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Human Trafficking: Exploring Inaction through a Psychoanalytic Lens

Adrienne Harris
Michael Slevin, Editor

THE PROBLEM: SLAVERY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

You think you know the relevant details and surely you disapprove of human trafficking. But come across its human face and you realize how little you can actually bear to know. Over time, working on and learning about human trafficking, I have discovered that I cannot actually speak about this problem without traumatizing the listener: You will see and feel what I mean when I tell you what a lovely Irish nun, Sister Winifred, said about two decades of work in Ethiopia. Speaking at a meeting full of knowledgeable and principled psychoanalysts and humanitarian aid workers, she said, "I was never, in 20 years,

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Michael Slevin, M.A., M.S.W., a former TAP editor, graduated as academic associate from the Baltimore Washington Institute for Psychoanalysis, where he completed the Adult Psychotherapy Training Program. He works at Jewish Community Services of Baltimore and has a private practice.

able, to persuade one woman who was being enticed into a move to Europe or America for 'work' and opportunity, not to get on that plane or boat." No one was persuadable. Which meant, she went on, that she was often standing on tarmacs or docksides waiting for the return of a body for burial, and often that would be a body that would be missing internal organs. No one in the room said a word because no one could think.

This article is about a social problem on a global scale. In its reach and scope, it is a 21st century version of the institution of slavery that Americans and Africans and many other cultural groups still cannot fully metabolize, even though abolition has formally taken place. Many people work hard and tirelessly on abolishing human trafficking, and inevitably do so at the expense of peace of mind and mental well-being. Yet, at the level of social and political will, the vacuum of action and opposition remains staggering. This article explores the tenacity of this vacuum through a psychoanalytic lens.

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Correspondence and letters to the editor should be sent to TAP editor, Janis Chester, at jchestermd@comcast.net.

At a Crossroad: The Challenge of Diversity in Treatment, Education and Research

Mark Smaller

My father was not a man to give advice yet on one occasion when I was in my late teens, he spontaneously offered, "Never trust a man who smokes a pipe, and never take a business partner."



Mark Smaller

The latter made sense to me as he had been traumatized by the relationship with his business partner. Having been good friends throughout the partnership, at some point my father wanted to change terms. Negotiations were difficult, threatening their friendship, and then, suddenly, his partner died of a massive heart attack. I had never before or after seen my father that upset.

He was obviously pleased when I chose a career path that allowed me to be a solo practitioner.

EXCLUSION

I remember when I was an early adolescent, he and a group of golfing friends applied for membership in one of the country clubs in Grand Rapids where I grew up. All were turned down, blackballed because they were Jewish. They tried two other local clubs with the same results. Only later during my first analysis, I realized that the president of one of those clubs was a school friend's father who smoked a pipe.

These particular memories came to mind as I began writing my first column as your president. The challenges we face today as analysts and members of the oldest psychoanalytic organization in the United States are great. On the one hand, APsA institutes have provided some of the best psychoanalytic education. On the other hand, we too were once a "restricted and exclusive club." Although we have seriously changed since I become a member in 1989, my application followed a lawsuit. Negative aspects of our history remain and continue to need transformation.

The wave of the future is not the conquest of the world by a single dogmatic creed but the liberation of the diverse energies of free nations and free men.

—John F. Kennedy

diverse communities where we live, practice and educate.

But diversity is not only about race, culture, gender, sexuality or ethnicity. Does our psychoanalytic education prepare candidates for practice in the year 2014? Our training requires at least three supervised psychoanalytic cases. Most would agree about the educational benefits of such training. But how does curriculum and supervision prepare candidates to deal with the challenges of working with patients possibly less than three or four times a week? The goal of our training is to help candidates think "psychoanalytically." But is that enough?

Does our training help future analysts work beyond our offices in the community—in schools, businesses and organizations, arts, or politics and policy impacting our world? How diverse are our training programs regarding various psychoanalytic schools of thought? Are candidates equally exposed to ego psychology, self psychology, object relations, relational perspectives and subgroups of these? Are we fully committed to widening the scope of psychoanalytic treatment, as I believe Freud was? Are we not obligated to teach psychoanalytic theory and practice that can address a diverse patient population with different psychological social and cultural difficulties including those with severe symptoms often marginalized or simply treated with questionable medications?

Continued on page 4

The goal of our training is to help candidates think "psychoanalytically." But is that enough?

The advice about pipe smokers was never clear. In later years, I speculated, in my father's mind, smoking a pipe may have been connected to something pretentious or disingenuous. Although he liked material things, especially cars and Italian shoes, these were not signs of pretension but rather the enjoyable fruits of his hard work after having grown up poor. Family, friends and colleagues appreciated his authenticity.

For example, how many colleagues and patients of color are part of your professional and personal world or practice today? How many courses are being taught in your institutes regarding the impact of culture on analytic treatment? What efforts is your institute or center making to recruit candidates from diverse backgrounds (color, ethnicity, sexual orientation)?

DIVERSITY

The Task Force on Diversity is addressing these issues, first by gathering data from local groups and then providing recommendations and strategies to transform our local groups and national organization to reflect the

Mark Smaller, Ph.D., is president of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

At a Crossroad

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NEW GOLD STANDARD

I would like to redefine the so-called gold of psychoanalysis. How about the new gold of thinking analytically and in creative ways with severely troubled patients in our offices and beyond? How about in preschools, prisons, and VA clinics and hospitals? A recent discussion on our lists addressed new and creative ways, including Skype treatment, to address many of these issues and creatively consider new ways of providing treatment. Can we commit to psychoanalysis outside of large cities where people live and are in need of what we can offer?

The welfare of children is a psychoanalytic value and commitment. Are we doing enough to engage prospective candidates in child analytic education? Have we grown out of a time when child analysis was a sort of "distant

cousin" of analytic training? A recent proposal of a group of child analysts to create a center for child analysis and training is being considered and could be a huge step in promoting psychoanalytic work with children and their families as the Anna Freud Centre once did.


When the Chicago Institute, the second oldest institute and one of the largest in our Association, decides that our training analyst system is no longer viable in its efforts to admit new candidates, we must listen and pay serious attention and not merely default to a focus on rules. Institutes are struggling, as reported by our BOPS leadership, and certainly the causes of those struggles are many. However, the TA system in many of our local groups has interfered with morale, morale that is critical to address challenges we face together.

I will continue the work of many others to dismantle this unproven and unverifiable system of education. A personal analyst system will facilitate a more effective educational system and do away, once and for all, with a divisive and exclusionary aspect of our past. I believe we can work toward creating a new personal analyst system that insures real standards of quality education. Analysis is a clinical

experience but, more importantly, a personal one. However, I remain in favor of local groups deciding their own system of TA/ personal analyst appointment. Only diverse perspectives in training will be acceptable. No one person, group or institute has the final word on what works regarding analytic training and treatment.

And finally, research must become a foundation of what we do, the way we educate and think, and the way we present psychoanalysis out in the world. We are reorganizing research efforts to recognize and facilitate the case study and hermeneutic method, quantitative treatment efficacy findings, and neuropsychanalytic research. Our research department and efforts will be diverse in orientation, fundraising, and application. This research will be integrated with our educational efforts.

Friends and colleagues, I believe my position as your president demands partnering with all of you in these efforts. I need your help.

With this partnership I believe we can move psychoanalysis and APsA forward into the next "golden age of psychoanalysis," and lead in a way that can make all of us proud of our organization and our field. 

Certified in Psychoanalysis by The Board on Professional Standards

June 4, 2014

Adult

Laura D. Crain, M.D.
Boston Psychoanalytic
Society & Institute

Miriam Medow, M.D.
Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute

Beverly J. Stoute, M.D.
New York Psychoanalytic
Society and Institute

Jaehak Yu, M.D.
Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center

Child/Adolescent

Beverly J. Stoute, M.D.
New York Psychoanalytic
Society and Institute



I would like to applaud the efforts of Harvey Schwartz and the Certification Examination Committee for designing a certification process that appears to be user friendly (See "Consolidating Psychoanalytic Identity," TAP 48/2). Jamie Cromer writes of a certification experience she feels has been instrumental in her consolidating a psychoanalytic identity. Congratulations to all. Perhaps we as an organization can move beyond certification and training analyst appointment and finally address the more pertinent issues. Our position in the mental health marketplace is precarious at best. Rather than concentrate on what psychoanalysis and related therapies can offer the community,

we spend countless hours and precious energy debating issues of infrastructure. Hopefully, it is time to move forward.

For a more satirical description of the certification process (entitled "Dressing for Certification"), please contact me at pruderman@aol.com.

Peter Ruderman, M.S.W.
St. Louis, Missouri

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

From Fear, Distrust and Loss: A Possible Path Forward

Lee I. Ascherman and Elizabeth Brett

At the June 2014 meeting of APsaA two historic joint sessions of the Board on Professional Standards and the Executive Council were held. Credit for this gathering is fully due to Jan Van Schaik who proposed such a meeting during the meeting of the Board on Professional Standards in January 2012. His motion was passed unanimously and, on the following day, was passed by the Executive Council. The planning for these meetings was later delegated to APsaA Executive Director Dean Stein, Treasurer William Myerson, later assisted by President-Elect Harriet Wolfe. The Board on Professional Standards and the Executive Council agreed that in the June 2014 meeting they would conduct their business on the morning of their usual full-day meeting so their afternoon meeting times could be devoted to these joint sessions. A facilitator, Jeffrey Kerr, was selected in advance to help these discussions move forward.

A WEDDING WITHOUT ASSIGNED SEATS

Importantly, our advance agreement was that no action item was to be produced by these joint sessions. While this agreement reinforced for some a cynicism that nothing could come of these meetings, it also protected the joint sessions from being distorted into political jockeying for an end purpose. Rather, a space was created for the councilors of the Executive Council and the fellows of the Board on Professional Standards to sit together and discuss our history and the challenges we face. Each group's usual U-shaped seating arrangement was replaced by tables of 10 that allowed for the mixing of groups and much more intimate discussions. Seats were not assigned and participants were encouraged to not fall back to their

usual clusters of like-minded colleagues that reinforced "preaching to the choir." Rather, participants were encouraged to sit with colleagues with whom they do not usually sit and to relocate for appropriate segments of the discussions, creating a constructive fluidity to the seating arrangements. Despite no shortage of jokes about the wedding arrangements, this format seemed to work in the interest of the purpose of these meetings: communication. These small group discussions were intermittently punctuated by large group discussions. These large group discussions were often structured around summaries of discussions by spokespersons from each table, but there were additional large group discussions facilitated by Kerr.

COMMON INTERESTS

While important aspects of our difficult history were reviewed, most discussions focused on our difficult present and the challenges in our future. Despite the political divisions among the participants, common interests were identified and common emotions were experienced. Everyone who spoke shared a deep concern for the future of psychoanalysis based on an appreciation of the unique treatment psychoanalysts provide in a world increasingly dominated by a premium on speed, intrusions on privacy, and, what seem to many, more superficial treatments that are less respectful of the deeply personal world of the individual. Almost all voiced the shared wish that psychoanalysis and psychoanalytically informed treatments of quality remain available and accessible to future generations.

Our differences became more evident when discussions moved to understanding how we got to our present situation and how we need to respond to the challenges we face. There is no shortage of blame for our woes, with the most common object of blame being each other. Stereotypes of the past were heard, and those dated in time

were often corrected. Relaxing educational standards, raising educational standards, redefining psychoanalysis, and preserving our definitions of psychoanalysis were all solutions passionately offered as actions critical to our survival. There was recognition of dramatic changes in our external world and how this might impact on practice, recruitment of candidates, and esteem. Questions about what might explain differences among practices and institute health were also raised, but not clearly answered.

COMMON EMOTIONS

Certain themes emerged from discussions that highlighted common emotions identified by participants. Distrust based on past grievances and competing histories was readily identifiable. Fear for what will be faced in the future was also identified as a palpable force influencing discussions. This included fear based on distrust, with expectations that the discussions would lead to future betrayal, and fear that outcomes would arise that participants would find difficult to accept. There was also a tremendous undercurrent of loss, with increasing recognition that our organization had already changed significantly, and that future changes would threaten further loss. The greatest sense of threat seemed to be that the shared sense of cohesion among colleagues and sense of "family" among colleagues could be lost in any reorganization of the Association as we have known it. And with this, there was recognition of an already emerging grief for a past, perhaps idealized, that was more calm, cohesive, coherent, comforting, and secure.

A PATH FORWARD

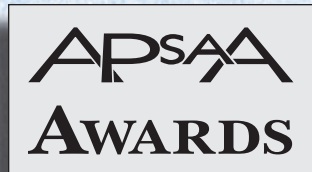
This past January, a plan was presented to the Board on Professional Standards that seems to address our institutes' longing for local autonomy while preserving options for certification and accreditation for those who want it. Most importantly, this plan would preserve APsaA as a membership organization composed of colleagues with the shared professional identities that have made APsaA a home and have provided a sense of intellectual stimulation and family to its members.

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Lee I. Ascherman, M.D., is chair of the Board on Professional Standards and Elizabeth Brett, Ph.D., is secretary.

Chicago Meeting Highlights

Photos by GERALYN LEDERMAN and JANIS CHESTER



APSAA Distinguished Service Award

Prudence Gourguechon, M.D.

Presidential Commendations

Harriet I. Basseches, Ph.D.

Fred Busch, Ph.D.

Arthur Leonoff, Ph.D.

H. Gunther Perdigao, M.D.

Fredric T. Perlman, Ph.D.



Prudy Gourguechon and Ethan Grumbach

2014 TICHU LECTURE

Christine Kieffer, Ph.D., was awarded the Gertrude and Ernst Ticho Memorial Award. She then delivered her lecture entitled “Organizational Trauma: Narcissism, Scapegoating, Mourning and the Problem of Succession.”

2013 JAPA PRIZE

Bonnie Litowitz presented the *JAPA* Prize to Allannah Furlong, Ph.D., for her paper, “An Example of Dehumanization as a Shield Against Our Helpless Openness to Others,” published in *JAPA* 61:3.



Christine Kieffer, Ticho Memorial Lecture

Chicago Meeting Highlights

From Thermopylae to Midway

Mark Smaller

In deciding on a gift to give Bob Pyles as a token of our gratitude for serving twice as president of our Association, we thought about his accomplishments on behalf of psychoanalysis as well as his interests outside of the field, and especially where they might intersect. You probably know that Bob was born and raised in the South, and you may know that he is a student of history, including military history. Like a lot of Southerners he still has romantic notions about the War between the States and has been heard to say, "It's true we lost, but we had the best songs." Bob especially likes to understand the strategy of battles and what makes people fight for principle, even if the odds are against them.

One battle that has fascinated Bob was the Battle of Thermopylae, which took place in 480 B.C., popularized in the movie, *300*. The Greek city-states were led by Sparta, and though they were far outnumbered by the Persians, they came up with a plan where the Persian numerical advantage would be of no consequence. They decided to ambush the Persians as they passed through a narrow rock formation (Thermopylae) in single file. The plan failed because they were betrayed by a spy. However, their courage inspired the Greeks to ultimate victory and to the foundation of the democracies we treasure today. The city-states had been rivals in the past, but were able to put aside their differences and unify to remain free. The Spartans were led by Leonidas, and this gift is inspired by him.



The Spartan helmet

Moving to more modern times, Bob was inspired by a WWII battle that turned the course of the war in our favor. That was the Battle of Midway, and as it happens, today is the 72nd anniversary of that four-day battle in the Pacific. It is also fitting that we give you this gift here in Chicago, where Midway Airport was named after that historic event. The United States was losing the war in the Pacific, morale was low and the odds were against

us, but the U.S. Navy was able to combine courage, intelligence and creativity, to seize an opportunity that saved our democracy. Toward the end of his first term as president, Bob published a column in *TAP* [34:1] entitled "Lessons from Midway," which resonated with many of our members. He compared the courage and steadfastness of those naval heroes to the work done by our own Association and allied groups in our fight for the preservation of privacy, private practice and the centrality of the patient-therapist relationship. Let me read you a few sentences from that article.

There are important lessons for us in the American and for the critical battles we are engaged in to protect psychoanalysis and our ability to deliver quality, confidential psychodynamic therapy. A major one is that it is possible for a small group of determined, focused people to make a real, and sometimes a monumental, difference, regardless of the odds.

Thanks to Janis Chester, TAP editor, for her help.

Editor's Note: Mark Smaller, the new APsA president, presented two gifts to Bob Pyles on June 5 at the 103rd APsA Annual Meeting—a Spartan helmet and an autographed photo of the Midway crew and a plane, inspired by Lt. Commander John Waldron, U.S. Navy, the squadron leader at the Battle of Midway.

Chicago Meeting Highlights

Photos by GERALYN LEDERMAN and JANIS CHESTER

Presidential Commendation

Five APsaA Paladins



Bob Pyles

Last night at the going-out-of-office dinner given by the officers, I was given two gifts reminiscent of two battles that have always been inspirational to me, the Battle of Thermopylae, in ancient Greece, and the Battle of Midway in World War II.

In both of these conflicts, the quiet heroism and self-sacrifice of a few, wound up being of great importance to many.

Such it is with our next award recipients.

Presidential awards are given to those individuals who by their courage, integrity, and devotion to principle, have made major contributions to our field, which might not be recognized otherwise.

A few years ago, due to circumstances I can't go into right now, the IPA came under threat of major, and perhaps irreversible political damage. Broomhills, the central headquarters, was in danger of being dismantled. At that time these individuals stepped forward and, in essence, saved the IPA.

At that time these individuals by great personal sacrifice, prevented this damage from happening, protected the IPA, and in so doing, did a great service to psychoanalysis around the world, and to APsaA in particular.

It gives me great personal pleasure to present APsaA's Presidential Commendation to these five heroic individuals.

The award reads:

In gratitude for your courageous and spirited protection of member interests and the integrity of the International Psychoanalytical Association during your service on the Board of Directors, 2009-2011. Thanks to your efforts, the Association and the offices at Broomhills have flourished. Your skill and your grace under pressure are noted with admiration.

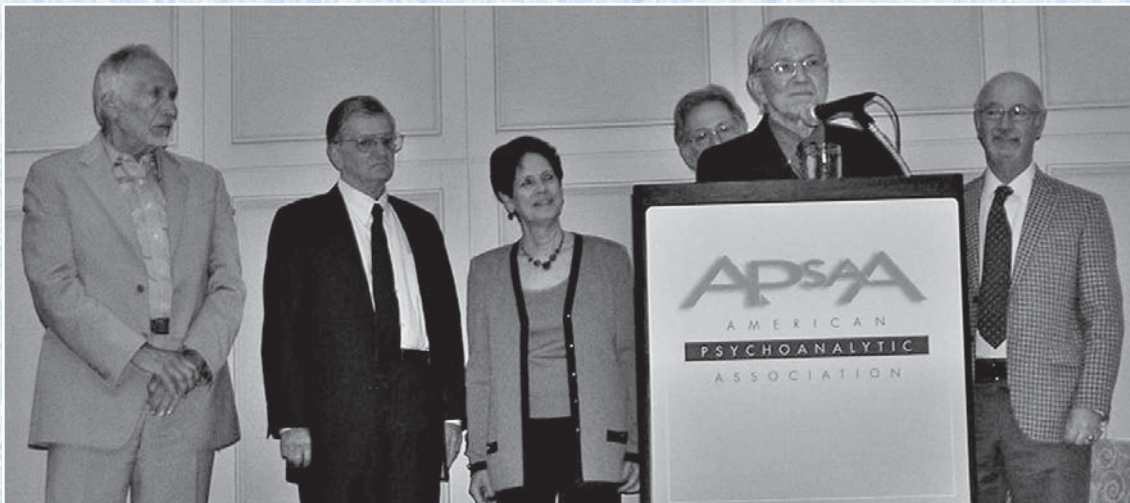
The American Psychoanalytic Association hereby extends its special Presidential Commendation.

Bestowed with gratitude at the Association's
103rd Annual Meeting
Chicago
June 6, 2014

Robert L. Pyles, M.D.
President

Mark R. Smaller, Ph.D.
President-Elect

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Fred Busch, Gunther Perdigao, Harriet Basseches, Rick Perlman, Bob Pyles and Arthur Leonoff

Chicago Meeting Highlights

Photos by GERALYN LEDERMAN and JANIS CHESTER

Recipients' Response

Arthur Leonoff

Although those of us contributing to psychoanalytic organizational life expect to work hard serving the membership, circumstances can arise that teach us very personally and directly what it means to be a trustee or director. Board members and officers are responsible on many levels: morally and legally.

Thus, an amazing thing happened when the five of us came to serve on the IPA's board at a critical time in its history. It was critical because the organization was beset with serious troubles that threatened its capacity to function. Making matters much worse, the board was split and dysfunctional while Broomhills, our central office in North London, was paralyzed due to a broken computer management system and staff was in disarray under grave threat of dismissal from an initiative never sanctioned by the board.

The five of us faced up to this crisis against considerable resistance and eventually turned the tide, setting the stage for much needed stability that gave time and opportunity for the IPA to recover.

We were all in character and synergistically played key roles: Harriet Basseches—measured, deeply respectful, fair and cautious; Rick Perlman—passionate, profoundly analytic, deeply moral and thorough; Fred Busch—inspiring, gutsy, cutting through obfuscation with clarity and purpose; and me—well, I will leave it to others to describe my role.

Meanwhile Gunther Perdigao, secretary-general, no less, stood up resolutely for what he knew to be right. He demonstrated enormous integrity and bravery in a circumstance where he would almost certainly pay a personal price. Later, the IPA independently recognized his contribution with a special motion of thanks.

Personally, when given a chance, I was able to directly participate in a major way in the IPA's recovery. This was precisely where I wanted to be and where I have remained, working now with the dynamic Bolognini administration as chair of administrative affairs.

Arthur Leonoff, Ph.D., C. Psych., FIPA, is a supervising and training analyst of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society and an honorary member of APsA.



Bob Pyles and Arthur Leonoff

The IPA is a wonderful organization, composed of dedicated clinicians and scholars joined by a Freudian legacy but richly differentiated through the prism of culture and analytic tradition. It is a broad and encompassing umbrella that this morning permits an affirming, forward reaching president of the American Psychoanalytic Association to recognize the successful efforts of five North Americans who discovered what board members and officers are supposed to be: stewards, directors and trustees whose responsibility it is to protect the membership they have been elected to serve.

As much as this experience was enormously difficult and taxing, it represents a highpoint in my life. Perhaps it was working so closely with trusted colleagues in defense of something precious in danger of being lost. Whatever the precise ingredients, it was a unique opportunity that I have come to treasure. I know that Gunther, Harriet, Fred and Rick share this sentiment.

Thank you very much for this presidential commendation. It means a lot to us.

Chicago Meeting Highlights

Photos by GERALYN LEDERMAN and JANIS CHESTER



Drew Clemens, Lynne Moritz and Jan Van Schaik



Bruce Sklarew



Joseph Lichtenberg, Bob Pyles, Gray Spruiell and Rick Perlman



Mark Hauser, Janis Chester and Gray Spruiell



*Erika Schmidt
President, Chicago
Psychoanalytic Institute*



Presidential Plenary

Chicago Meeting Highlights

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Barbara Mosbacher and Dean Stein



Tina Faison



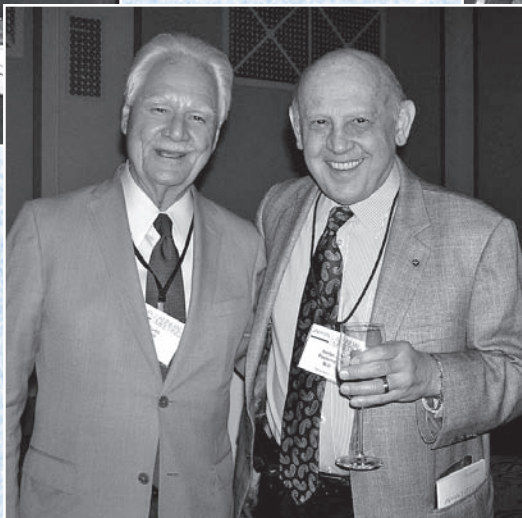
Brian Canty



Robert Hsiung and Ruth Shorr



Carolyn Gatto and GERALYN LEDERMAN



Curtis Bristol and Stephan Pasternack

Chicago Meeting Highlights

Photos by GERALYN LEDERMAN and JANIS CHESTER

Ticho Lecture Reception



Chicago Meeting Highlights

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CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS

Ralph E. Fishkin



Ralph E. Fishkin

The first time I ran for the office of secretary, I wrote that it was a time of great challenge, but also a time of great opportunity for the Association. Among our strengths is that we are the largest,

most diverse professional organization of psychoanalysts in the U.S. Through our affiliated societies and approved institutes, we are a national network for professional membership and training, and thus can educate and advocate for the interests of our members who share a common primary identification as psychoanalysts. Through our journal, our half ownership of PEP and PEP Web, and our twice-yearly scientific meetings, we in APsaA have been a powerful force supporting psychoanalysis and our members for a century.

We remain so today. But in the intervening two years, a challenge to our preeminence has come in the form of a divisive lawsuit testing whether our bylaws and the law grant the Executive Council, and ultimately the entire APsaA membership, overall responsibility for all of the affairs of APsaA, or whether they grant the Board on Professional Standards autonomy to set minimum educational policies without oversight or guidance. In response to this unexpected lawsuit, I participated, along with the other elected officers, in working with our lawyers to draft clear and accurate legal documents supporting the position of the Association. Resolution of the lawsuit has not solved our governance problems or our remaining disagreements about standards and relative institute autonomy.

Now some members, perhaps apprehensive that possible future changes to the bylaws would assign ultimate overall responsibility to Council, have embarked on a determined initiative to create an external certifying organization, with the promise of

external accreditation of institutes not too far down the road. Others, as exemplified by a substantial majority of the Chicago Institute faculty, cutting across the political spectrum, are instead advocating local initiatives to permit worthy prospective candidates to choose to train with analysts that the institute determines as qualified, alongside training analysts.

Ever since I participated in the Task Force on Externalization, I have advocated a "live and let live" accommodation. This would provide one choice for those institutes eager to adhere to the present certification procedure, but a different choice for those who no longer support it. The Association should officially adopt the IPA standards as its baseline training standards for membership in APsaA. They already reflect the current heterogeneous training standards of the institutes from which APsaA members originate and are thus already the de facto basic standards for all APsaA's members. Those institutes wanting their graduates to seek additional credentials could collaborate to establish additional standards and an external body to promulgate them. Let us take advantage of the reduced tension brought about by the recent joint Council/BOPS meetings to bring about an accommodation that offers solutions that we can "live and let live" with.

Bylaws always need updating. The new law governing New York not-for-profit corporations requires some bylaws changes to bring us into compliance with it. But our bylaws are a record of our living history, and their wholesale revision is realistically impractical and unachievable. Let's revise just what is necessary to meet the requirements of the law, the principles of good governance, and our current needs.

Now for some "bread and butter issues." During my current term as APsaA secretary and a member of the Executive Committee, I have kept my pledge conscientiously to review all ballots, proxies, letters of instruction

and other election materials and procedures. As a result, I am proud to say that we have avoided needless costly mistakes and errors in following the bylaws and as a result, our last election, which incorporated the electronic balloting that others and I have advocated for many years, ran smoothly.

If reelected, I will continue to work within the Executive Committee to foster a better, more collaborative relationship between it and the Executive Council. I will continue to prepare and circulate the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, the Executive Council, the meetings of members, and the MRRC in an accurate, transparent, and timely fashion, and will welcome and promote dialogue about the proceedings on the Association's email lists. I have responded to members' complaints about the unwelcoming and cumbersome warnings in the headers and footers of our email lists, and suggested more member-friendly language that was adopted by the list administrator.

I have prompted renewed and regular contact between the National Office and the affiliated societies to insure that they remain aware that their election of councilors and alternates must follow the requirements of our bylaws. The designation of members to serve on our Board of Directors, the ultimate decision-making body in APsaA, is a weighty matter and must be conducted properly.

I seek your vote for reelection to the office of secretary. I have the experience and the leadership skills needed to make APsaA the best organization it can be. I pledge to continue to work for the advancement of the Association and ask that by giving me your vote, you endorse my ideas for looking toward APsaA's future, rather than being mired in our past.

*Ralph E. Fishkin reports
no ethics findings, malpractice actions,
or licensing board actions.*

Peter Kotcher



Peter Kotcher

Last year I became a candidate for treasurer in order to allow APsaA to follow its bylaws and re-elect Bill Myerson without opposition. I want to be clear that this year I am truly running for the office of secretary, and I am asking for your vote.

My suggestion is that my candidacy serves as a plebiscite on the important role of bylaws in defining and maintaining the identity, values, and functionality of our Association. A series of events outlined below makes it seem that our investment in being governed by our bylaws needs reaffirmation.

From September 2011 to January 2012 a proposal for revising the TA system was developed into the PPP proposal. This proposal was engaged by BOPS in terms of its bylaws implications rather than its philosophical underpinnings. An effort to have a consultant help the Executive Committee resolve conflicts failed in October 2012. Subsequently 18 members led by Ralph Fishkin distributed a proposal for temporary requirements for designation as a training analyst. This proposal was an attempt to implement much of the PPP proposal through Executive Council action rather than through bylaw amendment. At least twice in Executive Committee meetings the leaders of BOPS advised the committee that there would be legal consequences if Executive Council passed the proposal. On January 17, 2013, the Executive Council passed the Temporary Requirements proposal. The next day a lawsuit was filed alleging that Council's action was illegal because it violated the bylaws of our Association. In the ensuing months a judge of the New York Supreme Court ruled

that the Executive Council's action was void because it violated the bylaws of APsaA. On appeal five appellate judges unanimously affirmed the decision.

In the time since the judges' rulings, two paths of action have emerged. The first path of action is an exploration of revising our bylaws. It remains a major challenge to the Association and its leadership to develop a revision of our bylaws that membership will enact and that will sustain the evolution of both the profession of psychoanalysis and the Association. I view it as critical that we undertake this revision.

The second path of action is harder to characterize but seems to me to be an endorsement of "mere anarchy." Two examples of this path of thinking are easily identified. The first example is the several posts on APsaA's listserv which have endorsed the idea of our institutes autonomously setting their training standards. Secondly, an enactment of this thought appears to be "The Chicago Plan." This refers to the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis having changed its requirements for personal analysis to criteria outside those of both APsaA and of the International Psychoanalytical Association. It appears that a major political issue for APsaA in the near future may become sustaining the roles of bylaws and the association of training institutes in the profession of psychoanalysis.

The June joint meetings of the members of Executive Council and BOPS were a most hopeful development in that there was a sense of improved communication. Sustaining the process over repeated meetings holds the possibility of finding mutually acceptable resolutions to the many problems that our history as an organization has made a part of our sometimes troubled heritage.

It has been my sense through participation in the Executive Committee as Council representative as well as in participation in the June group process that an acceptable path forward with regard to the roles of certification and institute TA selection may be emerging. It may be that we can agree to externalize the professional regulatory functions for psychoanalytic training while APsaA retains its excellent membership benefits, liability insurance, committee activities, and collegial meetings.

I ask for your vote as an endorsement of the importance of adhering to our current bylaws while seeking the necessary bylaw and governance revisions. Those revisions will best be pursued in the context of the recently improved communication between Executive Council and BOPS.

In closing, I note that as I write this statement late in June, the positions of those with deep convictions about and deep commitments to psychoanalysis seem to be more fluid than they have been. I look forward to participating in an energetic process of engaging the difficult and divisive issues that confront APsaA's role in psychoanalysis now. It is my hope that we can emerge from this process with greater cohesiveness as an organization and a strengthened ability to help analysts and our patients cope with the challenges we face.

APsaA

*Peter Kotcher reports
no ethics findings, malpractice actions,
or licensing board actions.*

David I. Falk



David I. Falk

Our Association has experienced a difficult time when court cases and appeals of decisions replace face-to-face discussions on the thorny issues that divide us. This was painful to me since I have good friends on both sides of the issues. It is a shame that our current bylaws and structure isolate BOPS from Council. The separation created differing cultures and ideas for the future of our Association. The recent discussions of BOPS and Council led to my perception that common values existed among the people who shared tables with me.

Whatever comes we will still have to work with one another to help struggling institutes and to restore confidence in our members. I hope to be a constructive voice among the

many who may speak of our future. We do not have the budget to launch a marketing campaign but we can put energy into talking to groups and others about what we do and why listening in our careful way is important.

We have a choice of working together to help our Association thrive and grow or carry on the conflict that has characterized my membership years in the Association. I have worked on the programs for APsA and I know the hardworking members who devote much time to their interest areas. I have been active in Council and chair its important committees. I also have had the honor of being one of the Council representatives to the Executive Committee where one can obtain a different view of the Association as it works to advance the Association.

I have served as the treasurer for NAPsAC, the North American Psychoanalytic Consortium, an IPA affiliated group, and I have served as the direct members representative in

CIPS, the Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies. I have also been president of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center where I spearheaded an attempt to have a sustainable budget by lowering our rent through the negotiations with our landlord. We have been successful in this effort and hopefully we can grow under a new president.

I am eager to obtain the broad support of the membership, which is in keeping with the councilor-at-large designation. You can reach me best by emailing me at davidfalkphd@gmail.com or you can call me at 216-536-4254, with your thoughts and ideas.

I welcome your input and hope to move the Association in a positive, constructive and responsible direction.



*David I. Falk reports
no ethics findings, malpractice actions,
or licensing board actions.*

Herbert S. Gross



Herbert S. Gross

In my opinion the struggle over standards in our Association will not be solved by top-down solutions. The top-down style of governing has been typical of psychoanalytic organizations from the beginning. It seems time for bottom-up approaches, which can be better tailored to the strategic differences between local institutes.

The inability of our leaders to reach a compromise and the unfortunate aftermath seems to have put the Association at a tipping point for change. Some institutes are developing and electing unique educational tracks and alternative paths to TAship. Other groups of our membership are working to develop an independent certifying and accrediting body, and as I write this it is difficult to know the effect of these "bottom-up" experiments on the Association as a whole. The recent

Congress of Councilors and BOPS fellows in Chicago seemed to demonstrate a capacity for collegiality and compromise. I hope tolerance of experimentation might follow.

I believe that a primary reason the conflicts in our Association do not get resolved has been the unilateral top-down system of governing. Attempts at reorganization and successive proposed bylaws fixes have failed to garner enough support because we have not learned how to be effectively inclusive. Efforts to work "across the aisle" fail because the compromisers can't persuade their political bases. Although the Executive Council and the members who sued the organization had every right to do what they did, these were top-down unilateral actions. I hope we have learned that top-down solutions don't work.

It's time to welcome the autonomous bottom-up actions of individual groups that could be looked at as pilot experiments. If there was anything that I learned at the Congress in Chicago, it was that we could sit with each other

as warm and friendly colleagues. That is the spirit with which we should welcome bottom-up changes such as that of the Chicago Institute on the one hand and the plan to develop an independent accrediting and certifying Board of Psychoanalysis on the other.

The Association is more than its officers, the affiliated societies, centers and independent institutes. There are many different individual members listed on our website who are involved in the many and diverse committees, study groups, and programs. The teaching, studying and advocating will continue. Our journal and meetings will continue.

As we welcome and learn from these bottom-up experiments we might better understand how to reorganize our Association. We need to learn to fit the parts together such that each gets fairly represented. We will learn to live and let live.



*Herbert S. Gross reports
no ethics findings, malpractice actions,
or licensing board actions.*

Lee Jaffe



Lee Jaffe

An analytic identity is at the core of my work with children, adolescents and adults, when seeing couples, doing psychotherapy, teaching, supervising, writing, consulting with parents and when doing psychological testing consultations. One key component of that identity is being an active member of APsaA, whether it's governance, education, or enjoying lifelong friendships. I have enjoyed serving APsaA in many roles, including Council and BOPS. So when I was asked to run for a second term as councilor-at-large, I agreed.

While I appreciate that we must grow and adapt to thrive, while I appreciate that change is challenging, I remain optimistic that we are up to the task. In part, my optimism is related to what I see as the major accomplishment of

my first term as councilor-at-large; bringing forward the BOPS fellow bylaw amendment. From the beginning, I was mindful of the fact that several bylaws amendments failed to get the needed super majority, so it seemed essential to get the support of both BOPS and Council before going to the members. While it took over two years to stay this course, with the eventual support of both bodies, the amendment passed by nearly 74 percent. Real change.

It was my belief then and it is my belief now that it enriches APsaA for our talented graduate analysts, who have not yet become certified or training analysts, to be able to serve as BOPS fellows. Clearly most of our members agreed. If asked, I would probably describe myself organizationally as a moderate progressive. In that spirit, the bylaws amendment I advocated was: "Each institute has the option to appoint one of two BOPS fellows without requiring they be certified or a TA."

The option I favor is giving our local organizations more options, because I believe such flexibility strengthens us both locally and nationally.

Similar to the need for psychoanalytic theory and technique to evolve, similar to the evolution of our analytic identities, I believe the identity of APsaA needs to evolve. What we offer is far too important to let languish, least of all due to our internal, organizational conflicts. Personally, I am not in favor of radical change any more than ultraconservatism. While I agree we should think things through, if elected again, I will continue to work against excessive deliberation being used to maintain the status quo. I will also work to promote reasonable change, and it is clear to me from personal experience that such change is possible. So once again, I am asking for your vote.

APsaA

Lee Jaffe reports

no ethics findings, malpractice actions, or licensing board actions.

Alexandra K. Rolde



Alexandra K. Rolde

My seven-year experience as councilor from PINE, my role writing the weekly summary for the International Psychoanalysis website and years of contact with the IPA and psychoanalytic colleagues worldwide have convinced me that APsaA remains a significant source of information, strength and hope for psychoanalysts of all persuasions. The sad experience with the most recent failure of my institute (PINE) and witnessing in my work the deleterious effects of current public health policies towards the mentally ill and children have confirmed my belief that a strong membership organization with a committed Board of Directors is necessary to represent psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapy in the current societal environment.

Efforts to strengthen our profession and impact change in psychoanalysis should include these avenues of pursuit: A revitalized

APsaA should support increased global scientific and clinical exchange as part of candidate training, graduate society programming, local outreach and membership participation. This will promote continued growth, support education, increase the engagement of the entire analytic community and reduce isolation and ossified local institutional styles.

At the national and local level, APsaA needs to support scientific pursuits, community outreach and to continue to fight for patient privacy and other political issues pertaining to mental health and applied psychoanalytic concepts. In that effort it must partner with other organizations.

We are one organization, not a bipartite entity. APsaA must support institutes in evolving autonomous approaches to certification and training analyst appointments. Recently the Chicago Institute has shown us a way to do this. Our faculty and candidates are our present and future members. I will support constructive efforts, be they democratizing changes in APsaA governance, institute choice,

or bylaw changes. Failure to take advantage of talent and volunteer options or to use common sense was personally striking to me when, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, my offer to supervise Czech psychoanalysts to enable the Czech society to become a part of the IPA was rejected despite the fact that I was the only Czech-speaking psychoanalyst worldwide, trained in the USA, on faculty at PINE, member of APsaA and the IPA and certified by APsaA via BOPS. The IPA rejected my offer because I was not a TA. Ossified political attitudes prevented facilitation of psychoanalytic development, just as local and national antiquated, unexamined rules distract us and impede our growth.

If elected as councilor-at-large, I will work toward these ends to democratize and bring APsaA into the 21st century and the current culture. I implore you, the members, to vote, and I hope you will vote for me!

APsaA

Alexandra K. Rolde reports

no ethics findings, malpractice actions, or licensing board actions.

Climbing Over the Ledge: Truffaut's *Small Change* and Psychoanalytic Imagination

Anne Adelman

Bruce Sklarew, Film Editor

In Truffaut's movie, *L'argent de poche* (*Small Change*), we are invited to revel in the world as children see it. Truffaut captures the jubilation, perils and tumult that define the inner life of the child. He reminds the viewer of all the places, real and imagined, that we have known as children—places and experiences that exist now only in memory. Perhaps, he suggests, we adults can no longer handle the wild ride of childhood. As one character in the film comments, "I mean, whereas an adult would have been laid out for good, kids are as solid as a rock. They stumble through life, but they're not hurt. They're much tougher than we are."

In one well-known scene, an apartment door opens. In runs a smiling Gregory, a mischievous boy of about two, followed by his

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Bruce H. Sklarew, M.D., an associate editor and co-founder of the award-winning *Projections: The Journal for Movies and Mind*, organizes the film programs at meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Association and has co-edited two books on psychoanalysis and film.

mother. Gregory's mother bustles into the kitchen to put away her packages, with the distracted, half-attentive air of any young mother whose mind is occupied by several tasks at once. When the woman realizes she has misplaced her wallet, she turns to Gregory and asks if he's seen it.

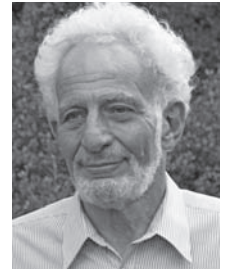


"Non!" he replies with an inscrutable grin. "Did you take it?" she asks again, and again "Non!" he replies impishly, singsong. Admonishing Gregory to stay out of trouble, she wipes her hands on her apron and hurries down the stairs.

Meanwhile, Gregory toddles off in pursuit of his cat. "Minou, viens!" he calls, chasing the cat around the bed, then scooping her up as best he can while she scrambles a bit. He puts the cat down on a chair beneath the open window. Watching her attempt to climb onto the sill, his curiosity is aroused. First gently, then more firmly, Gregory pulls and pushes at the cat. Is he encouraging her to climb out the window? Or trying to grab hold of her and bring her back inside? We can't tell for sure. Gregory himself does not know exactly what he is after or what might come next. Is his own curiosity driving him?



Anne Adelman



Bruce Sklarew

Of course, knowing that "curiosity killed the cat," we viewers are on high alert. Or could it be that Gregory is beginning to wrestle with a vague sense of wrongdoing? After all, didn't his mother tell him to "be good"? Gregory watches as the cat eventually climbs onto the window ledge, stretching languidly, until it falls right out the window. Gregory's eyes widen in surprise and wonder as he peers over the ledge, looking for his cat.

CAT WENT KABOOM

The audience holds its breath, dreading to know what Gregory has seen. The cat, startled and dazed, has landed on a wall and is preparing to leap away. Has it deliberately escaped? Or has it fallen, terrified and stupefied? The audience is left suspended in uncertainty. When the cat finally takes off for safety, Gregory says in a voice filled with awe,

"Le chat a fait boum!" ("The cat went kaboom.") Then, as the audience looks on, hearts in our mouths, Gregory climbs onto the chair himself. Determinedly, he clambers over the window ledge, grabbing hold of the safety bar as if it were monkey bars at the playground. The camera moves back and forth between the crowd that has gathered, aghast, tens of feet below, and the little boy far above, casually swinging his legs over the top of the bar.

Gregory squeezes his body underneath the bar. In a terrifying instant, he lets go, free-falling to the ground. Horrified adults run towards him. We want to look away, but we cannot. We are riveted to the screen. And then, just as suddenly, we watch as Gregory

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lands on the ground and bounces back up, as if buoyed by his own exuberance. He throws his head back in joyful laughter, exclaiming, “Gregory a fait boum!” While his stunned mother falls over in a faint, and neighbors gather around her, Gregory brushes himself off and skips happily down the road kicking a rusty tin can, completely unaware of his near-fatal brush with a terrible end.

We let out our breath. Truffaut’s magical hand has intervened, literally cradling Gregory for a soft landing. In this delightful, poignant and, at the same time, perturbing scene, Truffaut shines a light on the magic of imaginary play. Gregory is learning about the boundlessness of his inquisitiveness and about his effect on the world, his ability to make things happen and his capacity to survive what happens to him. In the movie, Truffaut invites the audience to recapture the freedom that allows the child to explore the world, test out his or her emerging theories of how things work, be curious, powerful, brilliant and omnipotent.

OVER THE LEDGE

The child’s world is a breathtaking journey of dips, heights and twirls that makes up the kaleidoscope of the developmental arc. Watch a toddler for a while. Watch her face transform from curious wonder to boundless glee to unreserved fury to tremulous tears

impulse—has given way to careful, investigative mini-experiments in the art of living. If I choose to move forward with this decision, what will be the outcome? If I turn down this opportunity, will I feel relief or regret?



If risk is on the horizon, perhaps one can look beyond it, hope winning out over dread.

THE ANALYTIC ILLUSION AND THE FRAME

When things go well in analysis, the journey across the childhood landscape of omnipotence

and magical thinking unfolds steadily. When the analyst can create for the patient what Truffaut does for Gregory, a world that wraps its arms around the patient and cushions any potential falls, then the analysis can proceed. It is not without emotional risk. Yet, in the presence of a carefully attentive and attuned analyst, such exploration is a form of play in which the representational world both contains and reveals its meanings over time in the space shared between patient and analyst.

But what about when things do not go well? While there are many ways that analysis can go awry, the most egregious are those that puncture the borders of treatment or assault the frame of the treatment. Many boundary violations are subtle and may go unnoticed for a long time by both patient and analyst. There is a kind of heightened allure that may be intrinsic to every analysis, one that requires the analyst’s careful attention. In a successful analysis, because patient and analyst enter a mutually created arena of suspended disbelief, the analyst must always keep a watchful eye, careful to ensure that the illusions created within the transference and countertransference remain in the service of greater self-awareness.

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Do all patients enter analysis with an illusion of safety, even when mingled with profound mistrust or suspicion?

and back to wonder, all within the moments it takes to climb to the top of the slide, fling herself down, tumble to the ground, skin both knees and rush off to do it again. As adults, if we lived that way, feeling each passing emotion down to the core of our being, with barely a moment to come up for breath before diving into the next, we would be spent. We adults, or so we like to believe, have mastered the art of self-regulation. We know how to measure our feelings into teaspoon-size bites, how to temper our expectations. Our childhood exuberance—our readiness to plunge headlong into our next

they do not know where this interior journey will bring them. Beginning analysis requires a kind of letting go. Unlike young children, however, we adults cannot fully relinquish the knowledge that our imagination provides us little protection against either real-life threats or internal dangers.

Do all patients enter analysis with an illusion of safety, even when mingled with profound mistrust or suspicion? I suspect that on some level, such an illusion is a necessary condition for starting treatment. While one may fear what lies ahead, there is still some trust that the analyst generally intends no harm.

The Story Behind the Story: Five Elements

Lisa Gornick

Patients arrive with a presenting story behind which usually lies another more complicated and darker one, but novelists often work in reverse, beginning with fragments of



Photo: Sigrid Estrada

Lisa Gornick

material—stories heard, places visited, preoccupations—from which a more elegant narrative is shaped. While clinicians frequently struggle with whether to write about their clinical work and, if so, how to safeguard patient confidentiality and the therapeutic process itself, for the writer of imaginative work, the ethical conundrums are more easily resolved: The emotional heart of a situation can be retained while transforming everything else, largely liberating the writer from the conflict between the desire for self-expression and the fear (with its obverse wish) of hurting others or exposing something that feels too private. As Freud observes in "Creative Writers and Day Dreaming," the "essential *ars poetica*" requires the transformation of private fantasies and daydreams into something new. Without it, the work has the sticky feeling of something too near to the writer, lacking the distance that differentiates writer from narrator and lifts a situation onto a more luminous plane.

Every writer, like every analyst, works differently; the work with each book, as with each patient, proceeds differently; and the account of how that work evolved has

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versions that can be shared and versions that cannot. Here is what I can share of how my second novel, *Tinderbox*, came together:

ELEMENT ONE: NANNY

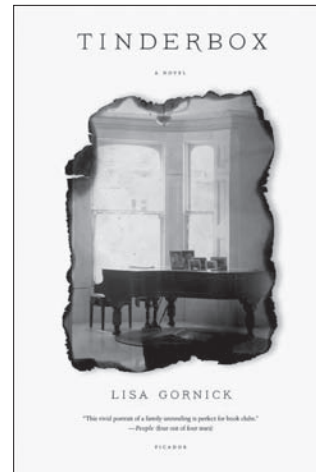
Many years ago, I heard the story of a nanny who developed a powerful longing to be mothered by the mother of the child for whom she cared. She unraveled, creating a Gordian knot for the family as they simultaneously attempted to help her and began to fear her. Stripping away biographical details of both nanny and family, I was left with the dynamic of what happened between them, which became the kernel of *Tinderbox*.



Photo: Sophie Finkelstein

ELEMENT TWO: FITZCARRALDO

For several decades now, I've been fascinated with Werner Herzog's film *Fitzcarraldo*, a chilling study of monomaniacal grandiosity, played out against the primordial verdant landscape of sky-high trees and foaming waterfalls surrounding the Amazonian city of Iquitos, Peru. Based on the true story of Isaias Fermin Fitzcarrald, Herzog's protagonist is hell-bent on building an opera house in Iquitos, using funds he believes he can obtain by pushing a ship over a mountain to reach untapped rubber trees—and he is willing to sacrifice everything, including the lives of the



Indian men he employs, in the service of his ambition. In a disturbing example of life imitating art, documentary filmmaker Les Blank in *Burden of Dreams* tells the story of the parallel between Herzog, who insanely insisted on filming an actual boat dragged by an army of 700 Amazonian Indians in a dangerous pulley operation over an actual hill, and his protagonist.

The nanny, now the fictive Eva, herself burdened by dreams, needed a home, and so it came to pass that I placed her in contemporary Iquitos, now the largest landlocked city in the world, accessible only by air or water; no roads able to penetrate the surrounding jungle and mountains. Eva has never heard about Herzog or *Fitzcarraldo*; the only movie she saw as a child was *The Sound of Music*. Novelists, however, have the privilege of outfitting our characters with our own preoccupations, and Adam—the father-hungry, sexually-confused, acrophobic, claustrophobic, equinophobic, screenwriter parent of the child Eva will care for when she comes to New York—inherited my fascination with Herzog's film.

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ELEMENT THREE: ESSAOUIRA

And the mother of the child, who is she? A brusque Moroccan-Jewish dermatologist, Rachida, who came to the States to escape the dying Jewish community in the coastal city of Essaouira, Morocco, where her parents still live.

Why Essaouira? Because novels are rapacious; they love puzzles and paradoxes, and the delicate blue and white city, where I once followed a procession of crimson-robed blind musicians along the windswept ramparts and learned that the population 150 years before had been half Jewish, seems like a mysterious dream.



at the beginning of the 20th century, the Moroccan men picked up and went home, leaving their offspring and common-law wives behind. Now, a century later, some of these descendants are seeking to reclaim their Jewish identity.

And so Eva came to have a Moroccan-Jewish great-great-grandfather who was a rubber trader from Rabat, and my characters—Rachida from the mellah of Essouira and Eva from the Peruvian Amazon—whom I had thought of as disconnected, might, it seemed, have shared roots.

ELEMENT FOUR: THE JEWS OF IQUITOS

In sessions, we are alert to the door that when gently pushed will open to something



new. Writing a novel, too, entails discoveries: uncanny resonances, seeds planted that only later bloom. Such was the case when I stumbled upon a reference to the Jewish community of Iquitos. A Jewish community in a landlocked city in the middle of the jungle?

From *Fitzcarraldo*, I knew about the Amazonian rubber boom, but I now learned that many of the rubber traders had been Moroccan-Jewish men, often still in their teens, fleeing limited opportunities at home. Beginning at Manaus, Brazil, they established outposts in cities along the Amazon, making their way over decades to the then village of Iquitos, where they fathered children with local Indian women and created businesses with names such as Casa Cohen and Casa Khan, whose buildings still stand more than a century later. When the rubber boom went bust

at the beginning of the 20th century, the Moroccan men picked up and went home, leaving their offspring and common-law wives behind. Now, a century later, some of these descendants are seeking to reclaim their Jewish identity.

ELEMENT FIVE:
FIRE AND THE TRAGEDY
OF GOOD INTENTIONS

During the summer of 2000, I witnessed wildfires in Montana and Idaho: the peaks of the Crazy Mountains shrouded in smoke, flames reaching the banks of the Salmon River; animals seeking refuge in the water; smokejumpers headed

into the blaze. Forest fires, I was told, are usually caused by lightning strikes and are part of the natural cycle of forest regeneration. They enrich the soil and clear the underbrush, which when overgrown can ignite larger trees. The Smokey Bear policy increased the risk of catastrophic out-of-control fires by leaving intact the tinder that small fires would have eliminated: a tragedy of good

intentions, a dynamic we have all experienced when attempts to spare someone from smaller doses of pain resulted in a path to greater pain.

Tinderbox opens with precisely this situation. When Myra, a therapist (but not an analyst), learns that her son and his family are moving back to New York for a year, she responds with a mother's heart, inviting them to share her brownstone and hiring Eva to help with the housework and her grandchild. Later, when Eva begins to tell Myra her story in a manner that feels uncomfortably like a patient's recounting, Myra feels caught between knowing she should avoid a dual relationship with her housekeeper and grandchild's nanny and the reality that Eva, having failed to show up for the appointments Myra has made for her with other therapists, has decided to tell her story to only Myra. To fire Eva when she is unraveling feels like kicking a dog when it's down, but to not begin to feel like a dangerous situation.

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Photo: <http://www.wildlandfire.com/pics/fire4/ekbath.jpg>



Workshop on Classroom Teaching: How We Learn

Gerald A. Melchiode

When first starting out as a therapist I was very interested in learning technique because I had no clue what I was doing. My supervisors told me that if I understood the patient I would know what to do. Their reassurance did not prevent me from reading every technique book I could lay my hands on. Obviously both technique and understanding are important.

The workshop on classroom teaching has recapitulated my history in learning psychotherapy and analysis. Previous presentations were on new and exciting teaching techniques. The focus has recently shifted to how we learn. Perhaps Confucius was right all along when he said that we must teach according to the student's ability.

At our National Meeting this past January, I asked Chap Attwell to assemble four candidates from the NYU Institute to present at the workshop, discussing how they learn best. The following are the highlights from that workshop.

DAVID SCHWAM

My most beneficial experiences were characterized by a sense that whatever theory I was learning about was clinically relevant. In addition, they occurred in an environment that was not dogmatic, but invited a collective grappling with difficult material and discussion of alternative theories.

In order to best prepare for seminars, it helps to have a sense of the relevance of the

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Gerald A. Melchiode

readings—historically and to the overall goals of the class. Writing assignments prior to classes (e.g., bringing in a clinical vignette) are, in my opinion, helpful for developing a deeper engagement with the material. That said, many of the other candidates seemed to resist and resent such assignments, possibly based on previous experiences that fed some individuals' fear of exposure.

Perhaps Confucius was right all along when he said that we must teach according to the student's ability.

DARA CHO

There is the necessity for both the teacher and the candidate to create an atmosphere ripe for learning.

I believe the candidate is greatly helped by the instructor providing some orientation at the beginning of each class, such as the historical context of readings, why the instructor chose the reading, and what the teacher's orientation is with the topic at hand.

However, the instructor is just one member of the group class setting. The dynamics of the group also depend on the candidates, and each candidate is responsible to utilize the instructor's enthusiasm and efforts as a catalyst to further engage with the material at hand. Furthermore, candidates can invigorate one another with their willingness to share their own experiences and opinions.

It is important to remember that each member has a reciprocal role; the teacher learns from the candidate, who is there to teach as well as learn.

CORA JOHNSON

The body and mind work toward the goal of effortlessness. Learning is an endeavor that requires effort and change and we all resist these experiences to some extent. To learn, the desire for something new and useful must overcome our resistance to change.

In my experience, some combination of longing and frustration prepares us for change (learning). As candidates, we come to our classes wondering how the minds of our patients work, how our own minds work, and how we will help our patients with what we have learned when we return to them the next day. We are in training because we feel there is more for us to know in order to help our patients the best we can. Knowing I need to know more than I do is an experience filled with frustration over what I do not yet know mixed with the hope that my training offers a solution that will lessen this frustration.

JAMEY LEVY

Reading for class enhances one's learning, helps us become better clinicians, and also shows respect toward the faculty who volunteer their time to teach us. Still, it is the times when I have not read that give me a better sense of the quality of the teaching. Everyone on the panel chuckled knowingly when we spoke about the uselessness of starting class with "So what did you think of the readings?" Yet when I returned to class this instantly continued, and in my experience is still the norm. It seems inherently divisive, because it automatically excludes the non-readers (who, despite their ignorance and lack of respect, may still be able to contribute something valuable to class), puts people on the spot, and can alienate the

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A Possible Path

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We have already begun externalizing certification and propose externalizing the functions of key committees of the Board on Professional Standards (Committee on Institutes, Committee on New Training Facilities, Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis) which will propose standards for psychoanalytic education and provide the consultative services that many have asked continue in our new structure. Institutes can decide whether or not to subscribe to the standards this new entity establishes and affiliate with it or not. The Accreditation Council for Psychoanalytic Education (ACPE, Inc.) will remain the body that accredits North American institutes. ACPE, Inc. accredits on the basis of its own core requirements and additional educational standards each institute states they follow. Hence, ACPE, Inc. maintains basic expectations but does not accredit by a single set of educational standards.

INSTITUTE CHOICE

What is being proposed is true institute choice. There would no longer be an institute approving relationship between institutes and APsaA, nor would APsaA continue to be the representative of the IPA, guaranteeing that institutes meet IPA standards. Institutes would be in the same position as all other institutes in the U.S. Each institute's relationship with

the IPA would be direct, which is how all other IPA institutes across the world function. Each institute could also seek approval from the newly externalized body, but only if it wanted it. Similarly, APsaA is presently undergoing externalization of certification. In the new proposed arrangement, any institute that wants to promote certification can, but no institute will be forced to. Any individual who would want to pursue certification could also do so, whether or not his or her institute promoted it.

Each of our institutes will therefore decide among a finite number of choices what it will be. Each will determine if it wants to remain an IPA institute, and if so, which model: Eitington (the present model for APsaA institutes), French, or Uruguayan. Or, if all of these models appear too encumbering or regimenting, or for any other reason are unappealing, any institute can choose to be freestanding and not be affiliated with the IPA. This proposal is entirely consistent with other proposals that state IPA requirements will be the floorboard for required expectations, but offers even greater freedom. Institutes can choose whether the IPA requirements are also too encumbering and if so, those institutes can become freestanding if they wish to be.

FREEDOM AND LOSS

With any freedom comes loss. What is being proposed is that APsaA get out of the business of certifying and approving institutes. APsaA will be a membership organization, as

it is now, but without the role of certifying or approving institutes, roles that have been at the source of so much of our corrosive acrimony. No matter what any given institute chooses for its future, any present APsaA member should be able to remain an APsaA member. Future criteria for APsaA membership will remain the domain of the Executive Council. Free of such regulatory responsibilities, APsaA can thrive. Its role providing excellent scientific meetings and publications and advocacy for the profession will continue, and will likely be strengthened. Membership losses in response to disgust with the politics of acrimony will stop. No longer will there be a bicameral organization that so many cite as the source of our woes.

Very real and potentially powerful loss and grief will be experienced as APsaA no longer remains what most of us have known it to be. The Board on Professional Standards as we know it will no longer exist. It can continue as an important forum for discussion of educational issues, but not for regulation. Like with the European Psychoanalytic Federation (EPF) and that of Latin America, Federacion Psicoanalitica de America Latina (FEPAL), no institute would be in a position to impose in any way on any other institute. Each institute will be faced with the challenge of determining what it is. This is a difficult maturational step for any organization, relinquishing the idea that a "parent" organization will tell it what to be, whether it agrees or not with that parent organization.

It is our belief that this difficult step will be healthy for our institutes, and healthy for APsaA. APsaA will be free of the acrimony over education and standards that has nearly consumed it. It will also be free to grow and thrive as a membership organization devoted to the promotion of psychoanalysis through stimulating scientific meetings and publications, and advocacy. Our institutes will gain the freedom to define themselves, and to see what works and what does not work for them. Perhaps as we metabolize these changes, we can also rediscover what we thought we had lost, a psychoanalytic home with a community of colleagues who feel like family, free of the rancor that has divided us.

Classroom Teaching

Continued from page 22

readers who feel they did not understand the article. When a teacher starts by giving some fundamental themes of the reading or reads a passage he or she thought was significant, the conversation starts by being inclusive, draws everyone in, and gets us all thinking and participating.

CHAP ATTWELL

Many, if not most of us, have struggled with core paradoxes of psychoanalytic teaching. We educate our patients to share whatever

comes to mind only to struggle bringing that parallel to life in our classrooms. We are feelings experts, and still many of our students are inhibited to fully participate. The workshop has provided a safe space within APsaA for rekindling passionate psychoanalytic teaching. This year four candidates (or jazz musicians, really), played for us. Their riffs and notes sparked an electric discussion that named some of our resistances to creative classroom moments. It was a privilege to be a part of such a vital workshop, a fledgling sample of just how much good stuff can happen in such a short time when the right group gets to work.

APSA

APSA

Candidates' council

My Personal APsaA Story

Navah C. Kaplan



Navah C. Kaplan

I began this radical, reform journey with the following thoughts. In those early days of my analysis, I took note of the myriad professional activities my training analyst engaged in; he canceled at odd times that did not coincide with recognized holidays. Like, what was it about January that led to a week's cancellation so closely following the disruptions of the winter holiday season? Struggling to locate my relative importance in the scheme of his activities, I imagined the analytic enterprise as a pyramid. I, the patient, occupied the pinnacle, while the increasing bulk below represented all the activities of the analyst outside the consulting room. The question pressing on me, then, was which way did the pyramid orient? Tip up or down? Did he attend professional activities in order to be a better analyst to his patients (tip up), or were his patients there to provide material to participate in all his other professional engagements (tip down)? This chicken-or-egg conundrum occupied me

for quite a while. But I have figured it out. You need both, of course. You cannot be an analyst without collegial interaction and support. You cannot evolve towards higher levels of analytic competence without continuing professional activity.

I went to my first APsaA National Meeting the winter of my first year of candidacy. I was the delegate representative from my institute to the Candidates' Council (CC). Attending the CC meeting, I was excited to be in the large room, seated at tables arranged in an enormous square, facing candidates from across the country. There was also a group of international students representing the International Psychoanalytic Studies Organization (IPSO), the candidates' organization affiliated with the IPA. All were strangers to me, and I wondered if they all already felt comfortably sure of their role there, as I did not. I reminded myself I had an official role as delegate, although I was not entirely sure what that job entailed. What I knew was that I wanted to get involved in my national professional organization. I had lacked this kind of involvement in my other life, when I was a clinical psychologist working in private practice; the national professional meeting I had once attended had been thoroughly disappointing on account of its dearth of psychoanalytic content.

Now, at my first APsaA meeting, Phoebe Cirio, today the CC president-elect, announced she was vacating the chair of the CC Scientific Paper Prize. Anyone interested could talk to her about it. I jumped at the chance to become active on a committee and said I would do it. That simple, I was on board the

Candidates' Council as a committee chair. Within a couple of months, a call was sent out for an assistant editor of the candidates' newsletter. I grabbed that, too. Within a year, I was the editor, giving it up only when I became president-elect the following year.

Becoming involved in the Candidates' Council has meant I am on the ground during the biannual APsaA meetings. As a result, I have been in the right place at the right time for so many enjoyable professional opportunities. My work on the committees of the CC has given me the experience and confidence to venture further into the national and international professional arenas of APsaA and the IPA. I have chaired sessions, presented clinical material, been a discussant and a coordinator/reporter, participated on a candidate panel, and created a Writing Workshop. In the process, I have made dear friendships with candidates from APsaA and IPSO. We get together every six months, during the national meetings, for a week combining collegiality and camaraderie. I have more recently become aware that these relationships are turning into an excellent source of patient referrals.

In my week-to-week work life, for many daily hours, I am in my consulting room, tending to my patients, listening, interpreting, absorbing their experiences, their affect, hoping my interventions are useful. To keep myself fresh, to learn more, to broaden the scope of the patients I feel competent to help, I need the intensive learning opportunity APsaA national meetings are designed to provide. Beyond the contribution to my continuing education, the meetings have become a wonderful source of enduring friendships and colleagues. Their regional differences from my way of working and thinking give me food for thought. Among the candidates at APsaA, I have encountered an open-mindedness to

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Navah C. Kaplan, Ph.D., is president of the APsaA Candidates' Council.

ways of thinking analytically which were not taught at our individual institutes. We are all hungry to learn and welcome encounters with ideas new to our experience.

Thus, when IPSO asked me to be a discussant on a candidate panel featuring a clinical case presentation, I was told the panelists were selected specifically to represent geographic differences in analytic culture; the case presenter was from Hungary, the other discussant was from South America, and I represented the United States. Following all three presentations, the audience of international candidates engaged in an open discussion. The opportunity to hear alternative theoretical explanations of the clinical material was mind expanding.

Candidates who have a heavy burden of work, family and educational obligations may think attending a national, professional association meeting is just another obligation that is expensive, time-consuming, and not necessary. On the contrary, APsaA national meetings are a refueling experience for many who try it. Our work is intense, and our ways of thinking and knowing appear peculiar to the layperson. APsaA provides a national, professional network for candidates and analysts to feel supported in our training and careers, offering many resources to augment the practical and educational provisions we get at our institutes.


To learn more about APsaA and the candidates' organization, look at the APsaA website, and especially the Candidates' section; our newly revised "Policies and Procedures" document details the structure and function of all the CC committees. Or you can contact any officer or committee chair of the Candidates' Council for information on how to get involved.

Candidate Member Benefits:

- Significantly reduced membership fee
- Candidate member rates for APsaA meetings
- Low cost professional insurance
- Find an Analyst listing
- Opportunities for referrals
- Network with candidates & analysts from across the country
- And more!

The first-year of Candidate Membership is ONLY \$30 and includes a complimentary subscription to JAPA. Candidates enrolled in psychoanalytic training at an APsaA accredited institute are eligible.

**For an application, please visit: www.apsa.org/JOINAPSAA
 Questions? Email: membership@apsa.org or Call: 212-752-0450 x26.**

Best yet, attend an APsaA national meeting. We will orient you to the program to help you get the most out of the time you spend, offer you many opportunities to get involved in Candidates' Council and APsaA committees, and invite you to our wonderful candidates' parties. 

Editor's Note:
 This column was adapted from Navah Kaplan's column in the June 2014 / Volume 16, Issue 2 of the Candidate Connection newsletter.

ACA and Why Psychoanalytic Treatment Is Exceptional

Graham L. Spruiell



Graham L. Spruiell

In America, psychoanalytic treatment has become the exception among psychological treatments, because it insists on a humanistic approach that draws a distinction

between the patient and symptoms, always keeping the patient in the foreground. Concordant with the Enlightenment, the practice of medicine has also been humanistic, but less so over the past 50 years due perhaps to the exigencies of universalized payment systems.

The Medicare Act (1965), Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), and most recently the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) were enacted to help reduce the cost of health care and improve access for the uninsured, but those laws also encumbered basic freedoms. Medicare prohibited eligible patients and clinicians from entering into private contracts outside of Medicare, undermining confidentiality for Medicare-eligible patients and hamstringing their clinicians. Under ERISA, patients lost the right to sue managed care organizations beyond the cost of the treatment in circumstances

where necessary treatment was denied. Under HIPAA, patients lost the right of consent to disclosures of confidential information for manifold purposes. Finally, under the ACA, the principles of consent and conscience have been supplanted by mandates that eliminate patient confidentiality with regard to government.

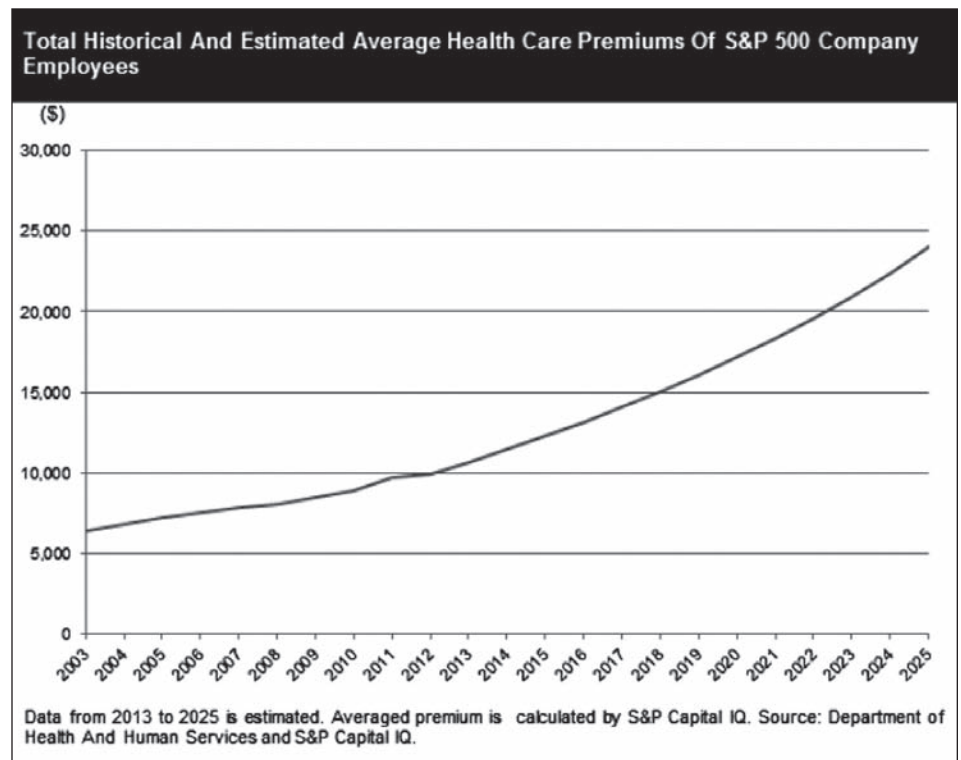
One of the goals of recent legislation was to increase access to health insurance by making it more affordable, saving money. Premiums briefly plateaued in 2011, but insurance premiums are predicted to rise through 2025 at an accelerating rate.

It is difficult to assess whether access to health care has improved. On the one hand, many previously uninsured patients are now insured. But many patients, despite promises

to the contrary, have lost their private insurance and doctors.

Physician Ezekiel Emmanuel, one of the architects of the ACA, said in *Reinventing American Health Care* that by 2025, "fewer than 20 percent of workers in the private sector will receive traditional employer-sponsored health insurance," suggesting that 80 percent will be enrolled in the exchanges or face a tax increase (individual mandate). S&P Capital IQ, part of McGraw Hill Financial, says the news is more dire for employer-provided health plans. They project that by 2020, 90 percent of American workers who are currently insured through their employers, will either lose their insurance and be forced to join the exchanges, or else pay tax penalties to the IRS. If these estimates are remotely accurate, this is troubling news for the future of psychoanalytic practice, especially for those psychoanalysts who rely on out-of-network, fee-for-service reimbursement from private insurers. As more patients lose their private insurance and enroll in the ACA, this will mean that there are fewer potential patients who could be treated out-of-network.

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Graham L. Spruiell, M.D., is co-chair of the Committee on Government Relations and Insurance and a member of the Program in Psychiatry and the Law, Massachusetts Mental Health Center.

AUTOMATED HEALTH CARE

During the past 50 years, there has been a dramatic shift in the philosophical assumptions underlying health care in this country, away from the patient towards symptoms, the rating of symptoms, and the reified diagnosis of symptoms. Numeric scales measure the intensity of symptoms before and after treatment, and a determination is made about whether a particular “evidence-based treatment,” among many possible treatments, is effective and affordable. If so, this information is integrated into treatment guidelines and algorithms.

This automated approach to health care is the operational standard of the Veterans Administration, having received the IT honor, “Most Wired” for two consecutive years. Yet despite technological innovations and a budgetary increase of 300 percent since 2000, more than 57,000 veterans have been waiting more than 90 days to be seen. Additionally 64,000 veterans enrolled, but never received appointments, in some cases resulting in fatalities.

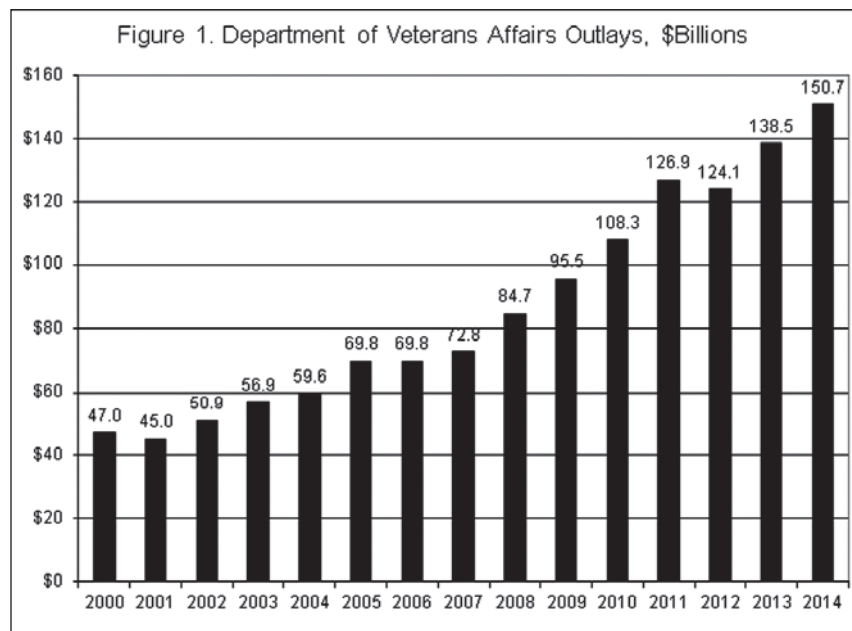
Of 22 million veterans, only 9.1 million are enrolled in the VA system. In 2010, a national survey of veterans revealed that only 16 percent of veterans used the VA as their primary source of health care, and 35 percent said that they used the VA as a “safety net,” while 32 percent said that they had no plans to use it at all. The remaining percentage used the VA for some of their care, prescriptions, specialized care, or in some other way. If the results of the survey of 2010 are applied to 2014, of the 9.1 million current enrollees, only 1.5 million veterans are currently using the VA as their primary source of health care while 7.6 million are not. The Department of Veteran Affairs budgeted \$150.7 billion in 2014 for approximately 1.5 million such veterans at a cost of \$100,467 per veteran.

Enrolled veterans suffer long waits before being seen; sometimes they are never seen. Moreover, veterans are committing suicide in record numbers. For male veterans under the age of 30 (2009–2011), there was a 44 percent increase in the numbers of suicides; for women veterans, the suicide rate increased by 11 percent. It would be simplistic to say that long waits caused the increase in suicides, but there have been whistleblower reports alleging that suicides have occurred while veterans were waiting for treatment. Apart from the dramatic difference in scale, some argue that if you want to see the future of government-run health care in this country, consider the Veterans Administration.

who was already superordinate to the clinician and patient.

In this scenario, rather than a clinician recommending a course of treatment in collaboration with the patient, the clinician works as an employee at the behest of the insurer and the government. Health care is no longer related to the freedom inherent in the clinician-patient relationship and the proper right to determine the direction of the treatment, but rather entails very gradual acquiescence to an authoritarian, mechanized, compliance-driven, and sometimes corrupt form of health care in which the clinician and the patient have the least control.

This is quite different from the therapeutic relationship of psychoanalysis in which the



goal is consent between the psychoanalyst and the patient about the direction of treatment. In psychoanalysis, treatment authority resides within this relationship, having little to do with algorithms or evidence-based principles. Psychoanalytic treatment regards the patient as a sovereign agent with rights, including confidentiality. The interests of the government, insurer, society, family, coworkers, employers, and other collectives merit due consideration, of course, but the patient is absolutely primary. It is not

SUPERORDINANCY

Whether the ACA is maintained in its current form, modified, repealed completely, or becomes a single-payer system, the philosophical transformation of health care has largely already happened with ERISA and managed care. In redefining the therapeutic relationship from the clinician-patient relationship to the clinician-patient-insurer relationship, the insurer became superordinate to the clinician and the patient. The ACA worsened this breach of boundaries with the construct of the clinician-patient-insurer-government relationship, whereby the government became superordinate to the insurer,

possible to maintain that the interests of the individual patient are primary while simultaneously acting as if the interests of collectives are primary.

Psychoanalysis is exceptional, not because it is better than other mental health care disciplines. Rather, psychoanalysis is an exception in its philosophy and practice. In marked contrast to psychological disciplines that focus on collectives and measurables, psychoanalysis posits that beyond neurotransmitters and behaviors, of which there are many, a patient is one and immeasurable: a sovereign body, mind and spirit, whom we should treat accordingly.



Human Trafficking

Continued from page 1



Adrienne Harris



Michael Slevin

First of all, there is the sheer scale of what is occurring. Children, women and men are trafficked for work, forced labor and sexual exploitation. A 2013 UN report estimated that annually 12.3 million persons are trafficked for forced labor, and 20.9 million for sexual exploitation. Women and children are 55 percent of the forced workforce and 98 percent of the persons sex trafficked. Children are overall 20 percent of the persons trafficked for sexual exploitation, but in several regions (Vietnam and West Africa), children are close to 100 percent. There was one particularly striking detail (new to me) from this UN report, titled "The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: The Crime That Shames Us All." Children being prostituted are often required to use steroids, which may make them look older and also contribute to being physically able to have sex with more partners. The children must buy these steroids from the meager payment they receive.

SECONDARY TRAUMA: A STARTING POINT

The four aspects of UN and government response—prevention, protection, prosecution and activism—are problematic, difficult and arduous to undertake. For over a decade, the IPA has had an NGO linked to the UN designed to bring issues of mental health to that body of officials and workers and reciprocally to bring issues of concern in the UN to mental health and psychoanalytic audiences and practitioners. It is a two-way highway of information, skills and experience. For the last two years, that group chaired by Vivian Pender, and including as members, Isaac Tylim, Russell Denea, Alexander Kalogerakis,

Mona Jain, Phillida Rosnick, John Barnhill, and me, with corresponding members in California, Paris, Beirut, Brasilia and Tel Aviv, has been working in the area of human trafficking, primarily educating ourselves and our colleagues on the scope of this problem. Our mission is both educative and interventionist, as it is impossible to learn about trafficking in persons without understanding the secondary traumatization at all levels of help and engagement. The emphasis I am putting on secondary traumatization only underscores the incredible difficulty in getting help to the primary victims of human trafficking.

Entering the charged and tragic space of human trafficking has been quite an education. It is a global network. There are countries—mostly in the third world, especially Africa and the Far East—from which people are recruited. There are countries harboring those who organize the transporting of laborers and sex workers. And there are countries, mostly in the first world, that consume what has been trafficked. The UN organized its first convention on Traffic in Persons in December 1949. It then took half a century, that is, until 1995 and into the 21st century for resolutions, interventions, reports

that consults with the UN. Psychoanalysts listened and reacted. We could easily feel and be collaborative on the matter of secondary traumatization, the degree to which workers in these areas are indelibly marked by what they hear and see. This got through to people. UN participants were taking notes, nodding.

A young lawyer described the task of watching child pornography in order to decide what was litigable or criminal. Because of the sensitivity of the materials and the delicacy of developing legal cases, this young woman watched this material in isolated and depressing circumstances. She described hours spent in front of a video screen and seemed almost surprised and ashamed at being so haunted by the film material. Certainly, she had nowhere to process and recover from the images that had invaded her mind and body. If we understood and applied ideas about dissociation and fragmentation to a variety of humanitarian projects, I think we would see massive amounts of secondary traumatization, which remain inadequately treated. There is a plausible, ethical and clinical role we can play in this regard and many colleagues have expertise to offer.

While intervention, support for victims, and prosecution of traffickers and their interlocking criminal subcultures are expanding, these efforts move forward with painful slowness.

on the scale and nature of human trafficking to gain traction at the UN. Despite recent global attention to the phenomena of human trafficking, it is clear that the political, legal and humanitarian response falls far short of what is needed. While intervention, support for victims, and prosecution of traffickers and their interlocking criminal subcultures are expanding, these efforts move forward with painful slowness.

At the 2014 National Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, UN and NGO staff involved for decades in political and humanitarian work on the problem of human trafficking met with a discussion group organized by the IPA-based NGO

At the 2014 meeting, humanitarian workers, representatives of the FBI and other law enforcement agencies focused on trafficking in the U.S. The discussion pinpointed mass concentrations of persons, in particular the Super Bowl (due to occur within two weeks of our meeting) as sites for trafficking. In fact, the Super Bowl is the single event in the United States with the largest surrounding aggregation of human trafficking. Our committee members and the listening discussion group were deeply unsettled, attempting to process that one of the most classic, iconic, American celebrations is also a major opportunity for large scale sex trafficking.

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The example of the Super Bowl brings up one of the most difficult and problematic aspects of work on trafficking. One thread of opposition to trafficking has tied these practices to masculinity and to men in general. This has fractured feminists working on human trafficking. To many, it seems to undermine efforts to get mass support for action, whether occupational or sexual exploitation is involved. To add to the complexity of the problem, a new statistic presents itself. Over 30 percent of the persons who do the trafficking are women, often women who have themselves entered this system of slavery as trafficked persons. On the one hand, this works against a very damaging gender polarity in analyzing and combating these practices. On the other hand, the muddle of victim and perpetrator makes intervention and genuine rehabilitation more difficult.

DISSOCIATION,
FRAGMENTATION
AND RESISTANCE

In the rest of this article, I will explore how and why it is so hard to get traction on political or cultural work on human trafficking. One irreducible aspect of human trafficking for sexual exploitation is that it

involves sex or sexuality at the core. This has been problematic for organizing opposition to such practices when the forum of opposition draws on techniques of shaming and on critiques of sexual behavior and in particular sex and masculinity. It seems that to think about human trafficking does involve thinking through questions of sexuality.

In many cultural settings, and certainly within psychoanalytic cultures, there are wide and systematic differences in how we view the range of sexuality. We are becoming more comfortable with thinking of sexual practices and convictions that are variable and fluid. Heteronormativity gives way to variations of kinds of sexual objects, kinds of sexual subjects and kinds of sexual practices. Many evolutions in the experience of gender and transgender contest and explore the

limits of the body, its “naturalness.” Where we are in disagreement, our discussions are mostly productive, respectful, and emancipatory. Avgi Saketopoulou was awarded the 2014 Ralph Roughton prize for a paper on work with transgender children. We can—and it is important that we do—think together with considerable complexity.

Bennett Simon in a recent talk on sexuality and ethics made the following unremarkable and simple statement, “We can all agree on the danger and criminality of sexual exploitation, particularly of children.” Simon makes this point with one or two variations in the paper and each time, I thought: Yes. We agree. And then I think of Sister Winifred’s narrative.



It was an unremarkable statement and probably every one of Simon’s listeners and all the readers of this article would be in agreement. We might be having some discussion about the age of consent, legal and logistical questions about childhood’s reach and extension, but Simon’s sentence is one we would in all likelihood agree upon.

How is it then, that in the 21st century, there is broad agreement and no political or social will to address and contest the global practice of human trafficking? In the 19th century, it was possible to develop a widespread, globally significant abolitionist movement. David Brion Davis’s magisterial work in 2013 on the end of slavery makes a strong case for the key role that an unprecedented moral transformation underwrote the abolitionist movement and played a profound role

in its success. Racism, Davis understood, was a key barrier to the abolitionist movement and while this movement had many flaws well documented by Davis, the striking point he makes is that against economic interests (plantations were actually profitable) and against the undercurrents of racism, a moral shift occurred. He means, I believe, a shift from the unreflective view that slavery was wrong to a more entrenched, emotionally full, ethical conviction that this practice was intolerable and must be stopped. This was a moral, ethical shift that moved from symbolic to active engaged opposition.

Why then? Why not now? Many people push the analogy between 19th century and 21st century forms of slavery. But it is worth wondering what social problems can and cannot be addressed by mass political mobilizations. Slavery was visible and, no matter how grotesque, was a legitimized, visible practice that could be tracked and therefore opposed. Human trafficking is underground, deliberately obfuscated and managed through a sophisticated, international and well bankrolled network. If human trafficking were more visible, might political education and action be more plausible? Or is

this aspect, its being a hidden crime, itself a smokescreen? Are we prevented from seeing or are we resistant to seeing?

ETHICS: FACING THE OTHER

The philosophical work that appeals most strongly to me in this regard is that of Emmanuel Levinas. “Prior to any act, I am concerned with the Other and I can never be absolved from that responsibility.” At the core of this idea is a practice both simple and daunting. In conjuring with the term “other” or “otherness,” I think Levinas means us to be attentive to the strangeness and inexplicable and unstable elements in ourselves as well as in others, and above all to respect both points of identification and difference between ourselves and others.

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New Members

103rd Annual Meeting of Members Palmer House Hilton Hotel, Chicago

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Miriam Bar, Ph.D.
Rachel Bergeron, Ph.D., J.D.
Terry G. Blanken, Ph.D.
Luca Caldironi, M.D.
Luly Casares, Ph.D.
Phoebe Ann Cirio, M.S.W., LCSW
Eleanor Feinberg, Ph.D.
Linda E. Gold, ACSW, LMSW, B.C.D.
Erika Homann, Ph.D.
Thomas P. Kane, D.O.
Lisa A. Mounts, LCSW
Jennifer Nogi, M.D.
Kenneth Pound, Psy.D.
Sabina Preter, M.D., Ph.D.

Adam N. Raff, M.D.
Sharon M. Roberts, Ph.D.
Nina Savelle-Rocklin, Psy.D.
Charlotte Schwartz, M.S.S., LCSW
Matthew Shaw, Ph.D.
Deborah Tucker, LMSW, ACSW
Jason A. Wheeler, Ph.D.

CANDIDATE MEMBERS

Maya Bristow, Ph.D.
Lucinda DiDomenico, M.D.
Linda Emanuel, M.D., Ph.D.
Louis Feurino, M.D.
Jesus Gonzalez, Ph.D.
Beth T. Housman, M.D.

Nora M. Hymowitz, M.D., M.P.H.
Sharon Leak, Ph.D.
Joon Woo Lee, M.D.
Giovanni Minonne, Ph.D.
Noemi Molina, Ph.D.
Autumn Ning, M.D.
Gregory S. Rizzolo, M.A., LCPC
Elhav Weinstein, M.D.

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATE CANDIDATES

Norman Finkelstein, Ph.D.
Jacalyn D. Harden, Ph.D.
Ludovica Lumer, Ph.D.

Training and Supervising Analyst Appointments Announced

By the Board on Professional Standards

June 7, 2014

103rd Annual Meeting, Palmer House Hilton Hotel, Chicago

Training and Supervising Analysts

Marianna Adler, Ph.D.
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Geographic Rule Training and Supervising Analysts

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Geographic Rule Supervising Analysts

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Human Trafficking

Continued from page 29

What would it mean to face these others, ones that are trafficked, ones that transmit the “objects” that the first world in various ways consumes, ones whose ways of being make us anxious and phobic. How might we break through the highly functional dissociative states and find our way to identification in Levinas’s sense, an identification that does not take over and hijack the other to one’s own purposes but maintains responsible ties or links. The term from post-colonial theory used in this regard is “colonization” and it might be useful to tie the political meaning to a psychoanalytic one. Political subjugation always inevitably entails a penetration of control and regulation in the bodies and minds of those brought into relations of subjugation. Psychoanalysts might find the mechanisms for this process in forms of projection along with those of guilt and shame (undergirded by force) through which feelings of unworthiness become entrained.

One dilemma here is that psychoanalysis would seem both a natural ally to colonization and to its opposition, Levinasian ethics. We might think of Ruth Stein’s work on mind control on one hand, but on the other hand I quote from Eyal Rozmarin:




Psychoanalysis’s *raison d’être* as both theory and method is undoing the very otherness of the other: making the unconscious conscious, the unknown known, the disturbingly unapproachable yet somehow powerfully present available to the awareness, will and power of the self. Psychoanalysis is in this regard a discipline of the enlightenment, a discourse based on an ethos that both practically and ethically prioritizes the ideals of reason, truth and knowledge. In this aspect of psychoanalysis, understanding is the ultimate resolution of human suffering...The dialectic of self and other within the subject is an essential premise of psychoanalysis as theory. So is the tension within the analytic method between the drive to make the other yield and the need for it to remain unyielding in its otherness. (2007)

I think human trafficking, or as the UN starkly and acutely puts it “Trafficking in Persons,” a phrasing that helps us capture the horrible fact that conjoining those two terms tests our moral and emotional fibers to the maximum degree. Without exception, we all long to flee from and to disavow knowledge and exposure to these practices. It takes ongoing stamina to face these “others” and take on these others as aspect of ourselves and our otherness. These ideas from Levinas meet up for me in the work of David Brion Davis on the 19th century abolitionist movement. He linked the moral transformation he saw as under-riding abolitionist politics to the increasingly human face and words of free black persons who became spokespersons for opposition to slavery. Maybe we too need these human faces, these individuals speaking to us directly from their subjectivity.



Recently, at a UN meeting on the Status of Women, I heard a panel discussing and opposing the practice of child marriage, where girls are sold/bartered at a very young age. One of the speakers was a 15-year-old girl from Malawi. She began by telling a story about a best friend at school (and the audience would know that the very fact of school for girls marked these young women as unusual). The speaker’s friend is forced into such an arranged marriage and was soon pregnant. The speaker has told us that many girls in this situation fear death in childbirth. Not unreasonably. Suddenly I realize that the speaker is referring to her friend in the past tense. Has she died? Is she dead to her friend? Has she suffered psychic death? My point here is that in the story the speaker and her friend become other in the Levinasian sense, others we are bound to, others whose otherness we can identify with because we approach their subjectivity. This I think would be one cornerstone in a moral transformation.

Psychoanalysts have a particular role to play in the discourses about trafficking in persons. As we take on both the instability of what we know and a conviction of what we are ethically bound to do, psychoanalysts can educate and act in the context of understanding both mass avoidance and disavowal. We can convey the depth of the traumatic effects across all levels of this phenomenon, and we can enter dialogues and shared work with activists engaged in our modern 21st century task of abolishing slavery. Whether we can go beyond education and some relief of secondary traumatization remains to be seen. But I am sure that we must try. 

Five Elements

Continued from page 21

Myra does what any of us might in such a situation. She visits her elderly, retired former analyst to consult about Eva:

"I don't want her to tell me any more, not today, not any day."

Dreis sips her tea and nibbles on one of the shortbread cookies the housekeeper has brought into the library.

"Of course you don't. We can't have our maids or our sisters or our neighbors as patients. It is too exhausting for us. There is no time off. If we can't attend to our own fantasies for some hours of the day, we burn out. Besides, it is dangerous."

"How so?"

"The transference is out of control. The girl wants you to really be

her mother. There is no play in the work, no as if."


"I haven't thought of it as a treatment. I've thought of it as a lonely, troubled girl unburdening herself to an older person."

"Myra. You know better. She sits in your patient chair. She tells you the things that people only tell their therapists."

"She sits eight, nine minutes at a time."

"My dear. All a patient needs sometimes is three minutes. Think of everything that is done in the last minutes of a session. For some patients, the entire treatment occurs in those few minutes. But here, you don't have a patient. You have a girl who sees you all day long. She wants to be at your feet, to suckle your breast without end.

She wants you to be the mother she lost too young."

Concerned about how sprawling my novel had become, I was comforted to read Salman Rushdie on "mongrelisation": "Melange, hotchpotch, a bit of this and a bit of that is how newness enters the world." Melange and hotchpotch are not too different from the way we understand the transformation of the day's residues into something new: a dream image. For the patient in an analysis, the newness doubles when the dream is brought into the session and through the analytic work becomes again something new. And so too for the novel. It has only to be "good enough" to allow the story that ends up on the page to be sufficiently free of the story behind so that space remains for readers to engage with the text in their own personal and creative way—for newness to reverberate as readers make the book their own. 

Small Change

Continued from page 19


The analytic "illusion" is spun from the threads that form the fabric of the analytic process. The premise of analysis rests on this illusion, creating a potential space for playing out early childhood neuroses, pre-oedipal and oedipal fantasies, for deepening the capacity to experience and tolerate intense emotions, such as love, hate, greed, envy, despair and longing, and surviving them. Analysis works *because* it opens up such potential space. Without the frame that holds it together, the work of analysis becomes impossible. Patients can fall under the sway of being listened to with great care, of being at the center of the world—at least the one that unfolds in the consulting room.

The intensity of the analytic process can be intoxicating for the analyst as well. The analyst is in a position of authority that may stir feelings of narcissism or grandiosity, whether working with a patient who hangs on your every word, or one for whom no prior therapist was ever good enough, or even one who perceives life to be dramatically improved by

the treatment. In other words, certain kinds of experiences with patients may contribute to the potential seduction of analysis for the analyst. For all these reasons, the analyst must attend carefully to the frame binding the treatment together.

Our ability to work depends on how carefully we simultaneously hold our interest in our patients' inner lives and our more detached, evenly hovering stance. We wish to convey to our patients that their thoughts and feelings are important to us, but we avoid seducing our patients into feelings of specialness. If we are disinterested or disaffected, the work would be hollow and empty, but, at the other end of the spectrum, if we are too interested, we put the analytic process at risk. To feel special to the analyst can become a burden for the patient in a myriad of ways. For example, the patient may now worry about the risk of overexciting the analyst, whether intellectually, sexually, or through some other emotional avenue, such as envy or loathing.

When boundaries blur, what inevitably gets lost is the patient's capacity to freely explore her impact on others and on the world. Unlike Gregory's persistent curiosity about

the cat's flight out the window, there is no one to cushion the fall if the analyst transgresses. In Truffaut's film, we may wonder whether Gregory pushed the cat out the window as an act of sadism or as an exploration of the cause-and-effect of the cat-out-the-window phenomenon. We have no way to know for certain, but we can imagine that either activity may have been sharply curtailed had the scene taken a turn for the real, ending in the bloody outcome we might have expected. Truffaut never takes his eyes off the potential for harm that can befall an inquisitive child. Indeed, as the movie deepens, he examines such harm with an unflinching gaze. Likewise, the analyst must keep a similar benevolent, attentive eye on the analytic space, always aware of the potential for harm that can befall a vulnerable patient. 

Editor's Note: A lengthier version of this discussion appears in "Chapter 10: The Bystander in Analytic Treatment," in Betrayal: Developmental, Literary and Clinical Realms, Salman Ahktar, ed. Karnac: 2013.

NAPsaC joins CIPS Hosting Clinical Conference *Trauma, Destruction and Transformative Potential*

Lisa Halotek

The Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (CIPS) is known for its clinical conference, which is held every two years. CIPS is the national organization for the independent IPA societies in the United States and includes the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR), Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies (LAISPS), Northwestern Psychoanalytic Society and Institute (NPSI), Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC) and the Vermont Study Group as well as its direct members from other IPA groups. The conference is always uniquely focused on the small group experience in which candidates, analysts, and training analysts present to each other and discuss clinical material, a format that levels the playing field and establishes a sense of equality and respect for differences among the participants.

This CIPS Clinical Conference model was derived from our first conference held 1998 in Palm Springs, California, where groups of analysts came together from different theoretical cultures and gathered to present and discuss clinical material in a respectful collegial space and format.

This year, CIPS joined forces with the North American Psychoanalytic Confederation (NAPsaC) in co-sponsoring the conference. Invitations went out to all the NAPsaC member associations and societies, including the American Psychoanalytic Association (APsaA), Canadian Psychoanalytic Society, Contemporary Freudian Society and Psychoanalytic Institute of Northern California (PINC).

The conference, chaired by CIPS president, Randi Wirth of IPTAR, was held May 16–18 in New York City at the Ritz Carlton Battery Park Hotel in lower Manhattan, near the newly opened 9/11 Memorial, and included

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for the first time a panel presentation of invited papers on the conference theme: *Trauma, Destruction and Transformative Potential*. The panel was well received, its speakers having been chosen for their different points of view and comprised APsaA president, Bob Pyles (Boston), Fred Busch (Boston), Michael Diamond (Los Angeles), and Maxine Anderson (Seattle). The NAPsaC alliance invited other regional members to participate, including IPA vice president, Alexandra Billinghamurst (Sweden) of the European Psychoanalytical Federation (EPF), as moderator of the panel, and Federación Psicoanalítica de América Latina (FEPAL) member Sergio Nick from Brazil, who was standing in for FEPAL president, Abel Feinstein.

The panel set the tone for small group discussion and shared clinical material, which allowed for an open, meaningful exchange among group members from different theoretical stances. This valuable exchange has become characteristic of the CIPS Conference format. In each case that was presented, the groups focused on the personal, individual meaning of trauma. The patients' diagnoses ranged from dissociated identity disorders to high-level character disorders.

All participants in the weekend were assigned to groups of five or six members. One member served as participant facilitator. The groups met three times over the next day and a half for approximately seven hours with the task of discussing clinical material presented by each of the group members. The case material presented represented very difficult clinical scenarios. Likewise, the discussion presented viewpoints from multiple analytic perspectives. First time participant, Doug Dennett of the Vermont Psychoanalytic Group, described his experience:



The conference panel (from left): Alexandra Billinghamurst, Bob Pyles, Fred Busch, Michael Diamond and Maxine Anderson

Photo: Randi E. Wirth

There was room for a diversity of ideas, and challenges to the presenting analyst's experience were minimal. I quickly realized that this was a safe place to present material. The experience was clinically relevant to our individual work with patients, especially to those who have suffered trauma. How to work with trauma without retraumatizing the patient emerged as a critical theme in our discussion. Complex transference and countertransference developments, enactments, therapeutic impasse and the uses of empathy were central themes in my group's discussion.

At the plenary on the final day, group members reported feeling respectfully listened to and appreciative of their groups and group leaders. These conditions helped most participants to continue to transform their patients' different kinds of deep trauma and shock into meaningful representations.

The conference was gracefully organized by CIPS President Wirth and the conference planning committee consisting of Terrence McBride (LAISPS), Andrea Kahn (PCC), Phyllis Sloate (IPTAR), Marilyn Rifkin (IPTAR), Leigh Tobias (PCC) and Maureen Murphy from NAPsaC (PINC). The weekend ended with a sense of camaraderie and hopefulness that nourished our clinical selves, and our private selves.

APSA

Remembering Dick Fox

Allan Compton

When I was asked to write about my friend Dick Fox for *TAP*, I recalled the APsaA listserv postings that captured some of his many aspects of leadership and friendship. I decided to begin this memorial with part or all of each of those postings and end by saying a few things about my own personal experience with him. I have already shared what the writers say in these postings with Dick's widow, Ruth, and obtained her permission to reprint.

Bob Pyles (Boston)

It is with great sadness that I announce the death of Richard P. Fox, president of this Association, 2000-2002. Dick was a close personal friend, as well as an honored colleague. Despite having some health issues when he was running for office, with great courage Dick served his term with distinction and devotion to APsaA. He felt strongly that psychotherapists should be included in our Association, and served as the head of that division for a number of years following his presidency. On a personal note, he became very interested in racehorses and owned several. Everything Dick did was accompanied by his characteristic warmth and charm. He will be sorely missed, especially by those who knew him.

Carol Reichenthal (Boston)

Co-Chair, APsaA Psychotherapy Department

I would like to add my personal words to those of Dr. Pyles. When our department was still a task force, Dick Fox had the idea about our becoming a division, then a department. We were the gleam in his eye.

Dr. Fox was quietly humble about his contributions, his political acumen and his brilliance. He was indeed passionate about the importance of psychotherapy and psychotherapists—about our place within psychoanalytic organizations, about substantive and meaningful inclusion. It was Dick Fox who asked me, a PA who by definition is not a full member, to chair the new APsaA Psychotherapy Department with him. And it was the trust and leadership of Prudy Gourguechon and Warren Procci who approved this new idea of an associate co-chairing a department in the American Psychoanalytic Association. This is but one bit of evidence of Dick's strong feeling about inclusion of psychotherapists in the Association.

Like others who knew Dick personally, I too will sorely miss him. He was a cherished mentor and he was a friend. I am grateful for his presence with us and for the good fortune of having come to know him. It is with great sorrow that all of us mourn his loss.

Allan Compton, M.D., a training and supervising analyst, is clinical professor of psychiatry and biobehavioral sciences at UCLA and founder and president of the Los Angeles Center for Psychoanalytic Research.

Leon Hoffman (New York)

I want to add my voice of sadness on hearing about the death of Dick. I worked very closely with him, especially during his presidency. Not only was he wise, conciliatory and impeccably honest, he was truly a nice man.

Sympathies to Ruth and the family. He will be sorely missed.



Dick Fox

Ron Benson (Detroit)

It is with great sadness that I learned of the death of my friend and colleague, Dick Fox. He was APsaA president when I was elected BOPS chair. A wise gentleman, he and I could bridge differences of opinion and solve problems together. Already suffering from health problems, he diligently did his job with dignity and competence.

My condolences to Ruth. I will miss Dick greatly.

Prudy Gourguechon (Chicago)

I was very saddened to learn that Dick Fox had passed away and wanted to add my memories of Dick to the thoughts expressed by others. Many of you may not have known him; those who did may not know of his extraordinary contributions to APsaA and our field. This is because he was an unusually modest man who always worked towards the goals he believed in rather than his own prominence, recognition or power. Dick was a tremendously generative leader who was always looking to support and encourage the next generation. He was particularly encouraging of women in leadership positions within APsaA. I was immensely grateful that he appointed me as editor of *TAP*, giving me the opportunity to serve and learn about our organization that was essential to my developing the confidence to later take on leadership roles.

In some ways, like Jimmy Carter, Dick's most remarkable contributions occurred after his presidency. But typically, they were accomplished without any fanfare or self-aggrandizement. Dick passionately fought for the inclusion of psychoanalytic psychotherapy in our organizational consciousness. He had the vision to understand that our future lay with stepping out of the narrow psychoanalytic temple and embracing the many applications and uses of psychoanalytic theory, most prominently psychoanalytic psychotherapy. He patiently and steadfastly built and nurtured APsaA's psychotherapy department and its cadre of leaders.

He always had a smile and warm words for me and so many others.

He will be deeply missed.

Continued on page 35

Lee Jaffe (San Diego)

I was saddened to hear about his death, and I think his memory is an important part of APsaA. Since language and symbolic thought make history possible, it is important to say and remember the words. All who knew him will recall his cherubic countenance, his infectious laugh, and his ability to bring a needed levity to meetings that were at risk of losing a sense of humor. At the same time, he had a vision that he championed for the expansion of APsaA and psychoanalytic thinking.

Many will miss him.

Jon Meyer (Maryland)

[The first part of Jon's posting is a tribute to Paul Dewald, to whom he alludes below.]

The passing of Dick Fox marked another great loss. In addition to what has already been said on this list, I might add a couple of things. He never wrote a great deal but you wanted him to read and critique your drafts because he knew psychoanalysis and its literature. He was also noted for encouraging the graduates of the LA institute to get certified. He considered certification a valuable, progressive step in the education of a psychoanalyst. It meant that the new analyst had to rethink his/her work, prepare it for review in the larger context of practice as a graduate rather than as a candidate, and present it to a senior, experienced colleague who is outside what can be the sheltering and/or stifling confines of a local institute. What he stood for was our obligation to help in the development of "truly" accomplished analysts. He lost the first time he ran for president, but I am grateful he ran again.

Having performed a sad task borne out of friendship, however belated in one instance, I will privately observe a moment of silence in memory of two good men. Join me for just a moment if you wish.



Dick Fox and I were friends. We worked together when he was director of education for the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute (LAPSI) and I was assistant director. Together we implemented something from his early days in Cincinnati, called "The Institute Analysis Conference," a structure that required every candidate and his/her supervisor to present every prospective control case to a group of graduate analysts who were interested in selection of cases before starting analytic work. All who chose to comment were welcome to do so, but the group had no authority over whether or not the patient was taken into analysis. That structural instrument has changed a good deal over the years but has held to its initial charge of peer commentary. It has in important ways been a measure of the de-authoritarianization of psychoanalytic education.

Dick lived 75 miles south of Los Angeles. As a usual practice he made that 150-mile round trip to teach or provide leadership to LAPSI meetings and committees at least twice a week during the educational year. That is not an exaggeration.

We went fishing together in the Sea of Cortez off Baja, California. We walked miles on his local beach, not far from his home. We went to see his horse run at races. Miriam and I dined with Dick and Ruth and colleagues and friends every St. Patrick's day for years.

I share the feelings, both admiring and friendly, of the colleagues whose postings are quoted above. I trust that Ruth and their children will remain our friends for many years.

APSA

In Memoriam

Robert J. Baker, M.D.
February 21, 2011

Martin S. Bergmann, Ph.D.
January 22, 2014

Sidney Jules Blatt, Ph.D.
May 11, 2014

Richard R. Bolin, M.D.
December 23, 2010

Todd Davison, M.D.
May 30, 2014

Morton S. Eisenberg, M.D.
March 27, 2014

Joan B. Erle, M.D.
April 18, 2014

Paul Jay Fink, M.D.
June 4, 2014

Duke Fisher, M.D.
January 9, 2014

Richard P. Fox, M.D.
March 26, 2014

Ruth L. Fuller, M.D.
March 3, 2014

Robert W. Gibson, M.D.
March 8, 2014

Lisette Glusberg-Davison,
M.D.
January 26, 2014

William L. Granatir, M.D.
May 5, 2014

Braxton McKee, M.D.
February 3, 2014

Robert W. Meyers, M.D.
January 22, 2014

Eric J. Nuetzel, M.D.
May 12, 2014

Maurie D. Pressman, M.D.
January 6, 2014

Albert H. Schrut, M.D.
April 8, 2014

Calvin F. Settlage, M.D.
November 21, 2013

S. L. Sheimo, M.D.
October 25, 2011

Saul M. Siegel, M.D.
February 23, 2014

Norman Tabachnick,
M.D., Ph.D.
March 9, 2014

Ralph W. Wadeson, M.D.
May 11, 2013

David S. Werman, M.D.
June 3, 2014



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