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Haiti Disaster: A Psychoanalytical Response

Michael Slevin

"I don't know what to say to you... Terrible things happen to people in times of war and natural disaster," said Martha Bragin. The earthquake in Haiti, which demolished homes, shops, and government buildings, killed upwards of 200,000 people, injured more than 250,000, and made hundreds of thousands homeless, was such a time. Government services were devastated, schools destroyed, and churches leveled. Food and water were scarce and tied up in disrupted distribution systems; systems for elimination of garbage and human waste were in disarray. "Demolished," "killed," "injured," "devastated," "destroyed," "leveled," "disrupted," "disarray." Written and spoken language are only fingers pointing to an unspeakable reality.

"Terrible things happen to people." Sometimes it is the simplest words that convey the most meaning. A candidate at IPTAR, a former APsA Fellow and a member of APsA's Committee on Psychoanalysis in the Community, Bragin draws upon 25 years' experience working as a consultant to the United Nations, CARE, and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on a mental health and psychosocial response to disaster and war.

Michael Slevin, while working on a Ph.D. in literature, graduated as an academic associate from the Baltimore Washington Institute for Psychoanalysis. A clinical social worker finishing the Adult Psychotherapy Training Program at the institute, he is the former editor of TAP.

The Interagency Standing Committee, the coordinating body that connects the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance with the Red Cross and international NGOs, has a reference group, of which Bragin is a member, that, with a long history of specialized knowledge, has developed culturally sensitive international guidelines for mental health and psychosocial work in emergencies. Their guidelines for Haiti state that "well integrated mental health and psychosocial support [that] build on existing capacities, build upon cultural norms [that] reach more people and are more likely to be sustained once humanitarian aid engagement ceases." Children's developmental needs must be addressed in the context of their culture and basic services must be managed in a way that enhances dignity and community structures, cohesion, and values. Despite grief and distress, the U.N. document notes that self recovery and resilience are the norm in the face of disasters. That is part of the story.

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Scenes of destruction in the Canapé Vert district of Port-au-Prince.

Photos: ©CROM Kkic

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Filling APsaA's Advocacy Gap

Prudy Gourguechon

APsaA's president is enlisted in the Association's advocacy efforts as soon as he or she takes office. The president serves as APsaA's official voice in letters to Congress, press releases, and occasionally expert testimony. In the process of serving this function on your behalf, I have gotten something of a primary education in issue advocacy. My observations have led me to several new initiatives within the organization and a slightly different way of thinking about APsaA and advocacy.

APsaA has a proud history of impressive lobbying and advocacy efforts especially in the areas that most directly affect our practices and our patients—issues like privacy, patient's rights, and keeping a watchful eye out for unintended negative consequences of new health policies such as "comparative effectiveness research" or "pay for performance." We have achieved an important presence on Capitol Hill in relation to these core issues. For example, in mid-December, Jim Pyles leveraged our long experience with privacy and practice related legislation into renewed attention by key senators to the need for including language protecting the right to private contracting in a final health care bill. We also provided the proponents of health care reform with a new argument for paying attention to one of our issues: Opponents to the health care bill were using the right to private contracting as an argument *against* the bill. Our added language would neutralize this objection and preserve the patients' option of obtaining mental health treatment without any record.

PRIMARY ADVOCACY

By the time you read this, the health care reform landscape will have changed many times since Washington was blanketed in an unprecedented snow, but the lesson lasts. This is exhilarating and vital work. Success turns on

Prudence L. Gourguechon, M.D., is president of the American Psychoanalytic Association.



Prudy Gourguechon

pulling the pieces together in a day or an hour; but it works only when it's founded on years of having established a presence, having legislative language for change or protection right at hand, possessing working relationships, and lots of documented background research. Such a presence in Washington not only advances our causes but reminds the broader community of the continued vitality of psychoanalysis.

I have come to think of the type of advocacy I described above, where our representative is right in the thick of legislation being developed, providing the research, arguments, and even the actual wording on a narrow but vital range of issues, as "primary advocacy." We can only perform at this level on a very

small number of issues, and privacy and the right to private contracting are currently our core issues

SECONDARY ADVOCACY

There is a secondary level of advocacy which has also worked very well for us and is a common practice in Washington. A coalition of groups who share common goals join together and collectively write letters of support or opposition to legislation—or sometimes participate in the writing of legislation. The main tools in this type of lobbying are the "sign-on letter" and a constituent push.

The sign-on letter is written by the coalition (staff or designated member) and then circulated to the member groups for their approval and imprimatur. The letter goes out to the key committee of legislators on Capitol Hill with signatures from 30 or 40 organizations, representing perhaps several hundred thousand people. An e-mail push is when the coalition contacts its member groups and suggests that the organization tell its members to write their representatives taking a particular position on a bill.

APsaA is a member of the Mental Health Liaison Group (MHLG) a coalition of 57 organizations that takes positions on a wide range of legislative efforts and appropriation bills regarding mental health in the broadest sense. Visit the MHLG Web site (www.mhlg.org) and click on "Issue Statements" for a clear view of what this kind of work entails.

But as successful as these efforts have been, there has remained a gap in our advocacy efforts. There are issues and causes of great importance to many of us that we would like to support as analysts and as an analytic organization. But we don't have the resources to become the lead lobbyists in all these areas.

Members interested in following the work of the Committee on Advocacy Relations can contact its newly appointed chair, Kate Schechter, at kschecht@uchicago.edu.

THE GAP

I began to notice that while primary and secondary advocacy efforts were going very well in our organization—well structured and obtaining results of which we can be very proud—there remained a gap in our advocacy efforts where we could accomplish much more.

There are issues we care deeply about—human rights, children's welfare, education, soldiers' and veterans' lives, gay and lesbian issues—which are not expressly and uniquely psychoanalytic.

Continued on page 4

APsaA's Advocacy Gap

Continued from page 3

An organization our size cannot achieve a primary level of legislative activism on every issue that interests us. Other organizations have focused a great deal of research and study on a wide range of issues and have developed legislative agendas and coalitions to promote their goals.


In some of these areas we have already developed important resources and "assets." For example, we have a unique and impressive set of Association-approved position statements and amici briefs on a wide variety of gay rights issues. And we have a Soldiers and Veterans Initiative with a strong presence on our Web site, including position statements, resources, volunteer opportunities, reading lists, and more. A journalist has told me that we are the only mental health organization with a position statement on the damage done by the "don't ask, don't tell" regulation regarding gays in the military.

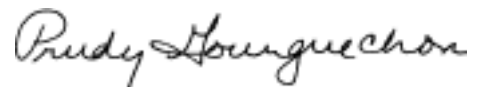
Nevertheless, I noticed that practical constraints made it difficult for us to participate fully in advocacy efforts regarding these important but non-core issues. And, it seemed to me that some of our terrific resources were not being fully used.

To fill that gap, I have created the new Ad Hoc Committee on Advocacy Relations (CAR). The idea is this. We will find organizations that do great work in legislative advocacy on issues we care about. We will piggyback on their research and policy experience and tentatively "borrow" their legislative agenda.

The committee will start with considering four issues. The four issues are gay rights, soldiers and veterans, children, and poverty. CAR will learn about the legislative agendas of selected organizations, trying to identify those that share our values and interests and take a broad and moderate point of view. The committee will come back to APsaA with recommendations about sign-on letters and other types of engagement. Over time, we hope the CAR members will introduce APsaA to

these organizations, establish relationships, and make them aware of resources we can offer, such as position statements and expert opinion. A liaison effort has already begun with the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America and the Human Rights Coalition. Other groups related to veterans, gay rights advocacy, children's issues, and poverty alleviation will be tagged and liaison efforts initiated.

Members interested in following the work of the Committee on Advocacy Relations can contact its newly appointed chair, Kate Schechter, at kschecht@uchicago.edu. 



Note: APsaA maintains a non-partisan stance on social issues, and obtains approval from the Executive Council on specific policy positions.

APSAA elections

2010 National Meeting



President-elect
Robert L. Pyles

PRESIDENT-ELECT

Robert L. Pyles—786—Elected

Mark D. Smaller—568

COUNCILORS-AT-LARGE-ELECT

David I. Falk—Elected to
Complete Thomas A. Bartlett's,
Councilor-At-Large Term
Ending 2012

Ralph E. Fishkin—Elected

Michael J. Gundle

Lee Jaffe—Elected



Councilor-at-large-elect
David I. Falk



Councilor-at-large-elect
Ralph E. Fishkin



Councilor-at-large-elect
Lee Jaffe

A Bridge over Troubled Waters

Myrna Weiss and Cal Narcisi



Myrna Weiss



Cal Narcisi

Perhaps we have finally created a bridge over our own troubled waters. At the January 2010 meeting of APsaA, the Task Force for Standards Revisions (both Major and Minor groups) met for a two-day marathon retreat/summit in an effort to reconcile the two separate proposals for standards revisions. These evolved from the process set in motion by the BOPS resolution at the Chicago meetings in July 2009.

These two reports evolved through a system of complex deliberations via e-mail and conference calls from August through early December 2009. Under the leadership of Eric Nuetzel, members of the respective task forces met and were able to synthesize a single creative document that permits the maintenance of a single educational model for APsaA.

FOUR AREAS OF RESOLUTION

BOPS at its January 13, 2010, meeting received and discussed the preliminary report. The following conflictual areas were highlighted.

1. In anticipation that a bylaw change might be required, the Task Force recommended considering the reintroduction of the Educational Flexibility Bylaw amendment. However, during our discussion, it became clear that a bylaw amendment was not required. There was strong consensus that if this bylaw was not necessary it should not be put forth at this time.

2. In an attempt to address the issue of candidates having to switch analysts, a waiver system of the TA requirement was delineated. This would be applicable to a specific analyst-candidate dyad where the candidate was engaged in an ongoing and successful analysis with a non-TA.

3. An Alternate Pathway to TA appointment and certification would be created. Our current pathway would remain in place. In addition, a developmental pathway would be instituted. Each institute that chose to adopt this would be required to establish a process for evaluating a candidate's progress. Two colloquia would be viewed as Phase 1 and 2 of this evaluation. If the graduate desired to proceed for TA appointment and certification, he/she could choose the traditional certification examination OR enter into Phase 3. Phase 3 involves a combination of local and national vetting that could result in both TA appointment and certification.

4. The separation of TA and SA was recommended. Different vetting processes were delineated for each of these two roles.

Major Revisions Group

Eric Gann (chair), Ralph Fishkin, Richard Fritsch, Robert Galatzer-Levy, William Glover, Robert Gordon, Michael Kowitt, Jay Kwawer, Barbara Shapiro, David Terman.

Minor Revisions Group

Allan Compton (chair), Robert Glick (chair), Lee Ascherman, Stephen Bernstein, Joanne Callan, Colleen Carney, Richard Lightbody, Dwarkanath Rao, Stephanie Smith.

Ombudsperson

Eric Nuetzel

RIISING ABOVE THE CONFLICT

BOPS overwhelmingly approved the following motion: "We endorse the Task Force Report in principle and the continued revision of the Principles and Standards for Education in Psychoanalysis Document, by Drs. Nuetzel, Gann, and Glick, in consultation with the other Task Force members." The vote was 53 in favor; 0 opposed, and 3 abstentions. This completed document will be sent to all institutes in the spring for discussion, feedback, and approval. The final approval will be voted on at the BOPS meeting in June 2010 in Washington, D.C.

Many people described this coming together as an historical event. In spite of all the differ-

ences and divisions among us, these task force members, under the leadership of Eric Nuetzel, were able to rise above the conflict, produce one document, and prevent a potential major split not only within APsaA but also within the local institutes. Perhaps this will be a template for a unified future.



An historic vote.

Cal Narcisi, M.D., and Myrna Weiss, M.D., are co-chairs of the Board on Professional Standards.

2010 National Meeting at the Waldorf

2009 APsaA Awards

Excellence in Journalism Award: *Daphne Merkin* for her essay titled "A Journey Through Darkness," which appeared in the May 10, 2009, issue of *The New York Times Magazine*. [See acceptance speech, page 14.]

Karl A. Menninger Memorial Award: *Adele Tutter, M.D., Ph.D.*, for her paper "Design as Dream and Self-Representation—Philip Johnson and The Glass House of Atreus."

CORST Essay Prize in Psychoanalysis and Culture: *Dawn Skorzewski, Ph.D.*, for her essay "You, I, we created the poet: Anne Sexton's Recorded Therapy Sessions."

Ralph E. Rougton Paper Prize: *Mary Brady, Ph.D.*, for her paper "Sometimes we are prejudiced against ourselves: Internalized Homophobia and Coming Out in an Adolescent Boy."

Affiliate Council Scientific Paper Prize Winner: *Patricia A. Plopa, Ph.D.*, "Cancer, Candidacy, and the Couch." Semi-finalist: M. Ann Simmons, Ph.D., M.S.W., "The Bourne Ultimatum: Trauma and Superego."

JAPA Prize: Selected for their outstanding articles in the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association (JAPA)* during 2008 are: *Joel Whitebook, Ph.D.*, for his paper "Hans Loewald, Psychoanalysis, and the Project of Autonomy" published in JAPA 56:4. *Ruth Stein, Ph.D.*, for her paper "The Otherness of Sexuality: Excess" published in JAPA 56:1.

Edith Sabshin Teaching Awards: *Leon Balter, M.D.* (New York Psychoanalytic Society & Institute); *Anne Erreich, Ph.D.* (The Psychoanalytic Institute affiliated with the NYU School of Medicine); *George E. Gallahorn, M.D.* (Baltimore Washington Center for Psychoanalysis); *Jon E. Gudeman, M.D.* (Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Society); *Margaret S. Hamilton, M.D.* (Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research); *Alan Karbelnig, Ph.D.* (New Center for Psychoanalysis); *Braxton McKee, M.D.* (Western New England Psychoanalytic Society).

Research Poster Session Award: *Robert Gregory, M.D.*, "Dynamic Deconstructive Psychotherapy for Borderline Personality Disorder Comorbid with Alcohol Use Disorders: 30-Month Follow Up."



Paul Mosher and Bob Pyles



Harvey Schwartz



Bob Michels



Robert Galatzer-Levy

2010 National Meeting at the Waldorf



Cal Narcisi and Myrna Weiss



Kathleen Horan from WNYC Radio and Miriam Tasini



Mark Smaller



Carmela Perez

In Memoriam

JAPA Prize Winner, Ruth Stein, Ph.D., died in our midst during the course of the National Meeting. Upon accepting her award, Dr. Stein said, "I feel honored and grateful to receive the award, the prize from JAPA, which is an extraordinary and really very high quality journal. I feel doubly honored. I was trusted with being asked to contribute to the issue on sexuality that JAPA published, and then I was trusted with receiving the prize for a paper that could raise controversies, but I'm really very very happy and grateful to Steve Levy, [and] to Richard Gottlieb, (beloved by God) who really mentored me and edited the paper with stages, and to the editorial board of JAPA. Thank you very much."



[Editor's note: A full obituary for Dr. Stein can be found in the Jerusalem Post at www.jpost.com/Home/Article.aspx?id=167600.]

2010 National Meeting at the Waldorf



Diane Martinez and Prudy Gourguechon



Michael Slevin and Janis Chester



Second Annual Art Exhibit



Rebecca Twersky-Kegmana and Hilli Dagomy-Clark

Our Hardworking Talented Staff

Not shown: Chris Broughton, Sherkima Edwards, Nerissa Steele and Debbie Steinke Wardell



Dean Stein



Brian Canty



Jake Lynn



Niki Turner, Tina Faison, Carolyn Gatto and James Guimaraes

2010 National Meeting at the Waldorf

Honorary Membership—Oliver Sacks, M.D.

The American Psychoanalytic Association awarded honorary membership to Oliver Sacks, M.D., in recognition of his lifetime of brilliant exploration of the interface between brain and mind. With his extraordinary ability to tell a fine tale, he has maintained a focus on the uniqueness of the individual and the vast and sometimes strange potentials of human beings. Excerpts from Prudy Gourguechon's presentation to Sacks follow.

Tonight we are honored to recognize an individual who has done an extraordinary job helping to fuse psychoanalytic thought with neurological research and bring these into the forefront of contemporary awareness. Furthermore, it is all the more appropriate that we grant an honorary membership to this gentleman on the night that the Psychoanalytic Psychodynamic Research Society launches, due to his achievements in bridging the world of neuroscience with an understanding of the mind.

Often referred to as the poet laureate of modern medicine, Dr. Sacks's prose has captured the attention of both scientists and everyday people with his eloquent storytelling about the interactions between the human brain and the mind. He delivers a visual narrative that takes his readers and students on a plunge far into the cerebral cortex. Anyone who has read his books knows that Dr. Sacks has an uncanny ability to



Ron Benson and Russell Denea

weave his tales through the brain, mind, psychology, soul, and electrical impulses, and tie them into a seamless narrative. He does so with a bewitching skill that combines literary and clinical narratives in a way that reminds me of only one other master of the case study—Sigmund Freud...

At a time when medicine has become increasingly academic and aggregate, Oliver Sacks continues to put a human face to every one of his patients—treating each life with the potential to be understood and treated with sophistication and compassion. In the current health care environment, which emphasizes population-based studies, it is heartening to see a man such as Dr. Sacks continue to reinforce a strong argument for individualized care...

Dr. Sacks's 10 books or "tales," as he likes to call them, have each tackled mysterious illnesses or accidents that have left his patients—and even him—with mental or physical deficiencies. Some of his seminal works include *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*, *Awakenings*, and *A Leg to Stand On*, which is a heartfelt first-person account of an accident he suffered and his lengthy recuperation. In all of his books the common thread is his curiosity for plumbing the depths of the human mind.

Continued on next page



Linda Procci and Prudy Gourguechon

2010 National Meeting at the Waldorf

In psychoanalysis we dig a different, but parallel tunnel to excavate as deep as possible into the human psyche...

His latest book, *Musicophilia*, dives deep into the power of healing that music can evoke, even for those with aphasia and other debilitating neurological disorders.

His brilliant work has also helped delineate the border of mind and brain, and has helped us all better understand the interactions between the two. And with the exciting potential that the PPRS has to advance psychoanalysis and scientific research, it is most fitting to recognize the contributions of Dr. Oliver Sacks here this evening.



BOPS: Aneil Shirke, Erik Gann, Eric Njetzel, Steve Bernstein and Cal Narcisi



Lynne Moritz, Warren Procci and Stevie Smith



Paul Holinger



Don Rosenblitt and Cal Narcisi

Psychoanalytic Psychodynamic Research Society

Analytic Research Society Launched at APsaA's 2010 National Meeting

The newly formed Psychodynamic-Psychoanalytic Research Society (PPRS) was launched during the APsaA 2010 National Meeting at a party to showcase the exciting new society and begin the effort to inform members and guests about the opportunities offered by PPRS.

PPRS is a unique organization with its focus on empirical research and scholarly pursuits concerning psychoanalytic concepts and treatment and with its goal to provide a fellowship of scholars for the furtherance of psychoanalytic research and scholarship. PPRS is the realization of the vision of the late Stuart Hauser, who chaired the Task Force on Research and Science created by Lynne Moritz during her presidency of APsaA. The charge to the task force was to strengthen the components related to science within the Association. The task force immediately identified attracting researchers at various levels of expertise and experience doing psychoanalytically and psychodynamically relevant research as the best way to strengthen psychoanalytic research. In order to accomplish this aim, the task force proposed to APsaA that a separate society be formed with close intellectual ties to APsaA but with a separate governance and membership structure. Hence, PPRS has been formed with the encouragement and support of



Barbara Hauser, Lynne Moritz, Andrew Gerber, Linda Mayes and John Clarkin

the Association but as a separate corporation with its own structure of governance.



A Spirit of Investigative Inquiry Across Disciplines

Linda Mayes and Prudy Gourguechon

PPRS is dedicated to the support and nurturing of psychoanalytic investigative scholars, and devoted to facilitating a spirit of investigative inquiry, based on psychoanalytic theory and principles of mental functioning. The society conceives of psychoanalytic research along the broadest lines, including scholarly and empirical investigative contributions that can advance knowledge of psychoanalytic theory and practice; and creative work between psychoanalysis and neighboring disciplines, such as developmental psychology, neuroscience, and the humanities. The society will provide psychoanalytic scholars with opportunities to share their work with others, consult with experienced investigators around an idea, methodological ideas, or existing datasets. Moreover, these opportunities will generate new mentoring relationships, as beginning psychoanalytic investigators can meet individually and through groups for new consultations and workshops with experienced investigators.

Online Newsletter Summarizing Relevant Research

The potential benefits of PPRS include the fostering of a closer relationship between psychoanalysis and the academic research and scholarly community, facilitating a more active representation of psychoanalytic and psychodynamic thought in universities and colleges, generating greater representation of research,

Continued on next page

Psychoanalytic Psychodynamic Research Society

scholarship, and critical thinking within psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic thought, and constructively bridging psychoanalytic and psychodynamic thought, practice, and education to the world of evidence, data, and critical thinking. Members specifically will have access to a regular online newsletter summarizing research from a range of fields relevant to

psychoanalysis as well as previews of work by psychoanalytic investigators publishing in both psychoanalytic and related journals. The society will also offer links to experienced investigators interested in offering consultation and mentorship to young investigators and scholars. The research and scholarly interests of members will also be posted online on the PPRS Web site to facilitate networking among the membership. The annual meetings will offer not only research symposia, individual papers, and poster sessions but will also offer seminars for beginning researchers on aspects of grant writing and

methodological design and for experienced researchers on new analytic techniques and new assessment methods.



PPRS Launch Party



Robert Waldinger, Eric Nuetzel and Lynne Moritz

The annual meetings will be held at the same time as the winter meetings of APsaA to give APsaA members the opportunity to attend PPRS sessions and vice versa.

New Members Welcome

PPRS is now open to membership at www.pprsonline.org. We encourage everyone with an interest in psychoanalytic inquiry, the links between psychoanalysis and other fields, and psychoanalytic research to join. Joining the organization will help build a vital community of psychoanalytic inquiry and a welcoming home for young investigators interested in psychodynamic and psychoanalytic approaches, many of whom will go on to enter psychoanalytic practice and clinically related fields.

HOW TO JOIN PPRS

Go to www.pprsonline.org

Membership Fees:

\$100 or \$50 for students and candidates

2010 National Meeting at the Waldorf

A Journey Through Darkness

Daphne Merkin

Editor's note: Upon accepting the 2009 Award for Excellence in Journalism, Daphne Merkin responded with these funny and poignant remarks. She received the award for her essay titled "A Journey Through Darkness," which appeared in the May 10, 2009, issue of The New York Times Magazine.

Before I say a few words, I wanted to point out that it has taken a heroic, anti-depressive effort for me to arrive here at this unforgiving hour of the morning. As anyone who knows me even slightly is aware of, I am not an early morning person. I am not even a late morning person. I am, at best, an early afternoon person, which is about when I feel ready to engage with the world, usually by way of my computer. Direct human contact generally takes a few more hours—something I mentioned outright in the piece for which I am being recognized today. Presumably the judging committee read this piece and then asked me to show up at 8 a.m. anyway, knowing that if I slept through the meeting, they wouldn't have to hand over the prize money. The bad news for them is that I'm here to collect; the good news is that the money is going straight to my therapist.

Goethe once remarked that "everything I write is a fragment of a greater confession." It seems to me that his observation is particularly applicable to much of the truly compelling writing being done today—which is more often than not autobiographical in nature—and certainly applies to my own effort to wrest artistic coherence from the unwieldy material of personal truth. Throughout my career I have written first-person narratives about any number of controversial issues, but of all the subjects pertaining to my own life that have resonated with the lives of others, the issues that I explored in "A Journey Through Darkness" speak most deeply to me.

Among the repertoire of adjectives that were used to describe the effect that this piece had on readers, the ones that cropped up most often were "brave,"



"courageous," and "gutsy." These words all point in the direction of a disturbing reality, which is that it required a certain degree of daring, even in these uninhibited times, for me to write about my own personal experience of depression. Although every publishing season sees new books on the subject, it is my belief that the taboos surrounding a candid discussion of the inner reality of clinical depression are still very much in place. And indeed, I felt a greater sense of incaution in writing about my own history of depression and, specifically, hospitalization, than I did when writing about any number of other topics, including the kinks in my sex life or our fraught cultural attitude toward money as viewed through the lens of my own family.

But now it is done. However difficult it was to write, the piece is a matter of public record. For every naysayer—for every blog that described the piece as "long and whining"—there was a reader who was genuinely grateful that depression, the experience of which is very rarely given complex play in the mainstream press, was represented as unguardedly as I could manage. If that has been a comfort to anyone affected by this affliction, I am truly gratified. Given the right circumstantial "stressor" and inborn proclivity—the right combination of environment and genes—depression has the potential to cast its shadow on any of us. Samuel Beckett, who knew of what he spoke, once wrote, "There is no dark like your own dark." This is undoubtedly true, but it is my conviction that there is company to be had even in the dark.

Thank you again.

New Members

January 2010

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Horacio Arias, M.D.
Thomas B. Avery, M.S.W.
Harriet I. Basseches, Ph.D.
Lisa A. Carbone, M.D.
John B. Cardinali, Psy.D.
Giuseppe Civitarese, M.D., Ph.D.
Laura D. Crain, M.D.
Vivian Eskin, Ph.D.
Antonino Ferro, M.D.
Elizabeth B. Fritsch, Ph.D.
Margaret Alyssa Fulton, Ph.D.
Charles S. Gardner, M.D.
Joseph M. Jeral, M.D.
Beth I. Kalish, Ph.D., Psy.D.
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Chaplin's Teenage Loves

Steve Weissman

Chaplin is remembered—due in part to a clandestinely orchestrated, politically motivated smear campaign by the FBI in the 1940s and Nabokov's novel



Steve Weissman

Lolita—as a lecher with a penchant for adolescent girls. Three of his four wives were teenagers: Mildred Harris, Lita Grey, and Oona O'Neill (the playwright's daughter). But many, many more non-adolescent women were important to him over the years (Edna Purviance, Clare Sheridan, Sari Maritsa, Peggy Hopkins Joyce, Pola Negri, Louise Brooks, Marion Davies, Georgia Hale, and Paulette Goddard, to name but a few).

By his own admission (or gross exaggeration), Chaplin claimed to have slept with 2,000 women in his life. Tactfully alluding to his reputation as a ladies man in *My Autobiography*, he wrote "to gauge the morals of our family by ordinary standards would be like plunging a thermometer into boiling water." (That remark also referred to his mother's and brother's promiscuous behavior.)

Without putting Chaplin on the couch, it is impossible to know precisely why he had such a weakness for nubile women. Attempting to explain his attraction to young girls, his friend Sam Goldwyn and his son Charlie Jr. each

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wrote of Chaplin's "horror" of old age. Much more significantly—and poignantly—Chaplin himself recalled his shock and dismay as an adolescent at the complete loss of all emotional contact with his prematurely aged mother when she descended suddenly into madness. That graphic emotional experience of witnessing her youth, beauty, and sanity permanently disappear overnight in 1903 (at age 38) was followed by Hannah Chaplin's physical death in 1928. But for 14-year-old Charlie, his beautiful young showgirl mother—whose glamorous stage name had once been Lillie Harley—"died" back in 1903.

Briefly stated: As a loss-sensitive artist with a tendency to dwell in the past, Chaplin drew his creative strength from his powerful need to recapture that poignant attachment to his formerly beautiful and vivacious young mother:



Those idealized images of Lillie (not Hannah) served as templates for all of the screen heroines that his boyishly infatuated little tramp character quixotically rescued from predicament after predicament in his greatest comedies (including *The Kid*, *The Gold Rush*, *City Lights*, and *Modern Times*).

From an artistic point of view, Chaplin's need to relive and rewrite his past paid off. However, Charlie's arrested emotional development was more problematic in his private life. On numerous occasions, as an ostensibly "mature" man in his thirties, Chaplin frequently

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Chaplin's mother when she was young and older.


described himself as still feeling and acting like that lost boy of 14: a self-observation independently confirmed by many of his friends and confidantes (including Thomas Burke). When the mood struck him, Chaplin occasionally autographed studio stills of himself “from that little waif, Charlie Chaplin.”

Lita Grey—his second teenage wife—recalled Charlie’s pleading with her never to grow old during the torrid-romantic, “Napoleon-Josephine” courtship phase of their relationship that preceded their shotgun wedding. Fifteen-year-old Lita was in the dark about what this meant. Why Napoleon? Why Josephine? And what was this handsome 35-year-old man’s morbid dread of aging about?

Oona O’Neill was the only one of Charlie’s three teenage wives he actually liked and respected despite the 36-year difference in their ages. She was intelligent, cultured, sophisticated, well educated and—unlike Harris or Grey—immediately abandoned her show business aspirations when their affair began and never perceived him as a meal ticket.

Chaplin’s first two teenage wives had been fleeting fantasy objects of his sexually infatuated romantic imagination and also were, perhaps, throwbacks to his own mother’s highly romanticized and nostalgic self-dramatizations of herself as an aspiring 16-year-old actress.

Commenting on his attraction to teenagers, Chaplin later confided to a friend (Harry Crocker): “I have always been in love with young girls, not in an amorous way—just as beautiful objects to look at. I like them young because they personify youth and beauty. There is something virginal in their slimness—in their slender arms and legs. And they are so feminine at that age—so wholly, girlishly young. They haven’t developed the ‘come on’ stuff or discovered the power of their looks over men.”

Unfortunately for Chaplin and for his first two equally disillusioned teenage lovers, the abrupt transition from virgin to slut occurred within days of his successful seduction of them or theirs of him (depending on one’s point of view). As his oldest son Charlie Chaplin Jr. observed: “[my father’s] troubles sprang from incurable romanticism...[he was] utterly blind to the fact that he was dealing with flesh and blood...[and] would form a deep attachment for his created image much as Pygmalion fell in love with his statue. When the idyll he had created for himself would explode into stark reality he would be shocked, angry, and hurt as at some betrayal.” 



Mildred Harris (age 16).



Lita Grey (age 16).



Oona O’Neill (age 17).

Money: The Last Taboo

John Schott

Freud stated that money is treated by modern men and women as they also treat sexuality, with prudishness and repression. In *Dreams in Folklore*, he described the mental processes by which children sublimate the pleasure inherent in the retention and expulsion of faeces and ultimately transfer their animality to gold or money. Freud analyzed the meaning of gold in dreams to represent faeces and anal pleasure. The developmental sequence is as follows. Because of powerful biological pleasures associated with the retention and expulsion of faeces, a small child reluctantly acquiesces to parental demands for toilet training in order to secure parental love. Spurred on by an introjection of parental super-ego, the child's first line of defense is a reaction formation against anal pleasure producing disgust or shame. Then, defending against the shame are the defenses of denial, sublimation, and repression. A common example of these dynamics is seen in the individual who is ashamed at receiving a large inheritance.



John Schott

sublimating to an interest in money by transitioning through making mud pies, followed by an interest in collecting coins, and finally money in general. Of all the early analysts,

the one name associated with the greatest theorizing about money is Karl Abraham. His 1913 paper, "On the Anal-Character," anticipated many of Freud's later opinions about money and its symbolic meaning of faeces. However, Abraham expanded the concepts to include unconscious anal sadistic themes, the penis as a faeces equivalent, security, and power:

Abraham also thought that money unconsciously represented a path to love. His idea was that in some anal characters there existed a repetition-compulsion desire to win parental

Of all the early analysts, the one name associated with the greatest theorizing about money is Karl Abraham.

Look at the progeny of the robber barons of the nineteenth century who not only established foundations to expiate their guilt, but even hired press agents to clear their names.

Other early analysts also wrote extensively about animality and its core meanings in relationship to money. Ferenczi in his 1914 article, "The Ontogenesis of the Interest in Money," described the typical childhood developmental sequence of interest in fecal matter gradually

love through the gift of faeces. There are many other analytical articles in the literature which describe a host of other possible unconscious meanings for faeces, but they tend to represent special cases rather than universal principles.

INVESTOR CHARACTER

The significance of these theories is of enormous importance in behavioral finance, but to a certain extent is under appreciated because so much research in behavioral finance has been focused on finding heuristics, those erroneous cognitive rules that turn investors away from rational decision making. The amount of guilt and shame associated with money and its equivalents (stocks, bonds, etc.) represents a neurotic pattern seriously affecting the ability of many people to invest in the most



effective ways. One very dramatic example of this was revealed in a study I performed in the late 1980s. From clinical observations of professional money manager patients in my practice, I developed the theory that obsessional investors tended to do the opposite of the Wall Street dictum, "Cut your losses short and let your winners run." I assembled a study group of investors with strongly obsessional traits as measured by interviews and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) results and a control group roughly matched for age who were normal with respect to their interviews and MMPI testing. All participants were men. The portfolios of all were followed over a five-year period. The results showed a significant difference in performance with the controls achieving a compound annual return of 3.5 percent greater than the study group. Most significant was that the controls sold losing positions much more quickly than the study group and that the reverse was true with respect to stocks rising in price. Here the controls held positions longer whereas the study group sold at the first sign of weakness often rationalizing "that you never go broke taking a profit."

Upon follow up interviews, the obsessionals reported feeling depressed when stocks were down, but coped with their sense of failure by the thought, "I'll sell when it gets back to what I paid for it." This represented the obsessional

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defense of undoing in order to help with the narcissistic injury suffered. The longer holding period of losing stocks also represented a form of moral masochism relieving unconscious infantile guilty feelings described by Abraham in connection with anal characters. The obsessional group, when holding rising stocks, experienced anxiety rather than pleasure and were quick to sell with a feeling of relief at the first sign of weakness in price.

INVESTOR GENDER

These results are interesting when compared to recent studies done by the University of California Davis economics professor Terrence Odean who examined the results of 225,000 West Coast Charles Schwab investors. Odean was not studying personality or neurotic traits. He was comparing men and women. His study results showed women investors to achieve an approximately three percent compound a year better result than men. The selection of stocks did not account for the differences. Instead the difference stemmed from the holding period. Men held a stock on average only seven months while the women's average holding time was three and one-half years. The men hurt their performance through higher fees incurred and by the failure to let their winners compound. Interviews by Odean indicated men had higher levels of confidence about investing than the women and that they viewed investing as a competitive endeavor. In sharp contrast,

women viewed investing as a long-term process to gather assets for specific purposes such as education of their children, the purchase of a vacation home, or retirement needs. If Odean were perhaps a psychoanalyst as well, he might have described the men interviewed as being more obsessional. We will never know, but it is not unreasonable to consider that possibility.


The title of this essay is "The Last Taboo." Freud correctly saw the high level of neurotic conflict tied to money and wealth. My lectures to investment professionals and young students are met with interest, but also cause anxiety and confusion among them. I am often reminded of Freud's early efforts to teach psychoanalysis when he forewarned his audiences that they would not understand the material for defensive purposes. I will conclude with a personal anecdote apposite to this. Fifteen years ago I gave a lecture on investing psychology to a group of the highest producing brokers working for one of the largest financial firms in the country. To illustrate shame unconsciously attached to money, I asked an opening question in which all people in the audience with more than \$3M were to stand up. I had done this many times before and no one had ever stood up. However, on this occasion a woman did arise only to become embarrassed when she realized that she was the only one standing. I invited the audience to discuss the interaction. The first to speak was a man with a pronounced southern



drawl who said, "That was a rude question, sir." I then used that as a taking off point for my discussion on anality and money.

The following day, my friend and fellow psychoanalyst, Richard Geist, also addressed the same group. When we met later that day, he asked me, "What in the world did you tell that group?"

I responded by telling him that it was the same old lecture which he had heard several times. He then described a woman who dashed up to him when he arrived and asked him point-blank, "Are you going to talk about the same crap as that guy yesterday?"

Geist responded, "No, I don't think I'll be saying something like that," to which she retorted, "Well, I showed that guy. When I went to my room yesterday, I took a \$50 bill and ripped it up and threw it down the toilet!" 



Michigan Psychoanalytic Foundation Honors Marvin Margolis

Deanna Holtzman

On October 30, 2009, The Michigan Psychoanalytic Foundation hosted its 25th Annual Benefit. Marvin Margolis was honored. Excerpts from the award speech follow.

Marvin Margolis, the man we honor tonight has achieved every top position in the world of American psychoanalysis: president of the American Psychoanalytic Association, chairman of the Board of Professional Standards, and chairman of the Ethics Committee, as well as receiving the Sigourney Award for distinguished contributions to psychoanalysis worldwide. Tonight I would like to talk about our local "Michigan Marvin" and how he has influenced us here.

A perfectionist in his own work, yet he is infinitely kind and encouraging to others in theirs.

I have known him since the late 1960s, as a psychology graduate student who came to the Detroit Psychiatric Institute, and I was one of the many "Marvin-mentored," and "Marvin-supported," sharing with him our passion for psychoanalysis and encouraged by him into becoming a psychoanalyst at a time when it was not supported nationally, and cajoled into taking on organizational tasks, participating actively at every level in every venue.

An incredibly generous man with his time and resources, Marvin showed the way by offering to co-teach and to co-chair committees—in a word, to share. Clearly his methods have gone a long way toward creating the vital

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psychoanalytic community and high energy ambiance we enjoy here. He has that capacity to take a project and give it his all. A perfectionist in his own work, yet he is infinitely kind and encouraging to others in theirs. But cross him in a mean-spirited way and out can come the iron fist from his velvet glove. Here is some history that I learned as I talked with him about his development.

EARLY BOXING LESSONS

Coming from a Labor Zionist home, with loving immigrant parents, he attended Hebrew school five days a week. How we analytic types love anything five days a week! Marvin characterizes his father as a good man with good

values, a man who had a major influence on him. Finding Marvin one day crying (having been bullied and somewhat beaten up), his father got him a boxing teacher who taught him to defend himself. Thus the attitude. There is always a way to work out problems, you don't give up. Work around or through obstacles.

Marv wanted to go to Israel to be a pioneer and live in a collective settlement. So, in his late teens, he quit the University of Michigan and went to a training farm in New Jersey for 18 months and took courses in agriculture at Rutgers. He was supposed to leave the country on one of the illegal boats to pick up refugees from the concentration camps, run the British blockade, and take them to Palestine. But Habonim, the organization to which he belonged at that time, decided that he was one who should temporarily stay behind to do educational work in the youth movement. With his recognized inclination as an educator, he was chosen for a three-year stint in Chicago where he learned his organizational skills.

Marv said, "When I quit school to work for the cause, I did something my father was totally against, but he supported me. He even flew to Chicago and hired a secretary to do some of the organizational work I was doing so I could attend university. Clearly he was determined to help me, wherever I would be." Sound familiar?

A LINE OF MEDIATORS

Marv told me that families asked his father to mediate between warring factions in personal as well as business affairs; friends trusted him. Here is a clear link with Marv's own interests and talents in dealing with ethical problems and impaired colleagues, allowing him to exercise his skills in negotiating and consultation and mediating between factions.

When Marv returned to college he majored in sociology and anthropology. Still planning to settle in Israel, as a teacher on a kibbutz, he became interested in utopian societies, urban renewal, and sociologist Emile Durkheim. Ultimately becoming disenchanted with socialism and kibbutz communal living; he decided to pursue a Ph.D. in clinical psychology. This was with the idea of doing psychotherapy to help people fulfill themselves as individuals. His master's thesis was on alienation in the urban environment and his doctorate was on the nature of the mother-child relationship where the child has bronchial asthma. Reading Freud, being in treatment, getting supervision, it became clear to him that his goal was to be a psychoanalyst. Since at that time the only way to become a psychoanalyst was through a medical degree and a psychiatric residency, he did it. Unlike others whose attitudes are "I had a tough time—you can too!" Marv has worked diligently to see that others don't have to go through all he did in order to become psychoanalysts. Marv clearly identified through his parents with an immigrant community which at times feels excluded, unappreciated, and often resentful, just as he felt excluded as a graduate student from participating in what was a closed psychoanalytic organization. He said, "Can you imagine, I couldn't even come into a meeting to hear a scientific paper?"

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Deanna Holtzman and Marvin Margolis

A HEALTHY INSTITUTE

Organizationally for Marv there is a “big picture” of where he wants to be, and where he wants us to be, with him. His interests went from his master’s thesis of alienation in society to alienation of colleagues and candidates from local as well as national institutes. Marv has sought to change the structure of psychoanalytic organizations with the notion that elitism and authoritarianism are detrimental for nurturing individuals and for encouraging development. What he has tried to promote here in Michigan is a healthy institute with supportive communities around it; there is always an emphasis on building group relations. Not a naïve “nicifier,” (someone who makes and thinks everything can be nice) and aware of the potential for dark and evil, yet his optimistic focus is on the potential for love, friendship, creativity, and commitment.

Quiet a good deal of the day, most of us psychoanalysts are bursting to talk and to be heard at meetings. Marv quotes Vaclav Havel with admiration, “We must try harder to understand than to explain.” And so our Marv listens intently to understand by letting all talk without interruption, and then comments with an articulate incisiveness.

I feel privileged and am so delighted to have this opportunity to talk a little bit about Marv. When he asked me to introduce him, he did make one request, he said, “Don’t talk about that old boring saw of my calling people

late at night, it’s not true any more.” So believe me, I am not going to mention it, even though it has stood as the recognizable marker of someone who is devotedly working, who perseveres and does not give up until a job is done and done well.

Are you all aware that Marv is the king of PMS? What is that you ask? Political Mastery Skills. Are there new ideas? Difficult to gain approval at the Executive Committee? Marv is “the architect of the pilot study.” So new and creative programs are started without our usual sturm and drang. Marv says, “Let’s do a pilot study and report back in a year.” He calls it “Taking *baby steps*.” These baby steps have helped our psychoanalytic community to make giant leaps, to be the most vibrant analytic organization doing more analytic work than all of the others.

A VIABLE FOUNDATION

The essence of what Marvin stands for is democratization. His axiom is “Psychoanalysis like America grows by inclusion.” Thus his goal has been, and continues to be, how to bring psychoanalytic organizations out of the desert of inflexibility and exclusion and into the promised land of openness, flexibility, and strength, without losing or giving up what is valuable in our past. Thus he has actively supported training for psychologists, women, African-Americans, homosexuals, social workers, younger applicants, interdisciplinary applicants, and academics of every persuasion, and has endorsed candidate representation on committees, and meaningful governance positions for all faculty. He has championed outreach to various groups in the community at large, including Orthodox Jews, Southeast Asians, Catholics, Arabs, and others. Desiring a place for non-analysts who want to support analysis, he helped us create a viable foundation, using the energy of others allied with us to work together to make our psychoanalytic tribe larger and heterogeneously stronger. Marv lives the Talmudic dictum: If you save one life you save the world. He will go to the ends of the earth—and the evening—(you should pardon the expression, Marv) to sustain any one individual who is needing help, be it friend, candidate, colleague or analysand. He is a consensus builder with creative ideas, a visionary full of hope, a humanist with humility.

And in the end, he is always there to share a good dinner, a movie, or concert and a hearty laugh, to enjoy life fully with his wife and dear companion Tami, with family and with friends. And so we say to Marvin, continue on: L’Chaim—to life!

APSA

<p>Certified in Psychoanalysis by the Board on Professional Standards</p> <p>January 13, 2010</p>	<p>Adult</p> <p>Daria Colombo, M.D. Ruth L. Graver, M.D. Alan Kessler, Ph.D. Andreas K. Kraebber, M.D. Mary Margaret McClure, D.M.H. Richard G. Michael, Ph.D. Graham Spruiell, M.D.</p>
	<p>Editor’s note: Details and data on certification will appear in the next issue of TAP.</p>

Roy Schafer and the APsaA Fellows: A Conversation at the IPA

Jocelyn Soffer

With gratitude to all my co-fellows, without whom such memories would not exist; and a special thanks to Lynne Zeavin, Harriet Wolfe, and Elizabeth Simpson

On August 1, at the IPA meeting in Chicago, this year's APsaA Fellows shared a delightful two hours with Roy Schafer. This session capped a wonderful and intellectually stimulating several days of activities for the fellows, including five outstanding presentations at a series of Fellows' Seminars. We approached this final and informal session with eagerness and curiosity, as it transpired only a few days after witnessing Schafer receive the "IPA Outstanding Science Achievement Award," amidst a standing ovation and the applause of thousands gathered to honor him. Schafer thus came to the fellows not only as a beloved teacher, whose career reflects many changes in psychoanalytic theory and practice (some of which he sketched out for the fellows during this session), but also as a role model and enthusiastic champion of psychoanalytic ideas.

a sample of the many topics covered. The questions are those asked by various fellows, here presented anonymously. Although it is difficult to retrospectively capture the tone and content of this session, we hope that in remembering some moments from the group conversation that day, and Schafer's impromptu answers to our questions, we can recreate a little of the generous spirit that he invoked with his warm presence, wit, and thoughtfulness.



Jocelyn Soffer

Q: This is not actually a question, and does not necessarily require a response, but I wanted to say how moving it was to witness your enormous expression of gratitude when accepting the scientific achievement award, and your clear passion and love for psychoanalysis.

It was moving for the fellows to bear witness to Schafer's passion for his work, as well as to experience first-hand a taste of his wisdom, playfulness, and good humor.

It was moving for the fellows to bear witness to Schafer's passion for his work, as well as to experience first-hand a taste of his wisdom, playfulness, and good humor. What follows are a few excerpts and highlights from this session, representing, due to space limitations,

Jocelyn Soffer, M.D., is a fellow in child & adolescent psychiatry and clinical instructor at New York University and the NYU Child Study Center, and also has a small adult private practice in New York. She was a 2009 APsaA Fellow.

I will say, the topic of gratitude has become a controversial one. Some ask whether an analyst ought to demand or expect gratitude from an analysand—and if found lacking, to perceive this as a defect or deficiency in the analysand. I believe that an analyst has the right to expect only two things from his patients: safety and payment—but not gratitude.

Q: It is wonderful to hear you describe your commitment to recognizing a plurality of meanings, and your interest in hermeneutics and narrative. How can we today, in the face of increasing pressure for "objective data" and

empirically-based research to "justify" psychoanalytic techniques, continue to preserve and garner respect for plurality of meanings?

I have actually challenged the idea that psychoanalysis is or should be viewed as a "science." In this sense there was some irony in my receiving the scientific achievement award. Freud wanted to be an esteemed "scientist" and researcher, and this has been followed by many demands through the history of psychoanalysis to "prove" itself as a science. The current emphasis on evidence-based medicine must be seen in this context of a history of objectivism and empiricism. I take the perspective of hermeneutics and narrative, in which the framework and assumptions shape the questions that are asked, and the way one listens to and hears answers. This shapes the evidence, which in turn can modify the original framework. This circular process is one that well fits the psychoanalytic method. There, the therapist's and patient's understanding is continually reshaped, always hoping for increasing approximations to some form of "truth" or enhanced meaning. Needing to rely on objectivist empirical research would be inimical to the further development of psychoanalysis, although pragmatic for reasons of justification, e.g., in this insurance-driven era.

There are other objections to these views. Some say, for example, that we don't know anything for sure until we have properly "tested it," and criticize the hermeneutic approach, equating it to the perspective that "anything goes." This is very much not the case; hermeneutics is in fact highly disciplined. Besides, even more objective measures, tests, and studies are ultimately unconvincing to me when applied to psychoanalysis. They don't take into account the uniqueness of each psychoanalytic situation; studies necessarily assume a homogenization of method, technique, and the characteristics of patients. Not all "borderlines" are the same! Research nonetheless holds an important place, and admittedly will be advantageous for the continued existence of psychoanalysis.

Q: How, then, do you differentiate "pluralism" from "anything goes"?

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THE AFFILIATE COUNCIL



Carmela Perez

The Candidate Connection

Carmela Perez

[Editor's note: This is a reprint of part of an article published in the January 2010 edition of the Affiliate Council newsletter, The Candidate Connection.]

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the second issue of the Affiliate Council's renamed and redesigned newsletter, *The Candidate Connection*.

In talking to many of you over the summer and fall, I learned that it may be helpful to outline what the Affiliate Council is and its mission. I was then asked by Prudy Gourguechon to outline the organizational structure of the Affiliate Council, so I am sharing that with you here.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AFFILIATE COUNCIL

The Affiliate Council is primarily a governing body, a candidate version of APsaA's Executive Council (board of directors). As you know, the Affiliate Council is comprised of the Executive Committee, one delegate representative from each institute, and our committee chairs. The Executive Committee is elected (either by the delegates if it is an uncontested election or by all the Affiliates if there is more than one candidate running per office), and the delegates play a very important role. The delegates vote in our elections (as I explained above). They vote to make Affiliate Council bylaw changes, and they vote to pass proposals that Affiliates might want us to bring to APsaA. There is no uniform way of selecting delegates, some are elected and others chosen by candidates at their respective institutes.

The Affiliate Council also has a Steering Committee comprised of the Executive Committee and the chairs of the committees, which currently include: Affiliate Participation, Bylaws Committee, Committee on Candidate Organizations, Ethics Committee, the Finance Committee, the Newsletter Committee, IPSO Liaison Committee, the Nominations and Elections Committee, Committee on GLBT Issues, Committee on Race and Ethnic Diversity, the Scientific Paper Prize Committee, and the Scientific Program Committee. The chairs report on their committees in the Steering Committee, but they also serve an advisory function to the Executive Committee. This group also meets during the National (January) and Annual (June) Meetings, usually before our Affiliate Council Meeting. The Executive Committee mostly meets informally at the discretion of the president.

The regular program sessions of the Affiliate Council include: the Steering Committee meeting, the Affiliate Breakfast Gathering (right before the Affiliate Council Meeting), the Affiliate Council Meeting, the Affiliate Forum, the Candidate-to-Candidate Program, the newly renamed Coffee with a Distinguished Analyst, and the newest regular program session which will begin in January—a Supervisory Discussion Group.

Current Affiliate Council projects and awards include: two Scientific Paper Prizes (\$1,000 and \$500), which are selected by the Scientific Paper Prize Committee; the *Candidate Connection Newsletter*, which is handled by the Newsletter Committee; regular scientific programming organized by the Scientific Program Committee; the new Candidate Travel Program, managed by the Finance Committee; and an updating of our *Candidate Organization Manual*, which is being done by the Committee on Candidate Organizations.

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Affiliate Council

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There are a few other Affiliate activities that are organized by the Affiliate Council, but do not necessarily qualify as a project or award. For example, the Affiliate Council (or mostly the president) recommends a particular Affiliate to a chair of an APsaA committee that is interested in having a candidate member. Similarly, if an Affiliate is interested in a particular APsaA committee, the Affiliate Council will help them in connecting to the chair of the particular committee. As you may know, there are many Affiliates participating in APsaA committees. Two other activities are social ones: the Affiliate Council has a dutch treat lunch right after the Affiliate Council meetings, and there is always an Affiliate party in the winter and spring. Both of these activities are funded by Affiliates themselves.

OUR MISSION

Finally, our Affiliate Council mission statement:

The Affiliate Council is a national group of candidate members that represents candidates at all institutes of the Association. The purpose of the Affiliate Council, through its delegates, officers, committees, and other candidate participants, is to improve the psychoanalytic training experience. The bylaws of the Affiliate Council specifically define its purpose in the following ways: to increase Affiliate membership and promote the involvement of Affiliate members in the business and functions of the Association; to facilitate candidates' awareness of

all relevant issues facing psychoanalysis by promoting formal channels within the Association for briefing candidates; to promote formal channels within the Association for expressing Affiliate member concerns and for addressing issues likely to face the next generation of psychoanalysts; and to promote communication among Affiliate members and provide a structure for candidates to attend to some of their own unique needs at national meetings.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me by e-mail, drperez@dynamicpsych.com, or phone 212.674.6444.



Carmela Perez, Ph.D., is president of the Affiliate Council.

Conversation at the IPA

Continued from page 22

"Anything goes" means that any statement can be justified by the response "well that's my opinion." Pluralism in contrast, means that if there are reasonably well-developed systems of thought, some people (e.g., the "experts") can more competently evaluate the truth-claims within that system. Meaning and understanding will usually emerge more reliably in the hands of a more seasoned and expert practitioner:

Q: Although you say psychoanalysis is not a science, your description of how psychoanalysis proceeds actually sounds very similar to my

notion of the scientific method, and could be a model for it as such. That is, we scientists ask questions that are shaped by our framework and hypotheses, and then collect data and evidence that will in turn modify the original assumptions and hypotheses, in an ongoing circular and evolving process in which we try to get closer to the truth.


I agree with you, but you present a more sophisticated understanding of science than the usual and oversimplified account of the scientific method in this era of evidence-based medicine.

Q: You mentioned earlier that people often express the desire for a therapist who seems "human, warm, related"—probably true even

amongst us as fellows in this room—and yet to be "very human" is not necessarily to be "the best analyst." So what makes for a great analyst, and what advice would you give us in seeking our own analysis?

Look for a person with a quickness of understanding, some flexibility, and a range of comfort with different approaches.

Q: As you reflect back on your long career, do any shaping moments that helped you develop your approach stand out?

I don't know if there were any defining moments, but I was always struck by the importance and centrality of dialogue for psychoanalysis, which necessitates some form of verbal presence on the part of the analyst. 

Creation of National Case Review

A Conversation with Melvyn Schoenfeld and Harvey Schwartz

I have only positive things to say about National Case Review. Everyone that I have had contact with has been efficient in providing me with thoughtful guidance. The opportunity to speak with my reviewer directly was most helpful in clarifying questions that I have in the written review... I would recommend this opportunity for learning how to write psychoanalytically to anyone who is interested in getting a perspective outside of one's own institute.

—Written by an NCR participant



Melvyn Schoenfeld



Harvey Schwartz

Harvey Schwartz: Mel, let's begin by discussing how and why we first thought of putting together this writing program that has come to be the National Case Review.

Melvyn Schoenfeld: For me, writing has always been an important part of my education. When I write I often learn what I didn't know I knew. (Or as former *New York Times* columnist James Reston put it during the 1962-63 newspaper strike, "...how do I know what I think if I can't read what I write?") While serving on the Certification Committee I heard many others say the same kind of thing. Moreover, I was surprised to learn that many institutes didn't

The National Case Review (NCR) is a new program designed to offer candidates and recent graduates the opportunity to have their written cases blindly reviewed by experienced readers from outside their own institute. This effort is intended to offer students of analysis an independent and fresh perspective on their writing and thinking without any contamination by personal bias. What follows is a conversation between Mel Schoenfeld and Harvey Schwartz, the originators of the program, on what led them to develop NCR.

Melvyn Schoenfeld, M.D., is a training and supervising analyst at *The Psychoanalytic Institute and clinical professor of psychiatry at NYU School of Medicine*. He serves on *APsaA's Certification Examination Committee and chaired the Admissions and Education Committees at his institute*.

Harvey Schwartz, M.D., is a training and supervising analyst at *the Institute of the Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia and chairs the Admissions Committee*. He co-chairs the *Certification Examination Committee and is a clinical professor of psychiatry at Jefferson Medical College*.

have writing courses or programs, and that many people really did not know how to write up their cases. The idea of trying to establish a program that would help people with their writing seemed as though it could provide a very important service to candidates and recent graduates.

HS: My own thoughts started to come together after a few years of working on the Certification Committee. I certainly was aware of the heated controversies about the evaluative aspects of certification. I also was increasingly recognizing the separate educational

side of our work. Writing up cases was an opportunity for analysts to have their work discussed by people who did not know them and therefore brought no preconceptions about them, their local reputations, their personal politics, or their controversies. It was simply a time to talk about analysis. Yet, of course, that it was evaluative influenced the very nature of the enterprise. So, I thought, and you and I discussed at length how terrific it would be if we could separate out the evaluative overlay of these reviews and just bring forward the educational side of these conversations.

MS: I completely agree. Now let's talk about a potential "elephant in the room." Both of us serve on the Certification Committee and people might wonder if this project is connected to certification.

The short answer is that it isn't at all connected to certification. The project is run under the auspices of the Committee on Institutes, the reviewers are not members of the Certification Committee, and the participants can remain anonymous if they wish, since the communications are coordinated by the APsaA National Office.

HS: I've been pleased that NCR has been embraced by so many analysts once everyone understood that this is a blind and purely educational effort to help people write and think about their cases.

...the reviewers are not members of the Certification Committee, and the participants can remain anonymous if they wish...

Can you speak to the surprises that you and I encountered as we started to put this project together?

MS: Sure. I was surprised at how quickly and easily this project got up and running. Since program changes in institutions tend to move at a glacial pace, I think it says a great deal about the value our organization places on education that this program was in place within two months of its being proposed.

HS: I, too, was pleasantly surprised at the enthusiasm with which so many greeted this

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National Case Review

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project. Certainly this includes the many readers we contacted who do the real work of NCR. This also includes Prudy Gourguechon, Dan Jacobs, and Betsy Brett, all of whom offered their support. What also surprised me are the new things I've learned along the way. In particular I've been surprised and intrigued by the value that many feel about having analysts from outside their own institute read and comment on their work. It appears that having a fresh, external, and blind perspective available on our analytic work is liberating for candidates when it functions alongside the familiar local and personally influenced learning that is already taking place

MS: Well said. So where do we hope to go from here?

MS and HS: As is obvious, we think that this is a unique opportunity for candidates and recent graduates. They can get feedback on their case write-ups from someone outside their own institute and can even remain anonymous if they wish. It is purely educational for the participants; no one is evaluated in any way.

In short, people can be helped with their case writing in a manner that is entirely risk-free. We hope that over time the NCR will be regarded as a valuable national resource and that people will be increasingly interested in participating.

Let's end with a quote from another participant

I am very glad I submitted one case for review. My reader's response was thoughtful, helpful, and educational. I appreciated the time and effort she put into the task. It will definitely help me with revisions and with further learning. I did open the blind status in order to thank her and perhaps seek further contact. The initial blind status just helped me to go forward without hesitation. I think it's a wonderful opportunity and I would like to do it again with a second case.

For details about how to participate in the National Case Review check the Member Section of APsA's Web site, or contact Nikita Turner at the National Office, 212-752-0450, ext. 18.



The Mary S. Sigourney Award Trust Recognizing Distinguished Contributions to the Field of Psychoanalysis

Established in 1989, the trust grants awards annually in recognition of distinguished contributions to the field of psychoanalysis. Awards may be given to individuals for original psychoanalytic work, scholarly achievement, contributions to the field of education, and significant influence in the field of psychoanalytic thought and practice. Four members of the American Psychoanalytic Association received Sigourney Awards in 2009.

Arnold M. Cooper, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Morris N. Eagle, Ph.D., Marina Del Rey, Calif.

Richard C. Friedman, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Warren S. Poland, M.D., Washington, D.C.

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Presented by
Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Center
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Manchester Bidwell Corporation

APRIL 30 - MAY 1, 2010
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- **Steven Marans, PhD**, Psychoanalyst and Director, National Center for Children Exposed to Violence, Yale Child Study Center
- **Mark Smoller, PhD**, Psychoanalyst, current and founding Director of the Analytic Service to Adolescents Project in Chicago
- **Deborah Smolover, JD**, Attorney and Public Policy Director of the Yale Child Study Center, National Center for Children Exposed to Violence
- **William E. Strickland, Jr.**, President/CEO of Manchester Bidwell Corporation
- **Herbert Thomas, MD**, Psychoanalyst and author of *The Shame Response to Rejection*; worked in penitentiary and jail settings to reduce violence in Pittsburgh
- **Stuart Twemlow, MD**, Psychoanalyst in the Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Director of the Peaceful School and Communities Research Program, Baylor College of Medicine

Visit www.pghpsa.org for registration information and program details.

Questions? Call Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Center at 412-667-4224 or email administration@pghpsa.org

Ethical Practice and Boundary Violations in Analysis of Children and Adolescents

Paula G. Atkeson and Anita G. Schmukler

In the course of discussing questions that arise in the supervision of child and adolescent analysis, our COPE Study Group on Supervision of Child and Adolescent Analysis found that questions about boundary issues occur frequently and often are perplexing. Our study group's lively discussions increasingly focused on the complexity of defining boundary problems in child and adolescent work. We found ourselves unclear in many instances about what constituted a true boundary violation as distinguished from boundary crossings, boundary intrusions, and enactments. In our meetings, we set about clarifying our thinking, not only about formal distinctions but, more importantly, how to work with material presented by our child and adolescent analytic patients which could lead the analyst into boundary difficulties.

INHERENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHILD AND ADULT ANALYSIS

Several characteristics unique to child and adolescent analysis make boundary issues

Paula G. Atkeson, Ph.D., is a training and supervising analyst, and supervisor of child analysis, at the Baltimore Washington Institute for Psychoanalysis. Atkeson is one of the founders and governing board members of the Jenny Waelder Hall Center for Children.

Anita G. Schmukler, D.O., is a training and supervising analyst and child supervisor at the Philadelphia Center for Psychoanalysis; supervisor of child analysis at the Psychoanalytic Institute of NYU, the Western New England Psychoanalytic Institute, and the Cincinnati Institute of Psychoanalysis.

more complex than issues that arise in the conduct of adult psychoanalysis. The first difference is that in child analysis, the analyst is also working with parents, and is often in contact with nannies, teachers, physicians, and other significant adults in the child's life. Within this complex system, boundary issues can readily arise. The second difference is that the child and adolescent communicate important material through action rather than words. While "using your words" is an important outcome of analysis, the child and adolescent express thoughts and feelings

not only in play but also in actions directed toward the analyst. Third is the pressure for the analyst to regress arising from the immaturity of the child and the developmental level of the impulses the child is expressing in action. Lastly, the analyst serves as a new developmental object for the child which can raise technical questions including the question of when it might be appropriate to serve a protective function for the child in certain situations.

Thus there are many instances in child and adolescent treatment that unless worked with in a thoughtful and insightful manner, could give rise to boundary issues. An illustrative example is the issue of the child and



Paula G. Atkeson



Anita G. Schmukler

the analyst touching. This can happen in a game of tag, when the child may dive into the analyst's lap, or when the adolescent hovers too closely to the analyst indirectly expressing erotic impulses. The analyst needs to quickly think, is this behavior a communication that may facilitate treatment or does it need to be limited as too stimulating for both the child or adolescent and the analyst? How far should the analyst let this behavior unfold, when should the analyst limit it and how should that be done? The analyst considers the transference meaning of these actions and the impact of the analyst's response in

We found ourselves unclear in many instances about what constituted a true boundary violation as distinguished from boundary crossings, boundary intrusions, and enactments.

the context of the patient's specific conflicts and his/her developmental stage. The analyst also needs to be clear as to why he /she has chosen a particular technique in the moment. Clearly, an adolescent seeking physical contact presents a different issue than a young child's doing so. Most important of all, is that the analyst be fully aware of his/her countertransference to these behaviors in order to make the most appropriate choice in how to work with this kind of material.

While we all agree that we want to help our patients move to "use their words," there is no one right way to work with the issue of physical contact. The discussions in our

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Washington, D.C.: Sights and Reflections, Part I

Michael Slevin

Washington D.C. Penn Quarter: The location of the 99th Annual Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, June 9-13. Walking distance to the multiple museums on the National Mall. Easy Metro access to the Capitol to the east, and the monuments and memorials to the west. Or you can walk.

Old downtown Washington has been reinvented over the past 30 years. It is now home to luxury condos, art galleries, and restaurants. A few steps from the Renaissance Hotel you can visit the Smithsonian's Museum of American Art and National Portrait Gallery which split a neoclassical building. In June there will be a special exhibition of paintings by Alexis Rockman. "Each exquisitely rendered painting is an amalgam of historical research, scientific observation, and unbridled imagination. Rockman's sources include botanical illustrations, museum dioramas, nineteenth-century landscape painting, science fiction films, and firsthand field study.... His vivid images transport the viewer to a place that is at once bountiful and besieged!" Rescued from a garage just blocks north of the museum on the artist's death, James Hampton's spiritual sculpture, *The Throne of the Third Heaven of the Nations' Millennium General Assembly*, a collection highlighted, represents the powerful vision of America's self-taught artists. An open air courtyard on a sunny day has appeal as a place to enjoy food and drink from the café.

FORD'S THEATER TOUR AND MORE

Across the street, a minor work by Mies van der Rohe: the main branch of the D.C. public library system. Just to its west, stands Ford's Theater; where, on April 14, 1865, as the end of the Civil War approached and what became Reconstruction loomed, Lincoln was assassinated with a single shot while watching "Our American Cousin." The theater, dark in June, and the boarding house across the street where he died are run by the National Park Service as a National Historic Site. Tours are free but require a ticket. On Saturday evening, join actress

Danielle Drakes, who plays Elizabeth Keckly, free black woman, and confidante to Mrs. Lincoln, on a 1.44 mile walking tour. She tells the story of her friendship with the Lincoln family and of her efforts to help former slaves find their way in the newly free city of Washington.

"In the early nineteenth century, Washington and nearby Alexandria, Virginia, were regional hubs of a flourishing slave trade, and early Washington monuments, including the Capitol building, were built largely by slaves.... From the beginning blacks—slave and free—were a major component of the population. The black population from 1800 provided many of the basic services in the city. Some free blacks ran boarding houses and taverns, and had politicians as clients." When Congress was in session, many members lived in boarding houses in the Old Downtown.

Around the corner, the First Congregation Church. On January 20, 1973, Phillip Berrigan, still a Catholic priest, spoke there and witnessed the trauma of the Vietnam War. His listeners then walked east a few blocks to the Pension Building, venue for one of President Nixon's inaugural balls. They stood somberly across the street and sang songs against the war. The Pension Building, now the National Building Museum, is on the National Register of Historic Places. "[It] was erected to serve the needs of the Union veterans after the Civil War.

Readers may be
interested in visiting
www.audisseyguides.com
to find three in-depth,
off-beat narrated
D.C. walking tours
by Robert F. Pyles,
son of President-elect
Bob Pyles.



During and after the Civil War, Congress passed laws expanding the eligibility for pensions of the wounded, maimed, and the widowed and orphaned of the Civil War." In the war, 618,000 died.

PERFORMANCES BY JAMES TAYLOR,
CAROLE KING, AND GEORGE
BERNARD SHAW

The Verizon Center, a linchpin to downtown development, was built privately by one of Washington's homegrown philanthropists, self-effacing Abe Polin. It is home to the Washington Capitals hockey team and the Washington Wizards basketball team. Tuesday evening before the scientific meetings, James Taylor and Carole King will be performing; on Saturday night, the Washington Mystics play New York Liberty.

In the next block, the Shakespeare Theatre. Director and impresario Michael Kahn's nationally recognized company has excellent actors and sumptuous sets. In June they will be performing *Mrs. Warren's Profession* by George Bernard Shaw. "The world of the idealistic Vivie is turned upside down when she learns that her family's considerable wealth comes from her mother's management of a chain of brothels. Is *Mrs. Warren's Profession* an outrageous moral failure or a paragon of female achievement?"

And that is just the immediate neighborhood.

KEEP WALKING—SEE THE MALL,
ARCHIVES, CONSTITUTION,
BILL OF RIGHTS

Walk down to Pennsylvania Avenue. As a citizen, turn left and visit your congressional representative or your senator. Let them know your views on health care and privacy laws.

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99th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.



Air and Space Museum

But before you turn, visit the National Archives. It displays the original Constitution, Bill of Rights, and Declaration of Independence. Ponder how we measure up, how we have exceeded, how we have failed the aspirations of our country's founders. Then look into the archives of immigration records. Staff is available to answer your questions. Microfilm publications may be examined during regular research room hours. Where did your ancestors come from? Were they fleeing religious or political persecution? Were they seeking economic opportunity? Adventure? Were they Chinese, from Southern Europe, Jews, single women? All experienced discrimination. Let us ponder:

On the Mall. There is a flavor for every taste. The National Gallery, given to the country by Pittsburgh steel magnate Andrew Mellon, who declined having it carry his name as he wanted it recognized as a national treasure, not a personal gift. Its grand spaces were designed by John Russell Pope. Across the street, I.M. Pei, himself an immigrant, designed the East Wing, a masterful interaction between a brilliant artist and an unusually shaped plot of land. The multicolored Alexander Calder mobile, an abstract



Museum of Natural History

sculpture, moves gently in the air, high over the central atrium. A people's space.

The National Museum of the American Indian addresses the native population of the Western hemisphere, whose cultures and patterns of economic and political life were bent, damaged, or destroyed by the advancing European settlers and their diseases. Millions died. Working with Native Americans, the museum celebrates the many cultures and recognizes the history.

ENOLA GAY, CHARLES LINDBERGH,
JAMES SMITHSON

An old favorite is the Air and Space Museum. Charles Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis hangs from the ceiling; the Apollo 11 command module from the first lunar landing mission is on display. A dozen years ago a special exhibit closed on the Enola Gay, which carried the atomic bomb that utterly destroyed Hiroshima. A portion of the exhibit "detailed the painstaking efforts of Smithsonian aircraft restoration specialists who had spent more than a decade restoring parts of the Enola Gay for this exhibition." A public relations crisis greeted the exhibit's opening and the curators' revisionist texts were rewritten.

If there are any with children, young or old, there is a carousel out of doors in front of the original James Smithson sponsored Castle. In 1826, James Smithson, a British scientist, drew up his last will and testament, naming his nephew as beneficiary. Smithson stipulated that, should the nephew die without heirs (as he would in 1835), the estate should go "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." His motives are unknown, but his bequest got these venues of art and artifact, an outgrowth of Enlightenment values, started.

For those wanting to look at rare gemstones, go to the Museum of Natural History. It has exhibits "describing our earliest mammalian ancestor or primate diversity around the world, examining ancient life forms including the ever popular dinosaurs," "The butterfly garden at



African Art Museum

the Smithsonian is located on the Ninth Street side of the National Museum of Natural History building. Four distinct habitats—wetland, meadow, wood's edge, and urban garden—encourage visitors to observe the partnerships between plants and butterflies." The garden is on view at all times. On the second floor of the museum, visit the O. Orkin Insect Zoo, endowed by an exterminating firm. Consider our trajectory, our past and our future.

The African Art Museum plummets underground next to the collection of the Freer Gallery. "This first major presentation of 25 works from the Freer's Vietnamese ceramic collection reflects recent scholarship linking these Vietnamese ceramics with twelfth-to sixteenth-century production centers in the Red River delta in northern Vietnam." Detroit industrialist James Lang Freer "became interested in Asian art through his friendship with artist James McNeill Whistler, whose work had been strongly influenced by Japanese prints and Chinese ceramics. In 1906, Freer donated 7,500 paintings, sculptures, drawings, and works in metal, lacquer, and jade to the Smithsonian, along with endowment funds." Under terms of the gift, the museum's collected Asian art must remain in Washington. Its objects cannot be lent or travel.

All quotations are from the respective Web sites, with the exception of that on free and black slaves in Washington, D.C., which is from an article by Paul Finkelman and Kate Maser in Encyclopedia of African American History, 1619-1895.

APSA

Editor's Note: This is only the half of it; Michael Slevin will continue with his in-depth tour guide of our nation's capital in the next issue of TAP.

Freud Exhibit at Library of Congress Scheduled for June APsaA Meeting

Harold P. Blum



Harold P. Blum

The Sigmund Freud Archives, with the approval of and in collaboration with the Library of Congress, is organizing a special exhibit in celebration of the 100th anniversaries of the American Psychoanalytic Association and the International Psychoanalytical Association. The exhibit, planned for the June 2010 meetings of APsaA, will provide a select representation of salient historical documents and mementos.

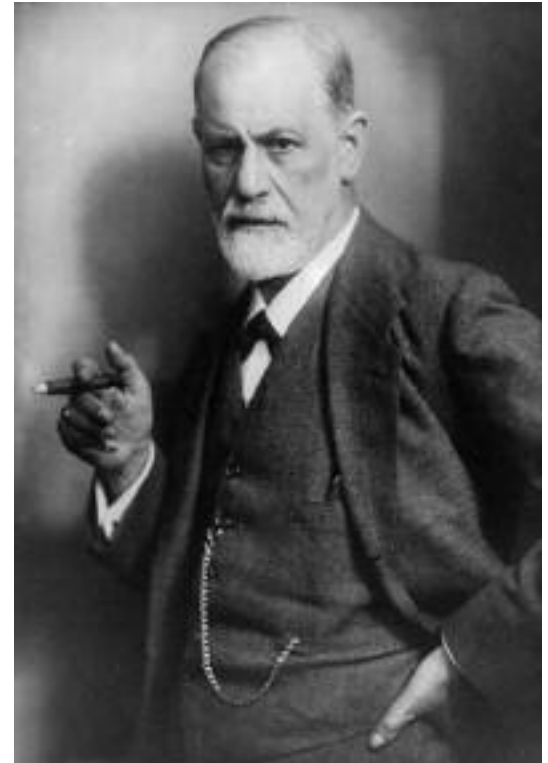
The exhibit will include original Freud correspondence in several languages, in Gothic German, in Spanish, written as an adolescent, and in English to Ernest Jones. Some

illustrated in items such as a newspaper clipping reporting Freud's remarks on his Jewishness, photos of Freud from age seven to old age, of Freud and Martha Bernays at their engagement, and of the Freud family. Home movies of Freud can be viewed at the Moving Image section of the Library.

By special arrangement with the Library of Congress, one-hour tours of the Library will also be available on Friday, June 11, at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Advance registration will be necessary through the American Psychoanalytic Association, since each tour will be limited to 60 persons.

TWO HISTORIC FOUNDINGS

The International Psychoanalytic Association was founded in March 1910 at the first International Psychoanalytic Congress in



the new science and to establish an official journal. He did not then foresee the problems and clash engendered by his choice of Carl Jung as distinguished, non-Jewish president and editor.

The American Psychoanalytic Association was founded May 1911 with Freud's approval and concern for the future of American psychoanalysis. Originally a group of geographically scattered members, the societies, which had gradually developed in major cities, all became part of the American Psychoanalytic Association in 1932. G. Stanley Hall, who had invited Freud to Clark University, served as the first non-medical president of the American Psychoanalytic Association from May 1917 to May 1919. Hall had founded the American Psychological Association in 1892 and both Hall and A.A. Brill, Freud's first American translator, were eager to apply Freud's groundbreaking insights to American medicine, psychology, and cultural interests.

While Freud quipped that he was bringing America the plague, he later reflected in 1925 "...my short visit to the new world encouraged my self respect in every way. In Europe I felt as though I were despised. But over there,

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"...my short visit to the new world encouraged my self respect in every way. In Europe I felt as though I were despised."

—Sigmund Freud 1925

psychoanalytic concepts, which emerge in a sample of Freud's only surviving process notes, those of the Rat Man's treatment, will be on display. There will be original manuscripts, e.g., "Totem and Taboo" and "The Moses of Michelangelo" with an accompanying sketch of Moses. Freud's personal life is

Harold P. Blum, M.D., is the executive director of the Sigmund Freud Archives and past editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*.

Nuremberg, Germany. Freud was inspired by the reception and recognition of his lectures and theories during his September 1909 visit to Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in conjunction with two Nobel laureates and many other distinguished intellectuals. On this very rare occasion, Freud had tears in his eyes. After his transatlantic international trip Freud expected the new international psychoanalytic association to provide a home base for the fledgling discipline of psychoanalysis, as well as to advance


99th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

I found myself received by the foremost men in every way... As I stepped onto the platform to deliver my five lectures on psychoanalysis, it seemed like an incredible daydream: psychoanalysis was no longer a product of a delusion, it had become a valuable part of reality."

FROM CLARK UNIVERSITY TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Carl Jung had also been invited by Hall to receive an honorary doctorate from Clark University. Freud invited Sandor Ferenczi to accompany him and Jung on their American voyage. Freud outlined his five lectures at the eleventh hour on walks with Ferenczi. The lectures were spoken in German and not read from a prepared manuscript. One lecture was probably timed for delivery when William James was in the audience. Widely covered in the media, the five lectures were an immeasurable impetus to the rise of American interest in psychoanalysis and the travel of pioneer American analysts to Vienna seeking psychoanalysis with Freud. Neither Freud nor his European adherents anticipated the warm reception of psychoanalysis in America, or the enormous growth and development here during its first hundred years.

Nor could Freud have imagined that the Library of Congress would be the repository, custodian, and guardian of the Sigmund Freud Collection, almost entirely donated by Sigmund Freud Archives. The vast Freud Collection encompasses Freud documents, papers, correspondence, journals, photos, movies, other material, some 80,000 items.

The Library of Congress had previously had a major Freud exhibit with the collaboration of the Sigmund Freud Archives. The Freud Exhibit, not without controversy and criticism, opened in 1998, in the elegant great hall of the Library's Jefferson Building. A landmark in the cultural history of psychoanalysis, the exhibit was sent on a national and international tour. The Freud exhibit was seen by an estimated 360,000 people with extensive media coverage, an exhibit publication, many relevant articles, and a wide range of commentaries. 



Sigmund and Anna Freud.

By special arrangement
with the Library of Congress,
one-hour tours of the
Library will also be available
on Friday, June 11,
at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Advance registration will be
necessary through the
American Psychoanalytic
Association.

Boundary Violations


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study group of various considerations and approaches indicate that each case in all its complexity needs to be individualized within a general ethical context to facilitate the analytic treatment.

CURRICULUM AND CASEBOOK

Since the purpose of our study group is to examine dilemmas of supervision, we addressed this material in that context. In multiple cases, we examined what transpires when a candidate is beset by difficulties in identifying and working with ethical and boundary issues. Frequently a candidate, perhaps because of unresolved conflicts, responds to a parent with deference and fails to protect the child's privacy. Also, we hear of candidates' anger

with parents and their failure to recognize transference issues. Ethical dilemmas are often the consequence of such situations.

Given our exposure to such dilemmas in child training, our extensive discussions of them and our educational mission, our study group has developed a three-session Curriculum on Ethical Practice in Child and Adolescent Analysis. We hope to address areas that may not be covered in case conferences and yet are a crucial part of training in analytic work with children. Further, we are in the process of developing the curriculum and associated material into a casebook for ethical practice in child and adolescent analysis. This will have applicability for child analytic candidates, for the community of child analysts, and for all persons involved in the psychotherapeutic treatment of children. 

From the Unconscious

Sheri Butler Hunt

Nathan Simon, training and supervising analyst at the St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute, has taught *The Rat Man* for over 20 years. Six years ago, he composed this piece and used it in teaching analytic candidates. He feels it is best performed with the accompaniment of drums and double bass. *TAP* has published Simon's work before and we are pleased and entertained to see this creative composition.



AN ANALYTIC RAP ON NOTES UPON A CASE OF AN OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS

A guy name Ernst and a guy named Sig
Got together for an analytic gig.

Concern about debts was Ernst's main bother.
Sig said, "No way! It's all about your father."

Rats and ghosts caused Ernst's consternation.
Sig was sure it was childhood masturbation.

Ernst behaved like he had a case of rabies,
But Sig figured out he was worried about babies.

Ernst pleaded passionately his need for Gisella.
Sig let him know he really loved a fellow.

Sex. Rats. Money. Ernst's mind got bleary.
Sig was ecstatic. It neatly fit his theory.

Ernst voiced feelings: deep, despairing.
Sig responded with a pickled herring.

Sig built a theory, compact, intense,
Without noting his countertransference.

Sig solved the riddle. Ernst learned some lessons.
And suddenly was free of all of his obsessions.

What relieved symptoms of this excited barrister
May not work well for the obsessional character.

Ernst got the girl. Sig got a medal.
Now we've got a case with problems to settle.

—Nathan M. Simon, M.D.

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

Mandates, Boards, and the Future of Private Practice

Graham Spruiell

A bill was introduced in the Massachusetts Senate (S. 2170) entitled, "An Act Relative to an Affordable Health Plan." "Affordable health plans" are defined as insurance plans that satisfy state health insurance requirements and contain benefits that are equivalent to the lowest level benefit plan available to the general public. These plans represent the bare minimum or floor: This bill would require that health care professionals licensed in Massachusetts, who participated in an insurance network or health plan, would not be able to "refuse to participate in the carrier network with respect to the Affordable Health Plan" and must take part in the panel, accepting predetermined compensation levels. If not, professional boards could revoke their licenses. This is known in the insurance industry as an "all products clause." Further, health care professionals would be subject to penalties if they engaged in balance billing. The Committee on Health Care Financing apparently heard sufficient opposing testimony from intent health care professionals and professional organizations that the bill has been squelched for the time being, although there is another bill (H. 4452) in the works that incorporates similar language and bears watching.

The Committee on Government Relations and Insurance (CGRI) applauds those health care professionals and organizations that were paying close enough attention to legislative initiatives in the Massachusetts Senate to successfully oppose and stall (S. 2170). But it is worrisome legislators were looking to regulate third-party contracts with insurers and set compensation levels in the first place. Even more worrisome is that boards would become

involved and would have expanded their role beyond public protection.

The board would be assuming an "enforcer role" for insurance plans, enforcing with the threat of license revocation.

BOARDS SEEK TO EXPAND THEIR ROLE

Professional boards originally came about for the purpose of protecting the public. Their mission was to ensure that health care professionals applying for licensure were qualified to practice with respect to education, training, competency, malpractice history, health, and professional ethics. More recently however, the purview of Boards has expanded.

In Maryland, the medical board sanctioned Harold Eist and fined him for refusing to disclose confidential medical records without first obtaining consent from his patient. Eist, a psychoanalyst, sued the licensing board. An administrative judge decided in his favor and overturned the fine. Undeterred, the board eventually appealed to the Court of Special Appeals, the highest court in Maryland. The hearing was held in the spring of 2008, but a judgment has yet to be rendered. It is puzzling how having unfettered access to confidential patient records would achieve protection of the public, any more than revoking a clinician's license because the clinician refused to contract to serve on the clinician panel of all plans offered by an insurance company. These activities can be understood as extending beyond the intent of public protection.

MANDATES

Former governor of Massachusetts, Mitt Romney, signed into law the most ambitious state health care reform proposals in the nation.



Graham Spruiell

One of the hallmarks of that bill was the "individual mandate," which required that individual citizens purchase health care insurance or be subjected to penalties. Although residents who were uninsured were mandated to purchase health care insurance, there was not yet the imposition of a mandate upon health care professionals, a mandate compelling contracts with third-party carriers and acceptance of specified levels of compensation as a condition for licensure. If the Senate bill (S. 2170) or (H. 4452) were to become law, in addition to the individual mandate in Romney care, there would also be what can be described as a provider mandate.

It may not be such a surprise that putting forth an individual (consumer) mandate would be followed by a corresponding provider mandate. The Hillary Clinton and Kennedy-Kassebaum national health care plans both contained individual and provider mandates. These combined mandates were well aligned to discourage private contracting, i.e., treating and billing a patient outside of the health care system. Fortunately for psychoanalysts, many of whom make a living from seeing patients privately, these threats to private contracting and private practice did not materialize.

The United States Senate version of universal health care, like the ones that came before it, also contains an individual mandate provision that requires citizens to purchase insurance. Clinicians are not at this point mandated to contract with public or private third-party payers, and there is no explicit threat to private contracting per se, but many of the details remain unsettled. CGRI will carefully monitor such bills, both on the state and national levels, keep members apprised about changes in the scope of professional boards, and will, with the help of our colleagues, jealously defend against mandates that threaten private practice.

For more information regarding pending bills in the Massachusetts legislature:

(S. 2170): <http://www.mass.gov/legis/bills/senate/186/st02/st02170.htm>

(H. 4452): <http://www.mass.gov/legis/bills/house/186/ht04pdf/ht04452.pdf> 

Graham Spruiell, M.D., serves on the faculty at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, and the Psychoanalytic Institute of New England, East.

Editor's Note: CGRI member Graham Spruiell is substituting for Bob Pyles.



The **Psychoanalyst** As Photographer And Painter

Jon K. Meyer



The meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Association saw their second annual exhibit of members' artistry in New York this January. Approximately

75 photographic images, paintings, and collages were shown, each one created by a member, affiliate, or associate of the Association or by a member of the IPA or IPSO. The first annual exhibit in January 2009 had been limited to photography; this year the show was expanded. There is always a shortage of space at APsA's National Meeting so this exhibit lasted for only one day, Friday, January 15, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., but thanks to very good planning by APsA's scientific program and meetings director, Carolyn Gatto, we had larger and much better lighted space to exhibit the works of art.

The premise for the exhibit was that analytic clinical work, coming to know the patient through in-depth experience and creative communication, is analogous to the analyst-artist's seeing the subject, coming to know it, framing it through the lens or on canvas, and embracing its essence. All those in the Association and in the IPA who wanted to share their versions of that creative process were invited to participate. Exhibitors this year included Graciela Abelin-Sas, Elise Blair, Paula Christian-Kliger, Sarah Coleman, Diana Cuello, Russell Denea, Michael Fleisher, Deborah Genninger, Joanne Gold, Richard Gottlieb, Daria Inbar, Karen Johnson, Valerie Laabs-Siemon, Felise Levine, Nadine Levinson, Mali Mann, Jon Meyer, William Moffett, Paul Mosher, Ruth Neubauer, Nancy Olson, Allen Palmer, Jonathan Palmer, Lauri Robertson, Ben Roth, Leslie Schweitzer, Bruce Sklarew, Lana Starkman, Mervin Stewart, and Robert White. Some had exhibited last year but half were new to this scene.

There were a few hitches. The hotel shipped one artist's easel back home on the eve of the exhibit but, with only slightly red faces, provided a gilded, very ornate one to take its place. In addition, we were so packed with art that the initial setup of the room simply did not provide adequate display space and throughout the morning we were sending requests to staff for more side

and corner tables. Despite that, there was the kind of good feeling and camaraderie we have come to treasure when we get together as artists to show our work.

Subjects ranged from a study of small waterfalls, to majestic mountain scenes, to abstract images in acrylic and seaside oils. To mention just a few of the specific pieces, Paul Mosher exhibited a black and white portrait of his wife and a technical piece merging two photographs with striking results. Mervin Stewart exhibited some beautiful photographs of rural countryside with a multiple image of Pittsburgh's Fourth of July celebration. Lauri Robertson brought two photographic images of the fields of Nantucket which had the softness and subtlety of watercolors. I showed a series of black and white photographs which were an "intimate" view of waterfalls as well as a total change of pace in photographic depictions of the inside and outside of analytic self analysis. Nadine Levinson showed her oil of a rocky shore and the seaside in striking greens and blues.

COMMENTARY BY JIM BLAIR

Once again, one of the highlights for both viewers and participants was the discussion by critically acclaimed professional photographer Jim Blair, who has done much of his work for *National Geographic*. Blair, who devoted many hours to the exhibit, had technical comments at times but emphasized the creative process. He spoke of capturing the moment, expressing the feeling, and then conceptualizing the image in a way that conveyed its intrinsic emotion—much as an analyst might work with an analysand.

At the end of a day punctuated by animated discussions about where an image was taken and how it was done or the process of creating through oils and acrylic, participants reluctantly took down the exhibit. Thoughts, however, immediately turned to the possibility of the third annual exhibit. If we do come back next year, we would again include members, affiliates, and associates of the Association and members of the IPA and IPSO and would want to expand the kind of art that could be shown. For example, might we want to include small sculptures or mobiles? Might we want to include members' poetry that would by virtue of being artfully printed be a work of art for the eyes as well as the ears?

In the spirit of a show that is for the analytic community, all feedback is welcome. We have talented members whose art adds an important dimension not only to the meetings but also to the understanding of analytic creative work.

APsA

Jon K. Meyer, M.D., is past-president of the American Psychoanalytic Association and recipient of the Edith Sabshin Teaching Award, a training and supervising analyst at the Washington Center for Psychoanalysis and a teaching analyst at the Baltimore Washington Psychoanalytic Institute.

The **Psychoanalyst** As Photographer And Painter



Digital image of a oil painting by Nadine Levinson, D.D.S.
"View of the Dana Point Harbor from the Beach"



Jon Meyer, M.D.
"Stonehenge"



Daria Inbar, M.D.
"The Illinois River, Oregon"



Robert White, M.D.
"North Pennines Farm, County Northumbria, UK"

The **Psychoanalyst** As Photographer And Painter



Paul Mosher, M.D.
"Fine Arts—SUNY Campus, Albany"



Elise Blair, LCSW
"Jewish Museum"



Mervin Stewart, M.D.
"Bailey's Harbor Light, Door County, Wisconsin"



Lauri Robertson, M.D., Ph.D.
"Lily Pond 2009"

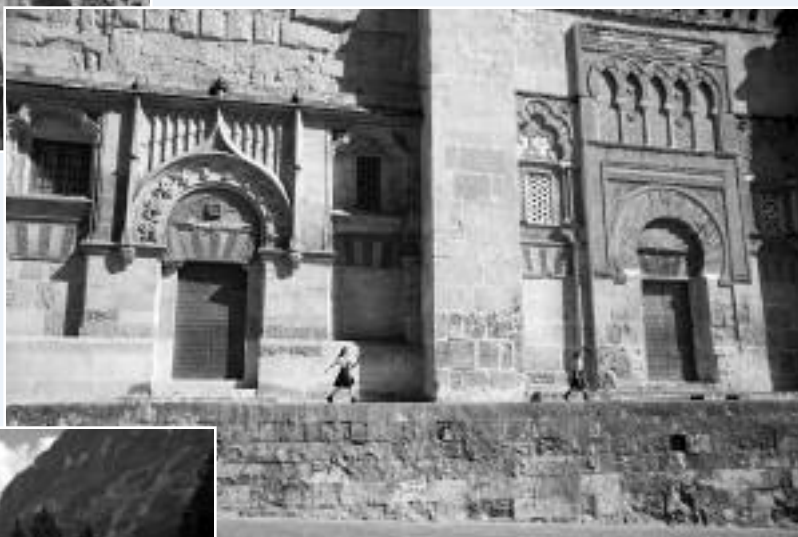
The **Psychoanalyst** As Photographer And Painter



Mervin Stewart, M.D.
"Winter Tracks"



Allen Palmer, M.D.
"Gnome"



Valerie Laabs-Siemon, M.S.
"Young and Old"

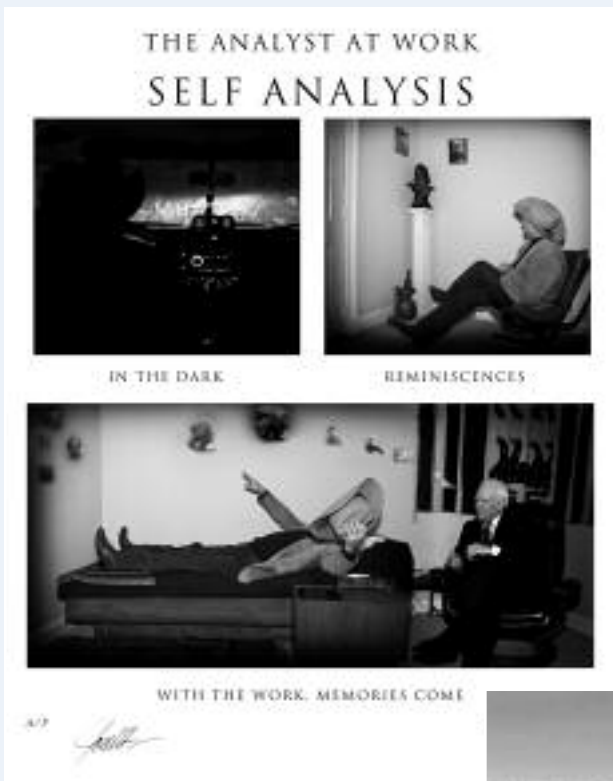


Elise Blair, LCSW
"Swiss Farm"



Graciela Abelin-Sas, M.D.
"Duet"

The **Psychoanalyst** As Photographer And Painter



Jon Meyer, M.D.
"Self Analysis"



Robert White, M.D.
"North Pennines Moor, County Northumbria, UK"



Paul Mosher, M.D.
"State Capitol in Autumn"



Lauri Robertson, M.D., Ph.D.
"Lily Pond 2010"

Haiti Disaster

Continued from page 1



Michael Slevin

On Sunday, January 31, a United Nations bulletin in Haiti stated: "According to [the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization] medical teams

are reporting a shift in the types of cases they are receiving. There is a decrease in trauma cases and an increase in mental health needs." It is critical, and the reference group provides guidance, Bragin states, that the mentally ill get competent care. According to WHO projections for disaster areas, an additional 3 to 4 percent of the affected population will suffer severe mental disorders. In Haiti, this amounts to over 100,000 extremely vulnerable people among the three million affected Haitians.

As a member of the reference group, Bragin works with the international team supporting the efforts of those on the ground to provide coordination, fill in gaps, and above all to attempt to support the "do no harm" messages that hopefully will insure that the international community's best efforts do not undermine those of Haitian ministries and community organizers to help their countrymen to survive. This worry that harm will be done, that children will be separated from their families instead of reunited, that resources will not get to those who need them gets her up at 4 a.m. in preparation for a 7 a.m. conference call, and has her endlessly working on protocols, documents, and arrangements, so that teams on the ground can do their work. In the conference call, local authorities and specialists in mental health and psychosocial services and child protection give direction to the international support team. She is a full-time associate professor at Hunter College School of Social Work, has a private practice, does research, and is engaged in programs from Northern Uganda to Burundi.

A HISTORY OF UPHEAVALS

Interviewed by telephone at 6 a.m. less than two weeks after the earthquake, with a follow-up interview by e-mail, Bragin said, "The immediate focus is on trying to insure that the dead are identified, that children are not separated from loving caregivers, and that the way aid is distributed does not destroy more than it builds." This requires first and foremost coordination with Haitian colleagues who best know their country. Haiti has suffered many calamities since it was colonized by France in the sixteenth century, African slave labor produced sugar and coffee, mined precious stones, making Haiti one of the most prosperous colonies. Inequalities of wealth, power, and liberty fueled anger and frustration.



Haitian Red Cross volunteers give first aid to a child at a first-aid post set up by the ICRC in Dalmas 2, Port-au-Prince.

A slave revolt at the end of the eighteenth century defeated the soldiers of Napoleon Bonaparte, sending shock waves throughout Europe. The first independent black republic in the Western hemisphere was formed. However, Haiti was forced to immediately buy its freedom from France or face a multinational invasion. To pay off this debt, facing trade boycotts from all slave holding powers including the United States, Haiti was impoverished. The country has suffered the consequences of this debt and poverty ever since.

Haiti has also been devastated repeatedly by natural disasters. An island in the Caribbean that lies in the middle of the hurricane belt, Haiti has been repeatedly struck by major storms. The country has suffered from wind damage, flooding, landslides, and coastal surges. It also rests atop a major fault in the earth's tectonic plates. On Tuesday, January 12, an

earthquake, 7.0 magnitude on the Richter scale, struck the country. The quake and its multiple aftershocks ran right through Port-au-Prince, the densely populated capital. These calamities—hurricanes, political upheavals, and earthquakes—have led to the creation of numerous but effective informal systems that have supported Haitian survival in the face of disaster. Efforts are needed, Bragin said, to train those who are flown in to distribute aid under circumstances of duress so that they appreciate and work with these systems. Further, psychosocial support must be provided to Haitians working to alleviate the crisis. Bragin uses her knowledge of psychological development, her social work background, and her organizational expertise to help

achieve these goals. "The greatest catastrophe that can befall a child is to lose his parents," she said. In the past, Haitian families too poor to provide for their children sometimes brought them to institutions promising physical care and education. These institutions have been referred to as orphanages, but the children in them are not orphans. Understanding what is in fact a complex psychosocial catastrophe helps disaster workers respond to a crisis-magnified, culturally driven practice. It is vital, Bragin said, that every child with living and loving caregivers be connected to

those caregivers and that aid be administered in such a way as to support consistent ongoing family care. Giving another example, she stated that adolescents are more resilient when they have purposeful activity: They can care for younger children; they can help community leaders organize food distribution. This avoids riots and supports law and order.

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A lone child at a hospital in Port-au-Prince.

Haiti Disaster

Continued from page 39

Understanding social dynamics and community values can make it possible to avoid chaos. Sri Lankan peacekeepers, already experienced in aid distribution after the tsunami, Bragin said, worked with community leaders in Haiti to identify the most vulnerable—children and the elderly—and saw that they were at the front of food distribution lines. There were no riots. These are the pressing concerns of crisis.

PARTNERS, NOT PATRONS

External coordinators can organize the multiple agencies involved, but with local Haitian expertise running it. Hillary Clinton, joined by other foreign ministers gathered at an international donors conference in Montreal in January, told *The Washington Post*, “This is truly a Haiti-led effort,” even though the government currently is barely functioning. “It is important that we see ourselves as partners of Haiti, not patrons.”

From Haiti, a friend writes:

The place is Tabarre, a town just beyond the Port-au-Prince airport, where Aristide used to live. Hundreds of members of a Pentecostal congregation and their friends have sought refuge in a field. With the church building unstable, the pastors moved dozens of pews to the field and erected a tent over them.

The person is Guerlouse Jean-Marie, a first-grade teacher and Girl Scout leader. Her house has cracks and the school was destroyed, though no children died. Friends died elsewhere. She is 33 and was wearing her Girl Scout uniform, complete with neckerchief, as were a handful of girls seated near her. They were all under a shade tree in 90-plus heat.

“It really hurt. I think about it every day. I can’t forget it. Sometimes it gives me problems. Sometimes I feel sad,” Jean-Marie said. “But you have to have courage and help the ones who are living.”

How does she cope? She prays and believes in God, often interspersing her remarks with, “grâce à Dieu,” or “thanks to God.” “I still believe God will send help to us.”

Does she know of any kind of psychological counseling? Utterly blank look. As if I’d asked if she owned a private jet. “If you have a friend who can give you a little advice, that’s it.”

“The international community cannot come in,” Bragin says, “and de-traumatize people in six weeks after they have seen the earth rise up in flames before their eyes and their children buried under the rubble of their homes.” Addressing the help psychoanalysis can give, she said that it offers a means to understand child development. It respects processes; it does not focus on simply eliminating symptoms, which, Bragin says, are part of valid processes by which the external is integrated into the internal. In a paper that won the Tyson Prize, Bragin writes: “In the midst of Freud’s work on the traumatic neuroses of [World War I...he] became acutely aware that it was not just the sounds of shells exploding, but the internal noise of re-awakened



Earthquake victims, including children, who have set up camp outside the ICRC delegation in Port-au-Prince receive drinking water.

Photo: ©ICRC/M. Kokic

unconscious drives that accounted for shell shock, the PTSD of its day.” Bragin states that psychological distress and instability following war or disaster often occurs as the childhood fantasies of omnipotence, aggression, loss and death, still residing in the unconscious, are made actual. Everything, in a disaster, becomes concrete. The symbolic and the actual become hard to sort out. As local mental health workers become less concrete in their thinking; when they and their community begin to symbolize, they begin to metabolize their experiences. Haiti has a rich religious and artistic tradition and history to creatively use as it embarks on this journey.

SAVING MEMORIES

On January 23, *The New York Times* reported on efforts to save whatever could be saved of the culturally significant government buildings, churches, murals, and other artwork. They reported that, “Patrick Vilaire, a sculptor, met on Thursday night with others concerned about saving some of the country’s [material] legacy from looters or further building collapses. They put at the top of their agenda preserving the book collections at two private homes, a cache of irreplaceable history, political, and economic texts from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

“Asked how he could focus on old books after such a catastrophic event, Vilaire said, “The dead are dead, we

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A quake-destroyed building in the streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti on January 12, 2010.

Photo: Tequila Minsky for The New York Times



Photo: ©ICRC/M. Kokic

Children play soccer amongst the ruins near the destroyed cathedral in Port-au-Prince.

know that. But if you don't have the memory of the past, the rest of us can't continue living." *The Times* reported, "Of course, we should care about the people first," said Axelle Liautaud [an art dealer], who has been trying to save what is left of the murals [at Holy Trinity Cathedral]. "But the reason why there is still a country, despite all our troubles, is our strong culture."

The Haitian community understands the authority of its past not in terms of a theoretical superego, but as ancestors who have come before and worried about their well-being and the well-being of their children. If the community or one of its members is doing something in the name of the ancestors, it and they can live together in a harmonious future. Local ceremonial projects of mourning and memorialization can begin to push up through the cultural soil. Yet, mourning will take years.

AGGRESSION: WAR AND DEVASTATION

"The people are in shock," says Vamik Volkan. He responded in a telephone interview as an analyst engaged for decades theoretically and practically with conflict and devastation, war and disaster, on a societal level. He commented that, in a written exchange with Einstein, published as "Why War?", Freud pessimistically argued against the ability of psychoanalysis to address man's political aggression, restricting its practical usefulness to the consulting room. Volkan believes that view was a defense against Freud's "unbelievable survivor guilt" at the prospect of leaving his sisters and his neighbors behind in Vienna while he, as happened, with

the help of Marie Bonaparte and President Roosevelt, escaped the Nazi terror. Volkan states, though, that today there is considerable interest in Europe in psychoanalysis applied in the political world. The weekend of the interview, he was departing for Spain to give a talk on the subject. He regularly receives letters from Europeans studying, thinking, and

working in the field. He and Bragin believe passionately that the discoveries, past and ongoing, of psychoanalysis, can help address societal problems.

Speaking from Charlottesville, Virginia, Volkan said the devastation in Haiti was "beyond anything I have ever experienced." He underlined that the leaders, too, are in shock. Symbols, practices, and patterns of identity have been undermined. "It is the most difficult thing on earth to lose your identity," Volkan said. The institutions and resources of the mental health community are inadequate to address the needs of tens of thousands of citizens. A fellow of the Erickson Institute at Austen Riggs, Volkan is also a training and supervising analyst emeritus at the Washington Center for Psychoanalysis. In 1987, he created, under the umbrella of the University of Virginia's School of Medicine, the Center for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction (CSMHI). The first of its kind, the faculty consisted of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, psychologists, as well as former diplomats, political scientists, and historians. Volkan's aim was to expand the concept of "preventive medicine" to include an examination of societal responses to massive aggression due to wars or warlike situations and to develop methods to "vaccinate" large groups against violent acts. CSMHI had grants for projects in the Soviet Union, Baltic Republics, Albania, Kuwait, former Yugoslavia, Georgia, South Ossetia, Turkey, Greece, the USA, and other locations. Volkan directed the center from

1987 until his retirement in 2002. He states that ideally mental health professionals should work with the leaders of the country to help them mourn. These professionals should revisit the leaders for several days every three months for the first years after the disaster. These leaders, by example and by understanding, can then use the cultural and governmental institutions of Haiti in the long-term project of helping the people mourn.

Bragin writes, "As both Vamik and I have mentioned, culture is not static, and as situations change so do cultural expressions that memorialize. As we work together with our colleagues in Haiti, listening to people and hearing them review their community coping mechanisms, dysfunctional ways will give way and new ones will be created."

Volkan said that wars and natural disasters differ in part in that one cannot address aggression toward God, nature, or fate as one can address it to an enemy. Jay Winter, a noted historian, now at Yale, of war-related loss and mourning in the twentieth century, wrote provocatively in a personal communication: "I tend to think of wars as man-made natural disasters; I know that is a contradiction, but the damage war does to the landscape, to ecological balance, and to areas of dense settlement, as in Gaza, brings war and earthquakes closer together than may appear at first sight."

Perhaps his insight into a catastrophe of Western Europe can help us understand the catastrophe in Haiti. He wrote, in *Sites of Memory, Sites of Mourning*, of "the universality of bereavement in the Europe of the Great War and its aftermath."

"Terrible things happen to people." **APSA**



Photo: Stephen Matthews/World Vision

Etienne, 25, was looking for her husband's body after the earthquake.

Training and Supervising Analyst Appointments Announced By the Board on Professional Standards

January 13, 2010

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York

Training and Supervising Analysts

Stephen D. Kerzner, M.D.

PINE Psychoanalytic Center

Marsha Robertson, L.C.S.W.

St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute and Society

Geographic Rule Training Analysts

Ruth K. Karush, M.D.

The Psychoanalytic Institute (affiliated with NYU School of Medicine)

Dionne R. Powell, M.D.

The Psychoanalytic Institute (affiliated with NYU School of Medicine)

Child and Adolescent Supervising Analyst

Sally D. Clement, Ph.D.

New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute

In Memoriam

Richard P. Alexander, M.D.

August 13, 2009

Arnold Allen, M.D.

September 28, 2004

Clifford E. Anderson, Jr., M.D.

August 3, 2009

Jerome S. Beigler, M.D.

November 11, 2009

Jaime Buenaventura, M.D.

September 11, 2009

A. Willem B. Dieperink, M.D.

November 18, 2009

Leon Ferber, M.D.

September 29, 2004

Gerard Fountain, M.D.

August 17, 2008

Abraham Freedman, M.D.

November 30, 2009

Stanford R. Gamm, M.D.

October 7, 2009

Kenneth I. Gottlieb, M.D.

August 5, 2009

Joan Gross, M.D.

January 3, 2010

Saul I. Harrison, M.D.

February 13, 2004

Winthrop C. Hopgood, M.D., Ph.D.

April 8, 2009

Louis Linn, M.D.

September 3, 2009

Lester Luborsky, Ph.D.

October 22, 2009

Allen E. Marans, M.D.

September 10, 2009

Edmund C. Payne, M.D.

June 14, 2008

Rebecca G. Solomon, M.D.

December 6, 2009

Tom G. Stauffer, M.D.

July 6, 2009

Ruth Stein, Ph.D.

January 17, 2010

Arlene Sylvers, Ph.D.

November 23, 2009

Martin Wangh, M.D.

October 4, 2009

Herbert S. Weinshank, M.D.

May 3, 2009

a guide

for the

P E R P L E X E D R E A D E R

As TAP's circulation grows, an increasing number of our readers are not members of APsaA but rather individuals who have significant interests in psychoanalysis. TAP's editorial board decided that it would be helpful to include a glossary of acronyms and abbreviations of the many groups frequently mentioned in TAP's pages. We hope the following is useful.

Affiliate Council. A part of APsaA that represents candidates (students) from the institutes and new training facilities. Its officers are president, president-elect, secretary and treasurer.

APsaA, the American Psychoanalytic Association. A national psychoanalytic organization of more than 3,400 analyst members, founded in 1911. Its component organizations are 39 psychoanalytic societies, seven study groups, and 30 psychoanalytic training institutes and one new training facility.

BOPS, the Board, the Board on Professional Standards. The part of APsaA that establishes and monitors its educational functions, including accrediting institutes and certifying members. It consists of two fellows of the Board representing each of the 30 institutes, and the chair and secretary of BOPS. The president, the president-elect, the secretary, and the treasurer of APsaA are non-voting ex-officio members of BOPS. BOPS meets twice yearly at the national meetings.

The Council, the Executive Council. The governing body of APsaA and its legal board of directors. It consists of a councilor and an alternate councilor representing each of the psychoanalytic societies and study groups, eight nationally elected councilors-at-large, the current officers, the last three past-presidents, and the past secretary. It meets twice yearly at the national meetings. The chair of BOPS and the secretary of BOPS are non-voting ex-officio members.

CGRI, the Committee on Government Relations and Insurance. A committee that deals with political issues on both national and local levels.

COPE, the Committee on Psychoanalytic Education. A subcommittee of the Board on Professional Standards that serves as a think tank on issues of psychoanalytic education.

CORST, the Committee on Research and Special Training. A subcommittee of the Board on Professional Standards whose major function is to evaluate requests from APsaA institutes to train candidates with non-mental-health academic degrees.

Executive Committee. The leadership of APsaA that oversees the many activities of the organization as specified by the bylaws. The committee comprises the president, the president-elect, the secretary, the treasurer, and the chair and secretary of the Board on Professional Standards. The science advisor to the Council serves as consultant.

JAPA, the Journal, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association. The official scientific journal of APsaA, published quarterly.

Members' List, Openline. Two Internet listservs that members use to share views and information.

National Office. The APsaA national headquarters in New York City whose staff conducts the administrative work of the organization.

National Meeting, January Meeting; Annual Meeting, Spring Meeting, June Meeting. APsaA holds national meetings twice a year. In addition to the extensive scientific program, the Council, BOPS, and the Affiliate Council meet. The National Meeting, also sometimes called the January Meeting, is usually held in New York City. The Annual Meeting, also called the spring meeting or the June meeting, is held in various locations. An official Meeting of Members occurs at each of the two meetings.

www.apsa.org. The URL for the webpage of the American Psychoanalytic Association. The Webpage contains an extensive Members Section including rosters, association documents, and practice resources for members.

99TH ANNUAL MEETING

Investing in Knowledge, Advancing the Profession.

Invest in your career and professional community by attending APsaA's 99th Annual Meeting. Participate in a wide range of dynamic educational programs where you can earn CMEs or CEs. And take advantage of the many opportunities for networking with colleagues from across the country.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Plenary Address:**
Culture, International Relations and Psychoanalysis
 Speaker: Varik D. Volkan, M.D.
- **Gertrude and Ernst Ticho Memorial Lecture: Melodies In My Mind: The Polyphony of Mental Life**
 Speaker: Julie Jaffee Nagel, Ph.D.
- Five Exceptional Panels:**
 - How do Contemporary Analysts Treat the Past?
 - Clinical Challenges: How the People in the Patient's Life Inhabit Our Minds
 - Thought, Word and Action: Can the Analyst Think While Enacting?
 - Psycho-analytically Informed Psychotherapy for Psychosis
 - Child and Adolescent Panel: Psychoanalysis with Children and Adolescents Who Have a Chronic Physical Illness

SPOTLIGHT ON:

Freud Exhibit at the Library of Congress
 APsaA is very proud to announce a special exhibit on Sigmund Freud taking place at the Library of Congress. Organized by member Dr. Harold Blum, this is a unique opportunity to view a select representation of historical documents and mementos pertaining to Freud.

Baseball and Psychoanalysis
 Come join Dr. Robert Pyles and Stan H. Kasten, President, Washington Nationals Major League Baseball Team for an informative and interesting session on baseball and psychoanalysis, followed by a private tour of the ballpark and terrific seats to the Washington Nationals vs. Pittsburgh Pirates game.

Register by
 May 17 and
SAVE!