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## Transplanting an Analyst

Marie Rudden

In our mobile society, psychoanalysts are not exempt from the pressures to relocate experienced by those in other professions—new job offers, spouses changing their workplace, new marriages, aging parents. In fact, records from the National Office of the American Psychoanalytic Association indicate that 179 analyst-members have moved to different states within the last three years.

What is unique for psychoanalysts is the intimate bond they share with their patients, the commitment that they have made to maintaining the analytic frame, and their concern for those they are leaving, who may be quite vulnerable to dramatic changes in their treatment. Those analysts who have moved often describe a wrenching leave-taking as well as technical difficulties with the forced terminations. Relocating to a new area can also present obstacles, such as a struggle with different theoretical orientations or practices in the new institute setting or with finding colleagues for psychopharmacologic consultation or vacation coverage.

Several psychoanalysts who have moved their practices, for different reasons and at different stages in their careers, were interviewed for this article. Some were training analysts moving for professional or personal reasons,

others were new graduates or certified analysts. Some requested not to be identified in order to allow for a freer expression of their views. Two areas of concern emerged from the interviews: managing the forced terminations and forging an identity within the new practice area.

### MANAGING TERMINATIONS

Every psychoanalyst interviewed said they had sought consultation about the patients they were terminating. Some sought help from peer supervision groups in which they were already comfortable, others spoke with analysts who had experienced such a process themselves. "We are all masters of self-deception, and seeking consultation at such a time is essential," noted Glen Gabbard, who moved from Topeka to Houston several years ago and recommends consulting with someone who has handled such a move.

One focus of the consultations concerned managing the analyst's own grief about leaving patients, as "the analytic relationship is a real relationship with another human being to whom we feel committed.... An analyst inevitably struggles with guilt feelings about putting one's own priorities above their needs," Gabbard said.

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Marie Rudden, M.D., is training and supervising analyst at the Berkshire Psychoanalytic Institute, on the faculty of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and a clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. She recently relocated her practice from Manhattan to the Berkshires.

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# Moving On and Moving Forward

Jon Meyer

Last November, my wife and I moved back to Baltimore, where we met, married, and started our family. After 20 years in Milwaukee, and many good friends, I miss Wisconsin. The loss is softened by the satisfaction of having helped build that society and institute, a uniting, rewarding, grass-roots experience in psychoanalysis. Because it is a rewarding experience and because we need to reach out, not look in, I hope more and more members will be psychoanalytic pioneers in underserved areas. Because we are a national association, analysts from Boston, D.C., Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco came to help in Wisconsin. Because we are a national association, when we moved I found a home in the Washington and Baltimore-Washington Societies and the Washington Institute. These experiences reflect my core beliefs in our national responsibilities and our shared values.

APsaA is also moving on and moving forward. Reorganization of our governance structures was needed in the interest of representation, efficiency, effectiveness, responsibility, and compliance with New York not-for-profit corporation law. In record time we have gone from introspection, to consensus about governance reorganization guidelines, to a ratified, working Reorganization Task Force.

As necessary as it is, reorganizing governance is inward looking while the real challenges come from the outside. Whatever our internal tensions, they pale by comparison with the external challenges we face as a profession. I emphasize that fact because it is easier to argue about our familiar internal tensions—self-absorbing and sometimes even reassuring in their familiarity—than to confront the unfamiliar problems outside our well known, albeit contentious, comfort zones.

## PLANNING STRATEGICALLY

To deal with external pressures, we need to plan strategically for the next decade. APsaA has to face its challenges, appraise strengths

*Jon Meyer, M.D., is president of the American Psychoanalytic Association.*



Jon Meyer

and weaknesses, and develop a strategy to guide our future. We need priorities organized within a strategic plan so that initiatives are coordinated and effective, thoughtful ratios

guide allocation of financial and human resources, and vision informs fund-raising. We all need to join in the effort to map our course. In the process, we will renew the commitment to our kindred spirits and the best interests of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy.

As we approach strategic planning, keep in mind three important facts:

1. Industrialization of mental health care puts humanistic therapies at a disadvantage.
2. Interest in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy is strong but the educational marketplace is competitive.
3. Those who want affiliation in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy have choices.

APsaA has to face its challenges, appraise strengths and weaknesses, and develop a strategy to guide our future.

Those are the facts of life. We cannot wish them away or ignore them. However, we can think of them as challenges that will bring out our best. Our strategic plan should address these challenges and offer possible solutions.

## FIVE CHALLENGES

I have put together a five-part working draft of challenges and some examples of how to address them.

- **Limited access to psychoanalytic and psychotherapeutic care:** If we treasure psychoanalytic and psychodynamic treatment and practice, there is no choice but to advocate for privacy, confidentiality,

coverage, enlightened medical necessity screening, and informed peer review. Advocacy and activism require engagement with our communities, other psychoanalytic and professional organizations, insurance companies, government regulators, patient groups, and corporate health care purchasers. In terms of direct action, imagine if we had more community-based clinics providing affordable alternatives to managed care and keeping an entire generation from being lost to psychodynamic understanding and treatment. Basically, we must examine the most effective ways to engage, serve, educate, inform, oppose, and, when all else fails, litigate.

- **Reaching crucial audiences:** Our outreach programs need to meet the test of reaching a crucial audience, an audience individually and collectively that will become involved in and identified with psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, and APsaA. One approach to this challenge would be to proactively build on our New Psychoanalytic Centers effort that is already fostering psychoanalysis and psychotherapy in Birmingham, Missoula, the Sacramento Valley, and Memphis. We could also put respect in and muscle behind our allied programs.

It goes almost without saying that we need to create the best possible home for psychodynamic psychotherapy.

We also need to strengthen our Student Associates and interest college students. Graduate and college students are Niko Canner's "10,000 best minds," whom we must reach. We have started an outreach to college students and I suggest that we rename our current "Student Associates" as "Associates in Training," a more respectful way to refer to medical students, residents, and masters and doctoral candidates.

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# *preface*

I take the reins of *The American Psychoanalyst* from Prudy Gourguechon with great pleasure and respect for her work. Yet I pause at my own metaphor. It is an image out of the buggy, buckboard, and horseback riding era. Prudy, while cognizant of the history and traditions of the great intellectual and clinical force that is psychoanalysis, has been busy settling, with will and imagination, the new territory of the 21st century. She has turned TAP toward the future.

The *American Psychoanalyst* she is handing over is a complex publication. It serves to inform people about the organizational issues and politics of the American Psychoanalytic Association. To do so, it covers the meetings of the Executive Committee, the Executive Council, the Board on Professional Standards, their officers and their committees. It must do so in a way that is lively, neutral, and informative. For it to function as a democratic organization, APsA must have an informed membership.

The mandate of TAP also includes the state of psychoanalysis. It covers in a non-technical way the outreach of both APsA and its constituent institutes, societies, and individual members. The scope of psychoanalytic treatment is widening, and the declining numbers of cases and candidates are of deep concern to the membership of the American Psychoanalytic Association and must be of deep concern to the editor of TAP.

Despite the ideal of objectivity, we know that the news is always shaped. These decisions come in the form of what to write about, how to write it, and what placement to give the story. And so, while my first challenge will be to maintain Prudy's standards and forward motion, TAP, over time, is bound to shift. Prudy has written about her hope that the writing of TAP will improve, that the content will deepen, and that visually it be more varied and interesting. I take that as my charge.

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Michael Slevin, M.A., is editor of TAP.

## NEWSPAPERING

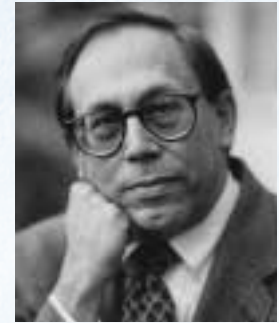
I will trade upon my background in "newspapering," as Howard Simon, a colleague and mentor of mine at the *Washington Post* once called it, to occasionally give a harder news edge to TAP's coverage.

Delving deeper into my history as a newspaper reader, I was nourished growing up reading Jock Whitney's *New York Herald-Tribune*. Walter Kerr, Jimmy Breslin, and Walter Lippmann appeared in its pages. The slogan on its masthead was, "Who says a good newspaper has to be dull?" It is a high standard. Prudy has held TAP to it; and I hope to do the same.

I also hope to expand still further the scope of the newsletter, writing at times about non-APsA and non-American psychoanalysis. TAP will continue its commitment to writing about psychoanalysis and science. I am delighted that Robert Michels has agreed to edit the science column. TAP will also continue to cover psychoanalysis in the community and in the humanities. Vera Camden, a CORST graduate who is a specialist in studies of the 17th century writer John Bunyan, has joined the Editorial Board and is at work on a special section on psychoanalysis and the arts.

I will always be open to your opinions and ideas. Letters to the editor are welcome. But I also look forward to more informal communication—in person, by e-mail message and by telephone.

All in all, I am deeply committed to psychoanalysis and optimistic about its future.



—Michael Slevin

# New York's New Columbus Circle to Greet You

Dottie Jeffries

If the thought of New York in winter doesn't excite you (or brings on a chill), then put a song in your heart and think "jazz" when the Winter 2005 Meeting convenes in January at the landmark Waldorf-Astoria.

Spearheaded by the legendary jazz disciple and artistic director—Wynton Marsalis—the extraordinary Frederick P. Rose Hall is New York's newest musical performance space and home of the nationally renowned Jazz at Lincoln Center (JALC), a constituent of Lincoln Center. Opening October 2004 at Columbus Circle, JALC heralds the first time the world will experience performance spaces designed exclusively for the acoustics of jazz music. So while you're in New York for the Meeting, be sure to enjoy one of the many musical performances that will be taking place in the Center's three concert and performance spaces. JALC will truly celebrate jazz as a uniquely American art form and in New York style. Don't miss it!

Sharing the Columbus Circle stage with JALC is the Time Warner Center, New York's brand new testimony to modernist architecture, complete with exceptional shopping, dining, and entertainment. "Simply indulgent" dining and bar experiences await you on the fourth floor, where you can partake of a spectacular view of Central Park. Some of America's leading restaurateurs, including Charlie Trotter and Thomas Keller, have set up shop in the Center in what are considered to be the most luxurious and spacious culinary environments the city has to offer.

And while you're on the upper floors of Time Warner, look carefully over Central Park. You might be able to glimpse the installation of "The Gates of Central Park, New York City," Christo and Jeanne-Claude's outdoor park-wide project, which will be on

display for 16 days in February. The installation of the Gates, beginning on January 3, should be well on its way by the time the Meeting begins.

When you do venture to Columbus Circle from the Waldorf, you might consider taking the time to walk (rather than cab) and route yourself through Central Park. There you can catch one of the park's most delightful winter offerings—the Park Zoo and Wildlife Center, complete with polar bears frolicking in the season's weather. (They'll inspire you to cope with the cold.) And such a park ramble may yet provide another opportunity to glimpse the installation of the Gates.

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*The Gates* (project for Central Park, New York City/Central Park South, 5th Avenue, Central Park West, Cathedral Parkway, West 110 Street). This image was part of the exhibition, *Christo and Jeanne-Claude: The Gates, Central Park, New York* which was on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from April 6-July 25, 2004. The project will be under construction in January 2005.

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

## Just a Few Hours to Spare?

Check out the variety of choices below:

**American Folk Art Museum,**  
45 W. 53rd Street  
*Folk art from the 18th century to the present.*

**Austrian Cultural Forum,**  
11 East 52nd Street,  
between 5th and Madison Avenues  
*Galleries, screenings, and lectures all housed in a stunning building designed by the Austrian-born New York architect, Raimund Abraham, and built on one of the narrowest block sites in Manhattan.*

**Dahe Museum of Art,**  
580 Madison Avenue at 56th Street  
*Devoted to collecting, exhibiting, and interpreting works by Europe's academically trained artists of the 19th and early 20th centuries. And don't miss the divine Café Opaline with its expansive windows looking onto Madison Avenue.*

**Instituto Cervantes,**  
211-215 East 49th Street  
between Second and Third Avenues  
*A gallery with changing exhibits and Turtle Bay's landmark Amster Yard.*

**International Center for Photography,**  
1133 Avenue of the Americas  
(6th Avenue) at 43rd Street  
*Exhibits that celebrate photography's diversity of roles.*

**Japan Society,** 333 E. 47th Street  
between First and Second Avenues  
*Exhibits of all aspects of Japanese culture, films, and performances.*

**Municipal Art Society,**  
457 Madison Avenue,  
between 50th and 51st Streets  
*Exhibits that champion urban design and planning and the preservation of the best of New York's past.*

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## Advances in Child-Adolescent Psychoanalysis: Governance, Training, and Research

Lee Jaffe

The three articles in this special section, for the most part, document recent developments in the field of child and adolescent psychoanalysis that are internal to the profession. They cover expanding the place child analysis has in the structure of APsaA, creating new models for training child analysts, and conducting research to investigate the practice of child analysts.

Some of our readers may be concerned that TAP is focusing on internal developments at a time when the popularity and utilization of psychoanalysis, including child analysis, is at an all time low. Are we arranging deck chairs on the Titanic? Shouldn't we be more directly


Lee Jaffe, Ph.D., is a child and adult psychoanalyst and senior faculty member at the San Diego Psychoanalytic Institute.

concerned with public image and practice development? The answer is that these three "internal" developments will enhance our capacity to address our external problems of image and practice.

For example, in the first article, Ruth Karush and Calvern Narcisi report on a new APsaA Council Committee called COCAP or the Council Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis, which was created to promote the practice of child analysis and increase awareness of its value to the mental health community at large. They describe some specific steps COCAP is taking to advance these goals.

Penelope Hooks discusses one of four APsaA institute pilot programs that offer child analytic training without also requiring adult training. She points out that there are excellent,

potential candidates for child training who do not apply because they either are not interested in adult training or do not qualify for it. As a consequence, we turn potential candidates away at a time when we sorely need more child analysts to develop the profession. Freestanding child analytic training programs respond to the real shortage of child analysts.

In the last article, Leon Hoffman describes a national research agenda sponsored by APsaA. The ultimate goal of the research will be to gather information about the children and adolescents in treatment, to describe the nature of the analytic interventions, and to document the treatment outcomes. One benefit of the findings will be the achievement of an empirical basis for defining and demonstrating the value of child analysis to the public. 

The children in the photographs accompanying the Special Section on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis are models. The images are from the archives of Word Management Corp., to whom they belong.

## APsaA Embraces Child and Adolescent Analysis

Calvern Narcisi and Ruth Karush

APsaA is increasing its efforts to cultivate child and adolescent psychoanalysis. The new Council Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis (COCAP) is up and running.

Calvern Narcisi, M.D., *the chair of COCAP, is training and supervising analyst at The Denver Institute in Adult, Child, and Adolescent Analysis; clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Colorado School of Medicine; and former secretary and acting chair of BOPS.* Ruth Karush, M.D., *is chair of COCAA, training and supervising analyst and chair of the Child/Adolescent Analytic Program at New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and president of the Association for Child Psychoanalysis.*

Dick Fox, when he was APsaA president, appointed the committee, with Cal Narcisi as chair, and charged it with raising the profile of child and adolescent analysis within APsaA and throughout the country.

Although the Board on Professional Standards has long had a committee focused on child and adolescent issues in education, the Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis (COCAA), there has never been a Council committee on child analysis. The Executive Council's COCAP now permits the organization to focus more energy on practice, outreach, and alliances with other child and adolescent groups.



Photo courtesy of Word Management Corp.

Because their missions are complementary, COCAP is working collaboratively with COCAA. For example, after petitioning the APsaA Program Committee, the two committees were granted one designated child and adolescent panel and one two-day child-adolescent clinical workshop. As a result, at the 2004 Winter APsaA meetings, there was a panel on adoption and a two-day clinical

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## Launching Separate Child-Adolescent Analytic Training

Penelope Hooks

When I was still a candidate in 1995 doing both adult and child training programs at once, I remember asking naïvely why I couldn't graduate from the child program first, assuming I had met the requirements. My supervisor answered knowingly that that would not happen in my practice lifetime, though there was some talk at the national level about these very issues. He assured me that I would appreciate my training more if I waited until I terminated an adult case. He said adult termination is a unique experience and I would be glad I had waited. I had no choice but to believe him, put my child diploma on ice for two more years, and graduate from the adult training program. When that time finally came, I discovered the termination experience of the child case was in fact the more exciting and valuable experience of the two. I was angry, but angry candidates were nothing new.

About this time our institute in Houston opened the doors of our beautiful new therapeutic school, now called the Harris School, which started in 1989 as an outreach program to preschools. The school developed into a center for referrals of problematic children, and education for teachers and parents. Recently it expanded even more, in response to community need, to include emotionally troubled middle school age children. In order to train the numbers of parent and teacher helpers that were needed to run the school, Art Farley and Diane Manning, the two very capable directors of the school, began a pilot two-year child psychotherapy fellowship program at our institute, patterned after our successful experience with an adult psychotherapy fellowship program.

*Penelope Hooks, M.D., is incoming president at the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute, where she is chair of child analysis; training and supervising analyst; and supervising child and adolescent analyst.*

Our advanced child analytic candidates mostly taught the child psychotherapy fellows, as candidates were given the choice to teach in lieu of attending child continuing case conference. After the first group of fellows graduated from the two-year program,



Photo courtesy of Word Management Corp.

many of them wanted to continue their analytic education, but we found we had no suitable program to offer them. Some fellows did not meet the degree requirements to apply for candidacy, some were working primarily with children and could not see the relevance of adult training, and some had already done the adult fellowship and felt that was enough.

### A WELCOME OPPORTUNITY

Until the spring meeting of APsA in 2001, we were left with no program to offer these graduated fellows. A window of opportunity

opened up when the Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis (COCAA) solicited proposals to look at pilot programs in independent child analytic training. We were designated to be one of the four sites, one of two that would require an adult case in addition to the three child cases. For that reason, we do not call ourselves a "child-only" program, but a "child-focused" program.

The requirement of one adult case has perhaps generated the most controversial aspect of the program at our institute for several

reasons. The child-focused candidates, in order to be able to analyze their adults, were asked to attend one course each trimester for three years with the adult class. (The full adult candidates take three courses each trimester for four years.) At least one course per year should be the adult continuing case, at least one should be a technique course, and one should be analytic theory. They were excused from child development courses, as these were well enough covered in the child section of their training, but adult development courses were included.

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# Toward a National Research Agenda in Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis

Leon Hoffman

Although the empirical knowledge base in psychoanalysis is constantly growing, there has been a paucity of systematic studies in child and adolescent psychoanalysis. More recently, the situation has begun to change.

The importance of empirical work has been stimulated by Peter Fonagy, Mary Target, and colleagues. One example was an early work, a well designed controlled study on the psychoanalytic treatment of diabetes by Moran, Fonagy, et al (1991). Fonagy and Target's 1996 report on 763 cases comparing intensive and non-intensive therapy was a landmark, even with its methodological drawbacks, because it generated enthusiasm among analysts for the worthiness of empirical research. For example, they found that analysis was particularly effective for more seriously disturbed children, a group that "is not that which analysts most frequently identify as 'good analytic cases.'"

Child and adolescent psychoanalysis has been enriched by its extensive clinical literature dating back to Hug-Hellmuth, Melanie Klein, and Anna Freud, despite the drawbacks of relying only on clinical reports. Analysts, immersed in clinical work, find such reports more valuable than research reports. In fact, many researchers in the field of psychotherapy have observed a disparity between clinicians and researchers in child and adolescent psychotherapy—a gap between empirical results in laboratory

settings of mainly manualized behavioral and cognitive treatments and treatment provided in general clinic settings (non-manualized and non-behavioral, including use of dynamic concepts). Unfortunately, psychoanalysis or intensive psychodynamic treatment is not represented in most of these studies. The usual mode of psychotherapy in clinic settings is a



Photo courtesy of Word Management Corp.

once a week treatment, whose efficacy has been questioned by Weiss, et al, in two studies. In fact, Fonagy and Target, in 1994, observed that the usual practice of once a week therapy, in contrast to intensive treatment, may be counterproductive in children and adolescents with disruptive disorders.

## CHAMPIONING RESEARCH

Systematic research in psychoanalysis, important as it is, is a formidable challenge, particularly since the goal of psychoanalysis is not just symptom relief. Because many now do believe that it is critical to develop systematic empiricism in the field, an APsA

Research Subcommittee in Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis has been established, first by the Board's Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis (COCAA) and later including the Council's Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis (COCAP). I am chair of the subcommittee.

Our first task will be to determine the nature of the patient population and the work analysts are carrying out. Previous attempts to survey child and adolescent psychoanalysts have had variable success. In order for the current project to work, institutes will have to actively champion the value of systematic research, bringing the field closer to other scientific fields.

Perhaps the most practical way to begin will be to systematically survey the supervised analyses conducted under the auspices of institutes affiliated with APsA. Supervised psychoanalyses are particularly useful to study because the educational climate lends itself to a treatment that follows the theoretical ideal of the educational institution and detailed process notes are already being kept. This follows the suggestions of Gabbard, Gunderson, and Fonagy, who propose a "multisite process and outcome study in which all patients undertaking psychoanalysis under supervision become

subjects in a rudimentary investigation of the outcome of psychoanalytic treatment."

Hopefully, after initial pilot studies, all institutes will participate, including graduate analysts as well as candidates. Instruments are being finalized that will be used to collect a variety of data describing the patients (demographic, diagnostic, developmental, life stressor, and other factors). Briefer instruments will be used to follow-up with the patients. One question that can be answered is: Are most of the children and adolescents in psychoanalysis the more seriously disturbed ones like those described by Fonagy and Target?

*Continued on page 9*

Leon Hoffman, M.D., is vice chair of COCAA, co-chair of COCAP, and director of the Pacella Parent Child Center of The New York Psychoanalytic Institute & Society.



## WHAT REALLY HAPPENS?

It is important to begin the study of the mechanism of change during psychoanalysis, an area of relative neglect in psychotherapy research. In order to determine what actually occurs during psychoanalytic sessions, in the future we hope to systematically study the narrative reports of individual sessions, using a consistent set of parameters. Certainly, an ideal study would evaluate the process via videotaped recordings of sessions; however, at this nascent stage of our endeavors, such an undertaking is unrealistic.

One of the instruments that can be used is the empirically validated Child Psychotherapy Process Q-set (CPQ) (by Celeste Schneider and Enrico Jones), but as a Likert scale. The CPQ provides a basic pan-theoretical language for the description and classification of therapy process in child treatments. This pan-theoretical instrument is more effective than one in which the therapist is asked about explicit techniques utilized. We will ask our subjects to rate the detailed process notes of a representative session with the CPQ. What analysts actually do in sessions can be correlated with a variety of variables, including the report of their theoretical orientation.

This is important because it has been demonstrated that even when using manuals, therapists do not always do what they say they are doing, and the mutative agent in the therapy may not be what the therapist believes it is. Psychodynamic therapists often apply cognitive behavioral techniques, and the mutative agents in CBT are often psychodynamic factors, labeled with CBT terminology.

The current project is being designed as a series of modules that can be implemented separately or as a whole, including a systematic evaluation module, symptom and adaptive scales that can be used for follow-up, and a process module. If we succeed, the project will provide a great deal of demographic information about the children and adolescents in psychoanalysis, about the nature of the analytic interventions used, and the treatment outcome. This data and the results obtained will also generate a variety of testable hypotheses for further study.

APSA



Photo courtesy of Word Management Corp.

## Separate Child Training

*Continued from page 7*

The curriculum committee of the institute expressed concerns about how the child-focused candidates would affect the group dynamics of the adult classes, both because of differences in perspective and because they would not be present for all classes. Another concern was that after analyzing one adult, the child graduates might present themselves to the community as adult analysts. We explained that in the way that surgeons might do a rotation on internal medicine for purposes of a well-rounded education, or that universities offer courses to students who are not majors in the field, we are trying to cross-fertilize sections of our institute for the enrichment of both. At this time it remains to be seen whether we will keep the requirement of one adult case, as it may turn out to be easier to do away with it. Personally, I hope we keep it in, because although child analysts become perhaps more tolerant of affect and action than their adult analyst colleagues, they still need to develop respect for the value of abstinence.

In addition, these candidates in the child-focused program are required to have a training analysis. They are also required to do the equivalent of a one-year internship at the Harris School, which involves observation of children in the classroom, attendance at one staffing meeting per week, and giving one or more hours per week of parent helper work. The child analytic case requirements are the same as the familiar ones for other child candidates—three cases, each gender, one to termination, one latency and another adolescent, and a graduation colloquium.

In the first year of our new pilot program, we began with two child-focused students. We carefully monitored how well they performed in their classes as judged by their instructors. We found no significant difference between them and their classmates. After two years, both child-focused students are doing well, and one has decided to become a full adult candidate. We will begin our second child-focused program this year, and again we have two applicants.

APSA

## APsaA Embraces

*Continued from page 6*

workshop on defense analysis with children and adolescents. The new panel and workshop will be held at each of our national meetings for at least the next three years while the Program Committee evaluates interest and success. To foster this close collaborative relationship between the Board and Council committees, Leon Hoffman, vice-chair of COCAA was appointed co-chair of COCAP.

In addition, COCAA has always sponsored workshops for institute representatives, which are held during each meeting of APsaA.

### EARLY DEVELOPMENT

There has not always been such recognition of child and adolescent analysis. Until 1951, the Board on Professional Standards took little notice of child psychoanalytic training. In December of that year, Ives Hendrick, chairman of the Board, appointed Sarah Bonnett to head a Subcommittee on Standards of Training for Child Psychoanalysis. By 1958, the subcommittee, with the help of representatives from the four existing child training programs, had proposed a preliminary set of minimal standards and recommended the establishment of a standing Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis. Around the same time, a standing BOPS committee, COCAA, was appointed and charged:

- to delineate and define child psychoanalysis and the child psychoanalytic techniques;

- to set and maintain standards for training in child psychoanalysis;
- to stimulate and develop new training programs in child and adolescent psychoanalysis;
- to determine and advance the contribution to be made from child psychoanalysis to psychoanalytic training generally.

Fulfilling these charges has occupied COCAA ever since.

During the early years, stimulating and developing new programs were in the forefront. Thanks to these efforts, there are currently 21 approved programs and one provisional program, training a total of 189 child and adolescent candidates. Concurrently with the development of new training programs, COCAA worked on the formulation of minimal standards for training so APsaA could certify that graduates had achieved competency as child and adolescent psychoanalysts. After several years of discussion and revision, the first set of standards was established in 1966, representing a consensus of child psychoanalysts from all over the country. These were revised in 1977 and have been revised by COCAA as necessary.

A member of COCAA is appointed to each site visit subcommittee of the Committee on Institutes whether or not the institute visited has a program in child and adolescent analysis. COCAA is also responsible for reviewing applications of all child and adolescent supervisory appointments and for making a recommendation to the Board. More recently, COCAA has started pilot programs at Columbia, Denver, Houston-Galveston, and St. Louis, in which candidates can apply for training in child and adolescent psychoanalysis without having to pursue adult training as well. (See *Penelope Hooks's* article, page 7 for a description of one of these programs.)

In June, the Board approved a COCAA proposal that a candidate in a combined training program who completes the child and adolescent portion be considered for graduation even if the student has not yet finished the adult training. The candidate must have completed the didactic work and be well along the path to graduation from the adult training, if graduation from child and adolescent training is granted first.

### NEW STEPS FORWARD

Now, with the advent of COCAP, three other areas of importance to child and adolescent psychoanalysis will be added to the APsaA agenda:

- to increase child and adolescent psychoanalytic practice and thereby insure its survival.
- to work with and educate other child-oriented groups, both within APsaA and in the larger mental health community, about the contributions of child and adolescent psychoanalysis.
- to increase the visibility of child analysts within APsaA and to show the influence of child and adolescent theory and technique on psychoanalysis.

In fact, COCAP and COCAA are collaborating broadly to accomplish these challenging goals. APsaA has a new brochure, "All About Psychoanalysis for Children and Adolescents," initiated by COCAA and co-published by COCAA and COCAP. A joint outcome study chaired by Leon Hoffman has been initiated with the resources of the two committees. (See *his* article, page 8 for details.) Also, at each of our national meetings, COCAA and COCAP are hosting well-attended receptions for child analysts, child candidates, and all interested in working with children.

We have begun the essential work of building alliances with other child and adolescent groups, including the Association for Child Psychoanalysis, The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the International Psychoanalytical Association, the Anna Freud Centre, Zero to Three, the newly formed Alliance of Psychoanalytic Schools, and the American Academy of Pediatrics. What's more, COCAP has established the Children and Family Service Award for the best community application of child/adolescent psychoanalytic principles. The first award was given to The Allen Creek Preschool of Ann Arbor, Michigan.


Thus, from its embryonic beginnings over 50 years ago, APsaA has increasingly included child and adolescent psychoanalysis, both in our institute training programs, in our meetings, and in all other aspects of organizational life. Child and adolescent psychoanalysis is truly a profession that has come into its own. 



Photo courtesy of Word Management Corp.

# From the Unconscious

Sheri Hunt



Eugene Mahon is a child and adult psychoanalyst who practices in New York City. He has published articles on many topics, such as: screen memories, childhood mourning, dreams, Shakespeare, Anna Freud, the evolution of psychoanalytic technique, and humor. He has also written a number of "psychoanalytic" plays, broadly ranging from subjects such as architecture, and psychoanalysis to creativity. In these plays, he has used the narrative device of imaginary dialogues between Freud and Fliess, Bion and Samuel Beckett, Sigmund and Anna Freud, and others. Some of his poetry has been published in *The Bulletin of the Hampstead Clinic* and *The Bulletin of the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine*. He has also written a fable called "Rensal the Redbit," which was well received in the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

I had the pleasure of reading a number of Mahon's poems and thoroughly enjoyed his broad range of abilities and strong poetic images. Using incisive language, he has an ability to quickly find his way into the heart or center of his subjects, which embrace classic images from literature and mythology, the intimacy of psychoanalysis, dreams, and many powerful, central human experiences.

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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](mailto:sherihunt@hotmail.com).

## DREAM

Beside me  
A shaking,  
A dream shivering,  
A piece of the night  
Cornered inside you  
Like a wounded animal.  
I reach in.  
Your flesh bars the way.  
Shut out,  
I can feel  
The thunder of an ocean  
I cannot see or hear:  
Only morning  
Will bring the halves  
Of us together;  
As words  
Split the dream in two.

## CONSCIENCE

Did it swallow  
My tongue  
And foist another's  
Voice on me,  
Myself an exile  
In my own skin?  
Does the stranger  
In the mirror  
Speak for me,  
Or has reflection  
Bent the light  
Against me?  
Where is the sun  
That greeted newborn flesh?  
Has blood  
Lost all direction  
In a heartbeat,  
Finding only meekness  
At the wrist?  
Who speaks for me,  
Myself  
Or ghosts  
That stole my name  
And left a scarecrow  
In its place,  
Where the birds of self  
Hover  
In a field  
I used to own,  
Cursing the wind  
That shakes  
A straw man  
In their startled faces?

Eugene Mahon



# Engaged in the Art of Psychoanalysis: An Interview with APsA President Jon Meyer

Michael Slevin

Two weeks after taking office as president of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Jon Meyer was speaking about the passion he and his wife, Ellie, have for prairie wildflowers. In Milwaukee, where he was a psychoanalytic pioneer for 20 years, helping establish a new APsA institute, they started a "prairie flower garden as part of prairie reclamation." The cup plant is a favorite. It grows to a height of 10 feet, with a huge spray of yellow blooms. The leaves around the stem are organized in such a way, Meyer said, that they collect water, water that settlers could drink when no other sources were to be found.

"Fortunately," he added in an e-mail message that afternoon, "although [prairie wildflowers] are not native to Baltimore," where he returned last year, re-establishing a psychoanalytic practice, "many do grow here, so I'm going at it now with cone flowers and bee balm to start, along with some butterfly weed."

Native to Meyer are works to nurture, to transplant, to pioneer, and to re-imagine. He spoke of his passion for landscape photography. Getting to "where the photograph can be taken" with his Hasselblad camera is part of the joy. He has been represented by the Lakeshore Gallery in Milwaukee, where he has shown images taken out West, in canyon lands and in the Grand Tetons. He hiked to the spot where Ansel Adams set up his camera for his famous image, "The Tetons and the Snake River, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming." It was "awe-inspiring," Meyer said, "to go to the site where he did that and get your own version of it." (Meyer's image, revisiting Adams, is printed above.)

His artist's respect for tradition re-imagined, as seen in his passion for wildflowers and for photography, addresses Meyer's psychoanalytic values. Although there is "some science" and "some technique" in psychoanalysis, he said, "the art of psychoanalysis is a



Sunset: Grand Teton and Snake River.

very, very precious commodity." The analytic hour must be engaged with creativity to "get some of those juices flowing...with another human being." There is reason, he believes, "so many analysts do things that are creative and artistic."

\* \* \*

Two weeks earlier, the day he took office, Meyer emphasized to TAP that it is essential for APsA to offer significant roles to those still in training. "I have long felt we need to put muscle behind and give respect to our associate programs." He has initiated a public service

internship, whose first recipient, Lynn Stormon, a student associate, has just completed her degree in clinical psychology. Stormon has been a key aide on Meyer's Ad Hoc Task Force on Access to Care.

He pointed with pride to the success of Brenda Bauer, a colleague from Milwaukee now in New York, who has been co-chair of the Student Associates Committee as well as of the Community Clinics Committee. Bauer is a student associate finishing the internship component of her degree in clinical psychology. She began as an administrator in the Department of Psychiatry at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Meyer has also appointed Michael Slevin, an academic associate at the Baltimore-Washington Institute for Psychoanalysis with a background in journalism, editor of *The American Psychoanalyst*. And he has arranged a position on the Steering Committee, "the president's cabinet," for Julio Calderon, president-elect of the Affiliate Council, representing 25 to 30 percent of the APsA membership. He emphasized that "we have a vast pool of talent and energy and expertise and dedication among our associates and affiliates," which ought to be used.

\* \* \*

Meyer supported the compromise bylaw amendment on membership. Asked in San Francisco about historical figures who inform his leadership style, he noted that he grew up in Abraham Lincoln's hometown of Springfield, Illinois. "Sometimes," he said, "I have kept in mind his words before he was president... 'that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand.' And I would like to be sure that those words never have to be uttered at APsA."

\* \* \*

"One of the things we love" about growing wildflowers, Meyer said with his customary optimism, is "the butterflies that come with them." In Baltimore, he said, they are starting to come along.

APsA

# All the World's a Stage: BOPS Chair Blends Psychoanalysis and Theater

Michael Slevin

"It's a psychologically risky profession," said Eric Nuetzel, speaking of acting. He was winding up a discussion in San Francisco of his work as an actor, director, and producer. In the early 90s, after having become a psychoanalyst, he returned to the theater as a graduate student at Washington University in St. Louis.

"There's something similar," he said, "about acting and psychoanalysis, and it doesn't have to do with inauthenticity. It has to do with authenticity and it has to do with using yourself as an instrument, being able to go to the places that are very uncomfortable within yourself for a larger purpose."

Before attending medical school at St. Louis University and becoming a resident and chief resident in psychiatry at Columbia University, Nuetzel worked in the theater. He is currently an adjunct professor in the Department of Performing Arts at Washington University—where he is also on the faculty in the psychiatry department—and teaches courses such as tragic drama and psychoanalysis, and film and psychoanalysis. He intends to return to his work in the theater once he has served as chair of the Board on Professional Standards.

"Trying to understand the psychology of the production process," Nuetzel says, is how he got back into the theater after his psychoanalytic training. His ideas about the transference and countertransference relationship between actor and director helped propel his studies. He initially wrote about the theatrical experience from the point of view of the director, but rediscovered the issue of confidentiality. He "offended" his fellow actors by the personal material expressed during the personally and affectively intense production process. So, in order to publish his ideas, he returned to acting and wrote about himself.



The most central paper of this time, he said, was "sort of a case study of my experience acting in [Sam Shepard's play], *Buried Child*." In it he plays a priest engaged in an affair with the mother in "a very disturbed family," with themes of incest and infanticide. Lois Smith, a noted New York actress then playing the wife on Broadway, came to the APsaA workshop at which Nuetzel presented a paper on the subject and discussed it with the group in attendance.

## POLITICAL THEATER

Nuetzel said his work in the theater has taught him "a great deal more about group process and group dynamics. I also think of the work in the association as political theater." But he distinguishes sharply the roles of theatrical director and those of institute director and BOPS leader. "You have to have something in mind," in each of these activities, "that you want to get to," but sometimes the director of a play has to "be a dictator," while BOPS and institutes work necessarily by "consensus."

\* \* \*

Turning to his vision for psychoanalysis, Nuetzel spoke of the necessity to have research play a greater role in the field. At the St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute, he has worked on a study in which 10 psychotherapy patients fill out questionnaires on their subjective experiences weekly for one to three years. The large number of data points, he said, enables the researchers to draw statistically significant conclusions.

Their results show that improvements in their self-reports depend on their feeling positively about their therapist and being challenged by him or her. Neither by itself is sufficient. The research, while funded by a grant to the St. Louis Institute by the Summerfield Foundation through a local board member, is being carried out collaboratively with the psychology department at Washington University. Nuetzel said they are almost ready to pull their data together into what they hope will be a publishable paper.

Nuetzel pointed out that research is the mission of the Board Committee on Research Education (CORE), which is designed to increase awareness about the value of empirical research and is also intended to help spearhead research efforts within institutes and within the Board.

\* \* \*

St. Louis in the nineteenth century was a key crossroads: the North, the South, the West, and the direction Nuetzel says he has always, in his heart of hearts, favored, the East, meet there. It is a city where today a highway sign points one direction, Memphis, and the other, Chicago. Nuetzel says that growing up and living at the confluence of cultures has influenced his pattern of thought. One night in San Francisco he had a very stimulating dinner with two cousins of his wife, one, a Jungian analyst, the other a member of the Psychoanalytic Institute of Northern California. He tends, he said, to "take a broad perspective and think about different points of view."

APSA

APsAA

elections

## Arthur J. Farley




Arthur J. Farley

My interest and qualifications in running for secretary of the American Psychoanalytic Association are multiple. For the past 20 years I have seen our organization struggle to maintain itself in the face of internal obstacles, and coupled with external issues it faces extinction. APsAA has been the only membership organization that posed potential members more obstacles to paying our high dues structure than any other professional organization to which I belong. I strongly support the efforts to open our doors to appropriate potential

younger members to offset our own aging membership.

I have served as a councilor for over 10 years, representing the Houston-Galveston and the San Antonio/Austin Psychoanalytic Societies, and I have seen the Executive Council's progress as the governing body of our organization. It has been gratifying to be elected by Council to the Committee on Council, a group dedicated to improving the governing functions of our organization. I am a child, adolescent, and adult psychoanalyst and serve on COCAA and COCAP. I strongly support the admission to APsAA's ranks of those child psychoanalysts who have trained in non-APsAA programs, for example, the program at Hanna Perkins in Cleveland, Ohio.

Reorganization of APsAA is finally on our radar screen! I feel certain thoughtful changes must occur. I strongly support separation of our educational components from our guild (membership) organization. I strongly support the complete externalization of certification for adult, child, and adolescent psychoanalysts who have met our established requirements for the practice of psychoanalysis. I strongly support all efforts toward excellence in the training of psychoanalysts and I am firmly convinced that APsAA institutes are not the sole purveyors of training in our field. The accrediting process of psychoanalytic training programs also must be externalized. I have outlined several things that "must" change for APsAA to forge ahead and I am convinced this list is a short one. I hope each member will develop "a list" at this time of change, become involved, and vote. 

## Prudy Gourguechon



Prudy Gourguechon

Outreach seems to me, at this moment in our history, the single most vital mission of our Association. We require a thoughtful strategic plan for informing the public about who we are and what we do.

We may differ about many things, but we agree on a few core principles—that psychoanalysis offers something unique and vital to the array of psychological healing arts, and that it provides an exciting and invaluable tool for understanding human motivation, development, behavior, and passions. We must continue to get these two messages out to a wide segment of our culture—the educated public, which is our potential patient base, mental health professionals, the academy, and other professional groups.

The office of secretary holds specific responsibilities. Generalizing only a bit from


the tasks spelled out in the bylaws, I will look out for the organization's communications, morale, and member needs and benefits.

As the current secretary, I have undertaken a special project modeled on the successful initiatives in science and psychotherapy that have helped turn our attention in a coordinated way towards key areas. The aim of my initiative is to analyze and implement ways in which APsAA can impact the undergraduate experience. The goal is simple but hard to accomplish—a greater percentage of smart, energetic undergraduates will know that modern psychoanalysis is alive and thriving, and will have some idea of its usefulness both as treatment and as an explanatory intellectual tool. If re-elected, I will continue this work just initiated in the summer of 2004.

What qualifies me for this office? In June 2004 I completed four years as editor of TAP, and five years as membership services and then communications division chief. Both experiences have given me a broad and deep

view of the organization and helped me establish relationships with—and listen to—many members and APsAA leaders from diverse constituencies.

My leadership skills have been tested with TAP and before that as chair of the Fellowship program, where I spearheaded and accomplished the inclusion of social workers and later academics.

One key controversy in our organization is whether our focus should be on internal change or externally directed activities. Obviously, both are necessary. Excessive internal strife can be demoralizing. We can't waste short-lived opportunities to reach out to potential colleagues and the thinking public. But we cannot ignore our governance problems either. Here's what I support organizationally: actions and structures that are inclusive, non-hierarchical, welcoming, and user-friendly. I value and want to support our educational components. I believe a strong organization has the capacity and energy to address effectively the challenges it faces and I'm committed to building that kind of organizational strength within APsAA. 



## Warren R. Procci



Warren R. Procci

Once again it is election time in our Association. Once again we face challenges both internal and external. We always have, but those of today somehow seem more daunting. So why am I running


for re-election as treasurer and what do I have to offer?

I'll start with something personal. I very much enjoy and value being a psychoanalyst, serving our Association, and trying to play a role for the betterment of our profession and our patients. Here are a few of my qualifications, which demonstrate an established history of service to the profession and to the organization. I have been both president and dean of my local institute. I have chaired a major committee in our Association (Government Relations and Insurance, CGRI) and have served on

many, many other committees. I have been elected councilor-at-large and then treasurer, the office I seek to hold for another term.

As your treasurer I have kept a watchful eye on our expenses, balancing fiscal responsibility with a "big picture" awareness of our need to support basic, innovative, and generative activities. I have guarded our invested assets and have been alert towards corporate compliance regulations. I have been ever vigilant concerning your membership dues and benefits. Some things I am working on now to insure our continued fiscal health include: developing improved criteria to allow more accurate prediction of our budget; formalizing a set of "Investment Objectives and Guidelines"; and establishing procedures to assure compliance with new, reform-minded corporate accounting requirements. Hopefully these initiatives will enhance a sense of trust by our membership and by the public in our Association.

The treasurer also serves on our Executive Committee. Throughout my tenure, I have worked to bring about reform by consensus. For example, I strongly supported Newell Fischer's bylaw proposal, which will allow us to consider expanded membership criteria. When an effort was made to modify this proposal to make it more acceptable to a broader portion of our membership, I took the opportunity to speak forcefully for its adoption in a variety of venues, including the Board on Professional Standards (BOPS) and Executive Council meetings at our most recent gathering.

In sum, I have approached this job with great enthusiasm, energy, and a desire to work with a wide variety of our diverse constituencies. I have greatly enjoyed being your treasurer and I have a solid track record. We need further change to insure a fertile future. Our new president has a creative strategic vision. If re-elected, I'll put my energies towards advancing these ideas. I hope to continue to work with you and I'd enjoy hearing from any of you who may be interested in discussing my ideas. 

## Sandra Walker



Sandra Walker

I am running for the treasurer of APsaA. I believe that, in this time of organizational change, my breadth of experience in leadership roles in other organizations can contribute to APsaA's future. For 25

years, I have grown personally through service to professional, educational, and human service organizations. These include the American Psychiatric Association, Radcliffe College, the Pacific Science Center, the Seattle Girls' School, the Seattle Chapter of Leadership Tomorrow, United Way of King County, Ryther Child Center, Transitional Resources, Inc., the African-American Community Health Network, and the John Cannon Assisted Living Residence. As a member of many boards, I have reviewed financial and audit statements and approved budgets. As Board treasurer of the Seattle Child Guidance Center, I not only provided budget oversight, but also helped navigate its

merger with the larger organization, Family Services of King County.


For 10 years, I have enjoyed being a participant observer in APsaA's evolution. Now, I want to use my experience to enhance the forward and outward movement of the Association through service on the Executive Committee as treasurer.

I began my association with APsaA as a fellow. I have deepened my involvement as first an affiliate member and now a general member. Simultaneously, I have had the pleasure of working with APsaA officers and staff as a Board member, secretary and Grants Committee co-chair of the American Psychoanalytic Foundation, and as the first editor of FORWARD!, APsaA's "best practices" newsletter. I have also served APsaA as a co-chair of the Public Information Committee, and as a member of the Strategic Marketing Task Force, Student Associates Committee, and Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity.

Through the APF, and in association with the APsaA Committee on Foundations, I have

also valued the reward of meeting many APsaA members and community volunteers who have passionate commitment to the future of psychoanalysis in their locales. In Seattle, I have collaborated with psychoanalysts and community members in service on the Board of the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, where I am also a faculty member and alternate delegate to APsaA's Executive Council. These associations have given me a breadth of experience in the psychoanalytic world outside the consultation room.

Finally, as a contributor to the leadership of APsaA, I can also bring experience gained in my prior career in public television. As a public television producer, project director, and Community Relations director, I gained skills in observation, project planning, fundraising, budget development and oversight, and broad communication in plain English.

As APsaA treasurer, I hope to continue the improvement in financial planning and management begun by my able predecessors and to contribute to the larger picture, including helping to raise funds, to make APsaA's future a bright one. 

## Barbara G. Deutsch



Barbara G. Deutsch

The spirit of cooperation at our meeting in San Francisco was gratifying. As a councilor, I was pleased to cast my vote for the new proposed bylaw amendment. It passed unanimously. If it is approved by two-thirds of the membership, the Membership Committee will move from the Board on Professional Standards to the Executive Council. I was especially pleased because this joint action by Board and Council represented their working together for the common good of the Association. I consider the Board to be an essential part of the APsA. I consider our standards to be crucial to the life and meaning of our organization. In my view, our goal is to expand membership opportunities so that we can open the APsA to new and vital talent.

I believe that this can be accomplished without sacrificing standards. I support the passage of this amendment.

I think that our preoccupation with *internal* struggles has distracted us from the problems that beset psychoanalysis *externally*. The accord of San Francisco was a significant step toward resolving our internal controversy. Certainly, thorny internal issues remain: certification, the TA system, and membership. These will require our best efforts. At the same time, the external problems are formidable. They include declining membership, the scarcity of patients, the loss of prestige as a treatment modality, the widespread use of psychopharmacology, often as a substitute for insight, managed care, and privacy issues.

As a councilor, I am working hard on these problems. For example, I have been a member of the Committee on Psychoanalytic Practice. Our survey of the membership gathered important data about practice, which

was then shared with the Council and the local societies. One idea to boost practice was to have a "rainmaker," an analyst with a full analytic practice, share his or her experience at a local or national meeting. This has been very effective.

I want to work to make things happen, to address both our internal and external problems so that psychoanalysis can flourish. While there are many people working hard for the APsA, there are many talented people who are disaffected. We need to mobilize them at the same time we invite others with strong interest and commitment to analysis to join us as new members.

My view of the future of the APsA is one of vitality and change, openness to new ideas in an environment which encourages open discussion and debate. I believe that we can achieve this. Opening up our membership to qualified applicants is an important step. An ingathering of the disaffected to join with us and with our new members will take us a long step further.



## Henry Friedman



Henry Friedman

Over the past several years, the American Psychoanalytic Association has been in a welcome and much needed state of flux. The debates on the openline have been crucial in creating an atmosphere in which change has become, at first, possible and now inevitable, as we move from an organization that has been hierarchical in structure and directed at maintaining a gatekeeping function to one that is both democratic and representative of the entire membership. Those of our members who have followed the discussions on the openline or have heard about them from colleagues will be familiar with many of the positions that I have taken regarding the nature of past difficulties that have stood in the way of the APsA functioning as a magnet capable of

advancing psychoanalysis in the United States through its status as the prime national organization speaking for psychoanalysis. To actualize our historical primacy, however, we must continue to leave behind the antiquated preoccupation with excluding many well-trained psychoanalysts who have achieved prominence and excellence in their analytic work without having trained at one of our Institutes.

While change has been slow and painful it has, nevertheless, moved us in the direction of effectiveness when it comes to promoting psychoanalysis to the public and encouraging all of our members in their practice of clinical psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy. If elected I will continue to work towards the goal of a democratic membership organization free of the hierarchical legacy of our past. For me this involves bringing the APsA into compliance with the New York State NFP laws so that a Board of Directors takes responsibility for all decisions that

we enact. In attempting to make the promulgation of standards more rational, it is important that feedback from the membership be included in arriving at any change in current standards.

The APsA needs to change if it is to survive as a vital force encouraging the growth of psychoanalysis. To do so it will need the support and interest of a large percentage of our membership. I intend to speak and vote for all measures that will result in a larger organization in which all members are equal in status and where no area of service is off limits to any of our members. A vote for me will guarantee a voice for progressive and informed change on the Council from an individual member whose ideas are informed by an active psychoanalytic practice. I profoundly believe that intellectual freedom in the arena of psychoanalysis is essential if we are to be competitive in the psychotherapeutic marketplace. I hope that those members who share my enthusiasm for psychoanalysis as a clinical endeavor will cast their vote for me.



## Paul W. Mosher



Paul W. Mosher

During my first four-year term as councilor-at-large, I have tried to transform that position from an essentially "honorary" office to one of more activity with regard to the issues faced by our Association, and

in particular by our Association's Board of Directors, the Executive Council. The eight nationally elected councilors-at-large on our Board of Directors represent the entire membership in shaping APsA policy rather than the interests of individual societies. I consider this an important role.


Despite significant disagreements, we all share the hope of seeing psychoanalysis strengthened as both a profession and as an intellectual pursuit. Some of us believe that such strengthening can occur by an expansion of our membership base, while others believe

that our future strength will come from an affirmation of our traditional values and "standards," even if that means a smaller Association in future years.

We are an opinionated group. But, in truth, none of us really can say that our opinions are based on special wisdom which is lacking in those colleagues who disagree with us. Under such circumstances, I believe that the best way for us to chart the Association's future is to rely on the collective wisdom of the entire membership as expressed through the operation of democratic governance. Such democratic governance might allow the Association to evolve to meet the necessities of changing times.

During the early part of my first term, I observed that the governance of the Association has in some important respects not been democratic, despite the fact that we are an incorporated membership organization under a law which strongly supports democracy. Our Board of Directors has for too long

been eclipsed by structures, such as committees which it does not appoint (e.g., the Executive Committee and the Steering Committee) as the law requires. Virtually every officership in the Association for the past 50 years has been held by a training analyst, a diminishing minority of our membership. This anachronistic overemphasis on the educational role of the Association has led to our becoming an aging, conservative, and somewhat stagnant organization.

To explain this situation, after studying the history of our governance, I wrote a series of "Civics Lessons" which I "published" on our openline e-mail list. Partially as a result of that effort, the Association engaged a noted attorney who confirmed my view of our situation. We are now trying to work through the implications of these events. It is my hope that whatever changes do take place will strengthen the democratic institutions of the Association, and I am asking you to elect me to a second term as councilor-at-large so that I can continue to work for democratic change. 

## Mary Scharold



Mary Scharold


Since I first sought office in APsA, now five years ago, I have watched its mission evolve and felt its generativity within me. As evidenced by the small, although strongly positive, vote for the mem-

bership of the Task Force on Reorganization, more of our members must be recruited into this exciting evolution. In my 2002 campaign statement, I "rejoiced that the importance of transparency in our governance and visibility in the community is finally recognized. We must be inclusive in our membership, including non-medical mental health professionals, and no longer exclusive toward non-analysts and the public"...continuing "to promote a balance among ingathering, outreach, and standards." Today I say that, more than ever, APsA needs to become an organization where each member feels valued and represented, no matter

what his/her educational background, theory bias, or organizational position. Even if more time-consuming, membership decisions should be made by the members.

As I said in my 1999 campaign statement, "well-conceived structures in organizations are the essential foundation of creative play spaces for the membership. Change is less threatening in structures that have an expanded but firm sense of boundaries." I am in favor of a strong educational sector representing institutes, but I am equally in favor of a robust membership sector representing societies. Fortunately, in many institutes and societies, representatives to both bodies are elected by their constituents. I envision a newly constituted Board of Directors with equal representation from both these sectors. Committees of BOPS should be open to all APsA institute faculty members, to APsA members who are respected educators from non-APsA Institutes, and to candidates. I welcome the changes that reorganization may bring, in education, if based on solid patient

data, and in structure, if decided by inclusive group process.

Believing in the power of information, I endorse APsA listservs highlighting issues, although I'd like to hear from more than the 50 or so faithful contributors. I subscribe to several of the lists, occasionally offering my opinions. My personal familiarity with 21st century tools is apparent in that I have developed an administrative database that streamlines functioning for institutes/societies, allowing additional space and time for change and for creativity. I also developed our institute's Web site which, along with e-mail, is gradually replacing much of our written material. One of my qualifications for serving APsA is that as Houston-Galveston's institute president I presided over a structural reorganization, including attendant bylaws and policies, the only major one since our founding 30 years ago. For the past 20 years I have served many organizations, but mostly that of American psychoanalysis. Thankful for the opportunities I have had both to work and to lead in APsA, I ask for your vote to continue to serve. 



## Moving On

Continued from page 3

- **Expanding and enhancing membership criteria:**

There is a consensus that APsaA will extend a welcoming hand to serious colleagues whatever their pathway to psychoanalysis. A proposed bylaw amendment putting that potential into the Executive Council will soon be with you. One way or another, we will reach the goal of expanded and enhanced membership criteria, but here is one place where internal and external meet. In working toward that goal, we must be sure that we bring everyone along. We must get to a more open and welcoming APsaA in a mutually respectful way. Since our institutes are the largest single source of new members and are the training sites of our affiliate members, we need dialogue among our institutes and societies, Council and Board, and the Affiliate Council.

I will do all I can to bring us all together by encouraging an in-depth conversation on expanded membership criteria so that all views are expressed and planning can occur. If two-thirds of you pass the bylaws proposal, the goal will be implemented in the Council. In the meanwhile, we still have the goal and we still need thoughtful dialogue and input.

- **Educational evolution.**

No educational institution can stand still and neither can APsaA. The hearts and minds of the psychodynamically-inclined need cultivation and encouragement; we can't simply wait for them to come to us. Recruitment cannot be left to chance and will require all our best efforts, since we all meet potential candidates in practice, teaching, and social life. Our training programs are working hard to evolve more flexibly but, rightly or wrongly, are viewed as strong but rigid. We need to be viewed as strong, but open, innovative, and welcoming.

A possible step toward affirmation of our next generation is to realize we cannot turn away interested candidates because they don't want to change analysts or have some other reasonable variation from the standard. One size does not fit all, so we

need to offer flexible, individually tailored pathways into our education system. One way we could think about this challenge is to realize that institute training is not the entirety of lifelong analytic education but just the beginning, so we have the latitude to make the starting point user-friendly.

- **Creating a vision for fund-raising:**

The problem in fund-raising has been less one of commitment than of vision. I believe we need a vision that appeals to donors and fits our national goals. If one of our goals is to reach out, imagine what it would do if we had a 30-second spot supporting psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts on the 700 National Public Radio outlets across the nation every month for a year. That would reach a marvelous target audience and show that psychoanalysis is very much alive. If we want to proactively reach underserved areas, imagine what it would accomplish if there were a "psychoanalytic pioneers" start-up package and organizational support for analysts moving to new and promising areas.

### MEMBER INPUT

The challenges and vision I have outlined are just a start. They represent only my perspective. To work more broadly, I have asked the Executive and Steering Committees to join me in working on a strategic framework for APsaA's future. I have undertaken this job, however, knowing full well that no plan, goal, or strategy can succeed unless ultimately it comes from you, you endorse it, and you put your shoulder to it. As soon as possible, a survey will be on its way to you to get your views about APsaA's priorities. Once we have your views, they will be collated and organized.

I will report back during the Winter Meeting in New York on the priorities you have outlined. I will then want your feedback on my report and we will organize sessions at the meeting for you to talk over your reactions with members of the Executive and Steering Committees. After all, the Executive and Steering Committees have to reach out and engage, too. We will take the data and your feedback and do our best to turn it into a preliminary working plan. At the Annual Meeting in Seattle, I will report to you on that draft.

The point is that the president can begin a process, but the real substance of it has to come from you, not from me. Gretchen Anderson, from Niko Canner's management consulting firm, will help us be as effective as possible. The purpose of these working sessions will be to hear what you want for psychoanalysis, what you think our priorities should be for the next 10 years, and how you think we should go about reaching the goals we evolve.

Strategic planning is new for us, so we all have a lot to learn. With the environment we face, and the responsibilities we have across the country, we have our work cut out for us. We have to consider many options and they are all on the table. The only option not on the table is failure.



## Certified in Psychoanalysis by the Board on Professional Standards

Wednesday  
June 23, 2004

### Certified in Adult Psychoanalysis

B. James Bennett, IV, M.D.  
Sally Clement, Ph.D.  
Penny Freedman, Ph.D.  
Stephen Seligman, D.M.H.  
Mark E. Ziegler, Ph.D.

### Certified in Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis

B. James Bennett, IV, M.D.  
Christine Kieffer, Ph.D.


## New York

Continued from page 5

### THEATER JUST RIGHT FOR ANALYSTS

Yes, there is theater especially for analysts. For a dramatic experience related to your profession, New York will have the perfect offering in January. Willy Holtzman's *Sabina*, based on Aldo Carotenuto's 1982 book, *A Secret Symmetry*, will be in preview beginning January 19 at Primary Stages. The stormy relationship between Carl Jung and Sigmund Freud, as we all know, has been well documented. But the story of Sabina Spielrein, the Russian-Jewish woman who brought them together, was nearly lost to history. As Primary Stages says: "Theirs was a psychological and sexual triangle that has been played out many times since. The play presents the dramatic portrait of the woman who helped change the course of a revolutionary science that nearly destroyed her."

Often, members have a few hours to spare between meetings and sessions, but not enough time for a trip to the Met or other large museums. Take advantage of the many smaller museums and galleries in Midtown, just a short walk from the Waldorf. The sidebar on page 5 and this page gives you a list to get you started.

Enjoy the Meeting. And make the most of your New York stay. See you in January! 

## Just a Few Hours to Spare?

Continued from page 5

**Museum of Arts and Design** (formerly known as the American Craft Museum), 40 West 53rd Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues  
*American quilts, basket weaving, pottery, and textiles, to name just a few of the crafts featured.*

**The Museum of Television and Radio**, 25 W. 52nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues  
*96 television and radio consoles can be used to view and listen to its vast collection of programs.*

**New York Transit Museum**, Gallery Annex at Grand Central Terminal, 42nd Street between Lexington and Vanderbilt Avenues (located just off the main concourse in the shuttle passage adjacent to the station master's office)  
*With a shop full of NYC related transportation memorabilia—a perfect place to shop for take home gifts.*

**Onassis Cultural Center, Olympic Tower**, 5th Avenue between 51st and 52nd Streets  
*Exquisitely displayed exhibits devoted to ancient, Byzantine, and modern Hellenic civilizations.*

**Scandinavia House**, 58 Park Avenue (between 37th and 38th Streets)  
*Brings to life the rich cultures and traditions of the five Nordic countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Operated by the celebrated restaurant, Aquavit, Scandinavia House's AQ Café features a very reasonably priced menu of contemporary and traditional Nordic dishes.*

**United Nations Gallery**, 46th Street at 1st Avenue  
*A variety of exhibits from around the world.*

**Whitney Museum of American Art at Altria**, 120 Park Avenue at 42nd Street, just across from Grand Central Terminal  
*A Midtown exhibition space often featuring large sculptural installations.*

## How to Participate in APSA's Scientific Program

**Scientific papers** for oral presentation must be no longer than twenty-two pages, double-spaced; longer papers (forty pages maximum) are considered for pre-circulation and small group discussion. Include an abstract and submit eight copies. JAPA has first claim on any paper accepted for presentation or pre-circulation.

**Panel** proposals must be submitted in writing (two pages maximum, two copies). Each proposal should contain a description of the format, the objective of the panel, and names of possible participants (chair, panelists, discussant if any). The Program Committee usually chooses panels one year in advance.

**Discussion group** proposals must be submitted in writing (two pages maximum, two copies). The Program Committee chair selects new discussion groups based upon their subject matter vis-à-vis material covered by existing groups.

**Symposia** explore the interface between psychoanalysis, society and related disciplines, attempting to demonstrate how psychoanalytic thinking can be applied to non-psychoanalytic settings. Symposia must be in talking points format, ten to fifteen minutes per presentation (no papers read), with a minimum of fifteen minutes for audience participation with emphasis on audience interaction. Submit a brief (two pages maximum) proposal outlining rationale, program format, and suggested speakers.

The deadline for submission of panel proposals is October 1 for the Winter Meeting and March 1 for the Annual Meeting. The deadline for all other submissions is May 1 for the Winter Meeting and December 1 for the Annual Meeting.

Address correspondence to Glen Gabbard, Chair, Program Committee, c/o The American Psychoanalytic Association, 309 East 49th Street, New York, New York, 10017.

book list

## New books by members

In 2003 and 2004, members of APsaA wrote or edited the following books.

John Auerbach with K.N. Levy and C.E. Schaffer; *Relatedness, Self-Definition, and Mental Representation: Essays in Honor of Sidney J. Blatt*. Brunner-Routledge, London.

Jerome Blackman, *101 Defenses: How the Mind Shields Itself*. Brunner-Routledge, New York.

Allen R. Dyer with L.W. Roberts, *A Concise Guide to Ethics in Mental Health Care*. American Psychiatric Publishing, Washington, D.C.

Andrew Furman and Steven Levy, *International Journal of Psychoanalysis Key Paper Series: Influential Papers from the 1950s*. Karnac, London.

Stanley I. Greenspan with S.G. Shanker; *The First Idea: How Symbols, Language, and Intelligence Evolved from Our Primate Ancestors to Modern Humans*. Da Capo Press, Cambridge, MA.

James Hansell with L. Damour; *Abnormal Psychology*. John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, NJ.

Lee Jaffe, *The Technique and Practice of Psychoanalysis Volume 3: The Training Seminars of Ralph R. Greenson on Assessment and the Initial Interviews*. International Universities Press, Madison, CT.

David James Fisher; *Romain Rolland and the Politics of Intellectual Engagement*. Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ.

David James Fisher; *Psychoanalytische Kulturkritik und die Seele des Menschen (Psychoanalytic Cultural Criticism and the Soul: Essays on Bettelheim)*, Psychosozial Verlag, Giessen, Germany.

Eric Marcus, *Psychosis and Near Psychosis: Ego Function, Symbol Structure, Treatment*, Revised 2nd edition. International Universities Press, Madison, CT.

Leo Rangell, *My Life in Theory*. Other Press, New York.

Joseph Reppen with J. Tucker and M.A. Schulman, *Way beyond Freud: Postmodern psychoanalysis observed*. Open Gate Press, London.

Maria Ritter; *Return to Dresden*. University Press of Mississippi, Jackson, MS.

If you are the author of a book published in 2004, and would like to see it listed in TAP, please send the title with your name, publisher, publisher's location, and publication date to Michael Slevin at [Slevinm@aol.com](mailto:Slevinm@aol.com).

## Board and Council Tango on Membership Bylaw


Michael Slevin

After five days of intense discussion, debate, and negotiation, the Executive Council and the Board on Professional Standards (BOPS) agreed to send to the members a compromise version of then-president Newell Fischer's bylaw amendment on membership procedures. The bylaw would reaffirm that oversight of membership is in the hands of Council.

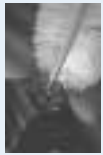
Further, if the compromise bylaw amendment is approved by the APsaA membership in balloting this fall, a new Council Membership Requirements and Review Committee will be set up to establish and conduct all membership procedures. This committee is also charged with considering and recommending changes to the criteria for membership, which currently require that new members either be candidates at an APsaA approved institute, IPA members, or graduates of an APsaA approved institute. Fischer envisioned that qualified analysts who are already members of our local societies would be one of the first groups we might open up to.

Any changes recommended by the Membership Requirements and Review Committee would be presented to the Council for approval, to the Board for its opinion, and then sent to the membership for approval. Like all bylaw changes, new membership criteria would need to be approved by two-thirds of members voting on the measure.

At his farewell party in San Francisco, Fischer said that the compromise version of the bylaw "is a great opportunity to move forward."

Eric Nuetzel, incoming chair of the Board on Professional Standards, and Lynn E. Moritz, incoming president-elect of the Association, each said that the cooperation between Board and Council in passing a compromise bylaw amendment was a major achievement that was both "symbolic and substantive." 





## Reorganization Task Force Begins Work

What started out as APsaA's need to better conform to New York State not-for-profit corporation law has blossomed into an all-out effort to reorganize the Association so that it functions more efficiently and more in line with other national membership associations. In the spring of 2004, members of a Task Force on Reorganization were endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the membership. The Task Force's mandate is to address parameters set forth by the Executive Committee that define such issues as the board of directors, officers, committees, and membership.

The Reorganization Task Force met for the first time at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association. Robert M. Galatzer-Levy, who was elected

chairman, said that the "diverse" group, despite "some strong positions on APsaA and how it should go," had "real unity." Erasing initial concerns about their harmony as a group, Galatzer-Levy said that although representative of constituencies "to a limited extent," they primarily functioned as representatives of APsaA's total membership. Stephanie Dee Smith was elected vice-chair.

Reports, the task force decided, including any interim conclusions, will be issued at least quarterly. The task force mandate requires that a reorganization plan be completed by the Winter 2006 Meeting. Galatzer-Levy pointed out that there was some "ambiguity" about the exact parameters of the mandate, and that the task

force would be free to add additional items for consideration as needed. They are not "wedded to each word," he said, "yet it is absolutely essential the membership... have a good knowledge of what we are doing." When a document is produced, he said, it will be transmitted to the membership at large as soon as humanly possible.

The task force will hold a retreat in New York in October. Dean K. Stein, executive director of APsaA, because of his considerable expertise directing non-profit groups and advising others on organizational issues, was asked to be a consultant, present at all meetings. Gretchen Anderson, a management consultant with Katzenbach Partners in New York, was also invited to participate.

Galatzer-Levy, referring to the advice of Niko Canner of Katzenbach Partners, said, "The perfect is the enemy of the good." He added that the goal is a "good enough organization."

—Michael Slevin

## Task Force on Membership Reappointed

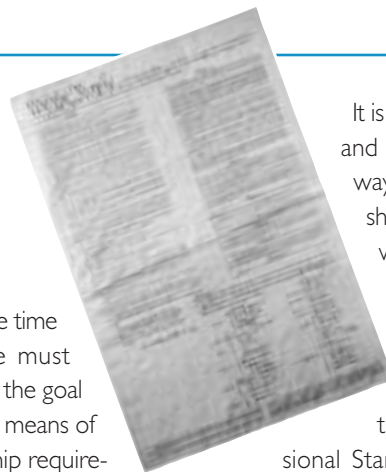
Jon Meyer and Eric Nuetzel

Although terms of APsaA task forces are usually limited to the term of the appointing officer, we consider the groundwork of the Task Force on Expanded Membership Criteria (TFEMC) so important that we are reappointing it and broadening its mandate and membership.


By way of background, in June 2004, the Executive Council with the support of the Board on Professional Standards adopted a proposed bylaw amendment that would move Association membership functions from BOPS to the Council. There are a number of complex steps that must be taken before the vision in that bylaw amendment can be realized. It must be ratified by two-thirds of the voting membership, and, if ratified, a new committee of Council must be nominated, elected, and made operational to manage our membership functions.

These steps will take time and, meanwhile, we must keep working toward the goal of determining sound means of expanding membership requirements. Whether or not the proposed bylaw amendment is ratified by the membership, work on carefully considered, expanded, and enhanced membership requirements must continue.

In that spirit, we have jointly asked Harriet Wolfe to provide continuity in leadership and experience by accepting joint reappointment as task force chair. Joining her as co-chairs are Gail Reed, who is chair of the Membership Committee of the Board on Professional Standards; Paul Mosher, councilor-at-large, Executive Council; and Laura Jensen, soon to be president-elect, Affiliate Council.



It is expected that the TFEMC, a diverse and representative group, will lead the way toward consensus on membership requirements which embody the welcoming spirit and psychoanalytic values of the American Psychoanalytic Association. The task force is charged with advising the Executive Committee, Executive Council, and Board on Professional Standards. If the proposed bylaw is passed, the TFEMC will also advise the Council's newly constituted Membership Requirements and Review Committee, working with it to further define expanded and enhanced membership requirements and to help draft bylaws reflecting those requirements. The TFEMC is also available to the Task Force on Reorganization, at its option.

In addition to the chair and co-chairs, the membership of the expanded TFEMC are Paul Dewald, Susan Furman, Ethan Grumbach, Michael Harty, Ruth Karush, Jacqueline McGregor, J. David Miller, Joanne Naegele, Kerry Kelly Novick, Davis Sachs, and Myrna Weiss. 

# BOPS Report: New Initiatives and Leadership Changes

Michael Slevin

In its most significant action at the San Francisco meeting, the Board on Professional Standards considered the bylaw amendment proposed by then-president Newell Fischer and the compromise version then being developed. The Board voted to support the compromise version. (*For further information on this issue, see bylaw article, page 20.*)

## CHILD AND ADOLESCENT ANALYSIS

In other matters before the Board, the Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis (COCAA) recommended that a candidate in a combined educational program in both adult and child/adolescent psychoanalysis be permitted to graduate from her or his institute as a full graduate, if the child/adolescent training is completed first. The motion passed with one opposed and no abstentions. The recommendation does not cover eligibility for full membership in APsaA.

COCAA also reviewed the progress of the four pilot programs for separate track training in child/adolescent psychoanalysis. St. Louis has three candidates in its pilot program; Houston-Galveston has two candidates enrolled, with two candidates about to enter; Denver has one potential candidate who will begin in the fall; and Columbia has one candidate and sees the possibility for another.

CORE, the Committee on Research and Education, is conducting a study of candidates in the pilot program. So far, there are five candidates in these pilot programs from whom data, both qualitative and quantitative, has been obtained. These candidates feel positive about the programs and instructors are rating them as similar to or better than other members of the cohort. (*See page 7 for more on child-centered training.*)

## CERTIFICATION

Michael Singer reported that there were 11 first-time applicants and 5 continued applicants for certification at this meeting. Seven applicants were certified.

Prefatory to Michael Singer's remarks on completing his term as chairman of the Certification Committee, BOPS chair Ronald Benson commended Singer on remaining detached, involved, and steadfast despite working in the midst of a hurricane. Looking back over his six years as chairman of the Committee on Certification, Singer remarked, "Certification has not only survived but has improved and is on a good track."

He took issue with several arguments against certification. The first argument, he said, states that since there is no unified theory of psychoanalysis, the certification procedure must be flawed. Singer said that *because* there is no unified theory, *because* psychoanalysis can mean different things to different people, and risks being everything and nothing, certification is essential. It makes more sense for the procedure to account for multiple points of view and be tested for reliability in that regard.

Second, Singer stated, some maintain that the validation graduation from an institute confers should be regarded as a stamp of competency. He argued that as imperfect as certification is, it is still a review by a diverse group of peers independent of the home institute and establishes a national standard.

Singer closed his remarks stating his support for recertification and for an independent credentialing board.

## INTER-RATER RELIABILITY

Stuart Hauser, reporting for the Committee on Research Education, said CORE is involved in studying the reliability of the APsaA certification procedure. He said that there have been encouraging results in studying the inter-rater reliability of members of the Certification Committee. CORE will now see, he said, how senior educators outside of BOPS and the Committee on Certification rate the same items.

## SITE VISITS

Myrna Weiss, reporting for the Committee on Institutes (COI), said CORE will participate, for the first time, in a site visit. The first institute

to participate is the Baltimore-Washington Institute for Psychoanalysis, which will be visited in the spring of 2005. The intention is to better integrate research into candidate training.

Additionally, COI in its report did not support the concept of a new status of associate training analyst. The COI members believe that institutes should instead encourage individuals to become full training analysts. Benson emphasized that a majority of those institutes opposed the proposal for associate status.

Jon Meyer, however, asked that a successor group to the Task Force on Training Analyst Standards take up the issue of providing a waiver for potential candidates who are in productive analyses with non-training analysts. He believes that this situation will become more prevalent in the future.

## BERKSHIRES NEW TRAINING FACILITY

The Berkshires New Training Facility has accepted four candidates and will start its first class in the fall of 2004.

## CORST

The Committee on Research and Special Training (CORST) is clarifying its policy on waivers, by which it grants permission to institutes to provide full analytic training to academics without clinical degrees. The changes being stressed concern the rigors of the process. CORST wants applicants to be productive in research that will advance psychoanalysis. Melvin Lansky pointed out that the Committee on Preparedness and Progress (COPAP) waiver is for individuals who are seeking psychoanalytic training in order to change careers. The CORST waiver, in contrast, is intended for scholars who will continue to work in their primary fields.

## FAREWELL COMMENTS

Ronald Benson, in his parting remarks at the conclusion of his tenure as chairman of the Board of Professional Standards, said that his tenure seemed short but also seems to have encompassed an entire era. He took office during the Education and Membership Initiative. Beginning there, a comprehensive rethinking of APsaA's identity as an organization, culminating in the Executive Committee's Task Force on Reorganization has taken place.

*Continued on page 25*

# Council Report: Membership Issues Shape Council Meeting

Brenda Bauer

Membership issues took center stage at the Executive Council meeting in San Francisco. A proposed bylaw amendment was approved unanimously placing responsibility for membership in the hands of Council. As is presently the case, any proposed changes in membership criteria would still need to be ratified by two-thirds of the full voting membership. (For detailed coverage, see bylaw article on page 20.)

## TASK FORCE ON REORGANIZATION

Jon Meyer responded to questions from the floor of Council as to the extent to which the Task Force on Reorganization must adhere to the guidelines the Executive Committee developed to steer its work. He clarified that the guidelines, which were ratified by the membership, are not intended to restrict or confine the task force. Rather, the guidelines' purpose was to inform and shape the agenda of the task force.

## MANAGED CARE AND HIPAA

Robert Pyles and Jim Pyles, APsaA's legislative consultant, updated the Council on several important cases involving infringements on patient privacy and confidentiality with which APsaA has been involved. Among those was the RICO class action suit against the managed care industry. The suit, which represents over 900,000 physicians, seeks to recoup financial losses and to change the way managed care companies are allowed to conduct business. Robert Pyles reported that APsaA, along with state medical societies and other professional organizations, has been working closely with RICO attorneys representing the interests of psychiatry. Two of the ten managed care companies named in the suit have settled instead of facing court action.

*Brenda Bauer, M.S., is a predoctoral clinical psychology intern at the Karen Horney Clinic in New York City. She is co-chair of both APsaA's Committee on Student Associates and the Committee on Community Clinics.*

Also reported on was the suit against HHS regarding HIPAA amendments, seen as significantly eroding doctor-patient confidentiality. They said the recent ruling was against the case presented by APsaA, which was one of a number of plaintiffs filing suit against HHS on both constitutional and legal grounds.

One other activity on behalf of patient privacy and confidentiality was APsaA's engagement early this year with Oxford Health Plan of New York. APsaA's involvement was prompted by Oxford's demand that hundreds of therapists turn over treatment records to substantiate payments rendered for psychotherapy and psychoanalysis, without patient consent. Records reviews were used to justify the demand to impaneled therapists to return fees. APsaA successfully negotiated with Oxford eight allowable categories of information, limited to clinician activities (such as mental status examination) that do not infringe on patient activity, and only with patient consent. Oxford agreed that information in these categories would be the maximum sought for payment and routine health care communications. Pyles reported that several other initiatives in other states and on Capitol Hill are underway to support protective legislation.

The importance of APsaA members' contributions to fund efforts to safeguard the therapist-patient relationship against intrusions by government and third party payers was underscored. Pyles emphasized that 100 percent of all contributions go toward lobbying and litigation. Councilors discussed the nature and extent of APsaA's financial and political involvement with these initiatives.

## JAPA EDITORIAL BOARD SELECTION REVISITED

Steven Levy, the new editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, reported that new sections on education, research, and child psychoanalysis are being developed.

He also asked Council to consider changing the process of choosing JAPA editorial board members. He requested that the Council permit him and the JAPA Editorial Board to choose new members, a practice, he said, of other major scholarly journals. He said this would allow more in-depth review of prospective members' qualifications and would allow for balancing the expertise required by a wide-ranging journal. These selections would be presented to Council for their approval. Some councilors objected to the proposal on the grounds that it would circumvent local society input, while others offered at least partial support of Levy's proposal or suggested striking a compromise. The proposal will be taken up at the Council meeting next January.

## POSTCARDS FROM THE IPA

Nadine Levinson, treasurer of the International Psychoanalytic Association, spoke on behalf of President Daniel Widlocher about several IPA practice-related initiatives. The Developing Psychoanalytic Practice and Training (DPPT) project is funding projects designed to enhance members' practices and candidate recruitment at the local and regional levels. She reported that \$50,000 was granted for APsaA's Web site redevelopment. Levinson also noted that the IPA awarded a \$6,000 grant to the Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute for a longitudinal study on career development.

Levinson explained that the IPA is developing a response to a Latin American request for greater flexibility in training standards. She reported that an educational document was prepared, but the issue of session frequency has delayed consensus. Provisions for regional and societal protection and oversight have been built into the document as it stands.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dean K. Stein addressed the Council as the first executive director of APsaA. Central to Stein's report was his observation that APsaA had the most active membership of any of the many non-profit organizations that he has advised or observed.

He suggested that the benefits of membership in the organization must be emphasized if APsaA is to experience future growth.

*Continued on page 25*

# On Becoming Chair of the Board

Eric J. Nuetzel

Does the Board on Professional Standards (BOPS) represent the best of the American Psychoanalytic Association? Or does it represent the worst of our Association? Working with the BOPS throughout my psychoanalytic career has led me to feel each of these polar positions at times. In fact, the BOPS is a complex body that reflects the Association's principles, values, and commitment to accountability through self-examination and peer review. The BOPS sets educational standards, accredits institutes of our Association, and certifies the competency of our graduates. The nature of the work of the BOPS gives both welcome and unwelcome news to our institutes and to our graduate members. I have been on the receiving end of both kinds of news. As I take the reins as chair, I ask myself; how did I get here?

institute of our Association in St. Louis made it possible for me to consider and accept the offer. After moving to St. Louis, the job did not work out, but my psychoanalytic education did. That experience proved invaluable.



Eric J. Nuetzel

Why was training in an "American" institute so important to me? Bias toward what were then "medical" institutes was certainly a factor. I started my premedical studies knowing that I wanted to become a psychoanalyst. Being the son of a physician, the medical route

Still a candidate in seminars, I was impressed with the thoroughness and thoughtfulness of the process. At the time the St. Louis Institute was criticized for being too involved in the community. By the time of the next site visit this judgment changed. In the seven years between visits, St. Louis had become a model for the country in terms of our engagement with our larger community. There was real value in these site visits; not only was my own institute influenced by the feedback (efforts were made to improve supervision and didactic teaching), but ideas from my home institute seemed to have been disseminated throughout the Association, partly as a result of what the site visitors observed and reported.

After graduation, it was natural for me to become certified. I prepared my cases, submitted them, and awaited the judgment of the Committee on Certification. I was deferred, asked for more case material and to meet with members of the committee. I was not pleased with this turn of events, but complied with the requests. I became certified at the next national meeting. Getting beyond the narcissistic wound was difficult, but my case write-ups had received a deep and thoughtful review. The interviewers had questions about aspects of my technique. I satisfied their concerns. Yet this challenge led me to reflect more deeply and productively about my clinical work, an active process that continues to this day.

I became a training and supervising psychoanalyst for St. Louis and later, chair of our Education Committee. Ex-officio, I became a fellow of the BOPS. I have served on the BOPS as a fellow, as a committee member, as a sponsoring team member for a new training facility, as a committee and a task force chair, as secretary, and as chair-elect. I have come to know and respect the BOPS, and the educational values that it represents. I am proud to have been elected the chair of the BOPS. I stand on the shoulders of giants in psychoanalytic education, and hope that I can do justice to the office.

My predecessor, mentor, and friend, Ronald Benson, began his tenure as BOPS chair with an emphasis on the importance of self-examination.

*Continued on page 25*

The BOPS does a difficult job in a difficult era, and it must be transparent and accountable. Accountability, collectively and individually, is not popular or easy, but is necessary for our profession to maintain its integrity. Our Association is a beacon for the profession because of our commitment to this and other educational values.

Like most members of our Association, I came of age as a psychoanalyst in an institute accredited by the BOPS. As I began my training, I had little knowledge of this body. What I did know was that I wanted to train in an institute affiliated with the American Psychoanalytic Association. I was finishing my residency in New York, and was aware of the three "American" institutes there; one was housed in the same building as the department of psychiatry in which I trained. I grew up in the Midwest, where I wanted to return after my residency. I considered all of my options and received an offer that was difficult to refuse in my hometown. The presence of an accredited


seemed natural for me. I grew up professionally in medical settings, although I thought that the policy of denying training opportunities to all but a few "non-medical" practitioners was wrong-headed and should change. Despite this, the institutes of the American Psychoanalytic Association seemed to have a commitment to quality and to careful, serious psychoanalytic education that was unparalleled. This was in the 1980's. My assessment of the high quality of the training seemed to be confirmed by the people suing to have access to the education offered in our institutes. The Association wisely settled the suit and opened its doors.

## RIPPLES FROM SITE VISIT

My contact with the BOPS deepened when I experienced my first institute site visit.

Eric J. Nuetzel, M.D., is chair of the Board on Professional Standards.




I wholeheartedly agree. The BOPS will continue to thoroughly evaluate all of its procedures and activities. The BOPS does a difficult job in a difficult era, and it must be transparent and accountable. Accountability, collectively and individually, is not popular or easy, but is necessary for our profession to maintain its integrity. Our Association is a beacon for the profession because of our commitment to this and other educational values. Progress without principles is not progress. Principles and progress must go together; hand in glove, for our Association to remain a world leader in organized psychoanalysis. I pledge to you that I will do my best to see that we remain true to ourselves and to our educational heritage. 

## BOPS: New Initiatives

*Continued from page 22*

He said the world does not stand still and standards need continued scrutiny and revision. The functions of the BOPS, he said, must be included in any reorganization process.

Benson received a standing ovation from the fellows. 

## Council Meeting


*Continued from page 23*

He recommended the creation of a new benefit: seminars at national meetings on practical, but much-overlooked, topics such as developing effective boards of directors, budgeting, hiring, and public relations for local institutes and societies, and training on how to conduct successful meetings.

### NEW COUNCILOR-AT-LARGE

Richard Lightbody was elected to fill the four-year councilor-at-large term of Prudence L. Gourguechon, who resigned when her term as APSaA secretary became effective.

### NEW TAP EDITOR

Michael Slevin was ratified as the new editor of *The American Psychoanalyst* (TAP). He succeeds Prudence L. Gourguechon, who resigned when her election as new APSaA secretary became effective. 

## Training and Supervising Analyst Appointments Announced by the Board on Professional Standards

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

*Palace Hotel, San Francisco*

### Training and Supervising Analysts

Lee I. Ascherman, M.D.  
New Orleans Psychoanalytic Institute  
Ralph Beaumont, M.D.  
San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute  
(Oregon Psychoanalytic NTF)  
Lawrence D. Blum, M.D.  
The Psychoanalytic Center  
of Philadelphia  
David R. Dietrich, Ph.D.  
Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute  
Lance M. Dodes, M.D.  
Boston Psychoanalytic Society & Institute  
Linda Garrity, Ph.D.  
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute  
Wendy Jacobson, M.D.  
Emory University Psychoanalytic Institute  
Saida Koita, M.D.  
Florida Psychoanalytic Institute  
Jon Meyer, M.D.  
The Washington Psychoanalytic Institute  
Dwarakanath G. Rao, M.D.  
Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute  
Robin Renders, Ph.D.  
Berkshire Institute for Psychoanalysis (NTF)  
Beatrice Smirnow, Ph.D.  
The Washington Psychoanalytic Institute  
Louis Spitz, M.D.  
The Washington Psychoanalytic Institute  
Elizabeth Trawick, M.D.  
Los Angeles Psychoanalytic  
Society & Institute

### Supervising Analysts

Francis K. Millican, M.D.  
Seattle Psychoanalytic Society & Institute  
Fred Pine, Ph.D.  
Columbia University Center for  
Psychoanalytic Training & Research

### Geographic Rule

#### Training & Supervising Analysts

Phil S. Lebovitz, M.D.  
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute  
Nadine Levinson, D.D.S.  
Los Angeles Psychoanalytic  
Society & Institute

#### Geographic Rule Training Analysts

James P. Frosch, M.D.  
Psychoanalytic Institute of New England,  
East, Inc.  
Jane Kite, Ph.D.  
Boston Psychoanalytic Society & Institute  
Jonathan E. Kolb, M.D.  
Psychoanalytic Institute of New England,  
East, Inc.

### Geographic Rule

#### Supervising Analysts

Erik Gann, M.D.  
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute  
Ethel Spector Person, M.D.  
The Greater Kansas City  
Psychoanalytic Institute  
M. Barrie Richmond, M.D.  
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute  
Irwin Rosen, M.D.  
San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute  
(Oregon Psychoanalytic NTF)

#### Geographic Rule Child and Adolescent Supervising Analyst

Lester Friedman, M.D.  
Berkshire Institute for Psychoanalysis (NTF)

# Tapping the Potential: Fundraising and Development

The Committee on Foundations (CoF) held its 12th Annual Workshop April 30-May 2 in Portland, Oregon—"Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Fundraising and Development." The Oregon Psychoanalytic Center (OPC) was the proud local host; CoF, the national.

Co-chaired by Selma Duckler and Mark Smaller, CoF over the years has provided a support system for members involved in fundraising or wanting to learn more about foundation activities, including fundraising. More than 20 persons—APsaA members, local foundation board members, and professional fundraising staff from around the country—exchanged ideas and shared experiences.

With fundraising, an organization might be able to secure a contribution from someone once, perhaps twice. With development, donors become meaningfully involved in an organization in a way that encourages them to support it over a long period of time.

Recognizing the value of social events as an integral part of the workshop, CoF began the weekend Friday evening with a reception on the banks of the Willamette River at the home of one of OPC's founders and friends, and a gracious hostess, Marianne Buchwalter.

Saturday's program was a full day of informative presentations. Lee Shershow, OPC president; Jim Grew, OPC board member; and Doris Jewett, head of the OPC Consultation to Daycare Center Program, gave an overview of the Center. Jewett's presentation included the screening of a professionally produced videotape on the Daycare Program that is used in a variety of ways throughout the community. The Portland Program, since its inception in 1998, has become a model of outreach for other psychoanalytic groups. Shershow and Grew focused on the evolution of Oregon from an institute to a center and on its various fundraising activities, including the model OPC membership program.

## CAMPAIGN READINESS

Dean K. Stein, APsaA's executive director; Toni Doyle, former director of development of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Foundation; and Andra Lichtenstein, principal and founder of Capital Incubator, participated in a panel discussion on fundraising and development.

Lichtenstein provided an orientation to "Preparing for a Capital Project." Lichtenstein, who has a background in both banking and non-profit finance, has overseen capital projects at varying levels, including the processing of tax-exempt bond financings from predevelopment through closing and debt financing.

For organizations considering a capital campaign, Lichtenstein stressed the importance of the organization's vision versus its readiness to undertake a campaign, and the strategic planning required for such an endeavor. Capital campaigns afford visibility for an organization's programs and build organizational resources. Lichtenstein serves on the Board of the San Francisco Foundation for Psychoanalysis and is well acquainted with the nuances of psychoanalytic organizations and the challenges they face.

Stein, who has an extensive background in fundraising, discussed what he considers the two most important points of the workshop's topic: 1) understanding the difference between *development* and *fundraising*; and 2) understanding *development* itself.

Stein pointed out that fundraising is a means of asking for money that can be done in a variety of ways: by letter; by an invitation to an event, a phone call, a raffle, or an in-person

solicitation. Development, on the other hand, is the means for realizing the long-term potential of a funding source. With fundraising, an organization might be able to secure a contribution from someone once, perhaps twice. With development, donors become meaningfully involved in an organization in a way that encourages them to support it over a long period of time.

Stein remarked, "I have a colleague who is my fundraising mentor. Almost 20 years ago, when we first met and were working together, I was always talking about 'hitting people up for money.' He finally said one day, 'Dean, in this organization, we don't hit anyone up for money. We give people the opportunity to participate in our vision.' I initially laughed at him, but he couldn't have been more serious. He gave me a cliché that I use to this day to guide me in fundraising. 'If you want suggestions, ask for money. If you want money, ask for suggestions.'"

For small organizations with little or no staff, Stein advised: "Focus on the 10 potentially most helpful people in your constituency."

## COMMUNICATE THE VISION

Dottie Jeffries, APsaA's director of public affairs, and Eileen Murray, director of the Foundation on Research and Education of the American Health Information Management Association, presented their ideas on "Communication, Public Relations, and Fundraising: An Integrated Approach." Murray emphasized the importance of reaching your constituents and making sure that they understand the mission of your foundation or fundraising entity. Those attached to the organization—whether they are members, faculty, board members, students or friends—are those with whom you need to communicate first. They are all potential donors, but won't be prompted to give without a full understanding of the mission and programs. Jeffries stressed the importance of communication via the Web, including online giving opportunities.

Smaller and Duckler closed the workshop with an opportunity for participants to share their own endeavors in a roundtable fashion.

The value of such a workshop is the ability to focus on one important topic. Participants come away with not only helpful information but also a broader network of people they can call on for assistance.



# Ins and Outs of Strategic Planning for Local Psychoanalytic Organizations

Glenn Good

More than 35 local society leaders attended "Imagineering Your Future," this year's Strategic Marketing Workshop held during the 93rd Annual Meeting in San Francisco. At the six-hour, information-packed session, Larry Walker, president of The Walker Company, a Lake Oswego, Oregon-based health care management consulting firm, explored the ways psychoanalytic organizations could develop both a practical, progressive, and purposeful vision and a strategic plan to achieve that vision. As a demonstration, Richard Lightbody presented Cleveland's successful strategic planning experience.

While most local leaders and executive directors recognized the value of long-range thinking and planning, it was noted that the realities of the present often seemed like insurmountable barriers to taking on the challenge of effective strategic planning. I posed the following questions to Larry Walker following the Meeting.

*Q: Exactly what is strategic planning?*

A: In many respects strategic planning is like the process of psychoanalysis. It requires research and introspection, a willingness to confront problems and issues, and a strong desire to move forward to a better state. Recommendations and solutions are evidence-based, and in many cases the remedies for problems are obscured by a lot of "clutter." In its purest sense, strategic planning is simply a process through which an organization defines its desired future position (the vision), conducts a diagnosis (examination of the environment, trends and issues, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats), and determines a course of treatment (strategies, objectives, and action plans).

Glenn Good, Ph.D., is on the faculty of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute and of the Wayne State School of Medicine's Department of Psychiatry. He is chair of APsaA's Committee on Strategic Marketing.

The key to success is to develop an approach that ensures a more successful organization in the future. Success requires participation, commitment, and an understanding that as change occurs (and it will), so, too, should the plan be built for change. Planning should not be rigid and unbending. It should be viewed as a roadmap to the future, with many possible routes, detours, and construction holdups, all leading to an ultimate destination.

In many respects strategic planning is like the process of psychoanalysis. It requires research and introspection, a willingness to confront problems and issues, and a strong desire to move forward to a better state.

*Q: Many of our local societies are in trouble. Our numbers of patients and trainees are declining. Shouldn't we stop talking and do something?*

A: Yes and no. It's important to explore difficulties, disagreement, major issues, and challenges, but it's only productive when it results in some positive action. The critical action step to take now is to come to a consensus about the reasons for the decline, define the change desired, and determine the strategies (which may be difficult or unpopular among some who are entrenched in the ways of the past) necessary to overcome the decline.

*Q: When our own members are disagreeing, how can bringing in someone who doesn't understand our issues possibly help?*

A: Internal strife and infighting are precisely the situations that create the need to seek outside help. A qualified, experienced outside resource can bring independence, new perspectives and ideas, and organizational skills. These assets will contribute to an objective examination, and clear, unbiased recommendations for change that may diffuse infighting, and focus all stakeholders on the goal of building a better, stronger organization.

*Q: Often our problem isn't planning, it is money. How would paying another professional help?*

A: A fundamental decision has to be made: Do you value your psychoanalytic organization? Does it contribute to your success? Is it important for it to flourish, not only today but for future generations? If the answers are "yes," then is it worth investing now to help ensure a better organizational future? The key is to use the right outside resources in the right manner. A good professional will work collaboratively with you to custom-develop a purposeful process with meaningful outcomes at a manageable price. It can be done.

*Q: Organizational structure and governance are volatile issues in our organizations. How can we be sure that opening up these issues won't create more problems than it solves?*

A: Opening the issues might initially surface even more problems, which should be viewed as a positive, not a negative. The unsurfaced problems may not be apparent, but that doesn't mean they don't exist—they simply haven't bubbled to the surface. Good planning should enable that to happen in a controlled, proactive, and solution-focused way.

*Q: Finally, what have you observed about us from the few hours you have spent with us?*

A: Based on questions, reactions, and brief conversations during breaks and following the workshop, I found the participants to be bright, insightful, and inquisitive, with a healthy sense of practical skepticism about the value and purpose of strategic planning. Most health care professionals are not fond of structured processes, and they typically have little patience for the details of strategic planning. They intellectually grasp the importance and value of planning, but they are sometimes hesitant to undertake a comprehensive process due to a lack of experience, a

*Continued on page 28*

## HMOs 9, Patients 0

Bob Pyles



Bob Pyles

The Supremes have done it again. In a recent stunning decision the Supreme Court has struck a major blow against patient rights. All nine justices agreed that patients do

not have the right to sue their HMOs for malpractice, when they suffer harm due to the HMO's refusal to pay for recommended treatment. The justices issued a clear statement about the protective role of ERISA (Employee Retirement Income Security Act) for HMOs, despite the mounting challenges from professional associations, patients' rights groups, and state legislatures.

The ERISA laws of 1974, were originally enacted to protect employee pension funds in employer-provided, self-insured plans. The laws have been used by managed care as a shield to protect themselves against medical liability lawsuits. In other words, in cases of medical malpractice, the HMOs are not liable; only the individual physicians involved are medically liable and accountable. When managed care bureaucrats deny the use of certain diagnostic procedures or therapeutic techniques for cost-containment (the hallmark of managed care), the plans and their administrators are exempted from lawsuits of medical malpractice. The officials say they are not practicing medicine, only administering the fiduciary responsibility of their plans.

The ERISA shield has allowed the managed care industry to deny payment for care with impunity. Using the term "medical necessity,"

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Robert Pyles, M.D., is chair of the Committee on Government Relations and Insurance, and a former president of APsA.

HMOs have developed policies that deny reimbursement for critical medical treatment. This leaves the professional with the choice of treating the patient at his own expense or not offering the treatment. The system is designed to encourage rationing of care without limitation.

### STATES OVERRIDDEN

In an attempt to protect patients and hold the HMOs accountable, Texas, followed by nine other states, enacted laws allowing malpractice suits for damages in the state courts. The other states are Arizona, California, Georgia, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia. During his presidential campaign, George Bush boasted that Texas was the first state to pass such a law. He neglected to mention that he chose not to sign this bill into law during his term as governor. As president, he asked the Department of Justice to submit an *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court supporting the HMOs.


The groundbreaking Texas law allowed two patients to bring malpractice cases against Aetna and CIGNA, when payment for prescription medication and hospital stays were denied and, as a result, the patients suffered harm. The Supreme Court upheld ERISA, and did not allow either of these patients to sue their HMOs for malpractice. The Supreme Court decision voids all of the state ERISA laws, ending our best hope for ERISA relief.

The Court held that HMOs are making financial (not medical) decisions, and, therefore, cannot be held liable for medical malpractice. The fact that the withholding of payment leads to the withholding of treatment did not impress the Court. According to the Court, "The fact that a benefits determination is infused with medical judgments does not alter this result." The decision would appear to subject non-physicians who make medical judgments to less liability than physicians.

Such reasoning seen in a clinical setting might be described as schizophrenogenic. The social costs of this decision are likely to be disastrous.

### RICO PROTECTIONS

The physician class action suit accusing the insurance industry of violating RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act) laws takes on even more importance in light of the ERISA decision. ERISA does not protect the industry from the charges of conspiracy and racketeering. Ironically, Aetna and CIGNA are the two companies that have settled rather than face charges in court. One of the hallmarks of the settlements is a definition of "medical necessity" derived from the AMA definition, which rests squarely on clinical standards of care. Both of these Texas cases might have turned out differently under the terms of the settlements.


Physicians can use the RICO attorneys to dispute denials made by Aetna and CIGNA. As a signatory society, the American Psychoanalytic Association can represent its members in such disputes. Members who need help in filing a dispute, or who have other questions, can reach me at [rpylesmd@comcast.net](mailto:rpylesmd@comcast.net), or contact the RICO attorneys directly at [www.hmosettlements.com](http://www.hmosettlements.com). 

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## Strategic Planning

*Continued from page 27*

fear of loss of "control," comfort with the status quo, an unwillingness to involve an "outsider" in influencing organizational change, and a hesitancy to invest the money required for a successful effort. Some simply lack belief that defining a vision for the future and committing to a plan to achieve it is better than going along day to day.

That brings me back to my initial comparison of psychoanalysis and strategic planning. I'm sure that many individuals have the same kind of fears and skepticism when they begin analysis. But with a proper approach, a willingness to confront difficult issues and the right time and attention, their lives improve. Organizations are the same—psychoanalysts who have seen firsthand the positive results of their own work should be able to see a parallel for their psychoanalytic organizations. 



# Educators and Analysts Learning Together

Stephen Kerzner

Educator/analyst symposia focusing on today's challenging issues of K-12 education have become a regular feature at recent meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Association. The semiannual symposia, held under the auspices of APsA's Liaison to Schools Committee, have been well attended with a high degree of audience participation.

The Liaison to Schools Committee was launched in 1997, as an ad hoc body, in response to a perceived national need to improve social, emotional, and cognitive interventions for children and adolescents in schools via applied psychoanalytic interventions. The committee, which attained full status in 2002, spearheaded a new category of APsA associate membership, the educator associate, to meet the needs of educators who are interested in the application of psychoanalytic principles in the classroom. Jonathan Cohen and I currently co-chair the committee.

## DISRUPTIVE AGGRESSION

The second Semiannual Educator/Analyst Symposium, "Coping with Disruptive Aggression in Schools: Educators and Analysts Learn from Each Other," was held at the 92nd Annual Meeting last year in Boston. The panel, composed for the first time of both educators and analysts, considered some of the major stressors facing school communities, including violence, intolerance, and bullying, and discussed how educators and analysts can enhance the learning environment in schools. This symposium honored the contributions of one of the panelists, Maurice Vanderpol, a psychoanalyst who pioneered psychoanalytic

*Stephen D. Kerzner, M.D., is a graduate of the Psychoanalytic Institute of New England, East, in adult analysis and of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in child analysis; clinical instructor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School; and has a private practice in Brookline and Duxbury, Massachusetts.*

school consultation to K-12 schools in the Boston area since the 1970's.

Dr. Vanderpol led off the panel with an overview of his psychoanalytically-informed approach. He compared the process of school consultation to working with a person in analysis, first establishing positive relationships with school personnel, and then working with them to understand the nature of the school's organization and culture. Once the systemic conflicts and stresses in the school are clarified, change is possible.

The first educator panelist was Liz Arney, a former classroom teacher and program associate at Facing History and Ourselves (FHAO), a national organization based in Boston that works with teachers in school systems around the country to promote active classroom discussion about personal and social issues relating to tolerance and conflict resolution. She called upon psychoanalysts to reach out to teachers who often work in isolation and without support. She recounted an FHAO intervention in an inner-city school classroom after one of the students in the class was killed intervening in a bullying incident, traumatizing the other students. Arney helped the teacher develop a practical model to restore the students' sense of safety and to teach civil responsibility.

Matthew King, superintendent of the Wellesley (Mass.) public schools, observed that the national discussion about change in schools over the past 10 years has focused on pedagogy and content. Achievement has been emphasized at the expense of the emotional life of schools. In King's opinion, the fear of conflict and aggression and the "siege mentality" of teachers and administrators have led to a lack of emotional responsiveness and communication failures that have torn schools apart. He advocated training educators to respond to aggression and conflict in proactive ways.

Stuart Twemlow, who served as the discussant, has been an advocate of applied analytic

interventions in K-12 schools as well as in the community at large and has done significant psychoanalytically-informed research on bullying in schools. Twemlow agreed with the other panelists about the need to identify the qualities of a school environment that promote a culture of safety and mutual respect. He cited his research on bullying that demonstrated the effectiveness of a cognitive intervention with teachers and students to enhance mentalization and empathy.

## EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE

The third Semiannual Educator/Analyst Symposium, "Promoting Emotional Competence and Academic Achievement: Psychoanalysts and Educators Working Together," was held at the Winter 2004 Meeting in New York. This symposium was organized by co-chair Jonathan Cohen, president of the Center for Social and Emotional Education (CSEE). Cohen reviewed the concept of "emotional intelligence," noting how current social and emotional educational efforts in K-12 schools have built on the child analytic tradition pioneered by Anna Freud. This tradition promoted children's ego capacities both in clinical work as well as in analytic-educational collaborations. He cited extensive research that confirms how academic achievement goes up as social and emotional capacities expand.

Margaret Jo Shepherd, emeritus professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and a member of the CSEE faculty, addressed the role of anxiety and motivation in learning. She attributed the failure of certain children to achieve reading fluency, in spite of appropriate cognitive/biologic interventions, to emotional issues that interfere with working memory. Shepherd called for more attention to students' emotional lives.

Jennifer Allen, a former teacher and middle school principal and current director of education at CSEE, discussed the culture of schools and the need for schools to promote safety through collaboration, communication, and tolerance. She presented the ASSESS Survey (Assessing Social Emotional School Safety) developed at CSEE to measure the emotional climate of schools and the quality of social, emotional, and academic teaching and learning.

*Continued on page 33*

# Scholarship and Service Win Awards at 93rd Annual Meeting

Lynn Stormon



Lynn Stormon

The announcement of prizes and awards at the Business Meeting of Members at the 93rd Annual Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in San Francisco was a

festive occasion for honoring individuals for their outstanding contributions to scholarship and service.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE CLINIC AWARD FOR 2004

The mission of the Community Clinics Committee is to expand and enhance psychoanalytic services to underserved communities and individuals. This year the committee presented the Community Clinic Service Award to the Child Development Center of the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute.

The Child Development Center, which is directed by Diane Manning, is a multifaceted psychoanalytic community clinic that combats the influence of managed care by offering a preschool outreach program, a psychoanalytically informed treatment service, and professional training. The faculty donates nearly 8,000 volunteer hours of training time each year to the institute's training programs, 5,000 hours to local educational institutions, and more than 2,000 volunteer hours in the community, for a total of more than \$2.5 million in professional services each year.

## FIRST SCIENTIFIC PAPER PRIZE

The Committee on Scientific Activities awarded the first Scientific Paper Prize to

Lynn Stormon, M.A., is the first APsA public service psychology intern and is currently a doctoral candidate in clinical depth psychology at Pacifica Graduate Institute.

Jonathan Shedler for "A New Language for Psychoanalytic Diagnosis," published in *JAPA*, 2002, 50/2.

When asked to comment on the importance of his paper, Shedler wrote, "There is a widespread belief within psychoanalysis that it is impossible to conduct empirical research without trivializing or eviscerating psychoanalytic concepts. This paper describes an approach to studying personality organization that preserves the richness and complexity of psychoanalytic case formulation while also providing reliable data for research. This same method also has direct application to analytic training and supervision, leading to richer and more accurate case formulations. I hope analysts who think empirical research is not relevant to psychoanalytic practice will read this paper and reconsider their views."

*Jonathan Shedler, Ph.D., is an associate professor in the Graduate School of Professional Psychology, University of Denver, and has a faculty appointment in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.*

## JAPA PRIZES

The JAPA Prize is awarded to the author of the best paper published in *JAPA* during the previous year. This year the prize was awarded to three authors: Rosemary H. Balsam, Richard M. Gottlieb, and Mitchell Wilson.

The prize-winning authors graciously provided descriptions of their papers for this article.

"The Vanished Pregnant Body"

by Rosemary H. Balsam

*JAPA*, 2003, 51/4

"This paper is part of my ambition to increase a contemporary awareness of the body in mental life and to create a significant place in psychoanalytic theory for the adult female body in its most mature functional capacities. I contend that the well-known, eras-old unconscious phallogocentricity in thought has contributed unwittingly to the dominance and acceptance of a mentalized body theory emanating solely from the adult male sexual body represented by the 'phallus.' The theoretical concept of female 'lack' is viewed from the vantage point of adult pregnancy, which highlights the radical erasure that exists. I suggest that one of the differences between men's and women's bodies

*Continued on page 31*



Debra Eder (left) and Carolyn Gatto (right) each receive a special "Certificate of Appreciation" for their many years of dedicated service.

Photo: Brian Canty

## AWARDS

may be understood in terms of the female 'shifting' form."

*Rosemary H. Balsam, M.D., is a psychoanalyst in private practice, a training and supervising analyst at the Western New England Institute for Psychoanalysis, associate professor of psychiatry at the Yale Medical School, and on the staff of the Department of Student Mental Health.*

"Psychosomatic Medicine:  
the Divergent Legacies of Freud and Janet"  
by Richard M. Gottlieb  
*JAPA, 2003, 5/13*

"In the paper, I outline some specific differences between the psychologies of Freud and his near-contemporary Pierre Janet, and trace the legacies of both sets of ideas down to the present day as these are reflected in the sub-discipline of 'psychosomatic medicine.' As we all know, the great era of psychosomatic medicine studies has passed. In the end, the Holy Grail of these studies, the link between mental and emotional states and medical illnesses, was never found. In the wake of the abandonment of this quest, and in part due to the stunning new investigative technologies that have become available, a new paradigm of investigation and theory has emerged, currently somewhat clumsily referred to in the aggregate as 'neuroscience.' We hold out great hopes for developments in this area and for psychoanalysis to have an important role in its achievements."

*Richard M. Gottlieb, M.D., is a faculty member of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and founding group chairman of the Berkshire Psychoanalytic Institute, where he is a training and supervising analyst.*

"The Analyst's Desire and Narcissistic Resistances" by Mitchell Wilson  
*JAPA, 2003, 5/11*

"I try to show how the analyst's inevitable desire for particular experiences with their patients leads to resistances that have a narcissistic basis. These desires for particular experiences are often hidden from the analyst because they are clothed in the analyst's technical approach and theoretical point of view.

*Continued on page 33*

## Calendar Upcoming Meetings

**CURE IN PSYCHOANALYSIS**  
**2004 English-Speaking Weekend Conference**  
**The British Psychoanalytical Society, London**  
London  
October 15-17, 2004  
For information:  
Phone 44 (0) 20 75 63 5016  
E-mail [Linda.Carter-Jackson@iopa.org.uk](mailto: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](mailto:Delphi@med.upatras.gr)  
Web site <http://delphi.med.upatras.gr>

**WINTER 2005 MEETING**  
**AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC  
ASSOCIATION**  
New York, New York  
January 19-23, 2005  
For Information:  
Phone 212-752-0450  
Web site <http://www.apsa.org>

**THE BODY IMAGE IN  
PSYCHOANALYSIS AND ART**  
**The Third International Symposium**  
**Psychoanalysis and Art**  
Florence, Italy  
May 6-8, 2005  
For information:  
E-mail [os@mediahouse.it](mailto:os@mediahouse.it)  
or [haroldpblum@cs.com](mailto:haroldpblum@cs.com)

**94TH ANNUAL MEETING**  
**AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC  
ASSOCIATION**  
Seattle, Washington  
June 8-12, 2005  
For information:  
Phone 212-752-0450  
Web site <http://www.apsa.org>

**BIANNUAL CONGRESS**  
**TRAUMA: NEW DEVELOPMENTS  
IN PSYCHOANALYSIS**  
**International Psychoanalytical Association**  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
July 28-31, 2005  
Web site <http://www.ipa.org.uk/site/cms/>

**FERENCZI AND GRODDECK:  
MIND, BODY AND THE  
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## Transplanting an Analyst

*Continued from page 1*

Concurring with Gabbard, Jerry Fogel, who moved from New York to Portland, Oregon, also mentioned needing to hold a “tragic view of life in which you realize that you cannot control everything, even though you might wish to.”

Many consultants helped with practical advice in addition to management of countertransference feelings. Cecile Bassen, who relocated from Washington, D.C. to Seattle, found that speaking with a consultant before she notified her patients was helpful in alerting her to the option of continuing well established treatments by phone, rather than terminating with all of her patients. With this in mind, she was better able to explore patients’ wishes and fantasies about treatment options. These included requests to continue by phone, challenging assumptions that this was out of the question, and requests for referrals in tension with assumptions that the individual would or should stop treatment. Subsequently, she used consultants to heighten her awareness of transference and countertransference reactions.



through with an experienced consultant, might be a valuable treatment option.


One analyst who continued a training analysis by telephone supplemented by in-person visits noted that important new material emerged in this setting. The individual’s analysis deepened because of his profound feelings about being abandoned, and about the analyst’s response to his strong wish to continue. He was also freed from inhibitions associated with working in the same community as the training analyst.

Other analysts expressed concern, however, about losing data in the middle phase of an

### PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN THE NEW SETTING

Glen Gabbard observed that moving “makes analysts aware of how embedded they have been in a given psychoanalytic culture.... Even if the new setting is receptive and open, one still needs to make a significant adjustment. And no matter how confident you are as a practitioner,” he observed, “an almost invisible support system becomes lost to you.” Several analysts mentioned a painful loss of their analytic communities and said it took three or four years to fully integrate themselves into a new professional community.

Most analysts advocated speaking extensively to people who have knowledge of the new professional community before considering relocation, noting, “It will matter that people understand who you are and try to welcome and support you.” Fogel has concluded that institutes that are trying to attract new analysts should be made aware of “the need for welcoming and caretaking” of the new recruits. Others found it important to anticipate the kinds of competitive issues, mutual projections, and “cognitive dissonance” that might arise between the new and established analysts.

Gabbard offered hopeful counsel for those relocating: “Moving an analytic practice is survivable, not a catastrophe. It can even be a renewing experience when one feels invigorated by a new setting.” One dimension of this re-invigoration others cited was the opportunity to learn about different ways of thinking—about theory and practice, and about different approaches to institute structure. 

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—Glen Gabbard

Jerry Fogel emphasized this point: “One cannot underestimate the impact of the analyst’s leaving. It is important to take full responsibility for the decision, to not minimize its impact, and to work with a consultant closely about the attendant countertransference reactions.” Fogel cautioned about countertransference feelings—a need to hang on, grandiosity, or guilt about leaving—that might prompt adopting phone work as a long-term solution, but did feel that in some circumstances, phone treatment, carefully thought

analysis, and advocated telephone contact largely for certain psychotherapy patients or analytic patients already in the termination phase.

Every analyst interviewed voiced concerns about the period of time available to terminate. At least six months for analytic patients seemed to be optimal. Although Lisa Korman, for whom this had not been possible when she moved from New York to Chicago, found her consultant’s comments quite helpful: “One more month with this patient will neither assuage your guilt nor solve all his problems.”



## Learning Together


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The ASSESS Survey can be used both as a springboard for schools to think reflectively about current teaching and school climate and as a pre/post test measure.

As the discussant, Leon Hoffman, a psychoanalyst and co-director, Pacella Parent Child Center of the New York Psychoanalytic Society, emphasized the value of collaboration as a unifying concept not only within school systems, but also between parents, students, and teachers.

### EDUCATOR ASSOCIATE

The Liaison to Schools Committee urges all APsA members to spread the word to educators about the category of educator associate. Teachers, school counselors, and administrators at all levels of education, pre-school through college, are eligible to join. Members are encouraged to nominate and/or mentor educator associates. Prospective educator associates must be sponsored by an active member of APsA.

Please feel free to contact Jonathan Cohen or me for further information about the program. Educators interested in applying should contact Debra Steinke, APsA membership services manager, for details at 212-752-0450 X26 or [membership@apsa.org](mailto:membership@apsa.org). 



### TO THE EDITOR:

As one of the older members (I'll be 90 later this year) of the Association, I would like to respond to Newell Fischer's recent letter in TAP (Winter/Spring 2004). In order to survive, I think psychoanalysis needs much more than changing the requirements for the national Association, but at least it is a place to start, and I support his suggested changes.

I think the Association needs to think more in terms of minimal than optimal requirements. I recall once after the organization for child analysts was formed that the practice requirements for that organization, for the American, and the training analysts were such that it would take 24 hours a day to fulfill! I could not, with the best of intentions, fulfill them all.

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.

Also, it was beginning to be difficult to find analytic patients, especially any willing to come five or six days a week. I found that three times a week was sufficient to develop a transference neurosis. The requirements for performance of psychoanalysis must be stated in terms other than number of times per week, or number of years.

Interestingly enough, many years ago, when I applied to the Association, I was refused on the basis that my personal analysis was too long (rumor had it that I must be psychotic). It was then required of me that I must see a patient six times a week to be accepted. I was only able to keep a patient at that intensity for nine months. The committee must have changed, as I was then accepted.

I do want to say that I have learned much from my training and experience, and have been able to translate psychoanalytic insights into many consulting areas, and even into evaluation of disabilities for Supplemental Social Security. With such people as Newell Fischer, I have some hope for the future of the profession.

—Helen R. Beiser

## Awards

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Using Lacan's ideas about 'imaginary' or 'dual relationship,' I investigate the specific structure of iatrogenic (analyst induced) and co-created resistances. These resistances involve the analyst's misrecognizing his or her own ideas and feelings for the patient's ideas and feelings (either conscious or unconscious), and intervening based upon these misrecognitions. I discuss the concept of the 'analytic third' as an attempted solution to the stalemate inherent in the dual relation."

*Mitchell Wilson, M.D., is a psychoanalyst in Berkeley, California, and a faculty member of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute.*

### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Robert M. Galatzer-Levy received the American Psychoanalytic Association's Distinguished Service Award. Galatzer-Levy was science advisor to the Executive Committee for four years, the first to serve in this capacity. The award lauded him for "the thoughtful and eloquent way in which you represented the interest and point of view of science with the Executive Committee. As its first science advisor, you showed how the perspective of science can be applicable in ways others might not see or speak to, and you carried out the mandate of this position with diplomacy, humor, and great intelligence."

*Galatzer Levy, M.D., is a psychoanalyst in private practice and a faculty member at the Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago.*



A quiet moment, Ruth Fischer in a sea of chairs at the 93rd Annual Meeting.

Photo: Marvin Stewart

## Who Are “They” and How Can “They” Be of Assistance?

Debra Steinke

They are advocates for psychoanalysis each day. Simply by doing their jobs, they provide a collective home base for APsA members, and their service is a valuable benefit of membership. So, who are “they”? The 13 members of APsA’s National Office (N.O.) staff.

The staff is a resource for all members and provides both continuity and support to the organization. Under the helm of Executive Director Dean K. Stein, APsA’s professional

staff works together to provide all of the “behind-the-scenes” services, from running the scientific meetings to preparing important ballot mailings or communicating membership initiatives to keeping you abreast of the latest privacy information to answering all your questions.

When you call the N.O. (212-752-0450), our promise is to respond immediately or at least return your call within 24 hours. Please rest assured that messages left on our general mailbox are listened to regularly and are forwarded to the appropriate party. The link on the [apsa.org](http://apsa.org) Web site—<http://apsa.org/organiz/staff.htm>—lists the entire staff along with direct links to their e-mail addresses.

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

To let you know who to contact as well as give you an overview of what we offer, we have provided the following summary of departments and services:

### MEMBERSHIP AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Membership information and queries; associate programs; applications for certification or training analysts. Contact Debbie Steinke ([dsteinke@apsa.org](mailto:dsteinke@apsa.org), [membership@apsa.org](mailto:membership@apsa.org); x26) or her assistant, Alo Allik ([aallik@apsa.org](mailto:aallik@apsa.org); x18)

### PUBLIC INFORMATION

Ideas on promoting your practice or an event sponsored by your institute/society; preparation for an interview by the media; tips on publicizing psychoanalysis. Contact Dottie Jeffries ([djeffries@apsa.org](mailto:djeffries@apsa.org); x29)

### COMPUTER SERVICES

Address and e-mail changes; assistance with APsA’s listservs or World Wide Web info. Contact Brian Canty ([bcanty@apsa.org](mailto:bcanty@apsa.org); x17) or his assistant, Alo Allik, ([aallik@apsa.org](mailto:aallik@apsa.org); x18)

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## T E C H n o t e s

## Disposing of Retired Computers

Paul W. Mosher

If you use a computer to handle any sensitive information, it is important to take special care when you decide to give away, sell, or discard the computer. Some of the most egregious instances of public disclosure of confidential clinical information have taken place when computers were resold or discarded. In some cases, where no attempt was made to erase the computer’s hard disk,

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*Paul W. Mosher, M.D., is a councilor-at-large of APsA, a founding board member of Psychoanalytic Electronic Publishing, and a long time computer hobbyist.*

the breach of patient privacy can be attributed to plain carelessness. But a conscientious practitioner may also cause a privacy breach by not realizing that the usual technique of “deleting” a computer file from a hard disk is *not adequate* when a computer leaves the custody of the original owner.

On Windows system, a deleted file is not actually removed from the computer’s disk. Instead, the part of the disk where the file resides is marked as “unused,” but the data remain intact until the computer decides to reuse all or part of that area of the disk. Until that happens, the data can be easily recovered

by a skilled person. In fact, even after the old data are overwritten by new data, the old data—which still leaves traces under the new data—may still be recovered using special techniques!

In order to make the data truly inaccessible it is important to use a special erasing technique by which the data to be erased are overwritten multiple times. One very good program for this purpose is an open source (free) program called “Eraser,” which can be found at <http://www.heidi.ie/eraser/> or at <http://www.freewarefiles.com/>.

However, if the computer has broken so that it cannot be restarted to run an erasing program, then it is important to *remove* and physically *destroy* the computer’s hard disk before disposing of the computer. 

## ELECTIONS, WAIVERS, LOANS, AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES

Reports for fellows and councilors; voting/proxy questions; applications for the Committee on Research and Special Training (CORST)/ Committee on Preparedness and Progress (COPAP) waivers; and for psychoanalytic research and Liddle & Hymowitz funds. Contact Tina Faison (tfaison@apsa.org; x23)

## SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS DEPARTMENT

Meeting and Program Committee questions; paper and discussion group submissions; continuing education credits. Contact Debra Eder (deder@apsa.org; x21) or her assistant, Danise Malqui (dmalqui@apsa.org; x28). For registration questions, contact Chris Broughton (cbroughton@apsa.org; x19).

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND FELLOWSHIP DEPARTMENT


Committee appointments and meeting schedules; society/institute officers and address information; fellowship applications. Contact Carolyn Gatto (cgatto@apsa.org; x20) or her assistant, Lyvett Velazquez (lvelazquez@apsa.org; x12)

## ACCOUNTING

Submission of expense reports; committee budget questions; members' journal subscriptions and dues. Contact Nerissa Steele (nsteele@apsa.org; x16) or her assistant, Sherkima Edwards (sedwards@apsa.org; x15)

## OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Contact Dean K. Stein (dstein@apsa.org; x30) or his assistant, Tina Faison (tfaison@apsa.org; x23)

APSA's professional staff is ready to provide you with personal assistance. As nearly the entire staff attends our biannual meetings, we are quite accessible. Please feel free to say hello as we would love to put a face to a name. We welcome your ideas and suggestions for improving the services that we offer. Alo, Brian, Carolyn, Chris, Danise, Dean, Debra, Dottie, Lyvett, Nerissa, Sherkima, Tina, and I are happy to give you the support that fosters the success of your psychoanalytic practice. 

## New Members (as of June 2004)

### ACTIVE MEMBERS

Brian A. Aslami, M.D.  
Merrilee R. Atkins, M.S.W.  
Gail Barker, M.D.  
Svetlana Bonner, M.D.  
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Susan Cofsky, Psy.D.  
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Penny M. Freedman, Ph.D.  
Robert L. Friend, M.D.  
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Aviel Goodman, M.D.  
Judit Gordon-Lendvay, M.D.  
Elizabeth Haase, M.D.  
Elizabeth R. Hatcher, M.D.  
Ellen O'Neil Helman, M.S.W.  
Lincoln R. A. Hess, M.D.  
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Sonia Ioannides, M.D.  
John M. Jemerin, M.D.  
Neal S. Kass, M.D.  
Catherine Rising Kimble, M.D.  
Susan Kolodny, D.M.H.  
Andreas K. Kraebber, M.D.  
Frances Lang, L.I.C.S.W.  
Cynthia Lee, Ph.D., J.D.  
Carol B. Levin, M.D.  
E. Catherine Loula, M.D.  
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Scott R. Masters, M.D.  
Anna Miari, M.D.  
Richard G. Michael, Ph.D.  
Frederick C. Miller, M.D.

Cynthia Mitchell, Ph.D.  
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David Ott, M.D.  
Mimi Pantuhova, Psy.D., A.T.R.  
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Kelly Reams, M.S.W., L.C.S.W., B.C.D.  
Anna Lisa Reisman, M.D., F.R.C.P.C.  
Walker Shields, M.D.  
Phyllis L. Sloate, Ph.D.  
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Denis Walsh, M.D.  
Susan Warshaw, Ph.D.  
Andrea Weiss, Ph.D.

### AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Kaye Bock, M.S.W., L.C.S.W.  
Scott Boles, Ph.D.  
Gary R. Brendel, M.D.  
Stephanie Brody, Psy.D.  
Catherine Anne Corotis, Ph.D.  
Lilia Feinberg, M.D.  
Edward Graham, D.S.W.  
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William Olcott, M.D.  
Dale Panzer, M.D.  
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Jeffrey A. Seiden, Psy.D.  
Suzanne Rensel Thomas, M.S.W.

# Associating with APsaA

## AFFILIATION CATEGORIES FOR EDUCATORS, STUDENTS, PSYCHOTHERAPISTS, RESEARCHERS

Over the last several years, APsaA has developed a number of categories of affiliation to allow colleagues and friends interested in psychoanalysis to establish a tie to our organization. Associates of APsaA get more out of the national meetings, can start to network nationally with like-minded professionals, and contribute to the richness and vibrancy of the psychoanalytic community. Each associate category is sponsored and supported by a committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

**EDUCATOR ASSOCIATE**—available for teachers and administrators at all levels of education, pre-school through college, who are interested in the application of psychoanalytic principles in classrooms. Any educator who is sponsored by a member of the American Psychoanalytic Association is eligible. *Yearly enrollment fee: \$25.00*

**PSYCHOTHERAPIST ASSOCIATE**—available for psychoanalytic psychotherapists with a minimum of a master's level degree and licensed and/or certified by the state in which they practice. Individual Psychotherapist Associates are listed in a National Directory of Psychotherapist Associates, prepared annually. *Yearly enrollment fee: \$50.00*

**RESEARCH ASSOCIATE**—available for research scientists, research oriented clinicians and others with an interest in psychoanalytically oriented research. The sponsoring committee will facilitate presentations of research at psychoanalytic meetings. *Yearly enrollment fee: \$40.00*

**STUDENT ASSOCIATE**—available to medical students, psychiatric residents, psychology, social work, and graduate students of all academic disciplines. *Yearly enrollment fee: \$25.00*

Standard benefits provided to associates in all the above categories include reduced APsaA meeting registration fees, advance notification of meetings, and subscriptions to this newsletter. Reduced subscription rates to the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association (JAPA)* are also available.

Please note: Individuals who qualify for full APsaA membership are not eligible to join as associates.

Contact APsaA's national office for more information: 212-752-0450 ext. 26. Email: [membership@apsa.org](mailto:membership@apsa.org). Or go to the APsaA Website, [apsa.org](http://apsa.org), to download the latest brochures.



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