gag lines are surprisingly free of loyalty talk.”

Continued on page 19

Boxer continued: "The kings on the couch talk about not being truly loved or respected. They need to get rid of their defenses, their moats and drawbridges and reputations. The dogs have a touch of paranoia: Their dog dishes were moved, they hear high-pitched whistles, they think their masters are in a cult, or they fear jumping up on the analyst's couch. The kings and dogs are Everyman. Maybe that's why Barsotti rarely draws an ordinary man on the couch. He doesn't have to."

For the past five years, *The New Yorker* has held a Cartoon Caption Contest. The most recent rendition of this competition introduced a new element as announced in a November 2003 issue—that of a variety of components that could be added to a basic Barsotti couch cartoon. The reader could cut out one or more of the figures, arrange them as he/she likes, write a caption, and mail *The New Yorker* the crafted cartoon.

The New Yorker then picked the best idea and Barsotti drew the cartoon. The winning cartoon was published in the January 26th magazine. As *The New Yorker* wrote in that issue:

For this year's cartoon-caption contest, we challenged our readers to make their own Charles Barsotti cartoon. Barsotti drew the basic setup—a therapist taking notes next to an empty couch—and then supplied characters who ranged from the conventional (man, woman) to the unconventional (squirrel, superhero), from the surreal (dragon, screwdriver) to favorites from the Barsotti oeuvre (king, dog). The task for readers was more difficult than in past years, but they responded with the same enthusiasm. In fact, something about the process of cutting, pasting, and designing an original piece of humorous artwork inspired the amateur cartoonists to new heights. Call it group therapy.

According to the contest's rules, the characters could be cut out and placed on the couch. Most readers went for a single-character setup, proposing self-hating dragons, sexually confused kings, and Oedipally



conflicted dogs. Other readers left the couch blank, stacked all eight characters on top of one another, or performed cosmetic surgery (the squirrel, wearing the superhero's cape, became a flying squirrel; the woman, her hair painted with Wite-Out, became Barbara Bush). The squirrel was the least popular character; the most popular was the screwdriver, who was the source of numerous jokes about sex (captions too obvious to print), alcohol ("I don't even like vodka"), and general malaise ("I just don't know which way to turn"). More than a few readers mistook the screwdriver for a parking meter, and a couple even thought it was a guitar.


In the end, though, the best cartoons were those that combined this spirit of experimentation with the original mission of the contest: to create a genuine ersatz Barsotti cartoon, complete with psychological depth and poignant wit. In one of the entries that we selected as finalists, the superhero muses about

his place in the world: "Sometimes I think everybody'd be better off if I was a bird or a plane" (Kip Conlon, of Brooklyn). In another, the king complains to the therapist, "Mom always liked you best" (June Anderson and Dr. Alice McKay, of Henderson, Nevada).

The winning entry was created by Danial Adkison, of Brooklyn, who received a version of his cartoon drawn by Charles Barsotti.

"I can smell my own fear." was the caption.

Couch cartoonists projecting their observations of ordinary man through comic scenes, comic characters, even through comic animals, using the device of the couch, the device of the confession to therapist. Somebody moved my bowl. The shrink in popular culture thrives.

[Editor's Note: TAP thanks *The New Yorker* for permitting us to reprint its article and also *Playboy* magazine and *The Cartoon Bank* (www.cartoonbank.com) for allowing the reprint of the cartoons in this issue of TAP.] 

Cartoon: Reproduced by special permission of *Playboy* magazine. Copyright 1969 by *Playboy*.

Combating Terrorism

Continued from page 1

party then made up of both Catholics and Protestants. In 1987, he became party leader. Working in this position, he was later able to lead his party's delegations to the Inter-Party and Inter-Governmental Talks in Belfast, London, and Dublin on the future of Northern Ireland, to represent his party in the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation established by the Irish Government (the only non-Nationalist party in attendance), and to ultimately lead the Alliance Delegation in the multi-party peace talks chaired by Senator George Mitchell.

Alderdice observed that while *he* had been analyzed, "my party hadn't!" Many members joined this party out of fear of the violence between Catholics and Protestants, and preferred that its leaders make even-handed comments about each side of the conflict.

until they fully understand the conflicts" is required in a peace talks process, he contends, and compared Senator George Mitchell, whom he felt fully understood this, to one of his best psychotherapy supervisors.

As in psychoanalytic therapy, Alderdice also found inclusivity to be essential. "If a patient says that there are two or three things that can not be discussed in treatment, that doesn't work!" he said. Similarly, all parties needed to be included within a peace process for it to work, and all viewpoints represented. Also, the peace talks had to develop a "containing structure" that remains to stabilize the process, even after elections occur: "Just as you don't leave a psychotic patient who has been hospitalized and needs to return to treatment," it has been important not only to establish an end to terrorist violence in Northern Ireland, but also to establish political structures to help the peace endure.

doesn't ameliorate certain early traumas, which may even be passed on to another generation in some form, then several hundred years for a whole nation to process grave historical events does not seem so long."

Using such insights, interpretations can be directly made to the warring political groups. One such interpretation occurred the first time Nationalist leaders met directly with Ian Paisley's Unionist group. "You had to talk about the fear that was in the room, and you wanted to create at the same time enough collegiality to bind the group together temporarily." Thus, Alderdice stated to both sides, "Everybody outside believes that we will fail, and there is a real danger that we will. If we go too far, if we give too much, we will betray our constituencies, but if we can't reach agreement and must return to the violence and the hopelessness, we will betray future generations." In doing this, he explicitly named the anxieties operating on each side, but also reminded each group of the realistic reasons for their cooperation. Alderdice pointed out that not just one interpretation, but a process of repeated interventions was needed, as in therapy, to allow the peace process to continue.

Developing a process of respect between the party representatives had been vital to the peace process, for, he believes, humiliation and profound disrespect of another's experience are the most important contributors to violence. During the peace talks and afterwards it was crucial to find a way for the parties to disagree while still treating each other respectfully. Because of this perspective, the Irish peace process was constructed, not as "horse-trading among conflicting groups," but rather as the establishment of systems of communication among the parties to the conflicts.

SOLIDIFYING PEACE

The Irish and British governments regard the peace process as requiring several steps to become firmly established. The peace talks, then the establishment of the Northern Ireland Assembly began the process. Now, an Independent Monitoring Commission monitors and reports on paramilitary cease-fires, security force normalization, and political terms of

Continued on page 36

Humiliation and profound disrespect of another's experience are the most important contributors to violence.

This attempt at balance did not fully address the evolving situation. Alderdice, by contrast, used psychoanalytic principles to guide his conflict resolution work, and found that this approach was gradually accepted.

First, Alderdice found it most helpful to make an intervention only appropriate to a current event, even if it seemed to support one of the warring parties in favor of another. "You'd have to believe that the other side would eventually do something later that you could address, and, that over time, you would thus be seen as even-handed, and trusted to be honest," he remarked. Like good therapy, he noted, political conflict resolution involved establishing two-way communication, and a process of regular meetings (three days a week) over years. "A long-term commitment involving people who don't make interventions

PAST IS PRESENT

Lord Alderdice emphasized the importance of understanding the tremendous anxiety members and leaders of both sides of the conflict experience, and of observing how the different political parties defensively process and express this anxiety. In his view, the anger, frustration, and resistance to the peace talks he witnessed were expressions of deep anxiety within the different communities that they could be annihilated. Each side had not just fantasies of annihilation, but real historical examples to remind them of this possibility, and, as in psychoanalysis, the history of past conflicts cannot be ignored. Certain English ministers couldn't believe that memories of "1641, when some of our people were massacred by these people" were still invoked with great emotion, he noted. "If 40 or 50 years for an individual

IPA Unveils Strategy for Tackling Crisis in Psychoanalysis

Donald Campbell

In November 2003, the International Psychoanalytical Association launched its new strategy aimed at tackling the crisis in psychoanalysis reported by societies across the globe arising from the decline in both the number of patients seeking full analysis and candidates in psychoanalytic training. As the IPA's new secretary-general, I will be directing this strategy under a program called Developing Psychoanalytic Practice and Training (DPPT). In July 2003, the new Board of Representatives allocated \$300,000 for 2004 to fund local and regional DPPT projects.

While there are common factors contributing to the decrease in analytic patients and candidates, the DPPT recognizes that local conditions contribute significantly to the nature of the crisis experienced by specific societies and that locally devised action plans offer the best hope of addressing the problem. The strategy has, therefore, been designed to empower individual societies to grapple with the challenges they face on a local level.

For societies in the same locality, region, or country facing similar challenges, the strategy has been designed to offer them the flexibility to group together and jointly develop projects to assess and remedy the problems they collectively face.

The DPPT also takes into account the different starting positions of societies. Some societies or regional bodies, including APsA, are already well advanced in their recognition and assessment of the crisis they face, whereas others have yet to come to confront the situation. Taking this difference into account, the

Donald Campbell is secretary-general of the International Psychoanalytical Association. He is past president of the British Psychoanalytical Society, where he is a training and supervising analyst for adult, child, and adolescent patients, and is also former chair of the Portman Clinic.

strategy allows for two application streams: Stream A for those yet to carry out the investigative groundwork needed to make an accurate assessment of the local impact of the crisis and its causes, and Stream B for those who already possess this information and wish to implement action plans to tackle the causes of the crisis.

IPA members have each received a "Request for Proposals," informing them how to submit "Expressions of Interest" for projects to be funded under the strategy. So far, Expressions

of Interest have been received from two regional bodies, including APsA, as well as from a number of smaller applicant groups. The first 2004 deadline for applications was March 1. The IPA is encouraging those who were unable to meet this deadline, to take advantage of the second opportunity in 2004 and get their applications in by September 1. It is hoped that money will be available to fund DPPT projects in subsequent years.

We see the strategy as a long-term investment by the IPA. Bearing in mind the nature of the crisis faced by societies, we may only be able to judge the impact of the DPPT strategy after a decade or so.

Anyone requiring more information about the DPPT should e-mail Piers Pendred at the IPA—piers@IPA.org.uk.

APsA

London's Donald Campbell, New IPA Secretary-General, Promoting Grass Roots Action to Address Crisis in Psychoanalysis

Donald Campbell's solid American accent was a surprise when he began his first address to the Executive Council as secretary-general of the IPA. Campbell will serve as secretary during the last two years of President Daniel Widlocher's term.

Born in Beaver Falls, a mill town in western Pennsylvania, Campbell emigrated to London to study with Anna Freud in 1969. Always wanting to train in analysis, he received a master's degree in social work at Catholic University in Washington D.C. before moving to England.

As secretary-general, Campbell is leading and promoting the Developing Psychoanalytic Practice and Training project (DPPT) [see *this TAP, above*]. This project aims to encourage action from the bottom up, rather than promoting it from the top down.

"I think there is a crisis in psychoanalysis represented by the decline in the number of patients in our practices and the decrease in the number of candidates in training," said Campbell in his address to the Council. "This is a worldwide problem; we need to draw on talent worldwide to solve it."

The IPA's new emphasis on grass roots action has three strands, Campbell explained. First, the DPPT, second, support to new groups in new areas, and third, fostering links to non-analytic groups with mutual interests.

—Prudy Gourguechon



Photo: Deborah Slenke

IPA Secretary-General Donald Campbell presented details of new DPPT project in New York.

curriculum

Beginning with Freud's Questions

Ellen Rees and Lee Jaffe

Consider a strategy for teaching Freud in which the educational goal is to present candidates with an integration of the historical and the concept based methods. These two approaches can be combined by following the questions that Freud asked himself, making it possible to weave the past and the present of psychoanalytic thinking together in a lively way.

The didactic emphasis is shifted from Freud's thinking to what he was thinking about and the questions he was trying to answer. It places Freud's contributions in a context of evolving ideas and allows candidates to think about the relevance of his thinking for questions we are still asking today. The method involves a dialogue, a tension between the history of Freud's ideas and the evolution of his concepts. We will try to give a feel for this strategy in relation to two of Freud's seminal works.

Ellen Rees, M.D., is training and supervising analyst and former chair of the Curriculum Committee at the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. She is on the Editorial Board of JAPA and a member of Project 2000. Lee Jaffe, Ph.D., is a member of the Editorial Board of TAP.

Freud himself suggests this method. In his preface to the second edition of the *Preliminary Communication*, he wrote, "I can give no better advice to anyone interested in the development of catharsis into psychoanalysis than to begin with the *Studies on Hysteria* and thus follow the path that I myself have trodden." In these early cases, Freud asks what hidden factors could account for the perceptible discontinuities between apparent symptoms and presumed but unknown causes.


He comes to appreciate the power of unconscious ideas and feelings, the role of conflict and psychological defense, as well as the relationship of pathogenic memories to their somatic expression. He discovers free association, resistance, and begins to understand transference. He presents his first ideas about pathogenesis and therapeutic action and investigates the impact of reality on mental representation and memory.

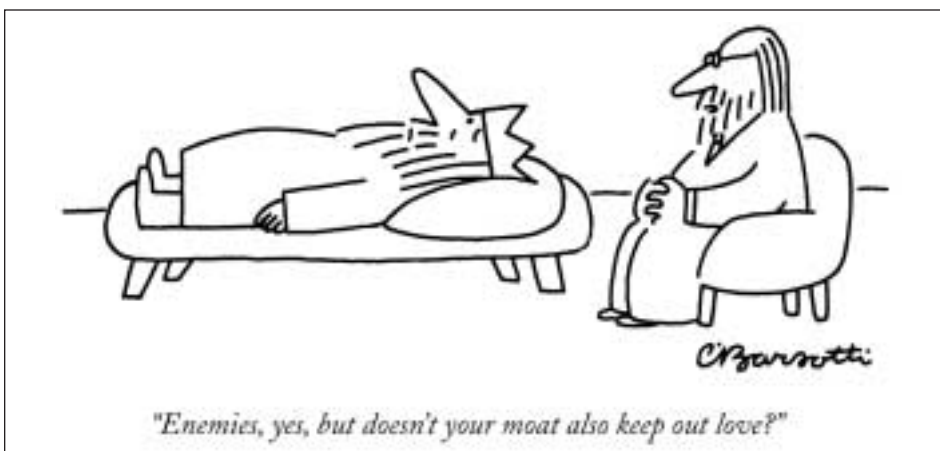
Since these are issues that we wrestle with today, if we can establish a kind of fluctuating figure and ground between past and present, thinking about clinical phenomena comes alive as a process. Candidates learn how to think about the mind, not just what to think about it.

Consider this second example. In *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Freud both demonstrates

that dreams have meanings that can be interpreted and presents the results of his ongoing investigation of unconscious mental processes, processes he calls "the dreamwork." Again, navigating according to his question is most enlightening. He asks, "What is the nature of the latent dream thoughts and what alterations have they undergone to form the manifest dream?"

He goes on to develop the concept of the dreamwork, which leads to elaboration of the concepts of the primary process and the secondary process, unconscious motivation, modes of representation and symbolization, regulatory principles, and the economic point of view. He elaborates the functioning of defense, and it becomes the basis for his first model of mind, the topographic model, giving us our concept of the dynamic unconscious. By emphasizing Freud's questions, candidates are encouraged to understand the provisional nature of theory building, to join Freud in his enthusiasm for exploring the unknown, and hopefully to develop their own potential to be psychoanalytic investigators.

In deciding how to include Freud in the curriculum, it is also important to plan the curriculum as an organic whole, thereby making the curriculum greater than the sum of its parts. Each specific course decision will reflect the educational goals, the interests, and the resources of an institute, with Freud's contribution being an essential part of the overall educational strategy. Highlighting the dialectic between questions Freud asked and the answers they led to models a process of inquiry as well as teaching a body of thought. 



Correction

In the Fall/Winter 2003 TAP, the insert practice guideline should have been titled "Informed Consent to Review" rather than "Committee on Peer Review." We have reprinted the insert so it will be titled correctly for your future reference. Our apologies to the hard working Peer Review Committee and to the members.

NAPsaC: A Work in Progress

Arthur Leonoff

As we look at how the concept of regionalism has taken hold in the IPA, we see that North America has been very late to the starting gate relative to Europe and Latin America. In large part, this has had to do with the constitutional status of APsaA within the IPA as the only "regional association." APsaA, due to its size and influence, was recognized from the outset as more than an IPA component organization and, in this regard, it stood for the North American region.

Nevertheless, this was never actually the case. Psychoanalysis in Canada had been brewing since Ernst Jones settled in Toronto between 1908 and 1913. Finally in 1952, with influences from America, England, and France, the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society was founded. Centered in Montreal and Toronto but spreading to seven branches in six cities, the CPS represents a stable and productive psychoanalytic presence north of the 49th parallel.

In addition, within the United States, there was also a non-IPA, burgeoning, psychologist-dominated psychoanalytic movement whose members were prevented from joining the IPA because of APsaA's insistence on medical credentials as a basis for membership. When this barrier dissolved, four vibrant independent societies, each with its own long-standing history, were constitutionally incorporated into the IPA. Later, they developed an umbrella organization, the Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (IPS). The presence of another four to five hundred IPA analysts in the United States has added richly to the diversity of the North American mix.

TENTATIVE BEGINNINGS

Despite these developments, it was not until the first major stirrings of IPA democratization occurred, resulting in the formation of the House of Delegates (HOD), that the North American leadership looked to each other for some type of formal interrelationship.

Arthur Leonoff, Ph.D., C. Psych., is chair of NAPsaC and past president of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society.

They had to decide who would represent North America on the HOD and they needed a forum to discuss policy issues where a common voice would be advantageous to all. It was in this climate that North American IPA Groups (NAIPAG), the first organization of its kind, evolved. Despite initial enthusiasm and effort, after several years NAIPAG fizzled. The reasons for this represent some of the same challenges evident today.

First, there was no tradition of sharing among any of the component groups. The CPS had never had any formal links with APsaA despite many strong personal ties between members. In fact, links to France and England have always been as important as American influences in Canadian psychoanalysis. Thus, there was no pressing need for closer association, at least from the Canadian side.

Second, the independent groups within the U.S. could not be blamed for not trusting in the benevolence of APsaA, which had opposed their participation in the IPA for so many years.

Third, the size, depth, and diversity of APsaA allowed it to function as a regional association without apparent need for input from other groups.

Finally, the essential impetus for regionalization came initially from the IPA and its requirements rather than from the North American groups. Thus, the first steps were hesitant and the rationale for such inter-group collaboration was not so obvious at the outset.

THE GOAL OF REGIONALISM ENDURED

However, starting in the late 1990's, an understanding that all analysts had to pull together for common cause grew. This effort

to ensure the survival of psychoanalysis as a discipline, helped to dilute initial anxieties and, although NAIPAG faltered, the concept of North American regionalism as a worthwhile goal endured. In 2000, the IPA established a budgetary commitment of \$10,000 toward the development of a regional organization in North America. In this spirit and context the North American Psychoanalytic Confederation, NAPsaC, was founded to continue where NAIPAG left off. The name change was intended to highlight the establishment of a new vision for psychoanalysis in our region. Two APsaA presidents, Dick Fox and now Newell Fischer, have proven to be essential supporters of this vision and opened the door to NAPsaC as a forum for dialogue among North American IPA psychoanalysts.

As Japan was also included in North America for purposes of IPA groupings (just as Australia is included in Europe), the fledgling JPS became a member of NAPsaC. Moreover, although Mexico (APM) is formally part of

NAPsaC has defined itself as a collegial and collaborative organization that seeks to bring added benefits to the individual members in the North American region.

Latin America (FEPAL), NAPsaC remains committed to including the APM in its activities.

NAPsaC has defined itself as a collegial and collaborative organization that seeks to bring added benefits to the individual members in the North American region. Its organizational structure has yet to be finalized. Yet, it has initiated planning for a conference on psychoanalytic education to be held in early 2005.

NAPsaC is a joint sponsor with the European Psychoanalytic Federation (EPF) of the biannual European/North American clinical conference to be held in Tübingen, Germany, in July 2004. This meeting has a limited enrollment of 36 invited North American delegates. NAPsaC is also talking to FEPAL, the Latin American regional association, about resuming joint clinical meetings.

Continued on page 36



Historic IPA-IPSO Liaison Breaks New Ground for Candidates Internationally

Richard Fox and Lee Jaffe

LEE JAFFE:

EMERGING IPSO TRACKS APSAA MODEL

More than 30 years ago, the National Candidates Council (NCC), a loosely knit organization of candidates in training at APsA institutes, came up with a proposal for a candidate category of membership. The proposal, written by Robert Nemiroff, then in training at the Western New England Institute, was published in the April 1971 *NCC Newsletter* (Volume 1, Number 2, p. 2). His outline for creating the special membership category for candidates included: active representation on working committees (especially those that affect training), full voting rights, increased participation in the scientific meetings, as well as reduced fees for journals and bulletins.

As the saying goes, the rest is history. Thanks to the efforts of many candidates and analysts over the last three decades, there is now a candidate membership category in APsA. Affiliate members vote, have their own Affiliate Council, participate on the committees of the Executive Council and BOPS, have the benefit of full involvement in the scientific program, and receive reduced fees for meetings and publications.

Internationally, candidate interest in organizational involvement has also progressed over the last 30 years, but with a very different outcome. Rather than seeking membership in the IPA, candidates organized and created an independent organization: the International Psychoanalytic Studies Organization (IPSO). Since the 1970s, no formal relationship has existed between IPSO and the IPA, even though membership in IPSO stipulates that a candidate must be in good standing at an institute of an IPA society.

Lee Jaffe, Ph.D., is past-president of the APsA Affiliate Council and past-president of IPSO.

Richard Fox, M.D., is past-president of APsA and chair of the IPA-IPSO Liaison Committee.



Lee Jaffe

institutes is based on a very different organizational structure than the IPA's relationship to the institutes of its societies. While there are minimal training requirements to be an institute within an IPA society, there is no IPA equivalent of BOPS. Unlike APsA, the IPA is an organization of societies not institutes, so its relationship to candidates is fundamentally different.

At first, I was surprised to learn that there were no formal IPSO-IPA connections. I was used to the tradition at APsA, where candidate inclusion has been growing rapidly. With the support of the IPSO Executive Committee and three notable IPA officers, Robert Tyson, Otto Kernberg, and Daniel Widlocher, an IPA "Workgroup" was established to consider possibilities for developing IPSO-IPA relations. One outcome of those efforts is the historic establishment of a new IPA standing committee to explore and develop mutually productive relations between the IPA and IPSO. Richard Fox, our own past-president, is the committee's first chair.

RICHARD FOX:

IPA-IPSO LIAISON—

A WORK IN PROGRESS

Our new IPA-IPSO Committee, now in its formative stages, is planning to hold its initial meeting in New Orleans in March. [Editor's note: TAP went to press before this meeting was held.] Scheduled to join me on the IPA side are

Celia Katz de Eskenazi from Argentina and Sverre Varvin from Norway. At present, IPSO is represented by its new president, Bernard Keulerleber from Germany, and its



Richard Fox

acting, interim treasurer, Francesco Castellet y Ballara from Italy. Because their election was delayed by the cancellation of the Toronto Congress, the IPSO representatives from North and Latin America are expected to be named in March. Despite the delay in our meeting in person, the committee began its work by e-mail.

As someone who played a part in the development of APsA's affiliate membership and Affiliate Council, there is a certain déjà vu quality as we begin our work, but certain cautions apply to this simple comparison. As Lee Jaffe points out, the IPA structure does not include a BOPS configuration. Training functions of IPA societies are defined locally or by national standards. Because training functions are not centralized internationally or regionally, neither IPSO nor the IPA has a clear idea of the names, numbers or location of all the candidates in training at IPA societies. Hence, one of our first tasks will be to identify our constituency and establish an international roster of candidates that then can be incorporated into the next IPA roster.

It may be difficult for us to recollect the kinds of anxieties that were associated with the early development of our own affiliate programs. Fears were raised that increased candidate involvement in APsA would breach the ambiance of training relationships, not only that of the analyst and the analysand, but also that of the teacher and the student. Would the transference be contaminated? Would candidates act out or have their contributions interpreted and disregarded? What effect would this expanded student-teacher relationship have on the training hierarchy, and might such a change lower standards?

Continued on page 36

APsaA Helps Win Massachusetts Gay/Lesbian Marriage Case

Gary Grossman

On November 18, 2003, after many months of deliberation, the highest court in Massachusetts ruled that prohibiting gay and lesbian couples from civil marriage was in violation of the state's constitution. Chief Justice Margaret Marshall stated in the ruling: "Barred access to the protections, benefits, and obligations of civil marriage, a person who enters into an intimate, exclusive union with another of the same sex is arbitrarily deprived of membership in one of our community's most rewarding and cherished institutions. That exclusion is incompatible with the constitutional principles of respect for individual autonomy and equality under law."

The New England advocacy organization Gay & Lesbian Advocates & Defenders (GLAD) argued the case on behalf of Hillary and Julie Goodrich and six other gay/lesbian couples who had sued Massachusetts' Department of Public Health for the right to marry. In preparation for their argument, GLAD's team of lawyers prepared an amicus brief addressing psychological, relationship, and child welfare issues of same-sex couples, bringing to the court's attention the scientific evidence that same-sex relationships are comparable to opposite-sex relationships and that the children of gay and lesbian parents fare as well as children from heterosexual parents.

APsaA was asked to sign on to the brief in November 2002. After careful review by the Executive Committee and input from the Executive Council's science advisor, Robert Galatzer-Levy, and the Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues, Newell Fischer endorsed the brief on behalf of our association. Several other professional organizations joined the brief, including the Massachusetts Psychiatric Society, National Association of Social Workers, the Massachusetts Association of NASW, the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, the Psychoanalytic Institute of New England, the Psychoanalytic

Gary Grossman, Ph.D., is chair of APsaA's Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues.

Couple and Family Institute of New England, the Massachusetts Association for Psychoanalytic Psychology, and the Gottman Institute.

This was not the first time our association considered the issues of same-sex marriage or gay and lesbian parenting. In 1997, APsaA endorsed a Marriage Resolution circulated nationally by Lambda Legal Defense which stated:

Because marriage is a basic human right and an individual personal choice, RESOLVED, the State should not interfere with same-gender couples who choose to marry and share fully and equally in the rights, responsibilities, and commitment of civil marriage.

And in 2002 a Position Statement on gay and lesbian parenting was adopted as follows:

The American Psychoanalytic Association supports the position that the salient consideration in decisions about parenting, including conception, child rearing, adoption, visitation, and custody is the best interest of the child. Accumulated evidence suggests the best interest of the child requires attachment to committed, nurturing, and competent parents. Evaluation of an individual or couple for these parental qualities should be determined without prejudice regarding sexual orientation. Gay and lesbian individuals and couples are capable of meeting the best interest of the child and should be afforded the same rights and should accept the same responsibilities as heterosexual parents. With the adoption of this position statement, we support research studies that further our understanding of the impact of both traditional and gay/lesbian parenting on a child's development.

As Newell Fischer said in his November 18, 2003, posting to our membership, "We should all feel quite pleased with our participation in this important effort and the favorable outcome."

Fischer told TAP, "The American Psychoanalytic Association fully supports these actions—actions that are an affirmation of our belief in individual freedom."



Homeland Security

Continued from page 7

woman had been a victim of the earthquake—she had just lost much of her home, precious memories, and possessions. She felt frightened, insecure and as though she had been unjustly unprepared and unprotected from such a disaster. She was looking for someone to soothe her and pay emotionally for her losses. As she opened the wellsprings of earnest dialogue, several others chimed in to disclose their own painful brushes with loss. Once the group began to air their experiences and feelings with us and with each other, they were able to get the help they needed and turned to their training with renewed hope and commitment. Psychoanalytic understanding made it possible for us to give these clinicians what they came for.

Until recently, with the increased incidents of terrorism and violence within our community, practicing clinicians from psychodynamic or psychoanalytic backgrounds were rarely found among American Red Cross volunteers. I can say that the psychoanalytically-oriented DMH worker—who feeds disaster victims from a Mass Care Vehicle, who reads and talks to distressed children on the floor of a dingy Red Cross shelter, or who soothes a desperately tired and irate Red Cross volunteer who has been told by the people he tries to support that what he provides is worthless—learns to *feel* a different kind of engagement, flexibility, and confidence, carrying the working analytic frame (including his/her couch) inside an open, compassionate, and empathic mind.



The Work of Council and Joint Committees—Quiet Heroism

Prudy Gourguechon

At national meetings, on the Openline and in other arenas for discussion, much of our attention gets distracted by internecine conflict, or the pressing big issue of the moment. Meanwhile, APsA's 50 plus joint and Council committees and about 15 Board committees go about their business with dedication and often amazing results. We do not have enough space in TAP, as in our meetings, to give proper attention to all this effort on behalf of psychoanalysis, and pay tribute to those who do it. But here is a sampling of the accomplishments and aims of our committees reported in New York. In aggregate, our committees form an infrastructure for action unparalleled anywhere else in the world.



Photo: Mervin Stewart

Lisa Mellman, retiring from the chairmanship of the Fellowship Committee, after four years of service.

SCIENCE DIVISION

Coordinator Beth Seelig, due to be succeeded by Linda Mayes, noticed that most of the goals of the omnibus science initiative have been met. She also made a plea for attending to the needs of science and research as we pursue a reorganization process.

The third annual poster session was held in New York. One international submission was received, and more submissions came in than could be accepted. Poster sessions are very important both to young scientists and to the press. The first poster prize was awarded at the New York session.

Research and psychoanalytic science activities are purposely being bulked at the end of the week programs and over the weekend at the national meetings to make them accessible to academics' schedules.

The Subcommittee on Privacy and Ethical Issues in Psychoanalytic Research, chaired by Bob Galatzer-Levy, noted, "There is no agreed upon ethical standard for confidentiality and research in the psychoanalytic community." Informed consent is also a muddled concept. Scientific input in our current ethical principles was unsatisfactory. Three documents will come out of this subcommittee's work: a set of recommendations involving

informed consent for psychoanalytic research; a set of recommendations regarding confidentiality in psychoanalytical research and publication; and a document identifying science and research related issues in the current ethics code and recommending revisions where appropriate.

SOCIETAL ISSUES DIVISION

The division's new Committee on Psychoanalysis and the Arts, chaired by Laurie Wilson, is getting organized and has many new enthusiastic members ready to promote its mission of outreach in interdisciplinary work with the arts and psychoanalysis. Music, visual art, drama, film, and literature will all be addressed by the committee.

A major project of the Psychoanalysis in the Community Committee, Stuart Twemlow, chair, has been working to establish community psychoanalysis as a valid part of psychoanalytic education. The committee hopes to survey members' efforts in community psychoanalysis.

The Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues, Gary Grossman, chair, continues with many projects including hosting an annual paper prize, a reception for gays and lesbians at the national meetings, a discussion group, and a

workshop on homosexuality in psychoanalytic education, which recently featured Sid Phillips' curriculum taught at the Western New England Institute.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

A new Web Site Task Force, chaired by Kerry Sulkowicz, will work with Dean Stein and other staff members on the redesign of our organizational Web site.

Press placements from the *Wall Street Journal* to *Real Simple* magazine have come out of the work of the Public Information Committee and Public Affairs Director Dottie Jeffries. Our national meetings now feature a "Meet the Press" session and many sessions open to the media.

Sandy Walker edits *Forward!*, a quarterly "best practices" bulletin designed to share ideas for outreach and development among institutes and societies. Local groups can learn the details of what has worked elsewhere. Walker welcomes submissions and suggestions.

Projects of the Institute/Society Libraries Committee, include developing a set of talking points describing what a psychoanalytic library is and why we still need them, writing a booklet for new institutes on how they can get help setting up a library, and finding ways to honor the existing great psychoanalytic libraries in this country.

PSYCHOANALYTIC PRACTICE DIVISION

The very busy, new Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis, Cal Narcisi, chair, is working jointly with BOPS' child analysis committee, COCAA, and has produced a well received brochure, an evolving research project on outcome, and an affiliates forum. Additionally, the committee awarded its first Children and Family Community Service Award to Ann Arbor, Michigan's, Allen Creek Preschool. The first dedicated child panel debuted in the January 2004 program.

The Joint Committee on Confidentiality, Howard Levine, chair, has advised BOPS on how to handle HIPAA regulations vis-a-vis site visits, certification, supervision, and other issues. The committee continues to work closely with the Committee on Government

Continued on page 41

Membership Gateway, Governance, Psychotherapy Initiative Top Council and Board Agendas

Prudy Gourguechon

Despite repeated cautions by many leaders, including President Newell Fischer, that we must focus our energies externally towards outreach and inclusiveness, much of the agenda at both the Council and Board meetings was taken up with governance matters.

MEMBERSHIP

Harriet Wolfe presented the report from the President's Task Force on Expanding Membership Criteria (TFEMC) appointed at the June 2003 meeting by Newell Fischer to explore means for admitting as members analysts who had trained via pathways other than APsaA or IPA institutes. The task force determined that expansion of membership criteria would be of substantial benefit to APsaA and to psychoanalysis. Wolfe noted that the core theoretical problem discovered by the task force was the conflation of membership standards and training requirements in our policies.

The traditional concept is that APsaA-endorsed training is the sole path to membership. Yet there are many outstanding analysts (including two of our society presidents) who do not meet this background requirement, the TF found. The task force recommended that the basis for membership be shifted to commitment and contributions to psychoanalysis rather than locus of training. This would shift responsibility for membership from BOPS to Council. BOPS represents the need to look inward, towards maintaining the training standards of our institutes, said Wolfe. But the Board of Directors must look to our relationship with the outside world. The task force recommended a professional organization composed of committed analysts, not an interest organization. Specific recommendations for membership criteria were contained in the task force report and addressed such issues as coursework, personal analysis,

Prudy Gourguechon is editor of TAP.



Photo: Marvin Stewart

Niko Canner, organizational consultant, exhorted us to reach the 10,000 best minds graduating from college this year with information about psychoanalysis.

supervision, ethics, licensure, commitment to psychoanalysis, and recommendation by current APsaA members.

Eric Nuetzel, chair-elect of BOPS, said we have an organizational consensus that we have to expand membership, but there is a real concern about this approach. Beth Seelig argued that the task force report essentially endorses a restructuring of our organization. Earlier in the week, at the BOPS Coordinating Committee, the following objections were made by the BOPS Membership Committee that had analyzed the TFEMC report: Adopting the report would change the relationship between BOPS and Council; it would establish two sets of training standards; to do this separate from global reorganization is unwise; we would be using our prestige to capture members, but sacrificing our educational standards, which have given us the prestige we have. Newell Fischer responded that we are in an acute crisis, with aging membership; to wait until the reorganization process is complete would be suicide. Membership should be transferred out of the educational arm.

Arguments were made on both sides of the question of whether this committee should be (or should have been) a joint Council/BOPS committee.

ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

Organizational consultant Niko Canner has become interested in consulting with APsaA on development issues on a volunteer basis, and addressed both the Board and Council about his observations and recommendations. Canner stated that on a personal level, the idea that there was a way of listening that produced meaning and was helpful to people in such abundance was immensely appealing to him as an adolescent, and he finds it satisfying to help a group of people who make that their work.

Among Canner's key observations:

- A disproportionate amount of the organization's attention has been focused inward on the Association itself.
- The stakes for things that can be formally governed are very small in comparison to the sum of total personal and professional concerns.
- The impact of entrenched adversarial positions is strong, leading to a great deal of contest at multiple levels (legal challenges, task forces, special committees, etc.), all on the formal design of the organization that at the end of the day controls very little of the outcome for the profession.
- The organization needs to be a point around which informal energies coalesce in order to pursue a few salient challenges.
- There is too great a fear of making mistakes.
- What if we say: "There are a few things we care about together; we disagree about many; but let's go out in the world making concerted action to advance those few things."
- The issue is not are we functional, but greatness versus obsolescence.
- We must invent and articulate kinds of relevance that will bring psychoanalysis into the minds of the 10,000 brightest college graduates each year.

Canner admitted to less interest in addressing specific governance questions, since he

Continued on page 29

An Anomaly in Our Organization

Ronald M. Benson

At our meetings in January, Victoria Bjorklund, our attorney specializing in not-for-profit law, spoke about models of governance that might be used as rough templates for our



Ronald M. Benson

own Association. They ranged from organizations as diverse as the New York Stock Exchange to the Jewish National Fund. There were very complex relationships between their boards of directors and other components within their organizations. All the models she described placed ultimate governance and fiduciary responsibility in boards of directors that set only the broadest areas of policy. Organization members elected the board and that was, essentially, their only right. These boards of directors owed a duty of loyalty to the organization as a whole, not to any subset within it.

As I considered this, I realized again how very different our own Association is from any of the models she presented and that her assumptions about governance did not easily apply to us. One reason is that our Board of Directors (BOD) serves two functions and potentially two masters. Our Executive Council is, by virtue of our by-laws, our Board of Directors. Members of the Executive Council achieve their positions as representatives of their societies and are seen as representing them in APsaA, but once they are members of the BOD their duty is to the organization as a whole. This puts them into a difficult position. They may be bound to local issues or to the overall perspective of societies in general, but, in either case, they are divided in their loyalties between the societies' interests and perspective and the holistic duty to APsaA.

Ronald M. Benson, M.D., is chair of the Board on Professional Standards.

Was the position of councilor-at-large developed as a partial corrective to this anomaly in our governance? If so, it has not been effective in altering two perceptions: 1) that the Executive Council represents societies' interests, the perspective of the professional guild, and outreach aims and goals of our Association, and 2) that the Board on Professional Standards (BOPS) represents institutes and the perspective of education and accreditation.

Our organizational structure does rely upon the Board on Professional Standards to represent the interests of institutes and the Executive Council to represent societies. This seems to be a remnant of our earlier days as a confederation and an incomplete adaptation to our current status as a membership organization. These representative bodies remain necessary because our members intimately relate to their local organizations, which are pathways

Our organizational structure does rely upon the Board on Professional Standards to represent the interests of institutes and the Executive Council to represent societies.

to involvement in our national Association. At the local level, the institutes and societies relate to one another in a variety of ways from total integration to almost complete separateness.

Since our president is the presiding officer of the Council, it often seems that the president's duty is to the societies, and the BOPS chairperson's to the Board on Professional Standards, exclusively.

Some of this, however, is a matter of perception, not reality. Our recent by-law revision by the Education and Membership Task Force emphasizes cooperation and consultation between the Council and BOPS and implicitly recommends a general consensus. The Council and individual councilors often do consider matters from the perspective of the entire organization and not exclusively from that of

the societies. So do presidents. BOPS fellows and chairs also often take an organizational perspective. Yet, because of our structure, the tendency is to represent interests parochially. This is not a good way to structure a board of directors. Some of the strife in APsaA clearly evolves from our organizational structure.

Despite this anomaly, our Association has managed to function quite well over the years. Our educational system is solid and devoted to high quality. Our institutes and their graduates are our largest source of members. Our societies have become stronger and more active in most locations. APsaA has encouraged this development and provided advice and leadership in promoting effective programs for societies. Our Association continues to promote excellence in education, support our institutes and societies, and innovate in outreach and social activism that is beneficial to our profession and its ideals. We are financially strong and holding our own in numbers while many similar organizations are shrinking.

We can continue to grow and achieve all of our goals with less strife, but we need to make our organizational structure more rational, and bring it into compliance with state laws and our realistic interests. BOPS needs the representation of institutes, because our standards are created and applied through consensus of the fellows. Societies need to be represented nationally if they are to benefit from each other's innovations and act in unison on matters of concern. We should consider separating the Board of Directors from these representative functions. The BOD can be elected at large or can be a "functional" board in which seats are reserved for certain interests. Using either model, has the time come to unlink the BOD from the representing responsibility?



Council & Board Agendas

Continued from page 27

had clearly articulated his view that specific governance structures are of relatively little importance compared to creative combined efforts. But since he had been asked so many times, he offered the following plan:

1. The Executive Committee, as a nationally elected group, should appoint a truly representative group to devise a governance plan. The EC should define parameters for the plan.
2. The representative group must come up with one single sensible "good enough" proposal within a set time frame.
3. This plan will have to be acceptable to two-thirds of the membership, who must judge it as sufficiently solving the narrow range of problems governance structure actually addresses.

Canner's stimulating discussion elicited a variety of comments, including Ruth Fischer's that "you are stressing something that we need to *feel*—that the task is more important than the turf." Susan Furman said, "We must suspend disbelief and move forward. Trust is important, but if we wait for trust to move forward we will wait forever. Shared action over time will establish trust." Several speakers expressed concern over the method of selection of the "representative" committee. Tom Bartlett stated that the process of selection must feel acceptable to diverse groups and factions.

Canner noted that everyone is going to have to allow himself to be uncomfortable.

MORE ON GOVERNANCE

Elsewhere on the governance front, the Committee on Council had pre-distributed an excellent analysis of possible options for APsaA reorganization and an assessment of the current Executive Council's functioning as a Board of Directors. Two main options were discussed: (1) keeping the Executive Council as the Board of Directors, abandoning our informal "bicamerality," but raising the level of functioning of the Council so it could meet its BOD responsibilities properly; (2) constituting a new Board of Directors which would establish a new relationship to BOPS. This smaller and more efficient BOD

could be composed of the current Executive Committee plus some regionally or nationally elected members, and could work with a representative assembly (similar to current Council) representing the societies.

The recommendation of this committee was an evolutionary, gradual restructuring growing out of the present governance structure.

In contrast, BOPS leadership strongly endorsed a position against incremental change and in favor of a comprehensive review and reworking of organizational governance. They question the advisability of the Executive Council's remaining the Board of Directors.

In January 2003, BOPS established its own Task Force on Reorganization. Their report to BOPS advocated a unified process for developing a comprehensive plan for reorganization. The process, they felt, must include direct input from all parts of the Association. They recommended that a comprehensive and coherent plan be developed and presented to the membership and that such a plan should safeguard all of the strengths of the Association, including the educational component.

BJORKLUND'S LEGAL VIEWPOINT ON BYLAWS

APsaA's legal advisor on non-profit law, bylaws issues, and reorganization, Victoria Bjorklund, Esq., had previously consulted extensively with the president and president-elect, but at the New York meeting addressed the Council, BOPS fellows, and interested members directly for the first time. Bjorklund covered a wide number of questions. Some of her salient points included the following:

- There is no legal basis for a members' lawsuit against the organization. Such a lawsuit would grind the work of the organization to a halt.
- The Board of Directors (currently the Executive Council) has ultimate fiduciary responsibility for all organizational activities including those of BOPS.
- Options for BOPS include continuing as a committee of the corporation (its probable current legal status), or incorporating as a separate corporation with APsaA as its sole corporate member. Assets of APsaA would not transfer to a new corporation, should it be determined that

BOPS should have no corporate relationship to APsaA and become its own separate corporation.

- Under New York law, there are three types of committees: standing committees of the board (such as executive, finance, audit), which must consist only of directors and must be elected by the board or appointment affirmed by the board; special committees of the board, which have limited duration and powers; and committees of the corporation, whose members need not be directors and which act in an advisory capacity.
- The New York attorney general would probably frown upon a non-profit organization that was out of compliance with New York law attempting to dissolve itself and "reincorporate" in Delaware.
- A rough time frame for reorganization might be 18 months.
- Members' action is limited to voting. They should not get involved in day to day management.
- The election of directors by constituent organizations (e.g. societies, as we currently do) rather than directly by members is legally acceptable but might create a problem for BOPS if it incorporated separately.

OTHER COUNCIL ACTIONS AND NEWS

- A motion was passed to encourage societies to allow affiliate members to vote for executive councilor.
- Nora Hinojosa, representing the Mexican Psychoanalytic Association and the Monterrey Psychoanalytic Society, mentioned the September FEPAL meeting in Caracas, which is open to those interested.
- New IPA Secretary-General Donald Campbell addressed the Council. [See page 21.]
- Edward Hicks, chair of the Council of Presidents, informed the Council that the Council of Presidents is taking up the issue of NAAP and licensing.
- Lisa Mellman completed four outstanding years as chair of the Fellowship Committee. She has been succeeded by Joan Lang.
- Dick Fox reported on the work of the psychotherapy initiative group. [See page 31 in this TAP.]

Continued on page 30

Council & Board Agendas

Continued from page 29

- Jim Pyles, APsaA's legal consultant on lobbying issues, reported on the HIPAA suit, stressing that the judge was impressed with the national range of plaintiffs. More than 100 newspaper articles have covered our position on privacy, including the *Philadelphia Enquirer* and *The Wall Street Journal*. In initial court proceedings, the government admitted by stipulation that they intended to deprive citizens of control over use and disclosure of health information. The government's current position allows disclosure of information from the beginning of time,

and even if a person pays out of pocket. The RICO suit against managed care providers, with 700,000 physician plaintiffs, is the largest class action suit in the history of the country. Several HMO's have already settled.

OTHER BOPS NEWS AND ACTION

- The acronym for the Committee on Research and Education was happily changed from CRED to CORE.
- Kansas City was promoted to provisional institute status.
- Myrna Weiss gave a preliminary report on the work of the Task Force on Training Analyst Standards. The task force had circulated a proposal for "associate

analyst status" to institutes in the fall. This proposed category would have allowed potential candidates in analysis with non-training analysts to continue their analyses without switching to an approved TA. The majority of the institutes that reviewed the proposal had a negative response. They agreed that TA status should be based on measures of competence and experience and that quantitative aspects should be de-emphasized in favor of suitability. Weiss concluded for the task force that associate TA status was sincerely proposed, but is not the way to go. A final report will be offered in June.

Continued on page 43

Public Affairs Network Inspires Outreach on the Local Level

Dottie Jeffries

Throughout 2002 and 2003, President Newell Fischer conducted a series of Town Meetings with APsaA affiliates across the country. Concerned about keeping alive the momentum generated in the Town Meetings, Fischer established a network of those analysts who are involved with outreach, marketing, and/or public relations for their institutes and/or societies. They would be the designated liaisons from the local affiliates to APsaA's biannual national meetings, where they could convene to exchange ideas and provide mutual support. The network became known as the Public Affairs Network (PAN). Its goal is to assist the analysts in heightening their institutes' and/or societies' visibility in their own communities in order to increase the numbers of both candidates and patients.

Serving as the APsaA staff coordinator for the group, I was able to draw on my professional background and offer assistance in marketing, public relations, and outreach. From my view, the future of APsaA lies in the strength and vitality of its affiliates across the country.

PAN first convened during the 92nd Annual Meeting held in Boston last June. The structure of the meeting was that of networking and sharing what programs and methods of outreach were and were not working for each liaison.

Dottie Jeffries is director of public affairs for the American Psychoanalytic Association.

PAN convened the second time during APsaA's recent Winter Meeting, where the agenda included a presentation by Mavis Wylie, the Baltimore-Washington (B-W) Institute for Psychoanalysis liaison, who co-chairs B-W's Outreach Committee, and Patrick Cody, of Cody Communications, Washington, D.C., who is preparing a marketing plan for B-W. Wylie and Cody discussed the outreach B-W is undertaking as well as several programs that have been successful in their community. Cody, the former director of communications for the National Mental Health Association (NMHA), has a keen understanding and appreciation of psychoanalysis. He also understands the challenges psychoanalysis faces in the marketplace. The rest of the PAN meeting was devoted to the analysts each presenting the outreach activities at their respective affiliates. These ranged from an upcoming forum on "Overcoming Homophobia in the Family and Community," organized by the Florida Psychoanalytic Society to a family film series organized by the Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute, Society, and Foundation in conjunction with the local library system to a lecture series organized by the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in conjunction with several departments at the University of Washington.

If you are interested in becoming involved with the Public Affairs Network, please contact me at djeffries@apsa.org.



Preaching What We Practice: The Psychotherapy Initiative

Richard P. Fox

Psychoanalysts spend much of their professional time doing psychoanalytic psychotherapy. They treat more patients using a psychotherapy model than the formal psychoanalytic one and in most analysts' caseloads psychotherapy hours far outnumber analytic hours. In conducting these psychotherapies and in supervising psychiatric residents, graduate students, and non-analyst colleagues, analysts use concepts, techniques, and skills learned during their psychoanalytic education. Most analytic practitioners consider psychotherapy a major part of their professional careers, yet psychoanalytic psychotherapy is not officially recognized in our institutions and organizations.

Although many of our societies and institutes have developed very successful psychotherapy programs, our analytic organizations continue to reflect an "upstairs-downstairs" relationship between psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. As part of our idealization of Sigmund Freud, we have institutionalized his metaphor of psychotherapy as the alloy of the pure gold of analysis with the base metal of suggestion. In turn, this group idealization impacts on our identity as psychoanalysts. "Real" analysts do psychoanalysis (i.e., four to five times a week on the couch) not psychotherapy.

The psychotherapy initiative is a concerted effort to address some of these distortions and acknowledge that psychoanalytic psychotherapy has been one of our proudest and most productive achievements. It is certainly time to elevate it from its status as the stepchild of analysis and make it a member of the analytic family. The Task Force on Psychotherapy has been appointed to spearhead this mission to expand APsaA's efforts on behalf of psychotherapy in education, scholarship, and membership. I am

Richard P. Fox, M.D., is immediate past president of APsaA, a past director of training at the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, and currently a North American representative to the IPA Board of Representatives.

chairing the Task Force, which includes Alex Burland, Fred Griffin, Jim Miller, Alan Pollack, Sally Rosenberg, Allan Tasman, Barbara Unger, and Jane Warren.

NEW TEACHING WORKSHOP

Societies and institutes affiliated with APsaA have a major investment in their psychotherapy training programs, which often graduate more practitioners than do the corresponding institute programs. Sally Rosenberg and Alan Pollack have established a workshop for directors of these programs that provides a national forum for discussion about teaching psychotherapy. More than a dozen local programs sent representatives to the meeting in January and we look forward to even greater participation at future meetings.

New psychoanalytic centers and study groups are finding that not only are such training programs an excellent way to introduce psychoanalysis to a community, but they also help build an active psychoanalytic center. The goal of the workshop is to provide an opportunity for participants to compare and study different approaches as well as to encourage innovation and experimentation in psychotherapy training. The Task Force will make a major effort to foster this workshop and to provide national recognition and support for local programs. We also would like to see more institutes offering courses in psychotherapy to their analytic candidates, as another way of closing the divide between the two forms of practice.

Do graduates of psychotherapy programs become a part of our psychoanalytic community or do they fade into the background? Qualified psychoanalytic psychotherapists need a home. Many of us feel APsaA would be the appropriate location for such a national base.

In recent years APsaA has established the Psychotherapist Associates, a category of non-voting membership that now numbers about 250 therapists. This group coordinates a program for psychotherapists at the national meetings and, in some areas, associates have



Photo: Mervin Stewart

Former President Richard Fox is heading up a new initiative to promote psychotherapy within the organization and the profession.

established Associations for Psychoanalytic Thought (APT) Groups that function alongside the society or center. In other centers, especially newer ones, psychotherapists become direct members of the local society.

Many graduates of the local programs do not join the Psychotherapist Associates. If the Task Force can promote associate membership, making it a more meaningful affiliation for psychotherapists, we will be able to recruit graduates actively to this membership category. We also will encourage the establishment of a membership status for therapists in all local societies and centers.

BOOSTING RECOGNITION

Psychoanalysts also contribute to psychotherapy by teaching and supervising (often without pay) students, trainees, and practitioners either in training programs, university departments, or privately with non-analyst colleagues. Only recently has APsaA recognized these contributions through the Edith Sabshin Awards for Excellence in the Teaching of Non-Candidate Students. Fifty analysts have received such awards in the past five years; very likely ten times that many analysts deserve such recognition. The Task Force plans to establish a workshop on psychotherapy supervision where supervisors can compare experiences and recognize the value of their role in mental health education. We hope this workshop will serve as a focal point for regaining our lost prominence in educational and training institutions.

Continued on page 41

Researchers, Leaders of Lawsuit Era Star at 2004 Awards Ceremonies

One of the most exciting events at the national meetings is the Friday morning meeting of members. Unfortunately, attendance at these official meetings is low, many meeting attendees perhaps assuming they are merely pro forma business meetings. Despite the name, attendance at these meetings is not restricted to members.

These sessions showcase the extraordinary recipients of the Association's prizes and awards. The stories behind the work of APsaA's honorary members, prize winners, and special award recipients are always inspiring, sometimes stunning, and definitely worth a jump start out of bed on Friday mornings.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

One of APsaA's highest awards is Honorary Membership. John Auerbach and Morris Eagle were this year's recipients.

Morris Eagle is professor at the Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University. He was recruited for the faculty of the New York University Psychoanalytic Institute because of his expert and comprehensive understanding of research and clinical theory and practice. He has played a major role in keeping open the bridge between psychology and psychoanalysis, according to the award citation.

In his acceptance remarks, Eagle praised psychoanalysis for the central place it gives to autonomy (in the sense of freedom of choice), self-reflection, and self-knowledge, what Eagle called the "enlightenment vision."



Photo: Mervin Stewart

New Honorary Member Morris Eagle.



Photo: Mervin Stewart

New Honorary Member John Auerbach.

He feels that this vision has recently been replaced by the therapeutic primacy of relationship attunement and the corrective emotional experience. Eagle warns that something vital and distinctive in psychoanalysis is thereby in danger of being lost. Psychoanalysis must continue to embody the values of the enlightenment vision.

John Auerbach, also welcomed as an Honorary Member, is an extremely accomplished empirical researcher in psychoanalysis. One of his seminal contributions is a 1998 chapter on the origins of narcissism in Masling and Bornstein's *Empirical Studies of Psychoanalytic Theories, Vol. 4*. He has also worked with Sydney Blatt at Yale to develop the Object Relations Inventory. This projective instrument collects information about the relationships between the self and the significant others. He is currently an associate professor at East Tennessee State University James H. Quillen College of Medicine, in Johnson City, and a pioneer in propagating psychoanalytic ideas and scholarship in the Appalachian region.

In his acceptance remarks, Auerbach said, "If there is one theory within psychology that takes seriously the complexities of human existence, psychoanalysis is it." He emphasized his conviction that psychoanalysis needs a grounding in empirical research. He also made a plea for the inclusion of original text material (e.g., verbatim patient utterances) in psychoanalytic papers. Auerbach's major theoretical and research interest is founded in a Hegelian view of narcissism, which "holds that

the self emerges only through relatedness to others—that the self is always caught between its wish, on the one hand, for omnipotence or narcissism, and its need, on the other hand, for recognition from others, for intersubjectivity."

PRESIDENTIAL, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Two high awards were given to individuals who played a key role in one of APsaA's greatest crises. Joel I. Klein, Esq., Chancellor of the New York City Department of Education, received the Presidential Award. Klein was honored for his wise legal counsel and unwavering determination to achieve a fair and honorable settlement of the psychologists' antitrust lawsuit against the American Psychoanalytic Association in 1985. As APsaA counsel, his skillful negotiations with all the parties led to a resolution that allowed the Association to reach out to many qualified non-medical analytic candidates. In his acceptance remarks, Klein stated that his goal was to help the Association avoid winning the battle and losing the war. He praised then-President Dick Simons who put the interests of the organization above personalities.

Simons received the organization's Distinguished Service Award for his extraordinary service as president during that critical period. Simons used his acceptance remarks to thank those who stood by and with him, the Executive Committee at the time (Shelly Orgel, Homer Curtis, Bernie Pacella, Austen Silber, Mike Allison, and Jay Katz), his wife Barbara, and the late Helen Fisher. He also stated that without Joel Klein's guidance and professional integrity, APsaA might not be in existence today.

Continued on page 37



Photo: Mervin Stewart

Richard Simons, left, and Joel Klein received Distinguished Service Award and Presidential Award respectively for their work during the 1985 psychologists' suit against the association.

JAPA Editors Pass the Baton

Lee Jaffe

On Wednesday night at the recent APsaA Winter Meeting, there was a huge turnout at the Harvard Club for a party for Arnold Richards, in honor of his 10-year term as the editor of JAPA. Many spoke in praise of Richards' scientific, administrative, organizational, artistic, creative, and stylistic contributions to JAPA. Steven Levy, incoming editor, served as MC for the evening. I conducted brief interviews with each of them to give our TAP readers a sense of what Richards has accomplished and what our new editor has in mind for the future.

INTERVIEW WITH ARNIE RICHARDS

LJ: What would you like our members to know about your proudest accomplishments with JAPA and your greatest frustrations?

AR: I have to start with TAP really, because I believe my work with TAP is one reason I was selected to be JAPA editor. When I took over the newsletter it really didn't even have a name, so I held a contest to name it and Helen Fischer won. That's how it became *The American Psychoanalyst* or TAP. It became more than just a house organ. I have in mind the depth interviews with prominent figures in psychoanalysis and the historical accounts of almost every society in APsaA.

When I came to JAPA, I had it redesigned with the four-season covers and paid a lot of attention to design and format to make it friendlier to readers. I broadened JAPA's breadth and reach, adding more editorial associates, more outside reviewers, and bringing greater diversity to the review process and to the submissions. I wanted the journal to be more appealing to readers outside the APsaA, in order to expand its educational reach.

Lee Jaffe, Ph.D., is senior faculty at the San Diego Psychoanalytic Institute, a past editorial associate for JAPA, and a member of the editorial staff of TAP.

LJ: I understand you brought the idea of a theme to the journal.

AR: Yes. I felt that if a journal is just a repository of papers, it comes via the mail and goes to the shelf, but if each journal has a theme, people read it in a different way. Papers benefit from the company they keep, and with a theme the journal becomes a reference for issues like female sexuality, child development, and so forth.



Steven Levy, left, incoming editor of JAPA with outgoing editor Arnold Richards.

LJ: Didn't you also change the production of the journal?

AR: Yes. When I began, JAPA was produced by the International Universities Press (IUP), and we got a payment of about \$150,000 a year. I proposed we own the journal; we collect the revenues and pay for publishing services. We made that change seven years ago, and since then have been earning around \$270,000 a year. So far, we've increased the revenues to APsaA by nearly a million dollars. Also, under this model the editor has more control over the quality of the journal.

LJ: About how many papers does the journal review and how many are accepted?

AR: I would say we average about 140 submissions a year, and we accept about 35 or

20 to 30 percent. When you add up papers, panel reports, book reviews, and commentaries, in 10 years we've probably published close to a thousand contributions; but the number of people involved is more than a thousand, so this involves a very large community. Each paper has three reviewers and the majority rules. The editor doesn't override the reviewers, the reviewers take a lot of pains to give meaningful feedback, and authors are very appreciative of the reviews. My greatest satisfaction is when grateful authors write to thank me for all the useful feedback we've given them, and their papers were rejected!

LJ: Now you must have some free time and I imagine you already have plans for it.

AR: I'm involved in organizing the Internet Press for Psychoanalysis sponsored by JAPA, Contemporary Psychoanalysis, and the Psychoanalytic Connection. Our first "publication" was the *Dream Interpreters* by Howard Shevrin, which has been released in soft cover by IUP. Our second is the selected unpublished papers of Jack Arlow, which can be accessed on: www.psychoanalysis.net/IPPsa/Arlow. I hope to develop this medium so that many of our members will be able to publish papers that would not otherwise find their way into a book because publishers are publishing fewer psychoanalytic titles. I also plan to write a history of psychoanalysis and APsaA.

LJ: This organization owes you a great debt of gratitude, and I appreciate your taking the time to let our readers know more about you and your contributions to JAPA.

INTERVIEW WITH STEVE LEVY

LJ: I suspect many of our members may know you from your writings and your organizational contributions, but for those who don't know you, tell us about yourself and about how an editor is selected.

SL: I do full-time academic work at a university and a medical school, where I have major administrative responsibilities. Because

Continued on page 42

Using the WWW as a Reference Tool

Paul W. Mosher


In 1996, when I threw together the succinct description of APsaA that appears on our home page, I wrote, "The Association is comprised of Affiliate Societies..." Recently, I received an e-mail criticizing my grammar from one of the tens of thousands of people who have viewed that statement over the past seven years. The critic pointed out that "of" should never follow "comprised," and that I should have written "composed of."

"TechNotes" runs in each issue of TAP, with the aim of educating us about aspects of technology and communications relevant to our work.

Not being a grammarian, I did what many people do in such situations these days. I turned to Google! (www.google.com). Google is currently the premier WWW search facility and contains a word-by-word full text inversion of billions of WWW pages and other documents. (This means that every word in every document is indexed for rapid searching.)

I used Google's phrase search facility to search for the phrase "comprised of." Ordinarily, Google ignores common words like "of," but in phrases enclosed in quotation marks all words count. The first page my search found was from a grammarian who advised against "comprised of" and informed

me that "composed of" is preferred. But then I noticed that my Google search had found over two million pages on the WWW containing the phrase "comprised of"! For comparison, I searched for "composed of" and that time Google found about 3 million pages. My conclusion: Based on the common usage of "comprised of," I don't think it can be considered a serious error any longer.

Because such a huge body of English text is indexed by Google, it is a wonderful resource for investigating current language usage. Many users of Google don't know that Google also allows "wildcard" searching in phrases, where a "*" character can stand for an entire word. For example, if you search for the phrase: "psychoanalysis is a * treatment" (you must include the quotation marks) you will find variations of that phrase where the "*" is replaced by words such as "powerful," "medical," "curative," and "talking." Perhaps because this latter facility doesn't work correctly all the time yet, Google doesn't advertise its availability. 



The APsaA Web Site: A Resource at Your Fingertips

Debra Steinke

Do you know what's on the APsaA Web site? If you haven't gone online lately, maybe it's time to surf the Web. The APsaA Web site (www.apsa.org) is a benefit that puts the Association's important documents at your fingertips and presents opportunities for advancing psychoanalysis.

Members will find access to the Educational Standards, the Ethics Code, and the online version of the "About Psychoanalysis" brochure.

For membership assistance, please contact Debra Steinke, manager, Education & Membership Services, 212-752-0450 x 26 or e-mail: dsteinke@apsa.org.

Registering for the biannual meetings couldn't be easier! The complete preliminary program is downloadable in PDF format and the online registration is both convenient and effortless.

If you cannot locate your recent issues of TAP or *Forward! The Best Practices News Bulletin*, both publications can now be found on the Web site. Under Public Information you will find news releases, including the latest press information on medical privacy and APsaA's Practice Bulletins, which include technical information on standards and policies for writing reports for external review and documentation.

The Online Directory contains current contact information for active and affiliate members by name and location. You'll find listings of the component institutes, training facilities, and societies. The Links section provides access to the Web pages of our institutes and societies, the International Psychoanalytical Association, the Psychoanalytic Electronic Publishing (PEP CD-ROM), and worldwide psychoanalytic news. The APsaA Online Store offers armchair shopping for books, posters, and Freud merchandise.

The Closed-Section or Members-Only Section, a special area open to active and affiliate members, contains the Association's by-laws, significant final committee reports, APsaA election information, plus much more. Access to this section is easy:

1. Ensure that your e-mail address is on file at the National Office. (Use the online members' directory to see whether your e-mail address is listed.)
2. Subscribe to the Members' List, an active e-mail discussion list. If you are not on the list, send an e-mail request to be added to Brian Canty (bcanty@apsa.org), the

Continued on page 36

Sigourney Awards for Distinguished Career Contributions Honor Greenspan, Margolis, Shevrin, and White Institute

Since 1989, the Mary S. Sigourney Trust has been awarding psychoanalysis' most prestigious award to individuals and institutions that have made extraordinary contributions to the field.

This year, at a ceremony held during the Winter Meeting, presided over by co-trustees James Devine and APsaA treasurer Warren Procci, the accomplishments of four U.S. winners were celebrated. (In a three-year cycle, the awards are granted to analysts in the U.S., Western Europe, and other areas of the world.)

Howard Shevrin was introduced by Robert Wallerstein, who described Shevrin as a "pioneering member of an all too small cadre of empirical researchers" in psychoanalysis. Shevrin is a forerunner from the psychoanalytic side of the now burgeoning field of neuro-psychoanalysis. In one of his neuro-psychoanalytic experiments, Shevrin demonstrated that there is a brain response indicative of unconscious contents.

Marylou Lionells, past president of the William Alanson White Institute, was the nominator and the introducer for this award winner. For the White, she said, this is a milestone on the long journey towards rapprochement with APsaA. The White Institute was founded by Clara Thompson 60 years ago and has always emphasized responsiveness to the needs of the outside community. When psychologists were still excluded from training at APsaA institutes, the White was a premier training site for psychologists' psychoanalytic education. The Institute's specialized clinical services include programs oriented toward eating problems, addictions, HIV and chronic disease, and organizational consultation. It provides low cost supervision to mental health practitioners. Candidates finance their training through clinical work. Joerg Bose, current director, accepted the award on behalf of the White Institute.



Sigourney Award Honorees: (l to r) Joerg Bose, president of the William Alanson White Institute, Marvin Margolis, APsaA past president, Marylou Lionells, past president of the White institute, Elizabeth Greenspan, representing her father Stanley, infant researcher, and Howard Shevrin, pioneer in neuro-psychoanalysis research.



Sigourney Trustees with their spouses. From left to right, Linda Procci, Jim Devine, Amanda Devine, Warren Procci.

Stanley Greenspan, who was introduced by Newell Fischer, could not attend the ceremonies and was represented by his daughter, Elizabeth Greenspan, who read his prepared remarks of acceptance, which concluded with this call to arms:

"Psychoanalysis must come together and represent the deepest levels of the human mind in all areas of human endeavor; from individual psychopathology and treatment to understanding complex social phenomena.... As a perspective on the human mind and a method of inquiry, psychoanalysis needs to understand the complex social patterns that are denying human depth and complexity. It must look at its own defensive reactions to the mounting challenges it has been facing. Ultimately, it must embrace nothing short of the responsibility of guiding the world back to an appreciation of the qualities of human beings that have contributed to its creation and may determine its future."

Marvin Margolis was introduced by Richard Fox, who called Margolis a healer, teacher, and leader. Fox praised Margolis' ability to heal individuals, e.g., colleagues with ethical problems, and organizations. Margolis teaches constantly, said Fox, and has served as mentor to many other leaders. He spreads the psychoanalytic gospel with missionary zeal, and created dozens of committees within APsaA, most of them for outreach efforts. Margolis always encouraged baby steps as the path to change, but, said Fox, "Marvin's baby steps are those of a giant." In his acceptance remarks, Margolis stressed the need to unify the psychoanalytic world in the U.S., and to nourish and develop our psychoanalytic institutions.

For more information on the Sigourney Trust and the award, go to their Web site, www.sigourney.org.

Combating Terrorism

Continued from page 20

the Belfast Agreement. Lord Alderdice is one of four international commissioners appointed to this task, which he sees as bringing closure to the peace process by monitoring remaining paramilitary activity. Alderdice believes, "Understanding the secondary gain of the paramilitary is essential; a man can have no job and no money, but he does have a gun. If he gives this up, he is no longer a big man."


He feels that the peace process has resulted in a new sense that it is possible for the conflicting groups to work together, although anxiety and differing aims among the groups remain. He sees the "need to maintain a containing environment, an external view, and continued communication" as crucial to its ongoing success.

Lord Alderdice concluded with general observations on terrorism, which he distinguishes from the use of terror by governments.


IPA-IPSO Liaison

Continued from page 24

The culture of societies around the world varies widely, as did the attitudes regarding candidate empowerment in APsaA and its institutes. In addition to language and financial considerations, our new committee will face the same kinds of fears that we in APsaA experienced as we proceeded on a similar path. Heeding Marvin Margolis' caution to take "baby steps," we will proceed gradually as anxieties and hesitations are addressed.

Perhaps the greatest momentum will come when IPA members experience working alongside candidates. For this reason, one of our first steps will be to get IPSO members assigned to as many IPA committees as possible. Working together with candidates, IPA members will have more opportunities to appreciate the enthusiasm, creativity, and commitment to psychoanalysis that candidates bring with them. At the same time, candidates around the world will gain a living model of their place in the IPA, which upon graduation, will soon be their own association. 

He sees terrorism as a tactic of war in which people without power approach a very powerful group after other tactics fail. Unlike criminal actions, for the terrorist, the victim is not the target of his action, but a means to affect a government or group. The terrorist, unlike the criminal, claims responsibility for his action and seeks transcendence through it. He tries to break social and moral conventions to shock and to generate terrible fear.


Because of the amount of fear engendered, it is very difficult for the attacked group to hear interpretations aimed at understanding the acts. Alderdice thinks that, given this, groups often need external help to be able to listen and interpret the historical context and particular motivations behind terrorist actions, and thus understand the best way to respond to them. His own mission and charge to the audience is to contribute to such a body of knowledge, so that "If one can keep lighting a candle rather than cursing the darkness, one can make a genuine contribution toward peace." 

APsaA Web Site

Continued from page 34

- CIS manager; and a welcome e-mail from the listserv will be sent to you.
3. Retrieve a password. The Password Control can be found at the following location: <http://www.apsa.org/secure/>. When prompted, enter your e-mail address (the address subscribed to the Members' List) and a password will be sent to you.
 4. Click on the Members' Login icon from the home page or enter <http://www.apsa.org/closed/>.

When prompted, enter your e-mail address and the password that was sent to you. You will now have full access to the Members-Only Section.

Take the time to browse the site and familiarize yourself with the many resources that are easily available to address your professional needs. From fun Freudian gift ideas to up-to-date medical privacy information, the [apsa.org](http://www.apsa.org) Web site provides a comprehensive psychoanalytic online experience, a necessary and useful tool for the 21st century analyst. 


NAPsaC

Continued from page 23

NAPsaC'S FUTURE

The NAPsaC Board is currently studying the organization's future form and functions. Nevertheless, issues arise that NAPsaC must, by necessity, address already. The efforts by the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis (NAAP) to establish a watered down definition of a psychoanalyst for a New York licensing law, for example, has led to a NAPsaC committee to coordinate response to this political concern. In addition, the new governing structure of the IPA has created a caucus of seven North American board members. How this caucus communicates and receives input from our region suggests an important intermediary role for NAPsaC.

The borders between our various organizations are already becoming more permeable. I believe the momentum of this process will accelerate as members become more knowledgeable about the strengths and opportunities for new learning that lie beyond the confines of the home group. To our collective benefit, this will lead to identification with the larger group, which makes sense as our overall numbers are small and we share the same fate as analysts. Indeed, regionalism will promote pluralism in North American psychoanalysis, extending the need for an expanded regional framework. We can envision, for example, that psychoanalytic research may be organized through NAPsaC channels and become regularly multi-site and even multi-country in focus. Psychoanalytic education could benefit from a much broader faculty that could include great teachers from all the component organizations that make up NAPsaC. Lastly, NAPsaC will likely continue to serve as a forum for rapprochement between APsaA and the independent societies as well as among the independent groups themselves. This is an ongoing, essential process. As all recent presidents of APsaA have boldly emphasized, the risks to psychoanalysis as a profession are very real and we need to face them with a common front.

I hope you will endorse and work with your North American colleagues as we confront the challenges and opportunities before us. As we say in Canada: "Vive la NAPsaC." 

Awards

Continued from page 32

EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

The Award for Excellence in Journalism was presented to Margaret Talbot, for her article in the June 2, 2003, *New York Times Magazine*, entitled "Hysteria, Hysteria." The story discussed a series of outbreaks of mysterious skin rashes across the country following September 11. Talbot was thanked for her skill in communicating psychological ideas to the public and for telling a story in a way that inspires, engages, and engenders curiosity, awareness, and respect. Arnold Richards, completing 10 years as editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, received a Distinguished Contributor Award. Richards thanked the Association, stating "a journal is more than a collection of papers—it has been called a 'thought community.'" He was proud of the journal's success at broadening its reach and diversity during his editorial tenure.

NEW AND SPECIAL AWARDS

The Edith Sabshin Teaching Awards, a project of the Committee on Student Associates, are awarded annually to 10 outstanding educators



Margaret Talbot, winner of the Award for Excellence in Journalism.

for their contributions of teaching psychoanalysis to non-candidate students. This year's award winners were Ricardo Ainslie, Walter Todd Davison, Steven Engleberg, Robert Gillman (posthumous), Warren Goodman, Richard Gottlieb, Michael Hoit, Harold Kudler, Roger MacKinnon, and Gabriele Schwab.

One of the organization's newer awards is the Children and Family Community Award, a prize coordinated by the Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis. The first recipient of this award, which is given to programs that provide direct service to children and families, use psychoanalytic developmental principles, utilize child psychoanalysis as part of

a service mix, and have been established as a significant community resource, was awarded to the Allen Creek Preschool in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The preschool's early childhood outreach program reaches over 600 families each year. Every child analyst in Ann Arbor as well as many adult analysts and many analytically oriented mental health professionals have volunteered their time to work with families and at Allen Creek. Kerry Kelly Novick, the principal founder of the school and current Parent Programs director, accepted the award.

Three psychoanalytic papers were awarded special prizes. Laurie Case, a 2003 graduate of the San Francisco Institute, received the Karl A. Menninger Memorial Award, a prize offered for scientific papers by recent graduates, for her paper, "Metaphor and Emergence of Symbolic Capacities in the Psychoanalytic Encounter." The CORST 2003 Essay Prize Winner in Psychoanalysis and Culture was the paper, "Psychoanalysis, Developmental Psychology and the Ideal of Reason in Constitutional Law," by Anne C. Dailey, Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut. The 2003 Affiliate Council Scientific Paper Prize went to John M. Jererin for his paper, "Latency and the Capacity to Reflect on Mental States."



In Memoriam

Edward C. Adams, M.D. <i>May 24, 2003</i>	Albert E. Goldberg, M.D. <i>November 2, 2002</i>	Judd Marmor, M.D., Ph.D. <i>December 16, 2003</i>	Edward J. Schiff, M.D. <i>January 2, 2004</i>
Adrienne Applegarth, M.D. <i>July 25, 2003</i>	Remigio G. Gonzalez, M.D. <i>January 14, 2004</i>	Fay F. Mott, M.D. <i>April 14, 2003</i>	Joseph L. Sheridan, M.D. <i>June 30, 2003</i>
Jose Barchilon, M.D. <i>August 6, 2003</i>	William A. Harvey, M.D. <i>May 12, 2003</i>	Stanley L. Olinick, M.D. <i>September 30, 2003</i>	David J. Simon, M.D., Ph.D. <i>April 17, 2003</i>
Irma J. Bland, M.D. <i>July 26, 2003</i>	Doris M. Hunter, M.D. <i>July 8, 2003</i>	George Pollock, M.D., Ph.D. <i>December 12, 2003</i>	Otto Sperling, M.D. <i>September 23, 2002</i>
Frank Fraser Evans, M.D. <i>August 8, 2003</i>	Othilda Krug, M.D. <i>November 12, 2003</i>	Frederick C. Redlich, M.D. <i>January 1, 2004</i>	Edward Titus, M.D. <i>June 23, 2003</i>
Ingrid B. Gifford, M.D. <i>August 5, 2003</i>	S. Michael Lesse, M.D. <i>August 5, 2003</i>	Arlene L. Rockower, LCSW <i>September 13, 2003</i>	Stanley S. Weiss, M.D. <i>July 10, 2003</i>
Robert Gillman, M.D. <i>July 1, 2003</i>	Murray D. Lewis, M.D. <i>November 17, 2003</i>	Joseph Rudolph, M.D. <i>July 2, 2003</i>	

Looking at Web Sites: Content and Beauty

Robert S. White



Robert White

In order to evaluate Web sites, it is important to know something of the technical history of the Internet. The Internet is actually a world-wide collection of computer networks

sharing digital information by a common set of protocols. It began in the late 1960s as a U.S. Department of Defense project to develop a computer network that could withstand nuclear attack. Initially, the Internet was used only by academic institutions and defense contractors.

Two technical advances opened up the Internet to widespread use in the early 1990s, Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and the Web browser. HTML, which was developed at the European Particle Physics Lab in Geneva, produces multimedia documents. These combine text, images, and sound, and permits hyper-text linking, whereby links in a document can reference another document. Students at the University of Illinois developed the first Web browser, called Mosaic, which could view and display HTML documents. The developers of Mosaic formed the Netscape Corporation and Microsoft followed soon after with Microsoft Internet Explorer. HTML and Web browsers remain the backbone of the Internet.

HTML is a set of embedded directions in a document that tells the browser how to display the text and images. HTML was designed primarily to display content. Various tags or coded directions have been developed to define appearance, but they remain primitive and

Robert S. White, M.D., *designs and runs Web sites for non-profit groups. He is currently the Webmaster for the TAP Web site and the Western New England Psychoanalytic Society Web site, and Internet editor for JAPA. In his spare time, he practices psychoanalysis and psychotherapy.*

inflexible. Also, different browsers read HTML code differently, so it is impossible to predict exactly how a particular Web page will display.

A major improvement in Web page design came with the development of cascading style sheets (CSS) in 1996, which allows a much richer document styling. It makes possible precise placing of all the elements in the document, setting colors and styles of fonts, creating borders around any element, and using images in more complex ways. CSS also allows for faster download times.

Another significant step forward was JavaScript (JS), a programming language that has been embedded in Web browsers. With JS a Web page is no longer static. JS can cause the Web page to change when the user interacts with the page. Forms in a Web page can be filled out, submitted and validated, and animation effects, such as blinking texts and moving objects, can be produced.

One more important innovation just starting to appear in Web sites is Flash movies, developed by Macromedia. These allow more sophisticated and complex animations to be displayed. For a good example of a Flash presentation, see the Buenos Aires Psychoanalytic Association Web site (www.apdeba.org).

Looking at a Web site, I am interested in two general elements, content and style. Both are always present, but one may predominate, depending on the purpose of the site. I use the following criteria to evaluate a Web site.

CONTENT

- Does the site provide the information I want?
- Is it presented in enough or too much detail?
- Is the information easy to retrieve? This would involve ease of navigation through the site, clear links within the site, a table of contents or site map, the number of pages to get to the information.
- Are there external links to other sites?

Continued on page 39

Members' Web Sites

Sample these varied members' personal Web sites to get an idea of different ways a Web site can promote an individual analyst's practice:

FORENSIC-PSYCH.COM

Harold Bursztajn's comprehensive Web site showcases his specialty practice in forensics and expert witness testimony. The site includes extensive reference information and issue summaries on forensic topics, and provides the site visitor with numerous opportunities to view the analyst's work.

ALACPR.ORG

Allan Compton's site leads with the Los Angeles Center for Psychoanalytic Research, Ltd. (LACPR). Founded in 1986 by Compton, LACPR raises funds for the support of psychoanalytic research, administers grants awarded to psychoanalytic researchers, and provides psychoanalytic and psychiatric clinical services in connection with research projects. The site provides information on services offered, including clinical psychoanalysis and the Intergenerational Transfer of Assets Project.

LAWRENCEBLUM.COM

Larry Blum's is a more personal site promoting his psychoanalytic practice, and attracts attention of viewers with an arresting reference to love and hate and sex and violence, a jokes page, and relevant articles.

TAP will publish more information on Web sites, including institute/society sites, in future issues.

- Are forms easy to fill out?
- Is contact information, either by e-mail or phone, clearly displayed?
- Is there someone to contact if you need more help?

STYLE

- Is there a unified theme holding the entire site together?
- Does the home page pull you in?

- Are there identifying icons?
- Is the color scheme in harmony?
- Does the mix of fonts provide unity?
- Are the graphic elements used and placed well?
- Does the use of scripts enhance or detract from the site?

Web sites are increasingly used in psychoanalysis. APSaA has an information packed Web site that gets thousands of hits worldwide.

Other psychoanalytic Web sites are worth looking at; some can be found via links at apsa.org. Many local institutes and societies have developed Web sites, and we will report more on these efforts in a future TAP. Finally, individual psychoanalysts have found having a personal Web site useful in practice building and for other communication purposes. (See the box on page 38 for a sampling.)



New Active Members (as of January 2004)

NEW MEMBERS

Marianna Adler, Ph.D.
 Peter S. Armstrong, Ph.D.
 Deborah Barchat, Ph.D.
 Jane Belkin, M.S.S.A., B.C.D.
 Douglas H. Betts, M.D.
 Sarah Gates Campbell, Ph.D.
 Michael S. Caplan, M.D.
 Stan Case, Ph.D., M.S.W.
 Louise Crandall, Ph.D.
 Diane C. Dean, L.C.S.W.
 Yvonne M. DeCuir, Ph.D.
 Sherry E. Dickey, Ph.D.
 Martha C. Dupecher, Ph.D., M.S.W.
 Susan Flynn, Ph.D.
 Gerald J. Gargiulo, Ph.D.
 David P. Gordon, M.S.W.
 Benjamin P. Green, M.D.
 Tony Hacker, Ph.D.
 Jane S. Hall, C.S.W., B.C.D.
 Noreen Honeycutt, Ph.D.
 Kenneth E. Johnson, M.D.
 Terri Judge, Ph.D.
 Doreen Kalter, M.D.
 Fred Koerner, Ph.D.
 Diane Jacobs Kopp, M.S.W.
 John T. Maltsberger, M.D.
 Karen Martin, M.A.
 Jacqueline V. Marton, Ph.D.
 Catherine A. Mayer, M.D.
 Virginia Anne McDermott, Ph.D.
 Marina Mirkin, M.D.
 Lenita K. Newberg, L.C.S.W., B.C.D.
 Maya C. Peris, M.D.
 Fredric T. Perlman, Ph.D.
 Thomas H. Picard, M.D.
 David Pollak, M.D.
 Myra Pomerantz, Ph.D.
 Elsa Rae Pool, Ph.D.

Lori Marcus Post, M.S.W.
 Stella Rada, M.S.
 Hadassah Ramin, M.S.W., C.S.W.
 Barry S. Rand, M.D.
 Timothy H. Rayner, M.D.
 Lallene J. Rector, Ph.D.
 Enio Rigolin, M.D.
 Doane Rising, M.D.
 Phillida B. Rosnick, Ph.D.
 Peter Ruderman, M.S.W.
 Dahlia R. Russ, L.C.S.W.
 Francie Rutherford, M.C.
 Cynthia V. Satchell, M.D.
 Daniel Schechter, M.D.
 Janet N. Schiff, L.C.S.W.
 Daniel P. Schwartz, Ph.D.
 Janet K. Smith, Ph.D.
 Rogelio A. Sosnik, M.D.
 Svetlana Starkman, M.D.
 Melissa Stoker, M.S.
 Larry H. Strasburger, M.D.
 Wendy L. Turchin, M.D.
 Jane Walvoord, L.M.S.W.-A.C.P.

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Mary I. Anderson, M.D.
 Svetlana Anic, M.D.
 Sheri P. Ashcraft, Psy.D.
 Beverly H. Betz, M.S.W., M.Ed.
 Elena Bezzubova, M.D., Ph.D.
 Michael R. Bieber, Ph.D.
 Rachel Blakeman, J.D., C.S.W.
 Donna L. Bonan, J.D.
 Thomas E. Byrne, M.D.
 Dionyssios Caralis, Ph.D.
 Byoung Geon Choi, M.D.
 Cristian Dan Ciora, M.D.
 Lara E. Cox, Psy.D., M.S.W.
 Susan Cutler, Ph.D.

Alice DiBenedetto, M.D.
 Ana Eriksen, M.D.
 Mark Jay Fisher, M.D., J.D.
 Candace Fleischmann, M.S.W., L.C.S.W.
 Andrew J. Gerber, M.D., M.Sc.
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 Dorothy T. Grunes, M.D.
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 Jason Hershberger, M.D.
 Marsha Hewlett, Ph.D.
 Janis Huntoon, Ph.D.
 Daniel A. Kietz, M.D.
 Aline La Pierre, Psy.D.
 Douglas Lavson-Sell, Ph.D.
 Caroline Loeb, M.D.
 Jeffrey L. Longhofer, Ph.D., M.S.W.
 Richard Marcolini, M.D.
 Patricia A. Marra, M.A., M.F.T.
 Linda A. Martin, M.S.S.W.
 Lizbeth Moses, Ph.D.
 Jon S. Novick, M.D.
 Susan L. Orbach, Ph.D.
 Sule Ozler, Ph.D.
 John Querques, M.D.
 A. Valentine Raiteri, M.D.
 Richard J. Raptosh, D.Min.
 Ruth Rosines, L.M.S.W.-A.C.P.
 Susan M. Sachs, L.I.C.S.W.
 Jan A. Seriff, Psy.D.
 Ruth H. Shorr, M.A., L.C.P.C.
 David N. Socholitzky, Ph.D.
 Tanya Weisman, M.D.
 Laurie Wiard, M.F.T.
 Molly Romer Witten, Ph.D.
 Susan M. Yamaguchi, L.C.S.W.
 David M. Young, Ph.D.



PSYCHIATRY'S BEEN HIJACKED

In his recent column, "The Enemy Within" (TAP Vol. 37, No. 3), Dr. Fischer encourages "local outreach" as the remedy for the declining credibility of psychoanalysis. I believe that this solution is vastly inadequate. Furthermore, our new attitude of inclusiveness, frantic search for empirical justification, vigorous efforts at marketing, and finger pointing within our ranks will have limited effects. Our problems are the direct consequence of a powerful anti-psychodynamic lobby that has hijacked psychiatry and effectively promulgates this bias within the therapeutic community. This has been implemented through official American Psychiatric Association policies and activities, particularly the publication of DSM-III in 1980, which served as a singularly devastating renunciation of psychoanalytic principles.

In my opinion, the APsAA's response has been mostly one of appeasement and self-reproach. Perhaps this is because so many of our members are also psychiatrists who question themselves whenever critics dismiss analytically-based therapies as not "evidence based." Yet Dr. Portuges' article, "The Power of the Antidepressant 'Placebo'" (TAP, same issue, pp. 7, 26), amply documents the thin margin of therapeutic effectiveness of SSRI antidepressants and exposes the historic manipulation of "evidence" favoring these medications.

Undeniably, the fate of psychoanalysis rests on our relationship with psychiatry. Furthermore, time is running out. Senior non-analyst psychiatrists who learned before DSM-III arrived about the critical role of unconscious conflict in psychopathology and who have served as role models for psychiatric residents and other trainees are being replaced by a new generation of psychiatrists with little conviction in psychodynamics.

APsAA must formally and vigorously challenge today's APA regarding the consequences of a "mindless" psychiatry. Long

overdue is the establishment of a broad-based, amply funded, politically oriented APsAA campaign designed to revitalize the "psycho" of the biopsychosocial model within psychiatry and psychiatric training and reassert psychoanalysis as its proponent. The enlightenment of tomorrow's psychiatrists must be regarded as important as the training of new psychoanalysts.

They say that in death, you die twice; once with your actual death, and a second time when those who remember you die. Regrettably, I believe that within American medicine psychoanalysis is on life support... and those who will remember her are not far behind.

Norman M. Camp, M.D.
Clinical Professor of Psychiatry,
Virginia Commonwealth
University Medical Center
Past President,
Virginia Psychoanalytic Society

DELIGHTED MENNINGER CLINIC AND RESEARCH CONTINUE

I was delighted to read in TAP (Vol. 37, No. 4, p. 4) Dr. Richard Munich's correction of my error in saying that the Menninger Clinic had closed. At the time of writing my article about new appointments at the Anna Freud Centre (TAP, Vol. 37, No. 3), I was unaware that it was the Topeka Institute only that had closed, while the Clinic remained open and moved, as Dr. Munich described, "with over 100 patients and staff to Houston, Texas at the end of May 2003."

I was especially glad to learn that some of the Menninger Clinic's research will continue to be done in conjunction with the Anna Freud Centre in London and the Child Study Center at Yale University. Indeed a felicitous association.

Robert L. Tyson, M.D.
Training and Supervising Analyst
San Diego Psychoanalytic
Society and Institute

UNWITTING EXCLUSIVITY

As both a regular reader of *The American Psychoanalyst* and an editor for *The Analytic Press*, I would like to commend you on the high quality of TAP's content. Not only do I find it extremely readable, it is one of the most forward looking (and thinking) psychoanalytic newsletters being published today.

I particularly enjoyed a piece in the last issue, (Volume 37, No. 4) on "Marketing Psychoanalysis" (page 37) which had no byline. The article states, "Each TAP is now reviewed by a board member looking solely for unwitting instances of 'arrogance.' Our aim is to have one of the organization's most visible publications avoid unwitting instances of arrogance or exclusivity in our language or focus."

This is a laudable goal. So, I hope you will forgive me for nitpicking and drawing your attention to a small error which nevertheless touches upon decades of historical exclusivity.

That very same article records the proceedings of a panel on marketing at the June 2003 APsAA meeting. It identifies Mel Bornstein as "the sole analyst on the panel," but then goes on to identify my colleague, Bernie Gertler, as a "group relations expert and an analyst with the William Alanson White Institute."

I suppose the author might have intended to identify Bornstein as the only APsAA-trained analyst on the panel. But even if that were the case, making the point would still seem contrary to the efforts at inclusiveness which TAP is trying so hard to promote.

Jack Drescher, M.D.
Training and Supervising Analyst
William Alanson White Institute

Continued on page 41

Editor's Reply: As the anonymous writer, and the founder of TAP's "arrogance police force," I am deeply chagrined at my error and extend my apologies to Bernie Gertler, whom I enjoyed meeting at the panel. I knew and know full well that Bernie is an accomplished analyst. I meant to say that Mel Bornstein was the only APsaA analyst, implying that these were welcome and fresh perspectives, but as Dr. Dresher points out even that identification sounds arrogant.

**Your humbled editor,
Prudy Gourguechon**

UNKNOWN FACTS

Interesting facts missing in TAP 37/4: In the photo of the analyst's room on page one, the multiple portrait of Freud was done by Joshua Hoffs, a training analyst at LAPSI about 30 years ago. Regarding Harriet Basseches' article on chairs and professors of psychoanalysis, I believe Franz Alexander was the first professor of psychoanalysis at the University of Chicago in 1931. Alexander was my training analyst.

**Amy Gilberg, M.D., Ph.D.
Past President and
Training and Supervising Analyst
Southern California
Psychoanalytic Institute**

TAP welcomes letters to the editor. Letters must be less than 350 words long. Letters will be printed as space allows and at the discretion of the editorial board.

Committees

Continued from page 26

Relations and lobbyist Jim Pyles to formulate and implement APsaA's policies to protect health care privacy via lobbying, public relations, and judicial intervention.

The Oxford case, the RICO class action suit against HMO's, and the HIPAA suit have occupied the energies of the Committee on Government Relations, Bob Pyles, chair. These far reaching legal efforts have given APsaA a presence and a level of clout vastly out of proportion to our size and funding.

GOVERNANCE DIVISION

Art Farley has assumed the chairmanship of the Exploratory Subcommittee of the Nominating Committee (for those in the dark, the "Nominating Committee" is the Executive Council, and the "Exploratory Subcommittee" is a group elected by Council to recommend nominees for office). The committee plans to focus on encouraging more members to run for office.

The Committee on Societies and Centers, chaired by Richard Lightbody, continues to investigate the possibility of providing voluntary consultative site visits to societies.

PROFESSIONAL OUTREACH DIVISION

The Ad Hoc Committee on New Psychoanalytic Centers, Alan Sugarman and Richard Ruzumna, chairs, has established the program for Affiliated Study Groups in APsaA, in areas that lack APsaA study groups, societies, or institutes. These groups consist of at least one APsaA member analyst, and interested psychoanalytic psychotherapists. Many are expected to develop into regular study groups or societies. Birmingham, Missoula, and Memphis have all become affiliated study groups with the help of this committee, and possibilities are being considered in Oklahoma City, San Jose, Champaign/Urbana, Knoxville, and Columbus.

The Committee on Psychotherapy Associates, Jane Warren, chair, looks forward to working with Dick Fox on the new psychotherapy initiative. A new co-chair Mae Kastor, was appointed, with the mission of renewing the committee's efforts to help establish local APT groups.

Liaison To Schools Committee, Stephen Kerzner and Jonathan Cohen, co-chairs, sponsors a symposium for analysts and educators at each national meeting. It is building a cadre of educator associates, and coordinates projects for K-12 education.

The Student Associates Committee, chaired by David Steinman, with Brenda Bauer, co-chair, has established a very successful program with wide reaching implications to work with local institutes and societies to provide free registration for students at national meetings. The committee is continuing to develop the student associate membership category.

Finally, the Committee on Russian-American Educational Exchanges continues its extraordinary, self-funded efforts to bring psychoanalytic education to Russia and the Ukraine. The teachers, chair, Gary Goldsmith, and Fred Fisher and Richard Cornfield, pay their own way, and teach six days a week, six to seven hours a day. Five trips are tentatively planned for the first half of 2004. Additional teachers are needed. Anyone interested should contact Goldsmith.

We apologize to those whose work was not mentioned in this brief review, and hope to recognize your contributions in a future TAP.

APsaA

Psychotherapy Initiative

Continued from page 31

To enhance psychoanalysis in universities, however, we must develop research and scholarship in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. We are compiling a bibliography that highlights psychotherapy as a topic of study in its own right, not merely as a derivative of analysis. We are also working with the Program Committee to highlight psychotherapy in panels, clinical workshops and scientific paper sessions and are encouraging the submission of papers on psychotherapy to our journals.

Finally, as members of the psychoanalytic profession, we must ask ourselves some crucial questions: Is psychoanalytic psychotherapy a watered-down version of psychoanalysis or does it exist on a continuum with psychoanalysis? And is there another way to define psychoanalysis beyond the frequency of the sessions and the posture of the patient?

APsaA

Calendar Upcoming Meetings

93RD ANNUAL MEETING, AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

San Francisco, California
June 23-27, 2004

For information:

Phone 212-752-0450

Website <http://www.apsa.org>

SPLITTING, DENIAL AND NARCISSISM: NEURO-PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVES ON THE RIGHT HEMISPHERE

The Fifth International
Neuro-Psychoanalysis Congress
Rome, Italy

September 2-5, 2004

For information:

E-mail Paula.Barkay@neuro-psa.org

Website www.neuro-psa.org

CURE IN PSYCHOANALYSIS

The British Psychoanalytical Society,
London English-Speaking
Weekend Conference 2004
London, England

September 15-17, 2004

For information:

Phone +44 20 75 63 5016

E-mail Linda.Carter-Jackson@iopa.org.uk

PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE HUMAN BODY: BEYOND THE MIND-BODY DUALISM 6th Delphi International Psychoanalytic Symposium

Delphi, Greece

October 27-31, 2004

For information:

E-mail Delphi@med.upatras.gr

Website <http://delphi.med.upatras.gr>

JAPA

Continued from page 33

JAPA, under the inspired leadership of my predecessor, Arnie Richards, has become much more complex and demanding of the editor, I believe my experience at Emory will prove very useful. Also, my scholarly work represents mainstream North American psychoanalytic ideas deeply rooted in traditional psychoanalytic perspectives, which is a solid foundation for considering interesting, novel ideas.

As to the selection of the editor, the choice is made by a committee of the membership heavily weighted with people who have experience in editing at JAPA and other leading journals, along with people who are actively involved in scholarly life. Applicants usually have some experience with JAPA, they write essays, and undergo a series of interviews. It's a rigorous process that for me was fun, challenging, and obviously I'm pleased with the outcome.

Also, every second issue will contain a new empirical research section, and we will have a section on psychoanalytic education. The plan is to increase JAPA's role in the scientific dialogue about psychoanalytic research and education, two areas of great concern for the future of our field as psychoanalysis moves toward being an independent profession rather than a subspecialty of other professions.

LJ: Do you see JAPA having a role in various debates going on within APsA, like questions about certification and eligibility requirements?

SL: That's an interesting and difficult question. There has always been an intellectual firewall between the politics of APsA and the scholarly activities of JAPA, even though JAPA is owned by the organization. Arnie Richards, despite his own interests and proclivities, carefully shielded JAPA from political, organizational matters for 10 years. Interestingly, he ended his term with a JAPA supplement specifically devoted to the politics of

Every second issue will contain a new empirical research section, and we will have a new section on psychoanalytic education.

LJ: I imagine you have a vision for JAPA's future. What can our readers expect?

SL: Following Arnie Richard's lead, a major continuing direction for JAPA is one of inclusiveness and trying to come to grips with the challenges of theoretical and clinical pluralism. Many analysts look for coordination and commonality of theoretical perspectives, and just as many others feel our field grows more vibrant if it is unencumbered by the need for such coordination. I see it as the editor's job to try to strike a balance between these positions.

We will pursue new Internet, Web-based techniques that will allow readers to dialog with writers. There will be a commentary section and expanded letters section that will allow our readers more opportunities to discuss the varied contributions to JAPA.

psychoanalysis, so it will be important to see how the organization takes up the issues raised in that supplement. I intend to be cautious like my predecessor, and make certain JAPA remains a rigorous, scientific journal.

LJ: Is there anything else you wish to say to our readers?

SL: I would like everyone to see JAPA as welcoming, so more and more of our members will continue to get involved as reviewers and writers. We hope the new Internet activities will increase participation, and I would like people to feel free to call me if they wish to get involved.

LJ: Steve, I want to congratulate you on becoming our new editor and wish you the best. Thanks for talking with us today.

APSA

Council & Board Agendas

Continued from page 30

- COCAA endorsed (and BOPS and later Council approved) the policy of accepting for membership graduates of the new child training only pilot programs.
- Research is the single largest item in our budget. At a national level, there is extraordinary encouragement for research efforts including the biannual symposia, poster sessions, science advisors, and now a new position of associate editor for research of JAPA. CORE co-chair Stuart Hauser noted that the biggest challenge in the research arena is to reach local institutes and help them integrate research into all teaching.
- The Task Force on Recruitment, chaired by Philip Hirschenfeld, offers 11 recommendations about how we are going to “reproduce” ourselves. Two key recommendations are: Each institute needs a committee on recruitment, and there needs to be a standing committee of APsA where representatives of all institutes can discuss recruitment ideas and share successes and problems. Ron Benson commented that some institutes seem to be doing much better than others in recruitment; some places seem depressed, others enlivened. Institutes need to consider: How do we appear in the community? Happy students recruit other students. Everyone at an institute needs to realize the myriad opportunities they have in daily interaction to present the face of psychoanalysis.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Our assets are doing well, exceeding the levels we had achieved at the time of the stock market downturn. This year we will run a deficit due to the extraordinary one-time expenses of revamping the Web site and hiring a new executive director, whose tenure overlaps with the current administrative director. The committees with the largest budgets are the Fund for Psychoanalytic Research, the Task Force on the Web Site, CGRI, TAP, Fellowship, COI, and Public Information.



Training & Supervising Analyst Appointments Announced at the Board on Professional Standards,

Wednesday, January 21, 2004

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York

Training & Supervising Analysts

Ann Lehman Katz, Ed.D.
Boston Psychoanalytic Society & Institute, Inc.
Adele Kaufman, L.C.S.W.
Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis
Anna Janicki, M.D.
Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center
Richard Lightbody, M.D.
Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center
Jonathan House, M.D.
Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training & Research
Sharone Ornstein, M.D.
Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training & Research
Jay Alan Davis, M.D.
Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute
Ann De Lancey, Ph.D.
Seattle Psychoanalytic Society & Institute
Richard M. Zeitner, Ph.D.
Greater Kansas City Psychoanalytic Institute (Provisional)

Geographic Rule Supervising Analysts

Sybil Ginsburg, M.D.
Florida Psychoanalytic Institute
Jay Phillips, M.D.
Florida Psychoanalytic Institute

Geographic Rule Training & Supervising Analysts

Richard L. Munich, M.D.
New Orleans Psychoanalytic Institute, Inc.
Jon K. Meyer, M.D.
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute (Provisional)

Child & Adolescent Supervising Analyst

Adele Kaufman, L.C.S.W.
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When making your **TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**,
please note that Sunday, June 27th is the Gay Pride Parade,
an enormous event in San Francisco. The Palace Hotel is on the
parade route and has reassured us that there will be only minor delays
to the airport that Sunday. The hotel will sell-out that weekend.

Be sure to book your hotel room soon!

SPECIAL FOR ALL STUDENTS AND TRAINEES:

A generous grant from the following* will make possible
free registration for all Residents in Psychiatry, Post-Docs in Psychology,
Graduate Students/Students and Student Associates:

San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute and Society
and the American Psychoanalytic Foundation.

The Chicago Psychoanalytic Society will underwrite the fees
for those students and trainees from the Chicago Area.

*Please note, only societies and institutes participating as of this printing are listed.

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