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International **PSYCHOANALYSIS**

News Magazine of the International Psychoanalytical Association

New Orleans Congress: full speed ahead

**Psychoanalytic perspectives
on prejudice**

The interdisciplinary programme

International
Psychoanalytical
Association

Association
Psychanalytique
Internationale

Internationale
Psychoanalytische
Vereinigung

Asociación
Psicoanalítica
Internacional

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYSIS
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1. Languages

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

2. Deadlines

The two annual issues of *International Psychoanalysis*
have deadlines for the submission of contributions
which must be strictly adhered to. Failure to do so
may mean that the contribution will have to be
held over until the following issue or have to be
scrapped altogether.

*The deadlines for submission of
contributions are as follows:*

31 January for the first issue

31 August for the second issue

3. Methods of submission

Contributions must be submitted to the address listed
under 4 below, either (a) as an e-mail attachment,
or (b) on a diskette in RTF format (Rich Text format).

4. Addresses for contributions

All contributions must be sent to
The Editor
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Körnerstr. 17, 22301 Hamburg, Germany
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5. Exceptions

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

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International PSYCHOANALYSIS

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If it had not been for SARS, we would now be looking back on this year's Congress in Toronto. Instead, this postponed Congress will now take place in New Orleans in March 2004, with the same overall theme of Working at the Frontiers.

An article in this issue informs our readers of the developments for New Orleans, with the hope that many of you will decide to take part. Instead of the planned changeover from the old administration to the new Board of Representatives taking place in Toronto, this had to be accomplished during two days of meetings in London at the end of July, where Stefano Bolognini was appointed as European Representative in place of Don Campbell. It also marked the changeover from Alain Gibeault to Donald Campbell as our Secretary-General, from Moisés Lemlij to Nadine Levinson as our Treasurer, and the instalment of Cláudio Laks Eizirik as our President-Elect and Mónica Siedmann de Armesto as his Secretary-Designate. So, in this issue, you will find, in addition to the usual President's Column, reports by both the outgoing and the incoming Secretaries and a final report by Moisés Lemlij as outgoing Treasurer, at the end of which he makes some interesting recommendations.

In the December 2002 issue, we published an article by Robert Wallerstein on the history of the IPA's endeavours to financially support research projects by IPA members. This article is complemented in the present issue with one by Peter Fonagy in which he outlines the results of this investment in research.

Since I took over the editorship of the *Newsletter* – now the *News Magazine* – in 1998, each issue has focused on a 'hot' topic of general interest such as: The Future of Psychoanalysis; The Organization of the IPA; The Status of Training Analyst; Homosexuality; and Telephone Analysis. My experience had been that most of the colleagues I approached with a request to write on one of these topics readily agreed. For this issue's focus on the Crisis in Psychoanalysis, however, it was necessary to approach altogether sixteen colleagues in order to secure the articles which you will find in the present issue. Of those I had approached initially, two did not even respond, five others declined for one reason or another. Is it the topic itself that made so many colleagues unwilling to write a contribution, or is it symptomatic of something else? At any rate, you will find that the views expressed in the articles printed here differ greatly, ranging from the opinion that psychoanalysis is not in a crisis at all to the view that psychoanalysis is doomed if the present crisis is not taken seriously and steps taken to overcome it. And many of the articles do indeed come up with suggestions as to how best overcome the present crisis.

I had expected that the controversial topic of telephone analysis in the last issue would elicit a great number of responses from our readers. Instead, we only received one short letter on the subject. I am therefore all the more grateful to Sharon Zalusky for writing a response to her discussants for this issue so that, hopefully, we can look forward to further reactions in the next issue, and perhaps some contributions on the crisis in psychoanalysis.

You will notice that although we have maintained the division between the News section and the Insight section, the two parts are now bound together, with the Insight section in the centre so that any reader who wishes to keep that section separately can easily detach it from the rest of the *News Magazine*.

Sadly, we have to announce the death of Han Groen-Prakken, with a short obituary notice by Daniel Widlöcher. For many years, I had the great pleasure of working with Han on the Executive of the EPF, and her shrewd and determined commitment to the issues at hand, and her unforgettable sense of humour, will always remain alive in my memory.

Finally, I have to announce two changes in the Editorial Team of the *News Magazine*. Henning Paikin, who has been one of the European Regional Editors since the beginning of my editorship, has had to resign for health reasons. Henning has been one of my most active Regional Editors and has contributed much to the *News Magazine* through his suggestions. My gratitude and thanks go to him for this, and his unstinting support and cooperation. His place has been taken by Henrik Enckell from the Finnish Society. We also have a new Language Editor for the Spanish edition since Mercedes Valcarce unfortunately gave up the job after taking care of one issue only. The new Spanish Editor is Cecilio Paniagua from Madrid. I welcome both to the Editorial Board and hope for a good and successful collaboration.

*Alex Holder,
Editor*

OBITUARY

Han Groen-Prakken (1927 – 2003)



Just as *International Psychoanalysis* was going to press, we heard the news of the death of Han Groen-Prakken. We had known for some time that she was very ill and the news of her

death leaves many of us with a sad sense of loss.

A member of the Dutch Psychoanalytical Society, she had been President of the EPF and had played an important part in the IPA for a number of years. A more detailed appreciation of her life and career will appear in the next issue. I would particularly like to record the vital contribution that she made to the development of psychoanalysis in the European countries released from the shackles of totalitarianism. In naming the Institute for Eastern Europe after her, we wished to express our unanimous appreciation of her work. The Institute is principally concerned with the development of psychoanalysis in

countries formerly under the sway of the Soviet Union.

I had known Han personally for many years, in particular in connection with the EPF, but we also worked closely together during the last decade on a joint project associated with the Belgrade Study Group. I know how fond our Serbian friends were of her. Personally, my memory is of a colleague of great modesty, whose keen sense of humour and clinical skills were allied with strength of character and unwavering devotion to the cause of psychoanalysis.

Daniel Widlöcher

On couches

Dear Editor

I was interested in the polemic on couches versus humour (in *International Psycho-analysis* 11, nos 1 and 2) and should like to express my own view. I personally believe that the two can coexist in the magazine and that this coexistence would be ideal. I find it an attractive idea to show not only the couches but also the consulting rooms of analysts from different parts of the world. There is more in this than mere illustration or an attempt to lighten the impression given by the printed page. It can show us how, while sharing a passion for our profession, we all have different tastes and interests. We analysts tend to be very jealous of our privacy and the photographs say a great deal about the personality of the consulting room's owner. Some consulting rooms are full of works of art, while others are quite bare. We learn about the analysts' aesthetic tastes and observe certain features that reveal their country of origin and personal interests. Or we note their choice of a décor redolent of extreme professional aseptis.

Let us not forget that we spend most of our working lives within those walls. We spend more time in the consulting room than we do at home. So we try to surround ourselves with an environment that conforms to the requirements of our profession and also pleases us. I acknowledge my curiosity: I am interested in making the acquaintance of other cultures and the different personal styles of colleagues, as manifested in the consulting room photographs. So I encourage them to continue to publish photographs, with the addition of a short commentary if the house-owner so wishes.

How, then, could I not attach the accompanying photograph of my own consulting room? (see page 6)

Sincerely,
Jorge Schwartzman

Members who have left

1 March 2003 – 31 August 2003

AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION (APsaA)

Harry Beskind	Rachel S. Bulbulian
Ian A. Canino	Janel S. Carino
Raymond M. Catton	Gary A. Chase
John F. Crow	Carl Lewis Davis
Romalee A. Davis	Anne L. Dean
Marcos Fe-Bornstein	Barry Friedman
Ivan R. Gabor	Richard B. Gerber
Jaga Nath Glassman	Alan Gurwitt
Jack Hawkins	Gregory Heimarck
Suzanne Henry	Joseph H. Herzberg
Steven J. Hirsch	Frederick S. Hoedemaker
Madeleine K. Jacobson	Charles J. Kallick
Anthony M. Kowalski	Yale Kramer
Mayer C. Liebman	Zenos M. Linnell
Virginia Livesay	Allan A. Maltbie
James E. Marquardt	Thomas H. McGlashan
Ronald A. Moline	Evelyn H. Motzkin
Jacquelyn A. Robinson	Howard S. Rosenbaum
Ann Sartori	John E. Schowalter

Robert W. Schulman	Melvyn B. Schupack
James K. Shaw	Lily A. Silwance
Paul J. Spector	Vann Spruiell
Beth Taylor	Louis Vachon
Eileen Wachter	Gary Waltz
Normund Wong	Denton H. Wyse
Arnold H. Zucker	

ARGENTINE PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

Débora Perla Sneh

BRAZILIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

Ana Maria Rodrigues Alves Campitelli Simas
João Paulo dos Santos Gomes

BRITISH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

J.A. Ambrose T.W. Goldblatt

CANADIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Jeremy Harman Samuel Izenberg
Gerard P. Lippert Sylvain Louis Lafontaine
Micheline Saint-Jean Barbara Schogt

INDIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

M.M. Kumar

PERU PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Gustavo Delgado Aparicio

SWEDISH PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Björn af Forselles

Members who have died

1 March 2003 – 31 August 2003

AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION (APsaA)

Edward C. Adams	Harold S. Albert
Adrienne Patricia Applegarth	
Bernard Barash	David Beres
Carole L. Betts	Irma J. Bland
Kenneth T. Calder	Jerome Cohen
Alfred Edgar Coodley	Ingrid B. Gifford
Robert D. Gillman	Doris M. Hunter
Enrico E. Jones	Jerome B. Katz
Leo S. Loomie	I. Floyd Mallott
Leon L. North	Joseph Rudolph
Lionel A. Schwartz	Joseph L. Sheridan
David J. Simon	James L. Titchener
Edward D. Titus	

ARGENTINE PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Mauricio Abadi Néstor Carlos Propato
Raquel Cristina Gacek de Barsky

BELGIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Jean Capiaux

BRAZILIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY OF SÃO PAULO

Ps. Olivia Maria Pereira de Almeida
Ps. Marcia Antonieta Costa dos Anjos
Ps. Fajga Sztterling
Darcy de Mendonça Uchôa

BRITISH PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Harold L. Caplan E. Jaques
Janet E. Wilson

BUENOS AIRES PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

Luis Alberto Spilzinger

CANADIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Gotfriede Aufreiter Carole Betts
Lieba Lesk Samuel Stein

DUTCH PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

E.C.M. Frijling-Schreuder
G. Wolffensperger-Rübsaam

FINNISH PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Tapio Nousiainen

INDIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Hironmoy Ghosal

ISRAEL PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Margaret Radwan

ITALIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Benedetto Bartoleschi Daniela Micozzi
Enzo Morpurgo Maria Vincenza Pulino

LOS ANGELES INSTITUTE AND SOCIETY FOR PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDIES (LAISPS)

Gail Sisson-Steger

NORWEGIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Olav Brodwall Jan Odegard

PARIS PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Ruth Lebovici Hélène Zissman

PORTO ALEGRE PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Emilia Pinto Messias

PSYCHOANALYTIC CENTER OF CALIFORNIA (PCC)

Harold Gerard

SWEDISH PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Ludvig Igra

VENEZUELAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

Gonzalo González

VIENNESE PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

Hedwig Bolterauer

CORRIGENDUM

ARGENTINE SOCIETY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS (SAP)

The SAP wishes to clarify that Dr Antonio Barrutia has not left the society, as was mistakenly stated in the previous issue.

ITALIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY (ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA DI PSICOANALISI)

Dr Cristina Ventura who was reported in the December 2002 issue of the IPA news magazine as having left the association had in fact died.

SWISS PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

With regard to the 'People' section in the December 2002 issue of the IPA news magazine: in French, the Swiss Psychoanalytic Society is called 'Société Suisse de Psychanalyse' rather than 'Société Psychanalytique Suisse'. Also, the Swiss Psychoanalytic Society wishes to correct the announcement that Christophe Dolivo and Manuela V. Schapira had left the Society. In fact, both are still members. The Society wishes to apologize for this error.

In accordance with the IPA's Procedural Code, the British Psycho-Analytical Society has informed the IPA that it has revoked the membership of Mr Gustavo Delgado Aparicio on the grounds of a serious breach of its ethical code.



Dr Stefano Bolognini

New European representative

Dr Stefano Bolognini (Italian Society) has been appointed by President Daniel Widlöcher to replace Don Campbell as a representative for Europe on the Board of Representatives.



Daniel Widlöcher

State recognition of psychoanalysis

The President's column

Daniel Widlöcher looks at the tension between protecting psychoanalysis while remaining open towards psychoanalytic groups outside the IPA

State recognition of psychoanalysis is on the agenda in many countries. Although psychoanalysts differ in their views on the principle of this recognition, all are concerned at the criteria adopted both for defining psychoanalytic therapy and as regards the status of a psychoanalyst. Psychoanalysis and psychotherapies are often lumped together in these projects, and the training of a psychoanalyst is reduced to an unacceptable minimum. The recent example of the licensing laws enacted for the regulation of psychoanalysis in the three states of Vermont, New Jersey and New York is particularly disquieting in this connection.

It may seem paradoxical that these recognition projects are emerging at a time when the same organs of government are doing nothing to further the practice of psychoanalysis in the context of mental health care. However, this is only a seeming paradox, because by the creation of an independent profession with a ridiculously low qualification standard, in which the term 'psychoanalysis' is applied to psychotherapeutic actions that are much less time-consuming and hence also far less expensive, psychoanalysis is being reduced to its most remote applications – that is, to the status of a psychological ancillary.

Whether this recognition of psychoanalysis is deemed desirable or merely inevitable, we must preserve an authentic treatment practice and a genuine qualification for practitioners. As Dr Arnold Richards recently pointed out on the American Psychoanalytic Association's Open Line, 'the IPA was established to promote such a differentiation'. After all, it was necessary from the outset to distinguish ourselves from all who wished to apply the label 'psychoanalytic' to practices that were psychoanalytic in name only.

Yet the situation is not quite the same as it was at the birth of psychoanalysis. We are torn between two objectives: whereas on the one hand we want to protect the practice of psychoanalysis, on the other we wish to do so in a spirit of openness towards groups and individuals who also practise psychoanalysis but who practise it outside our Association. Our component societies may perhaps differ on the measures to be adopted, in particular owing to local situations, relations with the universities, the existence of other groups claiming to be psychoanalytic and so on.

Administrative measures and agreements with state authorities can of course be contemplated, but it seems to me that the function of the IPA today is not only to adopt general measures, but also to help and encourage component societies to respond to challenges in the best possible way.

The manner in which government aspires to control practices is in fact a symptom, rather than the cause, of the present situation of psychoanalysis – of the crisis affecting both the demand for psychoanalytic treatment and candidate numbers. The issue thus falls within the scope of the programme adopted by the IPA's Board for the development of research projects within the component associations to determine the root causes of the crisis and to identify the necessary remedial measures. Hence the aim of our strategic plan is to achieve this objective and to establish a procedure that will actively involve our component organizations. This procedure will call for some adaptation of budgets and our existing committees will have to

accommodate some of their activities within it.

The official recognition projects mentioned above do of course have a place in this strategic framework.

We shall have to review the relations between psychotherapy and psychoanalysis in the light of present-day therapeutic methods and indications, and undertake new research on treatment outcomes in the form not only of follow-up studies but also of prospective studies of clearly defined patient samples. We shall also need to consider the presence of psychoanalysis at clinics and universities, and to promote an awareness of

psychoanalysis among the public and potential candidates.

Let us hope that such projects will meet with a positive response in our component organizations and that the resulting new efforts will help psychoanalysis to take its place in our scientific environment and raise its profile in our contemporary world.

... by the creation of an independent profession with a ridiculously low qualification standard, in which the term 'psychoanalysis' is applied to psychotherapeutic actions that are much less time-consuming and ... expensive, psychoanalysis is being reduced to its most remote applications – that is, to the status of a psychological ancillary.



Paul Keibel, Hamburg © Claudia Guderian



Alain Gibeault

The final meeting of the IPA's Executive Council was held in London on 26 July 2003 and discussed the development of psychoanalysis, education and the new administrative structure. The House of Delegates was also to meet at this time but will now be held at the time of the Congress in New Orleans in March 2004. By then the previous administrative structure will no longer exist; the Executive Council and the House of Delegates have been replaced by the Board of Representatives.

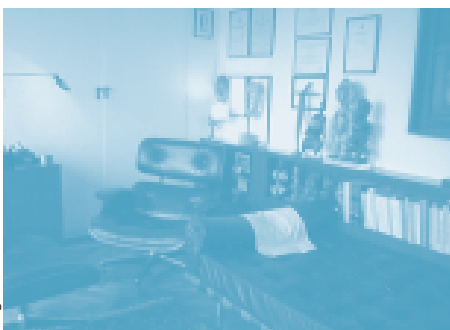
The first meeting of the Board of Representatives was held in London on 27 July 2003. The management of this new body and important strategic issues were discussed.

New Orleans Congress, 10–14 March 2004

Following the decision to move the Congress to New Orleans, the same Programme Committee, assisted by myself, has been joined by a new Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Edward Foulks, with Howard and Joy Osofsky, and Gunther Perdigao (all APsA). The Toronto programme has been preserved apart from a few modifications. I urge you to read the article on page 39 and to join me in New Orleans next March.

Centres Allied to the IPA for the Development of Psychoanalysis

Both the old Executive Council and the new Board of Representatives approved the creation of 'Centres Allied to the IPA for the Development of Psychoanalysis'. This new structure will contribute to increasing the links between the IPA and professional groups in countries where there are currently no IPA Study Groups or



Jorge Schwartzmann

From Council to Board

Past Secretary-General Alain Gibeault outlines changes in administration and policy for the IPA

Societies but where an interest in a special relationship with the IPA has been expressed. The long-term objective for the centres, each of which will be dealt with on an individual basis, might, but need not necessarily be, its development into an IPA Constituent Organization.

COCAP

The Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis Committee (COCAP) has undertaken a lot of work in order to foster the organization of training programmes for child and adolescent psychoanalysis within the Societies. The child and adolescent training programmes of the following Societies have been approved by the IPA: Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of Rio de Janeiro, Colombian Psychoanalytic Society, Rio de Janeiro Psychoanalytic Society and the Spanish Society. Moreover, COCAP recommended and Council approved the recognition of 329 IPA members as child and adolescent psychoanalysts. More than 100 French analysts were recognized as part of this group, thus marking particularly the practice of child and adolescent psychoanalysis in France.

Professional status

During the past few years, North American IPA colleagues have been challenged by the recognition by some States (Vermont, New Jersey, New York and now possibly California) of a licensing policy that will lower the required standards for obtaining the title of psychoanalyst. The role of the IPA in these issues is limited. However, it was proposed that a page on the IPA's web site might enable communication worldwide in respect of the issue of licensing and could provide details on how various countries and Societies have dealt with it. It was also suggested that certification, in accordance with the definition of an IPA analyst, would help differentiate between IPA analysts and those who are licensed analysts but who have a completely different standard of training.

Administrative structure of the new IPA Board of Representatives

In view of a number of difficulties encountered during the recent IPA elections, the Nominations, Elections and Ballot Procedures Review Committee, chaired by Alvaro Rey de Castro (Peru Psychoanalytic Society), with Robert Pyles (American Psychoanalytic Association) and Ron Britton (British Psychoanalytical Society), submitted proposals for the clarification and simplification of these processes. The new Board of Representatives adopted some of the proposals, subject to members' approval of the necessary changes to the IPA's Constitution and Byelaws. The Board agreed that representation restrictions by Society and country should be introduced, replacing restrictions by size of

Society. This would prevent –

as was the case in the recent elections – more than one Representative being elected from the same Society, or more than two from the same country in both Europe and Latin America. Different restrictions will apply in North America. There was also agreement to modify the procedure for the election of Representatives on to the Executive Committee, so that the Representatives in each Region may make recommendations for approval by the entire Board.

These results of the past six months show the IPA's vitality in facing financial and administrative challenges while continuing to help its membership make contact with the international psychoanalytic community through the organization of scientific activities and publications. It is particularly important for the IPA to pursue its main objectives of developing a high level of exchange between its members and increasing its outreach activities with non-IPA groups and the scientific world.

The creation of 'Centres Allied to the IPA for the Development of Psychoanalysis' ... will contribute to increasing the links between the IPA and professional groups in countries where there are currently no IPA Study Groups or Societies but where an interest in a special relationship with the IPA has been expressed.



Donald Campbell

From the Secretary-General

Don Campbell writes to the membership about current issues

Dear Colleagues,

This is my first communication with you since I took over from Alain Gibeault as Secretary-General of the IPA. I want to thank Alain for his many contributions to the life of the IPA, and for his support and help to me in this transition period.

I will write to you in each issue of the *News Magazine* about issues and projects of current importance.

Developing Psychoanalytic Practice and Training (DPPT)

Around the world analysts are finding it difficult to sustain a full analytic practice (as it is defined by each Component Society) and many Societies report a decline in the number of candidates seeking analytic training. The nature of the crisis in psychoanalysis varies between countries and within countries, but many Societies in all three regions report problems of this nature.

At its first Meeting on 27 July 2003 the new Board of Representatives voted unanimously to give priority to a new strategy called Developing Psychoanalytic Practice and Training (DPPT) to address this crisis. It was clear that the nature of the crisis needed to be assessed at a local and regional level, and that proposals to resolve the crisis need to be developed where they will be implemented. The Board agreed to set aside \$300,000 (around 15 per cent of its dues income) in 2004 to fund projects in all three regions which aim to increase the number of analytic patients and candidates.

I will be taking the lead in the new strategy. With this issue of the *IPA News Magazine* you should have already received a *Request for proposals*, inviting applications from (a) individuals or groups of members, provided such applications enjoy the broad support of members of Societies in the area; (b) individual Societies; (c) groups of Societies and (d) regional bodies (FEPAL, NAPsAC, EPF).

Also at their meeting in July each of the newly elected Representatives of the IPA Board agreed to liaise with up to four Component Societies. The liaison responsibilities of the Representatives will include advising applicants during the preparation of proposals and helping shepherd proposals through the application process.

In addition to the assistance provided by the Representatives, the IPA will establish a group of well-briefed and experienced mentors who will, on request, help applicants design their projects, submit applications and implement those projects which are approved.

Ballot on changes to the Constitution and Bylaws

As you know, the Board is proposing to introduce restrictions on the number of Representatives by countries and Societies (as was the intention of SAM), instead of the current restrictions by size of Society.

I hope you had an opportunity to read my Consultative Survey document, which explained that we need to make changes in the Constitution and Bylaws in order to give the Board the authority to make possible a fairer and more balanced distribution of Representatives. In July, the Board proposed that not more than one Representative per Constituent Organization (Society) and not more than two Representatives per country might be elected in Europe and Latin America. It agreed that different restrictions should apply to North America, which covers the USA, Canada and Japan, a total of seven Constituent Organizations (far fewer countries and Constituent Organizations than the other two regions). The exact way these changes will work will be subject to the Board's agreement of the new Procedural Code entries covering this topic. However, the Board needs changes in the Constitution and Bylaws to introduce these new entries.

In particular, I want to draw your attention to the proposed rewording of Article 9, Section B (3) c. The crucial revision is the new second sentence which will read: 'To achieve diversity of representation, the Board may adopt (and shall record in the Procedural Code) rules and limits on the number of Representatives electable from Constituent Organizations and/or countries in any or all Geographical Areas.'

If the ballot is successful, you will have an opportunity to discuss any changes you would like to see in the Procedural Code with your Representative. I will commission the redrafting of the Procedural Code entries and these will be the subject of Board discussion and approval in March 2004.

Communications

I know that communication in an international organization can be daunting, but I will try to keep you abreast of developments by email letters, *News Magazine* letters, and information on the IPA web site (www.ipa.org.uk). Meanwhile, I hope you will feel free to contact me with new ideas, questions or problems by email (dlcampbell1@compuserve.com), by phone (44 20 7209 3789) or by post (2 Provost Road, London NW3 4ST, United Kingdom).

I hope to see you at the IPA Congress in New Orleans, 10–14 March 2004.

Kind regards.

Don Campbell, Secretary-General



Moisés Lemlij

The Treasurer's report: Accounting for 2002

Moisés Lemlij, who has recently completed his term of office as Treasurer, gives his final report



During 2002, the IPA group of companies made an overall loss of \$690,000, prior to exceptional items. After including gains and losses on investments, the total loss was \$1.09 million. The loss is in five parts, only the last two of which give cause for concern in terms of monitoring and control:

(1) Unrealized losses on investments – \$400,000

This is effectively a non-cash figure and is an exceptional, non-budgeted item, which is greater than normal for a typical year. As the markets recover, this element will recover. Most of this is not a cash loss, as few stocks have been sold. The loss is reflected mainly in the market value change in the IPA's investments during the year.

(2) Pre-payments for the Toronto Congress – \$270,000

This is a cash figure but not substantially more than that planned for 2002. Current procedure is not to include costs of Congresses incurred in the non-Congress

year in the profit and loss account for that year, but to record them on the balance sheet only as pre-payments. As the Congress is not now taking place in 2003, the costs in 2002 must be recognized in the profit and loss account for that year. This adds substantially to the accounting loss in the year. The loss is only recoverable by the insurance claim, which is being actively pursued. This does not represent a cash loss in 2002, as the sum was planned for in 2002, to be set against income in 2003. The impact is dependent on the outcome of the insurance claim in respect of Toronto.

(3) Value Added Tax – \$170,000

This is a cash figure. The VAT crisis occurred following the VAT inspection in February 2002, after the budget for 2002 was agreed. The unbudgeted figure of \$170,000 is in three parts.

First, the IPA was no longer able to reclaim VAT it paid when buying goods and services in the UK. The year 2002 was an exceptional one in terms of expenditure (and thus VAT) because of the legal

costs of dealing with the VAT crisis, consultancy costs, and the purchase of new hardware and software for the office. Total extra, unreclaimable VAT expenditure in 2002 was \$90,000. This is expected to settle back to a regular \$50,000 in 2003, or about 2.5 per cent of annual expenditure.

Second, the IPA had to return an element of the VAT wrongly reclaimed for three years, plus interest, to a sum of \$40,000. This was a one-off figure as part of the settlement of the dispute.

Third, although both sets of lawyers froze their charges for VAT work for a period during 2002, there were periods for which the IPA had to pay their VAT-related fees amounting to \$40,000.

Council agreed in January 2003 that exceptional and one-off costs caused by the VAT crisis, which include the second and third items above, should be funded from reserves and not from recurrent income. The additional non-recoverable VAT element is built into the budget for 2003.

(4) Shortfall in income – \$120,000

Dues income for 2002 was budgeted at \$2.0 million and the income for the year was \$1.9 million, slightly lower than in 2001. At its meeting in January 2002, Council agreed dues discounts at a cost of \$150,000. Although some account had been taken of this shortfall in the dues budget figure for 2002, the budgeted sum proved to be too high and the loss on the dues budget was \$100,000.

A further \$20,000 shortfall occurred on investment income caused by the decline in stock markets. Full account of this decline has been taken in the budget for 2003.

(5) Over-expenditure – \$130,000

There are four principal items of over-expenditure compared with budget, amounting to \$210,000 (offset by many minor positive variations) making the total over-expenditure on expenditure budget items of \$130,000 in 2002:

- \$55,000 on the Paris office: this is largely unbudgeted legal fees of \$45,000 for negotiating the French legal and financial requirements.
- \$50,000 on Korea: this unbudgeted item was for the Exploratory Committee to

resolve this dispute, and the related legal fees. The problem appears to be resolved.

- \$70,000 on the *News Magazine*: this overrun on a budget of \$110,000 was caused mainly by a much longer issue early in 2002 than planned. New planning, production and monitoring arrangements have been put in place to prevent a recurrence.
- \$35,000 on consultancies: this overrun on a budget of \$20,000 was mainly costs associated with problems related to the recruitment and termination of the

contract of the DDG, and for consultancy work for the Broomhills IT project which could not be depreciated over the life of the project.

It should be noted that \$40,000 of the over-expenditure of \$130,000 is due to the expenses of the Committee on Resource Development (CORD). Council agreed that these costs, up to a limit of \$200,000 over four years, should be funded from investments and not from recurrent budgets. Thus the underlying over-expenditure figure against budget is \$90,000.

	Consolidated outturn ^(a)	Consolidated cash flow ^(b)	Investments at market value
	\$	\$	\$
1996	704,341	294,570	3,587,657
1997*	(136,421)	460,614	3,767,917
1998	(206,993)	(359,088)	3,461,535
1999*	(380,709)	(539,327)	3,538,143
2000	332,611	15,887	3,192,400
2001*	222,803	202,333	3,061,681
2002	(687,111)	(389,370)	2,718,704

(a) Excluding exceptional items

(b) Cash flow indicates increase in cash in the year excluding any transfers to or drawing from IPA investments

* Congress year

Summary

Only the shortfall in income and over-expenditure on budget items above (excluding the CORD expenditure), to a total of about \$210,000, represents some weakness in financial monitoring and control. There is no reason to believe at this stage that these problems will recur in the outturn for 2003.

Four-year review and recommendations

When I took over as Treasurer, the IPA had been running losses on its consolidated account and was running cash flow deficits. For my first two full years, 2000 and 2001, the IPA returned surpluses both on its accounts and in cash. Sadly this situation has been reversed in 2002 as explained in detail above. A return to more stable financial times is necessary, as this is not the time for the IPA to be drawing on its investment reserves, given the state of the stock markets in the USA and the UK, which at the end of 2002 were near the bottom of a severe three-year decline.

As I end my term as Treasurer, I would like to make a number of proposals.

- Each year of my term as Treasurer has seen considerable and, till 2003, expanding sums spent by the IPA on research grants. I have had little means of judging the benefit to the Association

of this expenditure. The IPA has invested over \$1.5 million in research over the last few years. I strongly recommend that this work should be reviewed and ways be found by which the membership may know more about the work undertaken and the benefits to them in their day-to-day work.

- I have welcomed the efforts to reduce the costs of the governance of the IPA in recent years, but the savings are not as great as they might have been. The considerable increased costs of the Board and the new Executive Committee have eroded the savings from the demise of the House of Delegates. I recommend that consideration be given to the Board meeting only once a year and conducting more of its regular business by email, and implementation of the cost-saving elements in the report of the Nominations, Elections and Ballot Procedures Review Committee.

- I believe the IPA's four-company structure is inherently inefficient and wasteful. The VAT crisis was caused directly by this structure. I recommend that my successor simplify it.

- Congresses are time-consuming to plan, and expensive. There are many conferences now in the global psychoanalytic calendar. I recommend

that the IPA consider only holding its Congresses every four years, instead of every two years.

- I am disappointed that the East European Psychoanalytic Institute, an excellent initiative in itself, should give rise to financial problems. The IPA has found considerable additional funds from its hard-pressed budget to support this Institute. I recommend that the IPA set up a group to review this issue.
- I have found some conflict in running for IPA President at the same time as being the IPA Treasurer. If future Treasurers wish to run for President, the current cycle means that the conflict will continue. I recommend that ways be found of altering the cycle, and changing the Constitution and Bylaws, so that current Treasurers cannot at the same time find themselves running for President.

Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to the Budget and Finance Committee for its excellent work, and to our finance staff, Simon Shutler, Andrée Alldis and Piers Pendred, for their support over the last few years. I wish my successor, Nadine Levinson, with whom I have worked for some years on the Budget and Finance Committee, every success in what is a demanding but rewarding role. The IPA is lucky to have her services.



Prejudice: psychoanalytic perspectives on Israeli/Palestinian relations



Isaac Tylim, Secretary IPA Committee on the United Nations

Report of a Briefing organized in cooperation with the United Nations, Department of Public Information, Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the IPA Committee on the United Nations.

The discipline of psychoanalysis possesses the 'names', the 'logos' or words to help contain heated controversies, organize negotiations and assist in the difficult process of reaching compromises and delivering apologies when necessary. It comes as no surprise that the IPA Committee on the United Nations (IPA/CUN) seeks to participate in international forums where voices from different walks of life converge.

Since its inception, the IPA/CUN has promoted and maintained open lines of communication between our discipline and several United Nations departments, developing over the years what may be called a new enlightened partnership. UN deliberations and psychoanalytic treatment have been criticized for being like a 'talk show' – but what an important 'talk show' these two delivered.

Israeli/Palestinian relations

On 24 January 2003, about 300 non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives and UN officers gathered at Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium, at the UN headquarters in New York City, for an important briefing co-sponsored by the IPA/CUN and the Department of Public Information (DPI) of the UN, NGO section.

The briefing was inaugurated with a screening of the video *Peace of Mind: Coexistence of Palestinian and Israeli Teens*. The video depicted the activities at a summer camp in Maine where Israeli and Palestinian teenagers meet once a year for a five-week period to learn about each other and address long-lasting prejudices and misconceptions about the 'other'.

After the screening, Paul Hoeffel from the UN Department of Public Information, NGO Section introduced the event, stating that the prospects for peace may be lost for another generation if deep-seated prejudices are not dissolved. Four esteemed psychoanalysts George Awad, Afaf Mahfouz, Henri Parens and Robert Wallerstein took the podium after Hoeffel's

opening remarks. They delivered thoughtful and respectful presentations that covered personal, historical and political perspectives on the subject of prejudice with a special emphasis on Israeli/Palestinian relations. The panellists generated great enthusiasm among the audience about the value of this type of exchange, highlighting once again the significance of the IPA's visibility at the UN.

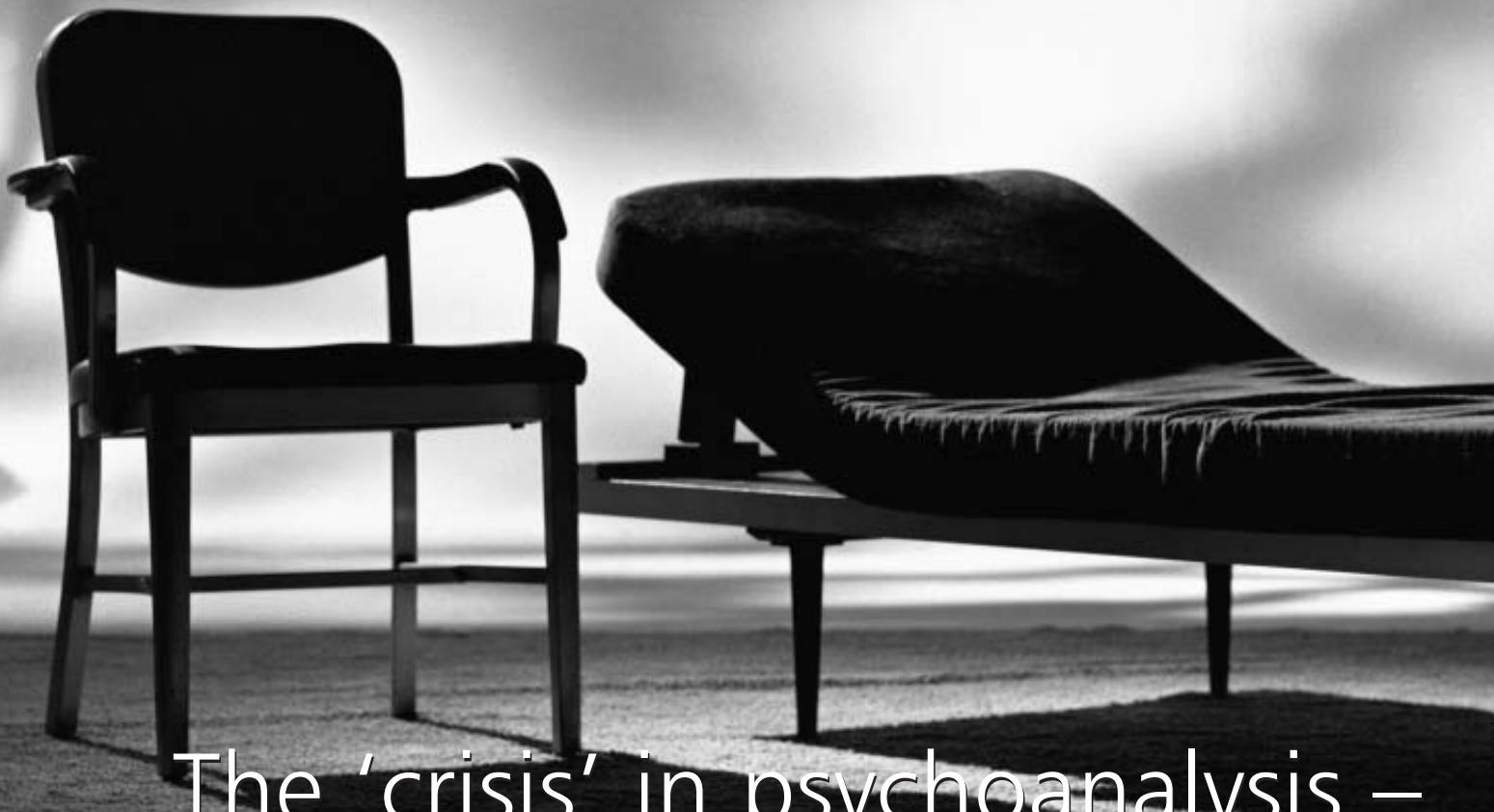
Afaf Mahfouz stressed that the discipline of psychoanalysis has much to contribute to areas outside the clinical realm. Our discipline, she remarked, could make a big difference in attempting to integrate our approach to conflict resolution, the process of achieving peace, and the reconstruction of societies devastated by war.

Mahfouz invited the audience to go back into history. She alluded to centuries of mutual protection and respect between Jews and Islam. How did this state of cooperation turn into contemporary malignant prejudices? The current state of affairs reminded her of sibling rivalries.

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insight

International Psychoanalytical Association



The 'crisis' in psychoanalysis – 10 analysts give their views

Zalusky replies to the Telephone Analysis debate

A new approach to IPA publications

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Association

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1. Languages

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

2. Deadlines

The two annual issues of *International Psychoanalysis* have deadlines for the submission of contributions which must be strictly adhered to. Failure to do so may mean that the contribution will have to be held over until the following issue or have to be scrapped altogether.

The deadlines for submission of contributions are as follows:

31 January for the first issue

31 August for the second issue

3. Methods of submission

Contributions must be submitted to the address listed under 4 below, either (a) as an e-mail attachment, or (b) on a diskette in RTF format (Rich Text format).

4. Addresses for contributions

All contributions must be sent to
The Editor
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email: alex.holder@daleasy.de

5. Exceptions

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

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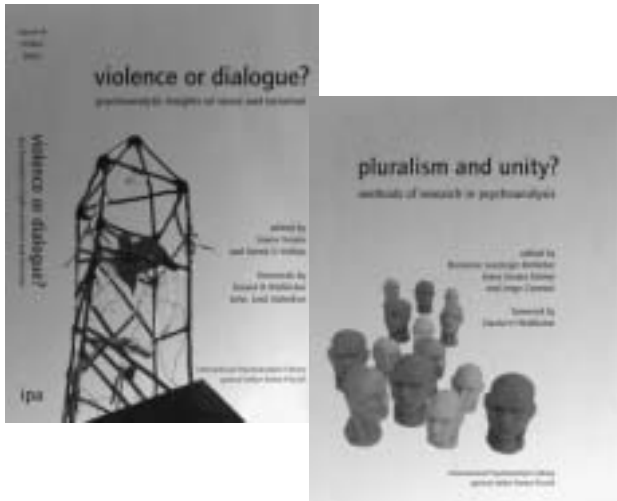
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A new approach to IPA publications

Emma Piccioli reports on the new professional approach to publishing within the IPA



The International Psychoanalysis Library

The International Psychoanalysis Library, published by the IPA, is the outcome of an editorial policy designed to serve the interests of the membership; to increase awareness of the relevance of psychoanalysis in related professional and academic circles; and to do so on a continuous basis.

The IPA Publications Committee was created in 2001 to develop a unified strategy for publishing within the IPA. The aim was to establish a permanent, professional publishing operation that would eventually become financially self-sustaining. Thus whatever editorial policy was devised could enjoy continuity.

Organization and infrastructure

The first step towards professional management was to employ a part-time freelance Publications Director. His role is to provide professional advice to the Publications Committee and other IPA committees and editors; to ensure that all proposals are coherent in professional publishing terms; and to negotiate the various contracts required.

The Publications Committee is made up of a majority of IPA members with two ex-officio members, the IPA Director General and the Publications Director. Management of publications is the task of Central Office and of the Publications Director. It has been found expedient to keep the scientific and administrative functions together, to ensure that policy and procedures do not diverge; so that implementation of projects can be adequately monitored by a well-informed Committee; and so that editorial projects are evaluated both in terms of their scientific worth and their publishing potential. Meetings include all members and the decision-making process is a collegial one, producing a creative exchange, and effectively covering the scientific, informative and educational aims of publication, as well as financial and administrative concerns.

But what publications may be considered of 'service' to the membership? How to avoid duplication of effort? What areas may be usefully exploited for publishing to high standards?

In beginning to answer these and related questions we have focused on the way that many scientific activities initiated by the IPA and its members have not been developed into publishing opportunities. Thus material has been archived, lost or dispersed over various publications, and the potential benefits to the international psychoanalytic community diluted.

In order to ensure high scientific standards and to broaden the Committee's access to appropriate advice and information on current developments an International Editorial Advisory Board is being nominated.

The Library will focus on contemporary scientific developments throughout the IPA, with an emphasis on clinical, technical and theoretical advances; the outcomes of investigations conducted by individual members, local societies and IPA committees and working parties; material of topical interest deriving from conferences and meetings; and investigations at the interface with social and cultural expressions.

The first two volumes of the International Psychoanalysis Library were published in July 2003. *Violence or Dialogue? Psychoanalytic Insights on Terror and Terrorism* (ed. Sverre Varvin and Vamik Volkan), originates from the activity of the IPA Working Group on Terror and Terrorism. Like the founders of the discipline, contemporary psychoanalysis is paying attention to occurrences in the wider social and cultural field within which it operates.

Pluralism and Unity? Methods of Research in Psychoanalysis (ed. Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber, Anna Ursula Dreher and Jorge Canestri) gathers modified versions of the contributions presented at a conference promoted by the IPA Conceptual Research Subcommittee and held in September 2002 in Frankfurt am Main.

The Committee is currently developing a volume on Latin American psychoanalysis that will be published to coincide with the Rio Congress; a history of the IPA is being planned to mark the centenary of the organization. We are also working on ideas relating to the IPA strategic objective of identifying the contexts of the 'crisis in psychoanalysis' and other proposals.

Reprints and translations

Efforts have been made to reprint and market existing IPA publications, such as the 'Contemporary Freud' series. The two volumes currently out of print are being reprinted and the six volumes of the series will be marketed both singly and as a set.

Budgetary concerns make it unfeasible to publish each of the Library volumes in all four IPA languages. One way forward is to establish cooperative efforts with other publishers to translate individual works into other languages. This is what is happening with the first two volumes of the Library.

Your suggestions please

The Publications Committee's policy is to involve the membership more actively. Effective ways of communicating with individual members, groups and associations are being investigated and will benefit from improved Central Office support. We welcome suggestions (send to Publications@ipa.org.uk).

IPA Publications Committee: Emma Piccioli (Chair), Salman Akhtar, Sergio Lewkowicz, Peter Wegner, Otto Kernberg (Consultant), Piers Pendred (ex-officio as IPA Director General), Cesare Sacerdoti (ex-officio as Publications Director).

To order any of the publications mentioned in the article, please go to the Publications page of the IPA web site, or write to the IPA.



Michel Vincent

The Emperor's Tomb

In his novel *The Emperor's Tomb* (1938) Joseph Roth uses a medical metaphor to describe the state of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century: everyone knows, he says, that a man with a bad heart exhibits symptoms in the peripheral parts of his body. In his story the author links the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the imperial throne, in Sarajevo in June 1914 to the deterioration of the central power in Vienna, where Kaiser Franz Joseph was soon to die.

The development of psychoanalysis

The way psychoanalysis has developed, especially in Europe, is reminiscent of Roth's novel. Regular activities that provide food for thought are now organized in the context of the Psychoanalytic Institute for Eastern Europe (the PIEE, or Han Groen-Prakken Institute, named after the Dutch Psychoanalytical Society's indefatigable pioneer in the process of opening up psychoanalysis to professionals in Eastern Europe).

My own long involvement in these activities suggests to me that our European psychoanalytic societies have been naïvely exporting their conflicts to the countries they aspired to help. As a result, it is not unusual to find new analysts in one and the same town who are the bearers of a history that is not, or is only to a minimal extent, their own.

Imagine a city – let us call it, say, 'Buchacow' – in the heart of Europe but separated from the psychoanalytic centres of Amsterdam, London, Paris, Prague, Tübingen and Trieste. Residents of this capital of a former socialist country have had personal analyses, with difficulties and benefits that differed in each instance. These analysts have persuaded themselves of the excellence of the positions with which they have become familiar. Any positions other than their own are alien to them and hence seemingly dangerous. It is therefore not easy to bring these individuals together. Particular difficulty is experienced



Michel Vincent discusses the crisis in relation to the development of psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, theory and research

in establishing new psychoanalytic centres to provide future generations with access to psychoanalysis.

The repetition of the conflicts between analysts costs all of us dear. This situation appears especially marked in certain fields of psychoanalysis, for instance: (1) the relations between psychoanalysis and psychotherapy; (2) sectarian attachment to specific aspects of psychoanalytic theory at the expense of other aspects; and (3) research in psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalysis and psychotherapy

The current indescribable hotchpotch of psychotherapies of all kinds has inevitably given rise to a malaise among Freud's progeny in connection with his recommendation of the admixture of a

little psychotherapy to allow the conduct of a lot of psychoanalysis. The crisis is partly due to the prior psychotherapeutic experience of candidates who are now students of the psychoanalytic institutes, and who often used to be child psychotherapists before their psychoanalytic training. This situation results from the dearth of psychoanalysts with a qualification in child and adolescent psychoanalysis, which is a factor in the abandonment of experience often seen as a mere chore engaged in to fund a candidate's own psychoanalytic training. The IPA's Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis Committee was wise to propose that the acquisition of a qualification in this field should be made conditional on the candidate's having undergone psychoanalytic training leading to membership of a constituent society.

More generally, experience of psychotherapy can be gained after analysis, so that its basis can be determined by reference to the analytic setting (face-to-face, sessions on demand or at more or less regular intervals) and the resulting elements of technique (interventions, interpretations and constructions at increasing levels of elaboration, their relevance being confirmed or otherwise by the progression of the material). The problem here is due not to the psychotherapies but to the practice of psychoanalysis and the resistances it meets with in the analysts themselves. The reasons for analysts' disaffection with psychoanalysis may perhaps lie first and foremost in residues of negative transference that have not been worked through by candidates in their personal analyses (the basis of which must also be taken into account – that is, whether conducted with a reporting analyst or with one too good to agree to making an exception). A famous example from history is Sándor Ferenczi's reproach to Freud for not having sufficiently analysed his negative transference on to Freud.

Partial theories, totalitarian theories

Nowadays the name of Melanie Klein is universally associated with the concept of object relations. Another universally accepted view sets the protagonists of object-relations theories against those of drive theory. Yet the two aspects are in fact inseparable in Freudian theory. Moreover, considerable light was shed on both by the pioneers of psychoanalysis – in particular, by Karl Abraham in his paper 'A short study of the development of the libido, viewed in the light of mental disorders' (1924). The first part of this contribution deals with the pre-genital stages of libido development on the basis of clinical work on manic-depressive states, while the second addresses the issue of the origins and growth of object love. Envy is here described and affords an exemplary link between drive theory and object-relations theory provided that a clear distinction is maintained between phenomenological descriptions on the one hand and psychic representations on the other.

In this connection I should like to draw attention to the interest shared by many of us in binational colloquia, between France and Britain, France and Italy and, soon, France and Germany. The detailed clinical fragments and half-day discussions of papers in these bilingual groups allow in-depth immersion in the various theoretical positions and their technical implications which is not normally possible at our congresses. We also consider the CAPS (Center for Advanced Psychoanalytic Studies) formula devised by the American

Psychoanalytic Association on the same basis to be highly favourable. Other examples on similar lines are our exchanges with the Argentine and Mexican societies.

Psychoanalytic research

If I may be permitted a light-hearted metaphor on a serious issue, I would liken the complexity of the situation confronting the neophyte to the status of a batsman in the English national game of cricket: a psychoanalytic research worker may be 'in' or 'out' with his or her public according to whether that public is made up of other psychoanalysts or of the virtual public that is presumed – like the Fates of Roman mythology – to hold the thread of the life of psychoanalysis in its hands.

The exciting contributions presented in Psychoanalytic Monograph 5 (Green and Stern, 2000) will persuade the reader of the difficulty of arriving at an agreed definition of research in psychoanalysis. There are certainly more than two cultures in the world – one in France and the other everywhere else. This is not only because the number of languages in which a psychoanalytic session is conceived in words and thought is greater, but also because the body speaks and because its language, albeit universal, is nevertheless subject to strict cultural rules.

Some – such as Daniel Stern – fear the marginalization of psychoanalysis by a society whose values are neither those of the time of the birth of psychoanalysis nor those of present-day psychoanalysis, for which time is an intangible parameter. Attempts have also been made to distinguish between psychoanalysts' research on the unconscious and the role of infantile sexuality on the one hand and, on the other, research on psychoanalysis by an objectivizing and if possible quantitative approach. The fact is that there are many different perspectives for research but that the relations between them are vitiated in proportion as their funding is involved.

In the monograph mentioned earlier, André Green advocates *clinical thought* (cf. the title of his book *La Pensée clinique*, which includes 'The central phobic position', the paper he presented at the 42nd IPA Congress). This, in my view, is the position espoused by all those

psychoanalysts who today claim allegiance to Freud, each in his or her own way, denying this attachment. On this point Green agrees with the passage from Freud's Postscript to *The Question of Lay Analysis* (1927, S.E. 20, p. 252) quoted by Robert S. Wallerstein in Monograph 5: 'Psychoanalysis is a part of psychology; not of medical psychology in the old sense, nor of the psychology of morbid processes, but simply of psychology. It is certainly not the whole of psychology, but its substructure ...' In the *Bulletin* of the Paris Psychoanalytical Society (No. 67),

Roger Perron inventories the available information on research in psychoanalysis and mentions the attempt by Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber (DPV) to achieve an objective mid-way between the political and the psychoanalytic.

Conclusion

As I have tried to show by the examples of the three fields of technique, theory and research in psychoanalysis, there is indeed a crisis. This crisis sometimes takes precedence over the transmission of psychoanalytic thought,

which, over a long period, does immense harm owing to the pain it inflicts in addition to the pains already awaiting consideration. I have in mind here the work not only of psychoanalysts tied full-time to their consulting rooms but also of those whose full-time psychoanalytic activity opens the way to original solutions in the fields of education and health, thus greatly expanding the realm of Freud's discovery not just in an east-west direction but along a line running from north to south too. It is not too late for psychoanalysis to escape the tragic fate of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Regular activities that provide food for thought are now organized in the context of the Psychoanalytic Institute for Eastern Europe ... My own long involvement in these activities suggests to me that our European psychoanalytic societies have been naïvely exporting their conflicts to the countries they aspired to help.

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Is there a crisis of psychoanalysis?

Patricia Grieve reflects on changes in context and debates in psychoanalysis

We have been accustomed for many years now to speak of a supposed crisis of psychoanalysis, and debates and conferences have been held, and papers written, to consider it. It seems difficult to tackle such a wide-ranging subject in this limited space, perhaps because we might need to ask ourselves what we actually mean by the 'crisis of psychoanalysis': are we referring to psychoanalysis as a theory, to psychoanalysts, or to the clinical practice of psychoanalysis? Each of these aspects is of course highly complex.

The term 'crisis' is not in my view an accurate description of the problem now facing us, perhaps because over-use has emptied it to some degree of content, or alternatively because the word 'crisis' implies a more intense and vital process than the one we now seem to be experiencing. After all, the issue that currently concerns us is the survival of psychoanalysis in the twenty-first century, as both theory and *praxis*.

We are familiar with the attacks on psychoanalysis in the media, predictions of its demise, its lack of scientific rigour and so on. We also know that, by the very nature of its subject-matter, psychoanalysis must constantly battle against resistance and repression – even within the psychoanalytic community, as Freud himself pointed out. Perhaps we psychoanalysts have unconsciously aided and abetted those who devalue psychoanalysis.



Freud wrote in 1926: 'The future will probably attribute far greater importance to psychoanalysis as the science of the unconscious than as a therapeutic procedure.' He sensed that his theory's contribution to human thought, and to the understanding of man, would persist. The theory of the unconscious does indeed seem to have been universally adopted into our culture, and Freud's *oeuvre* will remain a vitally important legacy that has added to our knowledge of man.

Historical contexts

The cultural forms of family structure and of the relations between the sexes differ widely from age to age and from place to place; as manifestations of human culture, they are subject to change. Psychoanalysis arose at a particular moment in history, coinciding with the rise of the 'bourgeois' society forged in the western world from the nineteenth century on. Yet although the origins of psychoanalysis lie in this particular historical time, we psychoanalysts believe that the principal contributions of this science – the discovery of the unconscious and of infantile sexuality – are not limited to that context, but have universal validity, since they are expressions of the process of humanization.

However, psychoanalytic theory must also face new challenges; the changes in family structure, methods of procreation, relations between the sexes, and so on – that is, the new forms being adopted by

human culture – throw down the gauntlet to our theory and compel us to reflect on what actually constitutes the essence of the psychoanalytic contribution.

Session frequency

As to the practice of psychoanalysis, the fact that it has evolved since it came into being tells us that it is not only a living but also a cultural entity. As we all know, Freud used to work at a frequency of six sessions a week, but analyses were of

course much shorter in those days than they usually are today (their duration is now generally in excess of five years, and sometimes even ten). Session frequency in a 'standard treatment' (perhaps modelled on the requirements for training analyses laid down by IPA institutes) is three to five sessions a week. In France, analysis at three sessions a week became established for

historical reasons. In the UK, on the other hand, the five-sessions-a-week model remains predominant, while other countries are somewhere between these limits. Both the French and the British psychoanalytic cultures have produced solid and interesting theoretical arguments in defence of their practices, giving priority to the role of working through and of regression respectively.

Requests for analysis (on the 'standard treatment' pattern of three to five sessions

... we might need to ask ourselves what we actually mean by the 'crisis of psychoanalysis': are we referring to psychoanalysis as a theory, to psychoanalysts, or to the clinical practice of psychoanalysis? Each of these aspects is of course highly complex.

a week on the couch) seem to have declined lately, according to my contacts with various European and South American colleagues. Even allowing for the huge variability of socioeconomic conditions within these continents, we are, I believe, experiencing a generalized change affecting the practice of our profession. Major cultural and social transformations such as the cult of the image, of success or of speed, as well as the availability and accessibility of a wide range of psychotherapies, are contributing to this loss of interest in the practice of psychoanalysis and the diminution of the value attached to it. Are the days of the 'standard treatment' numbered, as it comes to be superseded by psychotherapies – many of which, as it happens, stem from psychoanalysis and were created by psychoanalysts themselves? Will psychoanalysis survive, then, through its derivatives? And that is not to mention therapy with prescribed drugs, whose appropriate field of application must, as Dr Widlöcher (2003) has written, be distinguished from that of psychoanalysis.

Patients and candidates

Again, within the group of patients for whom psychoanalysis is still the treatment of choice, fewer and fewer seem to be suffering from a neurotic – or worse – affliction, while more and more are motivated by professional considerations. Will the practice of psychoanalysis be increasingly confined to such patients? While this phenomenon indicates a recognition that a personal psychoanalysis is a valuable tool for mental health workers, it also undeniably represents a substantial loss to our discipline. The loss concerns the research aspect of our practice, which calls for a varied spectrum of patient pathologies.

The demand by candidates for psychoanalytic training seems to be falling. Perhaps we are suffering the same loss of status as the medical profession, and the humanistic disciplines in general – a sign of the spirit of the times. Moreover, the demand is becoming increasingly homogenized, as the new generation of analysts in many parts of the world seems to be made up largely of women and of professional psychologists. Now the new science founded by Freud very soon proved to be



open and receptive to women, and the contributions of female analysts have indeed been extremely valuable, and perhaps more numerous and important than in any other field of science. However, it is perhaps undesirable for our discipline to end up as a female profession, although that is the fate of many other activities, particularly in the helping professions. Should this occur, we should lose the benefits conferred by the heterogeneity of the membership of our professional group. The same applies to our candidates' disciplines of origin, as the loss of diversity would also impoverish the range of experience and approaches. On the other hand, we should ensure that we retain a presence in public mental health services.

However, close consideration of certain times and places that witnessed an increasing social demand for psychoanalysis also reveals consequences such as abuses of power, trivialization or loss of prestige affecting psychoanalysts. Success conceivably tends to be accompanied by worrying implications, thus

conflicting with the most subversive elements of Freud's thought. In many countries we are currently witnessing a proliferation of self-styled psychoanalysts who claim to be practising psychoanalysis but who lack the necessary training and experience.

What, then, would be best?

Debates and solutions

New aspects of the practice of psychoanalysis are currently being debated, such as the desirability or otherwise of telephone analysis, or the demand of homosexual analysts to be accepted as such, not only by their colleagues but also by patients. It is not easy to determine at this time how far these issues bear the stamp of ideological arguments and political correctness, but what we must do is to reflect on the essentials of the psychoanalytic method: is a given session frequency or the use of the couch a *sine qua non*? If we say that they are, we shall of course be accused of doctrinaire fundamentalism. And what of the analyst's neutrality? How are we to change and adapt to the new age without forfeiting a central aspect of our identity?

What solutions are conceivable? Above all, we must continue to penetrate in depth into psychoanalysis with our minds open and free of prejudice. We must eschew professional inbreeding and embark on a fruitful dialogue with other disciplines. We must maintain contacts with public educational and healthcare institutions which could benefit from our experience and ideas, and which could also be a source of candidates as valuable psychoanalysts-to-be. To sum up, we must be present in today's society and culture and be receptive to them.

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... psychoanalytic theory must ... face new challenges: the changes in family structure, methods of procreation, relations between the sexes, and so on ... throw down the gauntlet to our theory and compel us to reflect on what actually constitutes the essence of the psychoanalytic contribution.



Annette Watillon-Naveau

The view from Belgium

The first question could be expressed as follows: 'Is Belgium really experiencing a crisis in psychoanalysis?' When I ask my colleagues in the Belgian Psychoanalytic Society (SPB) for their opinions on this subject, I get a range of different answers. The diaries of some are as full as they were several years ago, while others think it is now harder to find people prepared to accept the analytic treatment suggested to them. The latter group are in the minority.

The situation of psychoanalyst-psychiatrists in Belgium is very favourable in terms of the reimbursements granted by the social security institutions. A reimbursement of about 40 euros is provided for each session of analysis, and non-health-insurance-funded psychiatrists are free to set their fees as they see fit. The reimbursements are payable irrespective of the number of sessions per week and of the length of the treatment. In very rare cases a report has to be submitted after several years. The situation is different for psychologist-psychoanalysts, who are not included in the state health insurance scheme.

This means that our members charge a range of fees. Again, even though the demands of the social security system are not particularly strict, the reimbursement facility introduces a third party between the analysand and the analyst and raises certain issues – for instance, in regard to missed sessions. Whereas these must be paid for according to the rules of analysis, the law does not allow a doctor to sign a certificate that he or she has provided treatment if the patient has not turned up at the surgery or consulting room. Hence missed sessions cost the analysand more if the analyst opts for the external system rather than the analytic setting.

The situation of the Belgian analysts who belong to our Society differs according to whether they practise in the Flemish-speaking part of the country or the Brussels and Walloon regions (for the record, the SBP is not the only existing group of analysts, but is the only IPA-recognized psychoanalytic organization). There are appreciably more Lacanian analysts in Flanders and they are experiencing more difficulty in building up a complement of analysands.



Annette Watillon-Naveau discovers that her colleagues are divided as to the existence of a crisis

One important factor in establishing a patient base is, in my opinion, the analyst's theoretical options. Our indications for analysis will differ according to our convictions and the theory to which we subscribe, and so too will the ways in which we adapt to analysands' requirements.

The variability of the answers to our question is of course also bound up with the analyst's personality – with how the analyst receives patients, forges a link with them and inspires trust. Some personalities always have well-filled diaries, while others complain of a lack of demand.

Those who consider that psychoanalysis is in crisis adduce the following reasons for that crisis:

1. **The economic crisis.** This crisis does indeed exist, but its effects are felt mainly in terms of a sharp reduction in the flexibility of working hours. In the past, workers found it easier to obtain concessions whereby they could arrive at work slightly later than normal, take an extended lunch hour or leave a few minutes earlier to enable them to attend their analytic sessions. These concessions are now virtually non-existent owing to

the change in the balance of supply and demand on the labour market, so that analysts are forced to work very early in the morning or in the late afternoons and evenings. This is inconvenient for analysts who are also parents and bad for family life in general.

'Is Belgium really experiencing a crisis in psychoanalysis?' When I ask my colleagues in the Belgian Psychoanalytic Society for their opinions on this subject, I get a range of different answers.

2. **Competition.** The number of non-IPA analysts is increasing fast and they are draining off part of the potential pool of clients. As noted above, this situation is particularly marked in the towns in the Flemish-speaking part of the country, but it is also evident in Brussels.

3. **Societal trends.** Most people want quick treatments with guaranteed, immediate results. Psychoanalysis cannot provide these.

4. The growing importance of various forms of **alternative medicine** and other therapeutic techniques.

This list is certainly not exhaustive. I should add that the number of applications for psychoanalytic training made to the SBP has not fallen. We currently have fifteen people in training and forty former candidates who are not yet members, as against a membership of just under seventy.



Alexander Moser

Some relatively neglected aspects of the crisis



Among the less commonly discussed aspects of the crisis of psychoanalysis are the *home-grown* ones. They deserve our interest because they are susceptible to the influence of any psychoanalyst. For example, when we look at the world of everyday politics we are accustomed to discern questionable situations without difficulty, whether they involve the inevitable corrupting effect of power, the abuse of power in all its forms, the betrayal of friendship and of loyalty to colleagues, mendacious inconsistencies between public stance and personal practice, placing a taboo on debate about urgent issues, the organization of and participation in smear campaigns (e.g. before elections), abuses in the interpretation of statutes and regulations, the misappropriation funds, or what have you.

None of this surprises us any longer even – or particularly – when those concerned are

Alexander Moser looks at the problems that arise when psychoanalysis expands into different linguistic and sociocultural settings

world-famous personages or indeed heads of state. But when similar phenomena occur in our organizations of psychoanalysts, we are amazed, astonished and outraged. So when residual idealizations of our analysts or of ourselves are projected, might not Sigmund Freud - who can accommodate them perfectly well - be their sole recipient.

We do our best to content ourselves with a situation in which we can be satisfied with our training if, first and foremost, our conduct when sitting in our armchairs behind the couch is less neurotic than it would have been without training; and we take the view that any more ambitious expectations quickly betray a perilous degree of idealization. But we then risk neglecting the absolutely essential democratic control of our institutions that must be daily renewed and improved if the attraction of organized psychoanalysis is not to be weakened. The article 'Thirty methods to destroy the creativity of

psychoanalytic candidates' has been written, but its counterpart, 'Thirty methods to deter candidates and colleagues from playing an active part in organizations of psychoanalysts', remains to be composed. Nor has there yet been any debate about the maximum size for a psychoanalytic organization that still allows for a modicum of democratic control.

Unavoidable hierarchization

Another problem tarnishes the public view of psychoanalysis – namely, the *unavoidable process of hierarchization* and its possible consequences in the selection of future analysts. Our examination boards differ from those of all other professions in that they have to decide whether a candidate's work, apart from other factors, might be impermissibly impaired by unconscious influences; if so, it is hardly, if at all, possible to communicate this fact

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to the candidate, precisely because the problems concerned are unconscious. In this examination situation it is the assessors who, by virtue of the authority vested in them, are 'deemed to be right'.

Where a hierarchy of 'analysed persons' who are 'deemed to be right' exercises power over others, the situation can easily degenerate into one of *déformation professionnelle*. Psychoanalysts occasionally adopt an *attitude of arrogant superiority* towards patients, candidates in training, colleagues and other people, and this adversely affects the public image of psychoanalysis. Analysts who claim that this form of hierarchy in organized psychoanalysis is inevitably internalized and thus reproduces authoritarian behaviour attempt to avoid it by a system of training based on *self-authorization without selection*. They overlook the fact that the potential dangers of psychoanalysis, as a regression-inducing process for both analysands and analysts, tend to this day to be if anything underestimated.

Freud likened analysis to '*ferrum*' and '*ignis*'. A glance at the history of psychoanalysis shows that regressive phenomena such as instances of acting out which destroy private and professional links that have persisted for decades and depressive, psychosomatic or even psychotic decompensations and violations of the setting, by analysands and analysts alike, must be considered and examined even more critically and discussed more openly. Furthermore, the unselected, self-authorized analysts who seek the limelight

for their own self-confirmation are precisely the ones who contribute to the problematic public image of the unprotected title of 'psychoanalyst'.

Expansion in Eastern Europe

Some consolation in the crisis of psychoanalysis is afforded by the interest evinced in it in regions where it has hitherto been hardly, if at all, represented. The question arises whether we have learned from the *mistakes of the past* concerning the development of psychoanalysis in such regions. In perusing the correspondence between the IPA and Eastern Europe at Broomhills in 1989 in my capacity as chairman of the then newly established joint IPA/EPF Committee for Eastern Europe, I found it sobering to observe the obstinacy with which our organizations clung to traditional concepts that had remained unchanged for decades, notwithstanding the friendly and understanding responses to repeated requests from a wide range of former Eastern-bloc countries for greater flexibility in the approach to training. It was held that countries lacking organized groups of psychoanalysts could not take any significant action until enough analysts fully trained in the West had returned to their native land to form a study group there.

When the Amsterdam analyst Han Groen-Prakken bravely, stubbornly and energetically defied these purist principles, she aroused appreciable resistances and fears of a watering down of psychoanalysis. It took a long time for a way out of this impasse to be found, in particular through the concept of *shuttle analysis*.

Psychoanalysts of all people ought really to have realized much sooner that analysts who have spent years in a Western country acquiring a full psychoanalytic qualification, in the process inevitably forming a new network of relationships, will only in the most exceptional cases decide to return to their country of origin, from which they are separated post-analysis by new sociocultural differences.

Even now, finding a middle path on a day-to-day basis between

thoughtless abandonment of proven training principles and immovable clinging to traditional purism is fraught with difficulty for many colleagues engaged in the establishment of psychoanalytic groups in new regions.

Sociocultural differences

Many of the problems that arise when the *sociocultural differences from Western cultures* are very great have as yet hardly been perceived, formulated and discussed. A few typical ones are outlined below.

How are we to assess short-term analyses conducted in a language foreign and substantially unfamiliar to the analysand, with an analyst who has no conception of important dimensions of the analysand's culture? How are we to counteract the frequent underestimation of cultural differences and their effects? How can we evaluate and influence the complex situation in countries whose languages are understood by few if any IPA members? How do we promote a knowledge of the specific problems arising in the analysis of people with totally different sociocultural backgrounds?

How are we to unmask analyses completed imitatively with great intelligence and talent as 'as-if analyses', whose main purpose is the magical securing of narcissistic omnipotence and a certain social position? What should be our attitude to the emancipatory power of analysis, which is perfectly capable of assuming revolutionary characteristics in

The article 'Thirty methods to destroy the creativity of psychoanalytic candidates' has been written, but its counterpart, 'Thirty methods to deter candidates and colleagues from playing an active part in organizations of psychoanalysts', remains to be composed.



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Ingo Focke, Stuttgart



some countries? What advice would we give, for example, to a trained female analyst from a conservative Islamic part of the world? Should she return to her own country? How can we prevent a repetition in the sphere of psychoanalysis of the situation all too familiar to us from international politics, in which Western analysts and psychoanalytic organizations join up with local authoritarian groups in countries with traditional hierarchical structures in the hope of enabling psychoanalysis to gain a foothold, but fail to realize that they are thereby impeding and blocking the essential democratic development of psychoanalysis in the country concerned instead of furthering it? How are we to prevent a repetition of colonial history in the field of psychoanalysis, with rival groups and individuals pursuing their own missionary agendas? Answers to these and related questions might help in tackling the crisis.

Psychoanalysis today

However, *the crisis of psychoanalysis is not only a crisis of psychoanalysis!* It is in fact a much wider problem, which is ultimately about the *calling into question of the sense and meaning of the subject as a whole*. In the shadow of Descartes, it is not only the concept of mind-and-body that is

being celebrated anew and transformed by a kind of short circuit into, say, brain-and-body. In the currently fashionable disorder-centred psychiatry and psychotherapy, the total entity is broken down into a black box and multiple disorders, which are supposed to be eliminated as quickly as possible by abbreviated procedures that have no place for questions of sense and meaning.

... finding a middle path on a day-to-day basis between thoughtless abandonment of proven training principles and immovable clinging to traditional purism is fraught with difficulty for many colleagues engaged in the establishment of psychoanalytic groups in new regions.⁸⁰

There can be no such thing as linear progress in psychoanalysis, because each generation must work through anew Freud's blows to man's self-esteem and appropriate for itself the resulting image of man in the face of the most intense resistances. Each generation uses the sociocultural possibilities at its disposal for the purpose of resistance. Today, for example, we have the cult

of consciousness, the cult of hyper-abbreviation (which undermines complexity) complemented by irrational esotericism, the mythology of the brain and the generalization of obsolete forms of faith in technical progress. As a result we are seeing, for instance, failures in politics, diplomacy and business whose psychological foundations are all too plain: inadequately controlled, unrealistic

narcissistic grandiosity and perverse seduction in which a quickly cobbled together pregenital amalgam substitutes for slow genital growth.

These phenomena merit detailed investigation by psychoanalysts together with representatives of allied disciplines. For this *urgently necessary extension of applied psychoanalysis* we need *generally accepted epistemological foundations* if we are to escape the charge of pathologization. (Some improvement might perhaps be afforded by Georges Devereux's concept of 'complementarism', based on the methodological reductionism of Niels Bohr.)

Today's one-sided cult of consciousness is dangerous because, following the *third blow to man's self-esteem*, which showed that man is not master in his own house owing to its unconscious dimension, we now have to digest a *fourth blow*, also inflicted by Freud. The more we learn about borderline pathology, the more light is shed on the mechanisms of splitting, which make it clear that man is not even master in the conscious part of his house. The worst scoundrels in the history of the world are in fact not lunatics from psychiatric hospitals but masters of splitting.

Our response to the question whether psychoanalysis can survive should be another question: *can any form of humanity survive without incorporating Freud's blows to human self-esteem into its image of man and basing its actions on them?*



Adriana Prengler

Causes and remedies

We may be talking about the crisis of psychoanalysis in the present, but it is a crisis that seemingly dates back to the very origins of our discipline and has recurred throughout its history in a variety of forms.

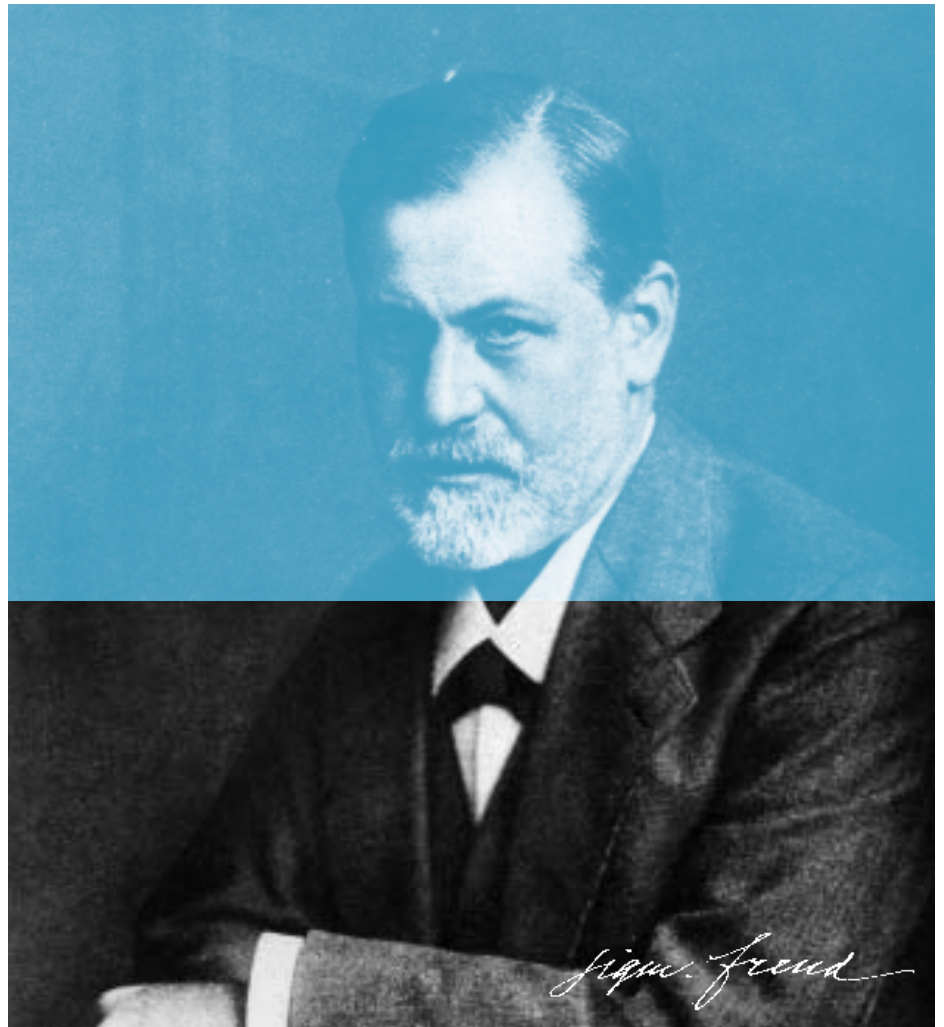
After all, Freud's very first ideas were called into question, though the problems he faced at the time were different from those confronting us today: anti-Semitism, the initial rejection of his theory of infantile sexuality, opposition to his revolutionary technique and the early dissensions involving Jung, Adler, Rank and others. And it is now some thirty years since Erich Fromm entitled one of his books *The Crisis of Psychoanalysis* – its subject-matter being the crisis of society and of man.

Those first crises of psychoanalysis seem to have induced Freud to deepen his thought and to question his own ideas, with the result that, by indefatigably adapting his theory and technique, he succeeded in strengthening both and at the same time in triumphing over adversity.

Adaptation

Crises, then, compel us to think and adapt, and to abandon our idealization of 'sacred' authors and premises that we had previously taken for granted: we reflect on assumptions that were previously unquestioned but now call for us to look into them more deeply. Every crisis demands adaptation, and this one seems to be no exception.

We must ask ourselves anew what is responsible for the crisis of psychoanalysis today and what we can do about it. The reasons are found to differ from those applicable a century ago, but, now as then, both external and internal factors are concerned. The external ones have nothing to do with psychoanalysis itself: they are beyond our control because their origins lie in the political systems and economic and social circumstances under which we live. Conversely, the internal determinants of the crisis of



Adriana Prengler argues that the crisis may stimulate development of psychoanalysis

psychoanalysis are those resulting principally from our general attitude as psychoanalysts, which, in my view, is prejudicial to the development and flourishing of the practice of psychoanalysis.

External factors

Let me begin with the external causes. One that must be mentioned is the much-discussed economic malaise afflicting the world as a whole and Latin America in particular. As Freud pointed out, basic needs must first be satisfied

if it is to be possible to observe the fundamental rules of psychoanalytic practice – free association and evenly suspended attention. In the absence of the concrete necessities of subsistence and a minimum level of comfort, there is surely little chance of gaining access to the symbolic level. How can analysts free associate if they are obliged, for economic reasons that have nothing to do with resistance, to minimize the frequency of their sessions, to hurry things along so as to come to us for as short a time as

possible and be 'discharged' at the earliest possible opportunity? How can analysts deploy evenly suspended attention and obey the fundamental rule (free association) when their predominant concern is to keep their patients so as to satisfy their own economic imperatives?

Still on the subject of external factors, everyone knows that the practice and theory of psychoanalysis not only call for economic guarantees but must also be underpinned by a stable political situation, which cannot be taken for granted in our Latin American continent. There must be a minimum of freedom – freedom of speech, thought and association – in the absence of which another threat looms over psychoanalysis. I spent my childhood and adolescence in a country ruled by a dictatorship, and so grew up having to learn the limits of what it was and was not permissible to call into question. When I emigrated to Venezuela as a teenager, I discovered democracy: I was surprised to find that people said what they thought, and that one could disagree, imagine and have opinions without the expectation of being punished, made fun of or ridiculed, even when what one said did not conform to the 'party line' or was not what was expected. I realized that individual mental structures are moulded by the political structure in ways that are easily overlooked. I do not of course mean that thought and creativity are precluded under a totalitarian system, but it is readily imaginable that, when people grow up in a world where dissent is not allowed, that attitude spreads over from the political structure to that of the psyche, and from collective to individual subjectivity.

Dependence

We in Latin America have had this experience for very many years, with appalling consequences, and in my view we are more liable to succumb to such regimes than certain other cultures because we are accustomed to depend on others for longer: our style is comparatively more 'dependent', whether we depend on our families or our friends. We Latin Americans do not move out of the parental home in adolescence or on leaving secondary school, as people normally do in other continents, but stay on for many more years. We are more dependent on our parents, perhaps because our institutions are more inefficient and less reliable, so that we feel less protected by the state, the

supposed guarantor of security and containment. I wonder whether this dependence, and the difficulty in 'leaving the nest', might explain the constant threat of totalitarian regimes in our countries – making us unwittingly seek someone to tell us what to do and to give us security, at the cost of the loss of our liberty. Now psychoanalytic theory and technique do not reward dependence, but instead make for independence: they compel the analysand to express what he feels, to reflect, to overcome resistances, to penetrate into his own living history, to tolerate the non-satisfaction of his demands and to take his own decisions.

Nowadays this 'Latin American dependence' combines with economic necessity and time pressures to favour the quest for a quick fix, so that many suffering people choose other kinds of treatment to relieve their psychic pain – but these treatments encourage dependence, seducing by their promise of rapid and certain benefit, and nurturing the illusion that the patient need not take any decisions of his own. This may perhaps also explain the enormous popularity in the countries of Latin America of occultists and fortune-tellers, who are supposed to read people's future and to tell them the 'correct and proper' course of action to take. Of course the theoretical and clinical foundations of these gurus are tenuous in the extreme, and they guarantee repetition, dependence and passivity for their clients.

All this is in addition to the lack of widespread dissemination of psychoanalysis and to a consequent general ignorance of what psychoanalysis is and what it can offer.

Remedies

What are the possible remedies for this situation? Must we adapt our technique and theory?

Could it be that our elitist psychoanalysis, directed towards certain privileged minorities, is no longer sufficient, and that we must make the effort to take our ideas to the less well-off sections of the population at large, albeit without

placing the specificity of psychoanalysis at risk?

Should we emerge from our 'burrows' and adopt a more active position in society? Should we get involved, express opinions and establish a presence within the population at large, rather than remaining on the margins with the small number of people who come to us to request our services? With our long and serious training, perhaps we are in a position to give advice and to help people to think, with a view to solving the problems afflicting various communities. Why is it that we psychoanalysts do

not in general have a significant presence in community activities, at times of natural disaster and national emergency, and in political and social crises – instead leaving these matters to other mental health professionals, as if we lived in a bubble, staying in the solitude of our consulting rooms and on the margins of culture and society? This professional isolation, it seems, is compounded by the difficulty we experience in making ourselves understood by our interlocutors, because we 'talk in esoteric terms' that can be comprehended only among ourselves (with any luck), thereby unintentionally making it less likely that more people – including uneducated people – will take advantage of what we have to offer.

Many analysts have made huge efforts to achieve productive interdisciplinary exchanges, but we are perhaps nevertheless somewhat afraid of fusing with other fields. Could it be that we lack a solid theoretical and clinical structure and firm foundations that would enable us to 'mix' without the fear of losing our specificity and identity?

Members of the world

We are members of the psychoanalytical Societies to which we belong; we are members of the IPA, of FEPAL and of the WORLD. Why are we not more active in this last membership too?

We cannot, of course, grow orchids in the desert. We need a minimum context for things to happen. Psychoanalysis cannot thrive in circumstances of hunger, dictatorship, isolation or passivity, but it is up to us to see that the crisis turns out to be no more than an obstacle that will facilitate the development of our thought.

Those first crises of psychoanalysis seem to have induced Freud to deepen his thought and to question his own ideas, with the result that, by indefatigably adapting his theory and technique, he succeeded in strengthening both and at the same time in triumphing over adversity.

We must ask ourselves anew what is responsible for the crisis of psychoanalysis today and what we can do about it. The reasons are found to differ from those applicable a century ago, but, now as then, both external and internal factors are concerned.



Eduardo Laverde Rubio

Crisis of psychoanalysis?

Eduardo Laverde Rubio argues that there are no decisive transformations or crucial situations that threaten the existence of psychoanalysis

In this article I will review and evaluate factors related to what has been called the 'crisis of psychoanalysis', and set out my own thoughts on the issue.

Social changes

Many social changes have taken place since the consolidation of psychoanalysis as a discipline. In developed countries there has been increased industrialization, the introduction of new technologies, environmental damage, the threat of nuclear war and the acceleration of economic globalization. In these countries, the benefits brought by the increase in profits and a longer life-span come at the cost of deterioration in the environment. In underdeveloped countries there is unemployment, poor quality of life, illiteracy, exploitation, international debt, as well as the problems generated by industrialization.

In Colombia, in addition, there is an armed conflict that has continued for decades, drugs trafficking, delinquency and population displacement. We may conclude that, in spite of the growing

mental health needs of the population, psychoanalysis has little to offer in a country like Colombia, where only 2.6 per cent of the population has had higher education, the minimum wage is approximately US \$116 per month, unemployment is around 20 per cent and poverty 30 per cent (www.dansocial.gov.co).

In industrialized countries, those who have the ability to pay for an analysis increasingly prefer to resort to 'quick fixes'. In poor countries, the majority of those who need psychoanalysis do not have the money to pay the fees and social security does not cover them.

An element common to both rich and poor countries is a focus on short-term benefits. I agree with Ahumada (1998) when he asserts that this type of culture avoids mourning, makes it hard for people to establish their own identity and is one in which what Gaddini (1984) calls 'peremptory gratification' pathologies predominate.

How does this state of affairs affect psychoanalysis in its therapeutic aspects?

Psychoanalysts may comply with demands for quick and cheap methods of healing by modifying their technique. But psychoanalytic technique should change only on the basis of scientific evidence, it should not change because of marketing issues. The objectives of psychoanalysis are different from those of faster or cheaper pharmacological and psychotherapeutic procedures, and cannot be achieved in the short term. Psychoanalysis differs from approaches that offer chemically derived euphoria

or gratification; indeed, it is the opposite of these approaches.

Criticisms of psychoanalytic theory

Criticisms of psychoanalytic theory are mainly based on its diversity and the impossibility of comparing some of its concepts. This is a broad subject and I will highlight only some basic areas. A distinction must be made between explanatory and comprehensive theories. Explanatory theories are formed by some verifiable hypotheses: the existence of a dynamic unconscious (drives and phantasies), the importance of the first object relations, child sexuality (Oedipus complex), transference. There is enough evidence to consider these hypotheses as true, at least in a provisional and partial way.

Comprehensive theory is constituted by models understood as theoretical constructions, that are not true or false, but useful. Models are the result of imagination and the capacity to create thought through similarity or analogy. Criticism is to be welcomed if it is based on clinical, conceptual or empirical research; then it will enrich our theoretical structure, it will not be a factor in a crisis but a creative transformation.

Technique

Technique is based on simple principles: providing an intimate and private environment, a trustworthy and neutral figure, and a setting that permits the initiation, continuation and deepening of a relationship, and its eventual dissolution. Changes in technique will be made as outcome studies provide evidence of more effective technique.

Political-administrative factors

A factor of great interest is the administrative structure of local and international psychoanalytic organizations. Since the work of the Structure and Mission Group (SAM), the IPA has begun to change, becoming more participatory and representative. These changes have



not been reflected in the Societies, which continue to be hierarchical, dogmatic and dominated by small powerful groups. Such organizations do not encourage the activities fundamental for the development of psychoanalysis: research, a critical attitude, creativity and a training where candidates have more autonomy and can evaluate and regulate themselves.

I propose that Psychoanalytic Societies should function as organizations of peers, without formal hierarchies and training analysts. There would be an administrator and two coordinators: a scientific one and a training one. Decisions would be taken consensually.

Changes in psychopathology

The possible change in psychopathology that has occurred during recent decades has led analysts to

introduce modifications in their technique.

I refer to the borderline personality, with its characteristic identity diffusion or 'the crystallization of a pathological grandiose self at the expense of a deterioration of the internal object relationships that are devalued' (Kernberg, 1980, p. 136), or the character disturbances described by Gaddini (1984), where omnipotence determines the appearance of imitative forms, impostures and peremptory gratification.

It is not yet clear whether these are new pathologies; or whether they are the result of a refinement in diagnosis; or whether external changes have triggered latent pathologies. Registering these disturbances constitutes a challenge to psychoanalysts who must introduce changes in technique with patients whose imitative non-structured functioning generates 'insidious and frightening defenses, such as imitative transference' (Gaddini, 1984). Analysts can either take on these patients and change their technique, with the risk of generating a modified psychoanalysis or a therapeutic modality that originates in psychotherapy, and thus departs from the mainstream; or not take them on and leave them in the hands of other sorts of therapists.

Crisis among psychoanalysts

Some analysts (Ballesteros, 1998) consider that the crisis resides in the analyst and

that this is evident in the form of professional desertions, psychopathological crises, etc. Ballesteros relates these personal crises to a perverted (my expression) choice of vocation of some analysts, who entered the profession in search of money, power, fame, because of insufficiently analysed narcissistic disturbances. Also, authoritarianism and dogmatism predominate in psychoanalytic institutions, which subdue their graduates and keep them at a distance.

Psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy

Psychoanalytic psychotherapy appeared as a way of offering help to patients who needed a psychological treatment but could not benefit from psychoanalysis, or for whom it was not justified.

Psychoanalytic psychotherapy has theoretical and technical differences with psychoanalysis and therefore they are not options that can be freely interchanged.

Some colleagues have adopted the position that psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy can be considered as the same. They assert that the notes from the two situations are indistinguishable to third parties, that results are similar and even that their operative models are the same. In my opinion, this position creates confusion.

The training to work in psychoanalytic psychotherapy is shorter and less strenuous, and some colleagues consider that analysis of the therapist is not necessary. Also, sessions are less frequent. It is not surprising that patients choose a road that is presented to them as easier and faster, as do professionals when deciding which discipline to train in.

In my view, psychoanalysis and psychotherapy are different. The essence of psychoanalysis is to be found in what it is as a whole, rather than in its isolated characteristics. These characteristics, taken separately, can be similar (but not the same) in both psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, as for example the existence of a transference process or the use of interpretation.

But the two methods are not interchangeable. Patients should be selected for their potential to be analysed, and according to considerations of technique, rather than for marketing reasons.

Finally, there is the question of whether training for psychoanalytic psychotherapy should be done within the psychoanalytic institutes. I think that the most adequate psychotherapists would be psychoanalysts. Training within the institutes polarizes opinion: those against it consider it would create easy alternatives for the candidates and bring about professional identity crises, while those in favour think that it would augment the therapeutic resources of the analysts.

Conclusion

Different types of social crisis affect patients and analysts in industrialized and developing countries; we do not have the power to change this, we can only expose the situation.

There are methodological problems to solve and the need for further research, but as far as it can be proven up to now, psychoanalysis, when indicated, is efficient (see Sandell et al., 2000; Thöma and Kächele, 1990; Vaughan and Roose, 1995).

Psychoanalysis, like any other science, is subject to change, but I cannot see that there are any decisive transformations or crucial situations that threaten its existence, for example, by refuting its theses or creating a new paradigm. The social and personal crises of anachronistic institutions are evident but there is no such crisis in psychoanalysis.

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... psychoanalytic technique should change only on the basis of scientific evidence, it should not change because of marketing issues. The objectives of psychoanalysis are different from those of faster or cheaper pharmacological and psychotherapeutic procedures, and cannot be achieved in the short term.



Juan Pablo Jiménez

From threat to opportunity

Juan Pablo Jiménez calls for creativity and flexibility in the face of inevitable change

Alex Holder's invitation to present some ideas on the subject of the crisis in psychoanalysis arrived when I was running a seminar with candidates in the early stages of their training entitled 'Current problems and challenges of psychoanalysis'.

With nearly twenty candidates of both sexes, psychologists and psychiatrists, I was reviewing the shift from the perception of psychoanalysis in crisis, with many problems in a variety of areas, to the emergence of certain solutions and the corresponding challenges. Thus – how else could it have been? – the idea crystallized that every crisis represents not only a threat but also an opportunity for change and growth.

In this article I shall set out some of the ideas that arose out of this seminar, as well as others that have been maturing inside me over the last fifteen years, during which I have been an attentive observer of, and an active participant in, the vicissitudes of psychoanalysis. By drawing attention to some of the solutions attempted in our Latin American region, I hope to make a contribution to the collective process of becoming conscious of the situation and of reflecting on it.

Change and identity

First, the crisis now confronting us has been gestating for some decades and has not come out of the blue. The pluralism made explicit by Robert Wallerstein in two classic papers (1988, 1990) began to flourish in the 1970s (Sandler and Dreher, 1996). The question remains as to how far it is we ourselves and our 'petrified' institutions that are responsible for the crisis. Or has the dizzying process of social change towards a postmodern society so transformed the environment in which psychoanalysis is practised that, within the space of a few short years, we have been made 'obsolete' and virtually expelled from the psychotherapeutic 'market' – in terms both of potential patients and of young professionals who might have been interested in training as psychoanalysts?

Yet this seems to me to be a meaningless controversy, since a crisis exists only when the capacity of a person or institution is outstripped by the new demands imposed by a rapidly changing environment. If we are to survive, we must recognize that society has changed in many respects and find ways of adapting. Some may well reply: 'Yes, of course, but without losing our souls in the attempt.' The implication here is that it is ultimately our own identity that is at stake – how far can we change without ceasing to be ourselves?

A review of the discussions and forums published in the IPA newsletter over the last few years shows that, regardless of the topic in question, some consistently face change with fearless optimism, while others raise their voices in alarm in defence of the 'psychoanalytic identity' – as if the content of the claimed identity were not renewed by each succeeding generation, although until the end of the 1980s its transformation was admittedly

so slow that it was not perceived as a threat. (Identity, of course, comes into being precisely through the 'frontier' interaction with the changing environment.)

Today's most conservative psychoanalysts might well have been regarded as revolutionary by the progressives of the 1950s. In fact, what we have called the crisis in psychoanalysis is nothing but a historical, and therefore inevitable, process of transformation and change, in which each new direction embarked upon must undergo a series of tests to determine whether it is a legitimate heir to a tradition that dates back to Freud.

A wider context

Whether we like it or not, and beyond the vision of ourselves primarily as promoters of personal self-knowledge and not purveyors of 'treatment', we psychoanalysts are perceived by society and governments as health care providers – that is, as part of a system with increasingly specific ethical, legal, economic and administrative regulations and norms. In this sense, we are equated with the medical profession, regardless of our original profession.

Now it is surprising to find that, for rather more than a decade, the medical profession has itself been undergoing its deepest crisis since its establishment in the Western world in the sixteenth century. This is the conclusion reached in seminars held in countries throughout the northern hemisphere (NHS Confederation, 2002). Our own studies of the 'subjectivity of doctors at a time of change' in Santiago, Buenos Aires and Montevideo confirm the findings in other countries.

Doctors are suffering from a profound malaise. They feel overwhelmed by the



vertiginous pace of technological progress and by hyper-specialization; by changes in the doctor–patient relationship; by the better-informed and less deferential attitude of patients; by the introduction of legal, economic and administrative restrictions; and by the increase in external controls.

The subjective impact of these changes is in general negative, comprising a sense of dissatisfaction with the profession and an impairment of the quality of personal and family life. There is a perceived reduction in autonomy and prestige in the exercise of the profession and an increase in stress, distrust and professional insecurity. Even if there have been no studies exploring the subjective well-being of psychoanalysts, our own reality is surely comparable. If so, we must consider our own crisis in a much wider context.

Against this background, it is incumbent on us psychoanalysts to go on seeking ways of actively reintroducing ourselves into the centres of knowledge-creation, from which we can also influence social policies. In our region, the Institute of the Uruguayan Psychoanalytic Association is in the vanguard, having obtained state recognition of its training course as leading to a Master's degree. In Argentina, other institutions are aiming for the same status. Of course, the inclusion of psychoanalytic training in the university system will impose heavy demands, but it also affords a great opportunity for interdisciplinary work.

Democratization

At the same time, a growing democratization of our institutions is observable in our region. In some societies, the training function has been divided into the fields of supervision, theoretical teaching, candidate analysis, etc., each with different access requirements. The objective here is a gradual reduction in the power of the training analyst, which has so often been criticized on account of its inhibitory effect on institutional development.

Applications

Similarly, we are reclaiming the so-called applications of psychoanalysis for ourselves. The various forms of psychoanalytic psychotherapy are no less psychoanalytic in origin than what we call classical psychoanalysis. No one can now deny that the majority of the treatments carried out in our consulting rooms would be better described as psychotherapy than as psychoanalysis, at least according to the



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classical definition of the latter. This reality lends force to the idea that it is ethically nonsensical for our institutes not to teach an adaptive technique, in which candidates would learn to distinguish between the various psychoanalytic approaches to therapy in terms of their clinical utility.

Research

I never cease to be surprised by the change that has occurred in the level of acceptance of systematic research in psychoanalysis. The new candidate generations no longer see this as a threat to the clinical psychoanalyst's mode of thinking, but increasingly as a necessary complement to it in areas where clinical work cannot provide the essential answers to our questions. The quality of the projects submitted to the IPA's Research

Advisory Board continues to improve, while the methods and topics studied are becoming ever more diversified.

Furthermore, I believe that this is becoming evident in the universities and in our interchanges with neighbouring sciences and disciplines. In Chile, a group of psychoanalysts engaged in university work has

contributed decisively to the organization of open meetings of psychotherapists, in which clinical work combines happily with research and the valuable contribution of psychoanalytic insights is outstandingly clear. For our part, we can learn a great deal from psychotherapists working from different perspectives. In interdisciplinary exchanges between psychoanalysis and the cognitive sciences, *dynamic psychiatry* has experienced a powerful resurgence (Gabbard, 1994). The contribution of psychoanalysis to progress in developmental psychology and attachment theory is undeniable, but the possible impact of these disciplines on

psychoanalytic theory can also not be disregarded (Fonagy, 2001). These advances must eventually be reflected in the training curriculum.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the last decade has witnessed increasing levels of organization and interchange in our Latin American region. FEPAL, which almost disappeared at the end of the 1980s, has revised its statutes and gained new strength. A multinational governing body is facilitating the establishment of regional committees for developing different areas of psychoanalysis (education, professional affairs, research, etc.). The reform of the IPA clearly demands a high degree of regional initiative. The challenges to the continued existence of psychoanalysis in its 'traditional' countries, and its expansion to regions and countries from which it has hitherto been absent, call for creativity and flexibility – which can only flourish in democratic institutions that combine diversity with unity in the best possible way.

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By drawing attention to some of the solutions attempted in our Latin American region, I hope to make a contribution to the collective process of becoming conscious of the situation and of reflecting on it.



Pablo Cuevas Corona

Psychoanalysis in crisis?



Let me begin by asking whether there is indeed a crisis in psychoanalysis and, if so, where it is located – in psychoanalytic theory; in the psychoanalytic societies and institutions; in clinical practice, whether private, institutional or funded by health insurance; or in the people concerned, namely the psychoanalysts?

Theory

The psychoanalytic method has demonstrated, and indeed still demonstrates, a route to discovering the truth about, and obtaining a deep and precise knowledge of the unconscious origin of people's behaviour by exploration of the conflict between impulses and wishes on the one hand and the mental mechanisms that protect consciousness from conflict on the other, as well as the genesis of repetitive behaviour in the infantile stages of development.

Whereas the basic axioms of the psychoanalytic system can be summarized as above, psychoanalytic theory has also been greatly enriched by the contributions

Pablo Cuevas Corona argues that conceptual clarification, reform of the societies and new psychopathologies are the key issues

of more recent authors. However, readers of the material concerned will be struck by the enormous diversity of terms used to describe, define, explain and refer to behavioural phenomena and the theories that account for them. An initial critical problem thus concerns the multiple definitions of the terms and concepts used by the various authors, so that one and the same term – starting with those mentioned in the previous paragraph – is met with in a large number of different senses. For instance, what is the difference between a wish, an impulse, an instinct and the well-known mistranslation of *Trieb*? Any one of us could commence an interminable debate on this subject, and even when we had filled the entire capacity of the Internet with our exchange of ideas, we should not be finished. In other words, one of the crises of theory is the lack of systematic conceptual research whereby we could satisfy the need for consistency and precision of language, thus enabling us,

first, to arrive at an internal consensus and, second, to communicate with others – something we have for so long neglected (Dreher, 2000).

Psychoanalytic societies and institutions

There is an undeniable difference between psychoanalysis as a scientific method and institutional psychoanalysis, for the aims of our groups differ and diverge from the original theory (with all its vicissitudes) because they represent the interface between the interpersonal relations of their members, the knowledge transmitted and the factors of group and community organization.

This, then, is perhaps the locus of the second crisis: the aims of the two aspects (scientific and society-related) are dissimilar and contradictory, because the psychoanalytic societies have the task of teaching and transmitting psychoanalysis.

Thus, as with any educational situation, they are in a position of power reminiscent of the teacher–pupil relationship at primary school which we have all experienced. However, unlike that situation, which comes to an end after our educational years (leaving behind the precise and obvious traces with which we are familiar), we psychoanalysts remain inside the same institution that trained us and in effect become part of a graduate club or a kind of sect that possesses, and operates with, many of the characteristics of the closed societies described by Karl Popper (1962).

These include a rigid hierarchy of membership, among whom an elite wields power and interprets and validates the true and the false, giving rise to a myth-like doctrine from which rules are derived for the rest of the group. Any autonomous act is thereby prevented and avoided. New members are selected in accordance with local official doctrine, by prolonged procedures and rituals disguised as objectivity and dominated by activities in the fields of publicity and proselytism.

At the same time, scientific discourse is distorted by the society's need to create an ambiguous, indefinite and polysemic terminology – that is, an indirect, non-discursive language – to conceal the preferred behaviours connected with the value system prevailing in a closed society. These distortions range from repetitive personal accounts of the old (training) analysts' long experience, on the one hand, to a phobia – sometimes disguised as ideology – about reading in a language other than that of the young and old analysts, on the other.

This organizational climate often results in power struggles, the appearance of antagonistic groups, manifestations of ambition to climb up the hierarchy, rationalized authoritarian attitudes, severe sanctions for rule violations and the inhibition of creativity – for creativity is the preserve of the elite, which puts forward usually unverifiable propositions, thus diverting the society's activity into channels that give rise to the splits in our societies with which we are all too familiar. The best course might perhaps be to try to devise alternative forms of functioning for our societies.

Clinical application and psychopathology

The third crisis arises from the fact that the epidemiological spectrum confronting

psychoanalysis today is very different from that prevailing at the beginning of the last century, in which neurotic elements, conversion symptoms (which were particularly common) and catharsis of the repressed predominated. Our present-day Western world has been through and overcome the aggressive trauma of two overwhelming wars, including the Holocaust and the atomic

bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Yet aggression (in which both contenders are armed and prepared to defend themselves on a more or less equal basis) and violence (where one of the contenders is wholly or effectively defenceless) are commonplace in our culture as a part of civilization, as a token of the persistence of traumatic neuroses in their different forms and with new names. On the other hand, the free and open expression of sexuality of all kinds, including

those formerly condemned, constitutes a situation very different from that described at the beginning of the twentieth century.

These are precisely the sociocultural factors that characterize a society in the process of globalization, with such manifestations as democratic and authoritarian systems, the consumer society, business as the predominant activity, competition, the quest for success (being a winner and not a loser), the postmodern ethos with its calling into question of all knowledge and the generation of new ideas, books on personal improvement, and the massive provision of information by and through the media, which is so all-pervasive that groups and individuals unquestioningly espouse and identify with alien ideas without considering other options. The result is a loss of freedom and the opening up of an existential void: instead of controlling his own time, man becomes a passive being enslaved to an alienating automation.

Present-day psychoanalytic practice has undeniably undergone changes bound up with the need to confront – if not to solve – the various problems raised by today's psychopathology. Social reality has necessitated modifications of basic technique due to the fall in the demand for treatment; and the current prevailing pathologies – character disorders, narcissism, borderline cases and psychopathy, as well as disorders of identity – are very different from those met with in

the last century. Urgent changes in attitudes at the level of psychoanalytic societies and individuals are essential. So are changes in technique, backed by the development of psychoanalytic research, if we are to succeed in overcoming the crisis concerning the effective therapeutic application of psychoanalysis and the best way of teaching and transmitting psychoanalysis, so that we can compete in a market from which we have distanced ourselves.

People: the psychoanalysts

The final aspect of the crisis has to do with how to become a psychoanalyst. Institutes are recording a big fall in the numbers of applications for psychoanalytic training, while we observe a disproportionate increase in the number of psychotherapy schools of diverse orientations, with hundreds of new schools opening all the time. Meanwhile there are more and more invitations to join collateral groups such as Lacanians or schools (sponsored by psychoanalysts themselves) that emphasize a particular part of Freudian theory – aspects based on personal preference and developed in a specific way, with their own training centres. But then, one is disappointed to learn that the originator of one of these schools, even within the institution itself, developed his theory on the basis of an invented case!

So we must reflect on the general state of psychoanalysis and its effectiveness or otherwise as a therapeutic procedure, by the analysis of results such as those presented by M. Leuzinger-Bohleber et al. (2003) or the new proposals put forward by S. Ramonet et al. (2003). Once again, we need a space to think and talk amongst ourselves about the crises we are currently experiencing and the best way of overcoming them.

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Newell Fischer

Challenge and response



I start in the middle of a story that has just begun. We have known for over a decade that a 'crisis in psychoanalytic practice' was on the horizon, but we have been too busy to notice. In recent years anecdotal reports and personal experience informed us that few analysts had waiting lists as in the 'halcyon' days of our profession, and that some Training Institutes were offering 'tutorials' rather than full classes because candidates were not flocking to our doors.

In the American Psychoanalytic Association (APsaA) we carefully documented this decline in clinical practice. In the 2001 survey of our membership, it was demonstrated that there had been a 13 per cent decline in analytic practice over the previous eleven years – a continuation of the long-term trend of a decline in analytic practice at an approximate rate of 1 per cent annually since 1976. Many of us also sensed that the decline in clinical practice was actually greater than these surveys indicated. We watched, we waited and we watched.

Newell Fischer outlines the responses of the American Psychoanalytic Association to the crisis in psychoanalytic practice

The Strategic Marketing Study

In early 2000 the American Psychoanalytic Association launched an extensive Strategic Marketing Study – to try to understand what was precipitating these changes. The data from this study – the documentation of our impressions – forced us to see what we were trying to ignore.

In this two-year study, data was collected from a variety of sources, including:

(1) **Six internal focus groups** – representing various constituencies (candidates, officers, general members, training analysts) within the APsaA. The central question asked was: 'What do we want others, especially potential patients, to know about psychoanalysts and psychoanalysis?'

(2) **A written survey** of the entire membership was conducted to develop a clear profile of the patients we were

treating in psychoanalysis and to define our sources of referral.

(3) **Seven external focus groups** consisting of: (a) four groups of mental health professionals (social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists) – all in clinical practice and (b) three groups of 'consumers' – that is, potential patients.

(4) **Three more internal focus groups** (of APsaA members) to review the data obtained from the sources noted above.

Outline of the findings

First, there is a profound discrepancy between how we analysts see ourselves (attentive, deeply involved, caring, empathic) and the way the public, other mental health professionals and our own analytic colleagues experience us (cold, aloof, arrogant, unrelated, dismissive, over-intellectual).

Second, many of our mental health colleagues have great respect for psychoanalytic concepts. They indicated they used analytic ideas in their clinical work and in their thinking, but they felt that psychoanalysis as a treatment modality was wasteful, ineffective, old-fashioned and out of touch with what patients really needed and wanted.

Third, the internal focus groups (of APsaA members) that reviewed the study findings responded along a spectrum the two poles being:

(1) 'We knew this all along! Analysts are very often aloof, arrogant, and seem uncaring about the pain of their patients.' This group added that this 'aloofness and arrogance' often characterized the relationships between 'colleagues' within Institutes and Societies – especially those groups that had a rigid hierarchical structure.

(2) At the other pole of the spectrum were those members of the internal psychoanalytic focus groups who felt that the negative response to psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts was primarily transference. They saw the problem as being 'out there' and the result of a series of distortions based on unconscious displacements.

So, in the briefest outline, that was the beginning of the story – our long-standing concerns and documentation of the decline in clinical practice, the two-year Strategic Marketing Study and some of the major findings.

Six responses

Now to the middle of the story. Where do we start? What do we do with these findings? How do we change the negative image that psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts seem to have acquired?

First, the American Psychoanalytic Association hired a full-time professional Director of Public Affairs, and this has proven to be a wonderful investment. The list of her activities is quite long and includes: providing information to the media about psychoanalysis, keeping track of all references to psychoanalysis in major newspapers/publications and ensuring that a member of the Association writes a publishable response.

APsaA has recognized that one way to reach the public with its messages is through working with the media.

The Director of Public Affairs has organized national workshops for members on how best to engage the media, respond to journalists, and how to offer expert assistance in local and national crises. She has found various opportunities for our membership to speak and write publicly about psychoanalysis, and has been successful in having reporters and journalists attend our national scientific meetings, conduct press conferences and join us in many of our social events. An additional half-time person to work in Public Affairs has been requested in the APsaA budget for 2004.

Second, a nationally recognized Communications Consultant was engaged to review our outreach efforts. From his extensive report, I quote a central theme: 'In the end, it will be grassroots psychoanalysts as individuals who make the case for psychoanalytic theory ... This means that individual analysts have to get out of the office and mix it up with other professional colleagues, the media, with politicians, and school teachers, lawyers, clergy, and the family next door.'

Third, as president of the APsaA, I have been travelling around the country conducting town meetings with our many local Societies. Between September 2002 and December 2003 I will have traveled 60,000 miles and met with thirty of our forty-two local Societies. The primary objective of these meetings is 'consciousness raising', and to recognize and address effectively the crisis that we have been actively avoiding. In our town meetings we review the findings of the

Strategic Marketing Study and watch a brief videotape of some of the commentaries of mental health professionals. A lively open discussion is centred on the question: 'What specifically can we do locally – today – to begin to change this image of psychoanalysts and psychoanalysis?'

Fourth, APsaA has started publishing a quarterly report entitled *Forward! Best Practices News*

Bulletin wherein Association members and groups around the country describe in detail some of their innovative and fruitful outreach programmes. We share and learn from our colleagues' experiences – which is the premise of 'best practice', a tool utilized by many kinds of organizations around the world.

Fifth, the Association has recently budgeted for a major upgrading of our web site and for staff to maintain it. Though APsaA has had a very active web site for many years, we are more and more aware of the increasing importance of effective communication via this medium. The Association needs a competitive web site that informs members, consumers, the press and other mental health professionals about educational services, information and outreach. Our consultants indicate that an organization's web site is the most cost-effective as well as the most effective way overall, to disseminate our message.

A recent national study conducted by a renowned research firm reported that half of all American adults have searched on-line for health information – about 93 million Americans. Of those 93 million, 21 percent (about 19.5 million Americans) have searched for information on depression, stress, anxiety or other mental health issues. It is imperative that, when people are searching for sound information regarding mental health care, the American Psychoanalytic Association should appear in their on-line searches. It is an investment we cannot afford to neglect.

Sixth, our group has recently published an informative, sophisticated and very attractive 10-page brochure – 'All about psychoanalysis for children and adolescents' – for distribution to mental health professionals and the public. A similar brochure is being designed for adult psychoanalysis. Also recently published and distributed to our members is a brief reference card entitled, 'Talking points about psychoanalysis' – a non-technical guide that avoids jargon on ways to talk about psychoanalysis to the lay public.

These are some of the efforts the American Psychoanalytic Association is making to address the 'crisis in psychoanalysis'. There are others – but these stand out.

As I stated at the beginning of this article, this is the middle of the story that has just begun. It is yet to be determined how this story will unfold, and whether our efforts will succeed or have only a minimal impact on the course of clinical practice. It is clear, however, that unless we put our full effort and creativity into dealing with the challenges that lie before us, there may not be a future.

In the 2001 survey of our membership, it was demonstrated that there had been a 13 per cent decline in analytic practice over the previous eleven years ... Many of us also sensed that the decline in clinical practice was actually greater than these surveys indicated.



Owen Renik

No longer the talking cure

Owen Renik argues that prioritizing symptom relief will make psychoanalysis relevant once again

Everywhere in the world that psychoanalysis has been able to establish itself, after a time it declines. Fewer and fewer patients consult analysts, and eventually the number and quality of applicants for psychoanalytic training falls. So pervasive and inexorable has the overall trend been that there is now an international consensus that we face a crisis in psychoanalysis.

Importance of symptom relief

The reason for this unhappy evolution is, to my mind, neither mysterious nor complex. Over the years, psychoanalysis lost touch with its original empirically orientated concern with symptom relief, and because of that became irrelevant to the needs of most people. Psychoanalysts began to conceptualize special, specifically psychoanalytic goals – as opposed to therapeutic goals – for their clinical work. Then, rather than being a broadly applicable treatment method, as at the beginning, psychoanalysis tended toward becoming an esoteric practice, increasingly of interest exclusively to those who wish themselves to become psychoanalysts, and to intellectual fellow-travellers.

We know very well that Freud thought of himself more as a researcher than as a healer, and he cautioned against the dangers of therapeutic zeal. Nonetheless, the psychoanalytic project began because it was observed that inviting hysterical patients to talk at length with unusual freedom could cause their symptoms to disappear. Had symptom relief not occurred, psychoanalysis would never have got started. Psychoanalytic research was, in the first instance, an attempt to explain and replicate the talking cure. The world became fascinated with Freud's ideas because clinical psychoanalysis was a



demonstrably effective healing method. General interest in psychoanalytic theory and its various applications – to art, culture, society, etc. – was a consequence of the clinical success of the talking cure. Once psychoanalysis departed from an empirical orientation toward symptom relief as its fundamental outcome criterion, it set itself upon a path that would inevitably lead it into marginality.

Psychopharmacology

I have the impression that psychoanalysts find it very difficult to recognize that we

have brought the crisis in our field upon ourselves. Instead, external causes for the problem are invoked. For example, the rise of psychopharmacology and the hope for a 'quick fix' is often blamed for the decreased popularity of clinical psychoanalysis. But chemical alleviation for emotional distress has always been widely available – whether alcohol, opium, sedatives or stimulants. (Freud, of course, experimented with cocaine.) Nonetheless, patients in abundance used to seek out psychoanalysts instead of simply medicating themselves. That was not

because there were no medications to be found, or because the medications we had then were so much less effective than the ones we have now. It was because psychoanalysts used to address patients' felt needs: clinical psychoanalysis aimed at symptom relief.

Even now, in every community there are a few analysts who are therapeutically zealous, despite establishment disapproval; and their practices tend to be full, while all around them more psychoanalytically correct practitioners have a great deal of time open in their schedules. The incidence and prevalence of psychic pain have not diminished, and patients are well aware of the limitations of psychopharmacological intervention. For an effective clinical analyst who prioritizes helping the patient to find symptom relief, there is no current professional crisis – it is just that such analysts constitute a small minority among us.

Psychotherapy

Similarly, decline in psychoanalytic popularity is often attributed to the advent of innumerable competing forms of psychotherapy. Then we have to ask ourselves, why are these therapies able to compete successfully with us? To begin with, it must be admitted that they are all psychoanalytic therapies, of a kind. By now many of the fundamental principles of psychoanalysis have been extensively discussed and have long since percolated into the cultural surround. Everyone knows that there are unconscious motivations, that sexual expression can take many forms, that early experiences shape later development, etc. There is really no longer any such thing as a psychoanalytically uninformed person, let alone a psychoanalytically uninformed psychotherapist. Therefore, what we have to explain is why patients prefer to be treated by psychoanalytically informed psychotherapists than by rigorously trained psychoanalysts. Possibly the reason is that patients seek symptom relief and psychotherapists tend to direct their work toward providing symptom relief, thereby putting their psychoanalytic understanding to good use, unencumbered by exalted, non-therapeutic ambitions.

Crisis – and opportunity

It has often been pointed out that the Chinese ideogram for crisis combines the ideogram for danger with the ideogram for opportunity. Indeed, the



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Ima Brenman-Pick, London

current crisis in psychoanalysis gives us an opportunity to realize that we have gone astray by abandoning our original orientation toward symptom relief as the aim of clinical work, and our originally empirical methodology, which tested psychoanalytic propositions on the basis of their utility in guiding effective clinical work. However, in order to profit from this opportunity we will have to review and revise many long-standing assumptions. We must accept the possibility that some established features of the psychoanalytic method are merely

The world became fascinated with Freud's ideas because clinical psychoanalysis was a demonstrably effective healing method. General interest in psychoanalytic theory and its various applications – to art, culture, society, etc. – was a consequence of the clinical success of the talking cure.

received wisdom, ineffective rituals that are practised to maintain a special psychoanalytic identity. Instead of cultivating a sense of our uniqueness, we may have to admit that we have much to learn from other therapeutic modalities.

Psychoanalytic organizations

It is difficult for any group to identify and relinquish its

defensive self-importance, and our psychoanalytic professional community

is no exception. Our organizations, particularly our training institutes, have a pyramidal structure; and as resources become scarcer, the slope of the pyramid becomes steeper. Those colleagues who ascend to the pinnacle are able to sustain themselves – by monopolizing a captive audience

and patient population, by dispensing patronage and receiving rewards in return – and are understandably reluctant to change the status quo.

The tendency in our field, therefore, is toward a misguided complacent conservatism, even at the expense of the future of psychoanalysis. A strong effort is necessary to oppose that tendency and to reflect critically on our history. When we make that effort, we perceive the necessity to return our attention to the talking cure and how best to achieve it. If we re-establish the priority of therapeutic aims for psychoanalysis, the crisis will resolve constructively.

We must accept the possibility that some established features of the psychoanalytic method are merely received wisdom, ineffective rituals that are practised to maintain a special psychoanalytic identity.



Sharon Zalusky

Adaptation or idealization of theory?

Sharon Zalusky thinks that analysts should focus on what is therapeutic rather than what is analytic

I am grateful for having been able to share some of my ideas of telephone analysis. The topic is controversial and provoked considerable debate; for that too I am appreciative. Initially, I was reluctant to respond to the debate but, in reflecting on the commentaries, it is clear that the real issue being discussed is not telephone analysis per se, but our relationship to the changing psychoanalytic world in which we find ourselves.

It seems to me the controversy can be characterized as follows: is innovation a code word for the dismantling of classical theory as Argentieri and Amati Mehler and Habib suggest, or is it an attempt to adapt our theory to the changing needs of our patients and the world, a principle that seems to be held to in varying degrees by Rodríguez de la Sierra, Sachs, Richards, Brainsky and myself?

Clearly the most strident critics were Argentieri and Amati Mehler who initially concede that there 'is no real "proof" in favour or against a specific practice or its therapeutic effectiveness', yet that does not seem to impede them from defining what is and is not psychoanalysis and, implicitly, who is and who is not a psychoanalyst. They suggest that, 'A remarkable ... paradox is that it is precisely those most engaged in dismantling psychoanalysis who are strongly attached to the idea of remaining under the psychoanalytic umbrella.'

The greatest problem with this approach seems to be that they so narrowly define psychoanalysis as to exclude much of the fine psychoanalytic work that takes place throughout the world. They recognize, rightly, that there have been many outstanding contributions to psychoanalysis coming from post-Freudians, but the psychoanalytic world in which we live is also populated by post-Kleinians,

Self Psychologists, Lacanians, proponents of the French School, the British Middle School, Relationalists, Intersubjectivists, Social Constructionists and others. Are we all not psychoanalysts? Who is to define us, after all our psychoanalytic training?

Argentieri and Amati Mehler state that they too have changed to accommodate the needs of their patients; they add, however, 'Nevertheless, there was a clear, explicit and mutual awareness [between patient and analyst] of the fact that we were not doing or continuing to do analysis. We were doing something else like psychotherapy, post-analytic occasional follow-up, support therapy or simple human supportive contact.' Argentieri and Amati Mehler either have very different patients than I do, or in spite of their 'neutrality' have imparted to their patients the idea that analysis is a very 'special' and delicate process worthy of idealization. My patients, on the other hand, seem to want to feel better no matter what the method of therapeutic action is.

It is clear that the real issue being discussed is not telephone analysis per se, but our relationship to the changing psychoanalytic world in which we find ourselves.

I have never been asked by any patient of mine, 'Today are we doing psychoanalysis? Or is it supportive psychotherapy?' In fact, when any one of my patients may wonder out loud whether the psychoanalytic rules allow them to ask me a question or whether they can turn around and look at me, I make the inference that these patients may be too rule-bound. I try to explore with them their fantasies associated with those notions.

Brainsky asked the question is it adaptation to or idealization of technology? An equally important question to ask, 'Is it adaptation or idealization of theory?' Rodríguez de la Sierra states it well, 'The controversy as to whether this is analysis proper or not is also an old one, which is very much in need of reevaluation if we are to survive as living creatures as opposed to museum exhibits from a bygone era.' Gabbard and Westin (2003) conclude in their article in the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 'Rethinking therapeutic

action' that analysts must stop asking whether something is analytic, but rather ask whether it is therapeutic. Reviewing the literature on therapeutic action, they conclude that there is not one type of therapeutic action, no matter how complex the theory, but many.

Organized psychoanalysis is in crisis worldwide. We have to acknowledge, I believe, that we have contributed to our own decline, in spite of the fact that we continue to help a wide variety of people to feel better and to lead more satisfying lives. For me psychoanalysis remains a transformative experience for the patient, for the analyst and for culture in general. When we help transform our patients, we are transformed in the process. How can our theory be the only thing that remains static? Never has it been so clear in the world that fundamentalisms of any type can have a devastating effect. Most of the discussants agree that there is a need to adapt our theory to the changing needs of our patients and the world. Each questions, rightly so, when and how.

Dear Editor

I have just received a copy of *Insight (International Psychoanalysis 12(1))*, in which seven practitioners give their views on telephone analysis. I agree with the view that telephone analysis could be used to save time and effort, and object to this. I am in favour of the use of telephone analysis *only* if our patient is suddenly found to be in the terminal phase of an illness. I wrote a paper about this which was published in the *IJPA* (February 1998, 79(1): 83–93) entitled 'The patient without a couch, an analysis of a patient with terminal cancer'. The experience proved beneficial for the patient, who was able to contain, work through and integrate the meaning and consequences of her disease, make reparations to her objects, and accept death with dignity. It was also enriching for the analyst who emerged from the experience strengthened and more aware of her own vulnerability and mortality.

Sincerely,
Viviana Minerbo

The absence of a 'good enough father' and a 'good enough mother' seem to aggravate the situation. Regarding prejudice, Mahfouz asserted that it leads to the demonization of the other. The question was raised whether the UN, through its diverse organizations, could make up for the loss of the idealized parents. Mahfouz believes that the UN should play the role of the benevolent father, while civil society – NGOs, academia and the media – should assume the role of mother substitute.

Henri Parens shared his own experiences as a target of prejudice during the Second World War and explored the universality of prejudice, discussing the differences between benign and malignant prejudice.

A fuller version of his contribution appears in a separate article (see page 36).

George Awad, responding to Henri Parens's talk, stated that he saw himself on the same side as Parens despite Parens being Jewish and he a Palestinian. Awad referred to a paradox in his life: 'I am a Palestinian and a psychoanalyst – a predominantly Jewish profession.' He added that he found a solution in accepting the multiple facets of his identity.

In Awad's view, Israelis and Palestinians are currently equally traumatized. Both are in need of a safe space to process the trauma. The Palestinian psychoanalyst refrained from talking about the Israelis out of concern of projecting his own biases on to them. He preferred to talk about the Palestinians believing that 'one can be

harsh with one's own people in ways one cannot with others'. He added: 'One's own people may be more accepting of criticism stemming from one of their own.'

Awad expanded on the psychic reality of Palestinians, who in his understanding were made to pay for other people's crimes. Their community seems to lie outside of the international law. He underscored that this was not meant as a political statement but rather as a way of conceptualizing Palestinians' psychic reality and subjectivity. People's subjectivity can't be denied. In order to establish a dialogue with the other we must listen to things we may not want to hear.

The last panellist was Robert Wallerstein. Born in Germany, he had to emigrate when Hitler came into power. As a student, he joined a left-wing Zionist organization. In the 1930s there was talk of creating a bi-national secular state for Jews and Arabs together.

Wallerstein expanded on historical and psychological factors related to two national groups belonging to two different religions claiming the same territory. He stated that the modern conflict originated from the promises made at the end of the First World War when the British and French devised a secret treaty intended to divide the Middle East into protectorates. In today's world, fundamentalism is on the rise in every religion. Given the history of the conflict, what may be activated in people psychologically? Wallerstein agreed with Awad that both societies – Israeli and

Palestinian – are traumatized. Each holds on to visions of the past, the glorious past of their respective civilization. Centuries ago, Islam conquered the West and coexistence with Jewish groups was a reality.

Today there is once again a need for the two groups to share, to give up the dreams and learn to mourn what neither will ever retrieve. Wallerstein added: 'If you can't mourn the past, no ability to move to the future would be possible.' The former IPA president remarked that Israelis and Palestinians have been humiliated and shamed.

Wallerstein made a plea for the abolition of what Erik Erikson called 'pseudospeciation' – the human tendency to consider as real humans only those who are like you, while relegating those who are different to the categories of 'pseudo-human', sub-human or lesser human. Wallerstein, like Mahfouz in her presentation, alluded to the sibling rivalry that seems to envelop Jews and Arabs alike, both children of Abraham.

Education must be fostered in bringing the siblings together. We need, said Wallerstein, a type of moral courage illustrated by the transition from *Apartheid* to a democratic South Africa. In South Africa, perhaps for the first time in human history, a government gave up power so that a cruel and bloody confrontation was avoided. Mandela and De Klerk both displayed the necessary moral courage that paves the way to mourning and healing, apology, truth and reconciliation.

The audience engaged with the panellists and the panellists with each other during the question-and-answer period that followed. The briefing ended with repeated requests by members of the audience and UN officials for continuing participation of the IPA/CUN on briefings around relevant topics that concern us all.

Since its inception, the IPA/CUN has promoted and maintained open lines of communication between our discipline and several United Nations (UN) departments, developing over the years what may be called a new enlightened partnership.



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Carl Nedelmann, Hamburg

Notes

1. On 14 December 2000 a Briefing on 'Children and their future in a troubled world' took place at the UN, Dag Hammarskjöld Library. The participants were UN functionaries representing the special programme officer for Children and Armed Conflicts, UNICEF; Ilene Cohn, Programme Officer, Officer of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict; Joan French, Chief, Partnership and Participation Section, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); and psychoanalysts from the USA, Argentina, and Israel: Otto Kernberg, Afaf Mahfouz (Chair of IPA/CUN), Harvey Rich, Janine Puget, Andres Raskovsky and Yolanda Gampel.



Henri Parens

A psychoanalyst's understanding of prejudice

'Sales Juifs', 'Dirty Jews'. I saw it every day; I passed that wall on my way to and from school in Brussels, my home town. On 10 May 1940, when I was 11 years old, the German army invaded my country. We had to flee from our home and ended up in a French concentration camp. At my mother's urging, I escaped; I was 12. My family was sent to Auschwitz. Why? Because we were Jews.

Origins of prejudice

Prejudice is universal and many factors go into it: political, racial, religious, ethnic. But the prejudice that kills our children and families requires the input of individual psychology. Normal development makes us all have prejudices. Here's what I mean.

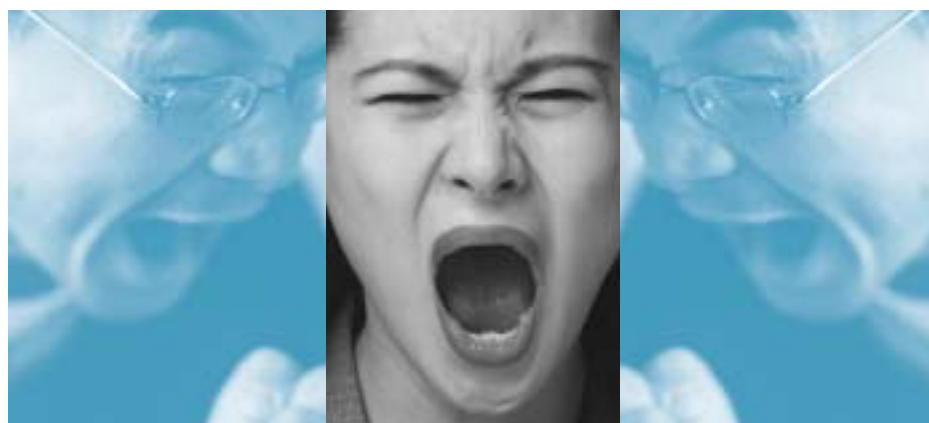
Psychological development makes it necessary for the infant to attach to one or more specific human beings. This process brings with it two conditions that make us prejudiced: *stranger anxiety* and *identification*.

Stranger anxiety secures the infant's attaching to his or her particular mother, father, siblings. It is an early life factor that predisposes the child to reject others. In addition to attaching to us, their parents, children become who they are, 'our' children, by the process of identification. All children want to be like those who care for them. This is what makes Palestinian children Palestinian, Israeli children Israeli.

Specific attachments, stranger anxiety and identification, make us all prejudiced. They lead to our feeling, 'I prefer to be with members of my own community.' But this benign prejudice makes us vulnerable to developing malignant prejudice. Life, with its hurts and hardships, unavoidably generates hostility and hate in us. The more we feel hurt, the more we accumulate hostility and hate that is ready to attach itself to anyone and can lead to malignant prejudice.

Malignant prejudice

To justify hating a neighbour, I must distort and vilify who he or she really is; I must create a sustainable malignant distortion: a sustainable theory as to why I dehumanize him and how righteous I am to want to rid the world of his kind.



Henri Parens explores the origins of prejudice

We authority figures have the perfect vehicle for perpetuating our malignant prejudices: education. We educate our children to hate Palestinians, to hate Israelis, to hate black people. We praise them when they comply with our teachings, and we shame or punish them when they do not.

Palestinian and Israeli children are expected to comply with teachings of hate. But a study of Israeli and Palestinian children who spent some time with one another has revealed that they were surprised to find themselves so alike, and that they liked each other. This study suggests that *when we expose our malignant distortions to the light of reality, malignant prejudice weakens*.

In the interests of our children's physical and mental health, we must act to counter malignant prejudice. When the defusing of the hate we feel is disallowed – which we need to do for good mental health – we become hate bombs ready to explode. Hate can be programmed and aimed at specific targets, but its discharge is often target-blind; it can be triggered by others, including those we love.

Burden of hate

Not only is hate a psychic burden, it also brings fear – the fear of loss of self-control

and the constant fear of attack by the hated other. This creates internal stress, which interferes with children's ability to learn and is a major cause of physical and emotional disorders. It causes anxiety and depression; it weakens the immune system; it increases the frequency of asthmatic, allergic and diabetic episodes; and it causes other illnesses.

We had to flee from our home and ended up in a French concentration camp. At my mother's urging, I escaped; I was 12. My family was sent to Auschwitz. Why? Because we were Jews.

I mourn the loss of the social progress being made in the Middle East just three years ago. For example, Yolanda Gampel, an Israeli psychoanalyst, was training Gaza Mental Health Community Professionals. Through her, at the invitation of our Palestinian

colleagues, in 1999, our team went to Gaza and to Israel to help colleagues develop programmes to optimize the lives of parents and children in both populations. Also, Vamik Volkan and I were about to initiate a project for Israeli and Palestinian high school kids to get to know each other. Since the eruption of the current phase of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, children on both sides have lost the fruits of collaborative coexistence.

All of us at the UN must put our energies into exposing malignant distortions and teach tolerance for differences. We must get the children of our small world to know each other.



Giovanna Ambrosio

IPA-COWAP European Conference: 'Incest yesterday and today'

Giovanna Ambrosio
(COWAP Co-Chair for Europe)

The European Conference on Incest organized by COWAP was held in Ravello on 28–9 April 2003. It was chaired by **Mariam Alizade and Giovanna Ambrosio**. The presenters were **Simona Argentieri and Monique Cournut**; the plenary discussants were **Juan Eduardo Tesone and Federico Flegeneheimer**. Our 'special guest' was **Estela Weldon**, a colleague who has had a vast experience with cases of incest.

Cases of real acted-out incest were presented in the workshops in order to explore incest as it unveils itself in the history of the patient and in the psychoanalytic process. We wanted to distinguish sexual abuse from specific cases of incest, which include sexual abuse but have a different connotation.

The conference involved ninety participants from all over Europe. At the end, Giovanna Ambrosio presented a general summary of the principal issues raised during the conference (a synthesized, edited version appears below) and Mariam Alizade stressed the importance of such meetings in the frame of psychoanalytic research and international exchanges.

Closing remarks Giovanna Ambrosio

The incestuous situation confronts us with the whole range of feminine psychopathology; as well as with an image of responsible subjectivity that is a long way away from the Freudian triad of 'masochism, passivity, narcissism'. As Simona Argentieri said: 'Women are by now fully recognized as protagonists and must therefore take on board the whole range of sexual and aggressive drives, whether ... towards men or ... in the parent-child relationship.'

Two important points have emerged. The first involves oedipal and pre-oedipal vicissitudes. The second was that not only have our patients changed in the past twenty years, in the quality and consistency of their structures and defences, but we analysts have also changed with the 'refinement' of the instruments of our work, and this has had an impact on the analytical relationship. It has also had an impact on the risk we face of giving in to the enveloping seductiveness of non-differentiation by

colluding with the patient's most tenacious defences: above all denial.

Our discussions confirmed the need not to give in to the seductiveness of ambiguity but to reinstate the horror that is incest in all of its specific psychopathological substance, and to avoid confusing it with sexual abuse. That confusion perhaps reflects a last-ditch attempt to defend ourselves from this horror; it also threatens to blur our vision and make us lose our bearings.

A thread running through the whole symposium concerned the centrality – in the case of incest

occurring in reality – of pre-oedipal vicissitudes and the difficulties that lie behind the processes of differentiation, separation and individuation: the processes that lead to the possibility of 'seeing' the other (Monique Cournut). The discussions in all four plenaries involved the need to explore pre-oedipal vicissitudes and combinations, and to assess whether and how they intersect with the oedipal crossroads.

What Federico Flegeneheimer called an 'implicit' feature is fundamental: the importance – when talking about incest – of thinking about it within a psychoanalytic relationship. The setting acts as a special container in which the patient can re-experience the horror of incest. It can be brought into the transference relationship by re-transcribing archaic elements in a form more typical of later phases of development, and through working continually on and with our countertransference while paying close attention to any possible collusion within the analytical couple to the seductiveness of ambiguity and to the non-differentiated symmetry that are intrinsic to the nature of incestuous trauma.

Another point is the risk of the confusion of tongues while the analytic couple is at work, through erotic acting out in the transference or through collusion between

patient and analyst. The patient and analyst may get bogged down in a warm, comfortable and non-conflictual symmetry, losing all perspective of discernment and of asymmetry. When patients have experienced incest in reality, the results of this para-incestuous relationship cannot but be all the more devastating.

Many questions remain to be explored. What does pre-oedipal mean? What are the theories that lie implicitly within each of us and how are they invoked in clinical practice? Where is the crossroads between Narcissus and Oedipus, as Juan Tesone asked?

The patient and analyst may get bogged down in a ... non-conflictual symmetry, losing all perspective of discernment... When patients have experienced incest in reality, the results of this para-incestuous relationship cannot but be all the more devastating.

Our discussions had the merit of extricating incest from under the shadow of scotoma – or worse still, of denial; we have managed to give it back its name, thereby nullifying the triumph of euphemistic ambiguity that is unfortunately so widespread today.

This has meant attempting to reinstate this dreadful act in all of its psychopathological specificity, to represent its possible vicissitudes – especially in

the interplay of transference and countertransference – as they are patterned through the patient's states of mind, in terms both of psychological structure and of defences or defence mechanisms.



Sylvia Zivettler-Otte, Vienna



Peter Fonagy

IPA Research Advisory Board grants

Peter Fonagy reports on the changes in psychoanalytic culture brought about by the Research Advisory Board

The IPA membership has made a major investment in developing psychoanalytic research and this has paid off. Over 200 publications (including 94 papers and 78 chapters) have been supported by institutional funding from the IPA. Would these publications be there without this funding? Did we discover anything new about psychoanalysis because of the support of the Research Advisory Board (RAB)? Perhaps only a historian of psychoanalysis will have the perspective to provide a definitive opinion.

My own sense is that the RAB grants and the resulting publications have helped to usher in a change of culture within the international psychoanalytic movement. While research remains controversial, several barriers to systematic research in psychoanalysis have been removed by the RAB initiative.

First, the need for the validation of psychoanalytic constructs and treatment outcomes is more generally accepted. The dismissing of research as inherently anti-psychoanalytic has all but disappeared.

We are increasingly able to coexist with a health care environment organized around ideas from evidence-based medicine.

Second, the idea that systematic research invariably means research by numbers has been shown to be a fallacy. Also, the recognition that systematic research – historical, legal, social or clinical – requires resources and cannot be reliant on the resources of private practitioners, will have major implications for psychoanalytic epistemology. The more serious and systematic the research we do, the more likely we are to be able to present our findings in peer-reviewed publications accessible to other academics and professionals. To gain entry into the world of peer-reviewed publications, the research we do must meet the standards of other disciplines. The generosity of the IPA membership has enabled many of those who have received RAB funding to gain access to these outlets that might otherwise not have been open to them, and thus to reach audiences which they might not have otherwise reached. In time, this will assist in the modification of public attitudes towards psychoanalysis.

Third, and perhaps most important, many of those receiving funding have been relatively young individuals at fairly early stages of their research careers. It has always been the hope of the RAB to encourage the emergence of a cadre of psychoanalytic professionals who are committed to acquiring research skills in a domain outside psychoanalysis, and who can combine these capacities with psychoanalytic sophistication rooted in clinical work. Any medical profession includes a sub-group whose

principal commitment is to the advancement of the field through research. This complements the importance of practice as a source of information. The RAB has been instrumental in creating a new culture of professionalism in the world of psychoanalytic research.

As co-chair of the committee for psychoanalytic research I would like to congratulate all those who have received funding through the competitive route (see *IPA Newsletter*, Vol. 11, issue 2, December 2002, p. 39). I would like to thank the chair and co-chairs of the RAB, Robert Wallerstein, Werner Bohleber and Guillermo Lancelle, as well

as the members of their committee for their commitment in reviewing very large numbers of proposals over the years and their excellent judgements in identifying the most promising ideas. Finally, I want to acknowledge the major contribution Julia Curl has made in providing administrative support to the RAB.

Over 200 publications ... have been supported by institutional funding from the IPA ... Did we discover anything new about psychoanalysis because of the support of the Research Advisory Board?

Reference

Fonagy, P. (ed.) (2003) *Publications and Further Grants Resulting from IPA Research Advisory Board Grants*. London: IPA.

ADVERT

International Psychoanalysis is keen to add further experienced translators of English psychoanalytic texts into German, French and Spanish to join its roster of high-quality translators.

You must have experience of translating psychoanalytic texts from English into one or more of these languages and be comfortable with working with e-mail for the receipt and return of texts. Please contact Robert Stein on Robert@ipa.org.uk for more details, enclosing relevant details of your work.



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Helmut Junker, Hamburg

New developments for New Orleans Congress

The Congress pages of the IPA web site allow members to preview papers and programmes prior to the event



Bourbon Street Crowds at Night

Richard Nowitz, © New Orleans Metropolitan Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc.

The IPA's 43rd Congress – 'Working at the Frontiers' – which is being held in March for the first time, has succeeded in attracting a wide range of distinguished speakers, presenters, panels and papers.

Although it has been difficult to export all of the activities planned for Toronto to New Orleans, the same spirit will be maintained. Many activities involving the scientific and cultural world in New Orleans will be organized, including a panel on neurosciences at the university,

a panel on Tennessee Williams and a jazz concert.

The system of 'tracks' has been maintained, which has been designed to enable you to plan your personal programme more easily. **Track 1:** Psychoanalytic process: clinical and theoretical, core and frontiers; **Track 2:** Psychoanalytic education; **Track 3:** Psychoanalytic research: empirical and conceptual; **Track 4:** Psychoanalysis and the health sciences and **Track 5:** Psychoanalysis, society and culture.

The Congress, which is taking place in New Orleans, USA from Wednesday 10 March to Sunday 14 March 2004,

features keynote presentations from three of the world's most eminent professors in the discipline:

- Professor Sonia Abadi
'Between the frontier and the network, notes for a metapsychology of freedom'
- Professor Glen Gabbard
'Miscarriages of psychoanalytic treatment with suicidal patients'
- Professor Shmuel Erlich
'Working at the frontier and the use of the analyst'

Professor Antonio Damasio, author of the recent *Looking for Spinoza: Joy, Sorrow, and the Feeling Brain*, will also give the principal lecture on 'The neurobiology of feeling' on Thursday morning.

A number of Small Discussion Groups have already started their discussion online – in an innovation for the IPA – at the IPA site (www.ipa.org.uk) where Freud and Lacan, psychoanalytic psychotherapy, evaluation of trainees' learning and infertility are among the topics listed.

The web site also features abstracts of individual papers, papers submitted for panel discussions and background on 'Meet the author' and 'Meet the analyst' sessions, as well as a list of social tours, online booking for the Sheraton Hotel and useful information about New Orleans.

In another departure, the March Congress will also embrace the Joseph Sandler Research Conference, which takes place on Tuesday 9 March in the same venue. Tickets to the whole IPA Congress will include admission to the Sandler Conference; those who wish to attend only the Sandler conference will be able to buy a ticket for this day alone.

The Congress programme is available on the IPA web site.

Europe

The Anna Freud Centre

The Board of Trustees is pleased to announce that Dr Linda Mayes, MD, PhD, Professor Peter Fonagy, PhD, FBA and Dr Mary Target, PhD, have been invited to become the Anna Freud Centre's new directorial team and they have verbally accepted the Board's offer.

Linda Mayes will continue to be based at the Yale Child Study Center in New Haven, USA, making regular visits to the Anna Freud Centre. As Chair of the directorial team she will work with the Board to set policy. As Chief Executive, Peter Fonagy will be accountable to the Board for all the Centre's activities. As Professional Director Mary Target will be accountable to the Chief Executive with responsibility for clinical services and the management of professional staff.

DENMARK

Danish Psychoanalytic Society

The society has introduced an innovation as regards the planning of its scientific meetings. Previously, the board was responsible for them. From the autumn of 2003, a programme committee consisting of a board member as well as other members and candidates will take care of the planning.

The society has begun to organize the 19th Scandinavian Congress, which will take place in Copenhagen on 19–22 August 2004. The theme will be 'The emotional life in psychoanalytic theory and practice'.

FINLAND

European Psychoanalytical Federation Third New Style Conference

The Third EPF New Style Conference will be held in Helsinki from 15 to 18 April 2004, in the Scandic Marina Congress Centre in Helsinki.

There will be clinical and child pre-conferences on Thursday 15 April, and a programme of panels, individual papers and plenary events along the lines of the two conferences held in Prague and Sorrento.

Simultaneous translation will be available in the main congress hall, between English, French and German.

As before, the project themes will include child and adolescent psychoanalysis; small group clinical workshops; work in progress; research, borders and neuroscience; clarifying educational models in Europe;

and special invited panels on current topics. The special theme, chosen by our hosts, the Finnish Psychoanalytic Society, will be 'The unconscious'.

All EPF members will be receiving a leaflet and registration form in October with the Bulletin, and full details will be on the web site (www.epf-eu.org) from the beginning of August.

An innovation this year will be to provide some protected time for individual papers. If you are interested in submitting an individual paper please look at the web site or contact Nancy Poller at psychoanalysis@ucl.ac.uk

Finnish Psychoanalytical Society

The foreign guest lecturer in spring 2004 is Léon Wurmser, from the USA, who will speak at the Society on 12 February on 'The superego revisited – relevant or irrelevant?'

GERMANY

German Psychoanalytical Association (DPV)

In September 2003 the DPV held the 11th West–East Symposium in Jena. Papers on 'The "uncanny" in the encounter between German and German' were presented and discussed by sixty analysts from east and west Germany.

In Tübingen, Jacqueline Amati Mehler delivered the Wolfgang Loch Lecture, 'Melancholia: madness, genius or sadness?'

The annual Sigmund Freud Lecture at Frankfurt's Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, 'Freud and the quest for truth: a contemporary view', was given by Rachel Blass, of Jerusalem.

The Freud Study Group and the Freud Club of Vienna met in November for a weekend seminar at the Karl Abraham Institute in Berlin.

The autumn meeting of the DPV in November reflected on 'Psychoanalysis and the family: different forms of life – different internal worlds'. The members decided to establish a foundation to promote candidate training and psychoanalytic research.

In collaboration with the DPG and other psychoanalytically oriented associations, members of the DPV drew up an evaluation report on the status of the theorization in clinical psychoanalysis and of empirical research on the effectiveness of psychoanalytic treatments, as requested by the scientific advisory committee of the

Federal Chamber of Physicians in Germany. The report will be updated regularly.

The eastern European shuttle analysts who completed part of their training in Germany were given the status of guests of the Executive. This will enable us to keep in contact with these colleagues after they have obtained their Direct Membership, and enable them to participate in our clinical and scientific exchanges. The first three guests are from Moscow: Igor M. Kadyrov, Katya Kalmykova and Anya Kazanskaya.

Georg Bruns congratulated the research team responsible for the DPV's follow-up project after they were awarded the IPA's research prize, which will be presented in New Orleans. It is based on a paper by Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber, Ulrich Stuhr, Bernhard Rüger and Manfred Beutel, published in the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 84(2). It comprises an overview of the large number of German-language books and individual publications represented in the study.

> 19–20 March 2004

Third DPG/DPV joint clinical seminar, Kassel.

> 9 May 2004, 11.00 hrs

Twelfth Karl Abraham Lecture, 'Time for listening, time for interpreting', Daniel Widlöcher, Paris, at the Literaturhaus, Fasanenstrasse 23, Berlin-Charlottenburg.

> 19–22 May 2004

Spring meeting of the DPV: 'Developments and changes – to be forgone or to be espoused as our task?', Ulm.

> 22–5 July 2004

The 8th EPF NAPsac Clinical Conference for European and North American Psychoanalysts will be held in Tübingen, south-west Germany, at the invitation of the Tübingen Institute of Psychoanalysis. The EPF and the NAPsac agreed in 2003 that this will now be an event under the official joint sponsorship of both organizations. Christine and Peter Wegner will be the Local Organizers, email: Wegner@t-online.de

> 16–19 September 2004

International German-Language Psychoanalytic Conference (formerly the Central European Conference), Potsdam; general theme: 'Psychoanalysis and language, language and the unconscious: psychoanalysis and the culture of the German-speaking countries and central Europe'.

Europe

German Psychoanalytical Society (DPG)

> 19–20 March 2004

Third DPV/DPG joint clinical seminar, Kassel

> 20–3 May 2004

'The end of Oedipus: the devaluation and idealization of oedipal concepts in psychoanalysis today'

Annual Meeting of the DPG in Kassel

DPV and DPG

> 10–12 June 2004

'Violence or dialogue: between collective phantasy and collective denial', interdisciplinary meeting of experts on terror, violence and society, organized by the IPA's Terror and Terrorism Working Group together with the DPG and the DPV. Venue: Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Berlin.

SWEDEN

Swedish Psychoanalytical Society

The outreach activities of the Swedish Psychoanalytical Society continue with our fourth year of open lectures. In the autumn there will be two lectures on psychosomatic problems and two on child psychoanalysis. An innovation is that some members of the society will be available to answer questions from the audience. These open lectures reach 150–300 persons.

We continue to arrange one-day seminars reaching out to professionals in psychotherapy and psychiatry. A seminar on 'Narcissism' held in Stockholm in October will later be presented elsewhere. The earlier seminar on Winnicott was

presented in Umeå in November. Our spring programme will continue with monthly open lectures and will start with a seminar 'What is psychoanalysis?'

The scientific programme of the Swedish Society offers two lectures per month to members and guests. Most lecturers are from our own ranks but we invite at least one lecturer from abroad each term. Dr Sverre Varvin from the Norwegian Society will lecture on either trauma or terrorism on 2 February 2004 and Dr Gabriele Junkers will lecture on 'Psychoanalysis and ageing' on 3 May 2004.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Psychoanalytical Society

The Australian Psychoanalytical Society held a successful conference in August 2003, entitled 'The psychoanalytic space', looking at the 'crisis' in psychoanalysis and its impact. In particular, we explored its potential for a reconsideration and revitalization of our training programme. The conference began with a public lecture by Dr Shahid Najeeb, entitled 'When you meet the Buddha, you kill the Buddha: seeking the spirit of psychoanalysis'. This was followed by a series of presentations and discussions. As a result, several changes were made to our training programme, aimed not only at facilitating candidates' progress through the programme, but also at re-focusing our sights on the development and assessment of analytic capacity, away

from an over-reliance on complying with bye-law requirements.

The next conference will be in Adelaide, South Australia, 13–16 November 2004; the keynote speaker will be Dr Paul Williams from London. The title is 'Psychoanalysis and symbolization – the lightness and darkness of creativity: a socio-cultural perspective'. We are inviting papers for the conference, and abstracts should be submitted by the end of February 2004 (to Dr Rachel Falk – see below). The first two days of the conference will form the annual conference of the Australian Psychoanalytical Society, to which interested IPA members are invited; the following day and a half will be an open meeting. The conference venue is the Radisson Playford Hotel, Adelaide, South Australia.

The conference is being held in conjunction with a production of the complete cycle of Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, which will be staged on 16–22 November in Adelaide. For delegates interested in staying on for this production, we will be hosting a day specifically on the theme of *The Ring* (18 November), the first non-opera day.

Conference/Opera enquiries, including information about airfare/opera tickets (subject to availability), hotels and conference registration packages, should be directed to Dr Rachel Falk (rfalk@ozemail.com.au; postal address: 11A Park Road, St Leonards, NSW 2065, Australia). Details of the opera can be viewed at the website of the South Australian Opera: www.saopera.sa.gov.au/thering/docs/frame.set.html.

Latin America

ARGENTINA

Argentine Psychoanalytic Association (APA), Buenos Aires Psychoanalytic Association (ApdeBA), Cordoba Psychoanalytic Society, Mendoza Psychoanalytic Society, Rosario Psychoanalytic Association, Argentine Society of Psychoanalysis

> 21–2 May 2004

5th Argentine Congress of Psychoanalysis

'Psychoanalysis in times of economic, social and political crisis'

Meetings between societies

> November 2004

Argentine Psychoanalytic Association and Uruguayan Psychoanalytic Association, at Colonia, Uruguay

> 9–10 April 2004

Argentine Psychoanalytic Association and Italian Psychoanalytic Society, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Argentine Psychoanalytic Association (APA)

> 6 August 2004

All-day workshop meeting of mental health professionals working in public hospitals

> September 2004

All-day workshop on 'Psychoanalysis and community'

> October 2004

10th Pre-symposium (aimed at students and young colleagues)

> November 2004

32nd Congress and 42nd Symposium

Latin America contd & North America

ARGENTINA contd

In memoriam

A scientific meeting was held in honour of the late Dr Mauricio Abadi.

A scientific meeting was held in honour of the late Mrs Elizabeth Goode de Garma.

Diffusion activities

The Psychoanalytic Teaching Center of the APA continues to offer courses on basic issues in psychoanalysis to students and young colleagues.

'Psychosomatic medicine' and 'Family and couples' specializations continue to be taught jointly with the CAECE university of Buenos Aires. Next year a Masters course in Psychoanalysis will be developed in association with the CAECE and USAL universities in Buenos Aires.

APA awards

Entries will be accepted until 30 October 2004 for the following awards:

Dr José Bleger: Best work on applications of psychoanalysis from the pedagogical and institutional point of view.

Sr A. Liniado: Best work on psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy of the third age.

Dra A. Aberastury: Best work on psychoanalysis with children and adolescents.

Dr Luis Storni: Best work on psychoanalytic theory.

For further information on these and other activities please refer to www.apa.org.ar

Buenos Aires Psychoanalytic Association (ApdeBA-BAPA)

>May 2004

All-day workshop on 'Contemporary French thought'.

>September 2004

All-day workshop on 'Hospitals, mental health and institutions'.

>October 2004

Internal Congress and Symposium.

Every Tuesday clinical meetings are held where papers presented by the members are discussed. Once-monthly guest presentations are also included.

Distinctions and commemorations

In July 2003 Dr Leon Grimberg was appointed as an Honorary Member of the ApdeBA.

>November 2003

In memoriam: 20th anniversary of Dr Libermann's death.

Diffusion activities

University postgraduate courses are run jointly with the School of Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires.

The Psychoanalytical Studies Centre offers curricular and extracurricular modules and workshops.

BAPA (ApdeBA) awards

Entries will be accepted until 30 September 2004 for the following award:

Dra Elena Evelson: Best work on psychoanalysis with children and adolescents.

For further information please contact with the secretary of the above-mentioned society.

BRAZIL

Review of the 5th Annual Symposium of the SPPA

On 15-17 May 2003, at the headquarters of the Psychoanalytic Society of Porto Alegre (SPPA), the 5th Annual Symposium on 'Child and adolescent psychoanalysis' of the SPPA took place. Its main theme was 'The importance of latency and adolescence in the structuring of the adult psyche'. We were fortunate to have Dr Urribarri, training analyst of the Argentinian Psychoanalytic Society, participating in the event. He made two presentations, entitled 'The importance for adult pathology of the processes of psychic structuring of latency and adolescence' and 'The importance for psychic structuring and adult pathology of the loss of loved ones during childhood and adolescence'. During a session called 'Talking with Dr Urribarri', we held a discussion about 'Adolescent pathology in relation to latency'. There were also sessions devoted to group supervision with material from a child analysis, individual supervisions, small group work and open discussion.

URUGUAY

Uruguayan Psychoanalytic Association

It is with great pleasure that we announce that the training institute of this Society has gained official recognition by the government authorities. The colleagues who graduate from this centre will be awarded the degree of Master of Psychoanalysis.

The institute has been granted accreditation as it meets the demands of training analysis and training supervision.

USA

Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR)

The president of IPTAR is Allen Frosch.

IPTAR welcomes new graduates Judith Luongo and Katharine Muir.

The IPTAR Clinical Center has implemented a pilot programme offering psychodynamic services to high-risk urban adolescents attending an alternative public high school in New York City. Students are offered an individualized combination of milieu therapy, group treatment and/or individual therapy based on psychoanalytic principles and treatment models.

For information contact: Elizabeth Cutter Evert: elizcutterevert@cs.com

The Annual Edmund Weil Memorial Lecture was delivered by Anni Bergman. Her paper was titled 'Separation individuation in the light of contemporary developmental theory'.

>20 February 2004

The Doris Bernstein Memorial Lecture: Susan D. Guber, 'Falling for Ety Hillesum: psychoanalysis in the Shoah'.

>27-8 March 2004

Annual Journals Conference (formerly PEP Conference): 'Rupture and repair'.

>23 April 2004

Annual Distinguished Clinician Lecture: Milton Horowitz, 'Revenge and masochism'.

For information on any of the above contact Carolyn Ellman Email: Cellman174@aol.com

Los Angeles Institute and Society for Psychoanalytic Studies (LAISPS)

>Autumn 2004

Conference focusing on the exploration of the interaction of psychic reality and external reality in the post-9/11 world. Five other Los Angeles Institutes will participate. Hedda Bolgar and Joy Schary Co-chairs. For information contact (310)440-0333 (USA).

Christopher Bollas, Sandra Garfield, Lynn Goren and Joelen Lapidus have completed all requirements for full membership and have received a Psy.D. in Psychoanalysis. Corinne Hatton, Beth Kalish-Weiss and Joy Schary have been appointed Training Analysts.

LAISPS sadly announces the death on 7 July 2003 of Gail Sisson-Steger a beloved and highly esteemed Training and Supervising Analyst. She is deeply mourned.

North America contd

USA contd

The New York Freudian Society and Institute (NYFS)

The new president of the NYFS is Jane S. Hall

The Society welcomes four new graduates into membership: Sharon D. Bisco, Debra Gill, Nancy Cromer Grayson and Steffi Ostroff.

The traditional Plumsock Prize for 2003 was awarded to Nancy Cromer Grayson for her paper: 'The opening and closing of doors: chronic syntonic acting out'. The senior Plumsock Prize was shared by Ellen Sinkman for her paper: 'The creation of a beautiful self: Pygmalion on and off the couch', and Molly Jones-Quinn for her paper 'Chronic genital pain serving as a sadomasochistic compromise formation'.

> 7 May 2004

The Annual Anna Freud Lecture will be given by Kerry Kelly Novick and Jack Novick at 8:30 p.m. at Mt Sinai Hospital Hatch Auditorium. Their paper is 'Freedom to decide'. The speakers will lead a clinical workshop the following day.

For information contact Katherine Rees (212) 362-6964 (USA).

The Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC)

Bonnie Engdahl is the president of PCC

The Board of Trustees wishes to announce a call for papers for 2004 for the 8th Annual International Frances Tustin Memorial Prize.

Papers should be submitted in English, must be psychoanalytic and clinically focused, extending and expanding Mrs Tustin's seminal contributions to the psychoanalytic understanding and treatment of autistic states in children and adults. The prize is \$1000 and a public presentation in Los Angeles in November 2004. Six copies of the paper, 20–25 pages in length, in IJPA-style format should be emailed or postmarked regular mail by 1 April 2004 to Judith L. Mitrani PhD, Chair – Frances Tustin Memorial Trust, 9735 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 422, Beverly Hills, CA 90212, USA.

Bianca Lechevalier-Haim of Caen, France was selected as the 7th International Frances Tustin Memorial Lecturer and the recipient of the FTM Prize. Dr Lechevalier-Haim delivered her prize-winning paper 'Autistic enclaves in the dynamics of adult psychoanalysis' and also 'Long-term mother–infant psychoanalytic psychotherapy in a case of infantile autism with brain anomalies'.

PCC announces the inauguration of FIRST: a programme of Family–Infant Research, Study and Treatment. A lay board is being organized to assist with community outreach. Basing its programme on the Esther Bick method of infant observation, PCC plans to develop a model of early intervention from pre-natal months to the child's age two that will be made available to the community.

For information contact Julie McCaig at immccaig@earthlink.net

The New York Freudian Society and Institute (NYFS)

> 28–9 February 2004

Fourth Annual Journals Conference

Symposium 2004: 'Contemporary psychoanalytic perspectives on transference'

Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York City

Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (IPS; including IPTAR, LAISPS, PCC and Direct Members Group)

The new President is Ernest Lawrence. James Gooch is a North American representative to the IPA.

The IPS will be represented on the EPF Conference Committee by Helen Gediman, on the FEPAL Conference Committee by Nancy Hollander, and on the NAPsaC (North American Psychoanalytic Confederation) by Carolyn Ellman.

For information regarding the biennial IPS conference to be held in the winter of 2004–5 contact Susan Mulliken at surfmu@earthlink.net

IPS faces a developing crisis for psychoanalysts in America

IPS wishes to make all IPA analysts aware of a developing crisis concerning issues of credentials and licensing for psychoanalysts in North America.

Some years ago a group of loosely associated practitioners formed an alliance which they named the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis (NAAP). The mission of this group was to establish certain qualifications for the federal licensure of psychoanalysis in the USA, and to lobby the appropriate government offices (Department of Education, etc.) to promote this goal. For many years their mission was unsuccessful, in large part

because some groups such as NYFS, IPTAR and APsaA (IPS did not then exist) were able to mount active campaigns against them. NAAP then turned, unannounced, to individual state governments where they have now had significant success.

What makes this a critical issue about which we are most concerned, is that the standards established by NAAP are minimal and totally unacceptable to analysts meeting IPA and/or APsaA standards. For example, the New York State law recently passed via the auspices of NAAP, first, minimizes course work (Institute training may be comparable to an MA level, which in the USA is quite low in this context) and, second, requires only 1500 hours of supervised practice, which need not be psychoanalysis, 150 hours of supervision and 300 hours of personal analysis. There are no standards for frequency of sessions, and no prior training in a mental health profession is required.

These standards now define the total required clinical training for a practitioner to be licensed as a psychoanalyst in New York State. Licensure for the practice of psychoanalysis has also been secured by NAAP in New Jersey and Vermont. NAAP is currently lobbying for the same legislation in California.

IPS is exploring various options to promote better laws in the future, to influence the implementation of laws, and means to enable those of us who are members of the IPA to differentiate ourselves from those 'licensed psychoanalysts' who will share our title but not our training. Toward that end the IPS is seeking the cooperation of the IPA to provide some form of certification to all members.

For a full analysis and proposed implementation contact Frederick Perlman: <mailto:ftperlman@earthlink.net> and request 'Call to the International Psychoanalytic Association'.



THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL NEURO-PSYCHOANALYSIS CONGRESS

will be held at the **Catholic University, Rome**
on **2-5 September 2004**

on the topic of

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

Friday 3rd & Saturday 4th September - **Congress**

Many authors have linked the functions of the right hemisphere of the brain with Freud's concept of the Unconscious and the primary process. This Congress will engage with leading neuroscientists to consider this claim, and focus specifically on recent findings which link the functions of the right-hemisphere with psychoanalytic concepts of splitting, denial and narcissism.

Thursday 2nd September - **Optional Educational Day (no.2)**

(Registration for this introductory programme is independent of the Congress)

Following the success of the Educational Day at the last congress, the 2nd Educational Day will present a basic introduction to the brain and an in-depth look at several neuroscientific and psychoanalytic topics relevant to this year's congress. These include anatomy, split-brain & lateralisation, pathologies of the right hemisphere, e.g., neglect, anosognosia. The lecturers will make no assumption about previous knowledge of neuroscience. However, the comprehensive, interdisciplinary scope of these neuro-psychoanalytic talks will also make them useful to those with existing knowledge.

Sunday 5th September - **Optional Research Day**

Submissions for this day are invited for work which is (a) on the interface between psychoanalysis and neuroscience and (b) of an empirical nature (including case reports of neurological patients in therapy).

Contact Dr. Oliver Turnbull at o.turnbull@bangor.ac.uk

Poster Presentations welcome: Contact Oliver Turnbull

**The meetings will be followed by a reception on the Friday evening,
and an optional dinner on the Saturday evening.**

Speakers include:

Guido Gainotti

V.S. Ramachandran

Anne Alvarez; Massimo Ammaniti

Further details: Paula Barkay, Neuro-Psychoanalysis Centre,
21 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 5SD; England.
fax +44 20 7443 9435; email: Paula.Barkay@neuro-psa.org

www.neuro-psa.org

The Congress will have simultaneous translation - Italian/English