Psychoanalysis has had a long tradition of informing psychohistorical inquiry. Forensic neuropsychiatry has experienced a rebirth and resurgence of interest in the courtroom.

Two somewhat pioneering applications of psychoanalysis—psychoanalytically informed decision analysis and psychoanalytically informed neuropsychiatry—can deepen understanding of such phenomena as leadership, political decisionmaking, and courtroom processes. Given the chasm between private and public settings, this may seem paradoxical.

Psychoanalytically informed decision analysis modifies the assumption of traditional decision analysis—that under conditions of uncertainty, humans choose based on rational self-interest—with the psychoanalytic perspective that “rational” and “irrational” in a given context may not be obvious, commonsensical, or universal. I use the term “psychoanalytically informed neuropsychiatry” to refer to similar applications of psychoanalysis to reconsider “closed” questions reopened by advances in modern neurobiology.

I was born in Poland just after World War II. As a child strolling with my father in Lodz I saw strangers rush up to thank him once again for saving their lives as a leader of the Shoah resistance. Thus early on I was inspired by the wonder of leadership and decisionmaking in times of uncertainty, conflict, and crisis.

Who Killed Julius Caesar?
Psychoforensic Analysis of Decisionmaking Under Stress

Harold J. Bursztajn

Psychoanalytically informed forensic analysis: raising startling questions about the assassination of Julius Caesar on the Discovery Channel.
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FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Enemy Within

Newell Fischer

In previous columns I have supported the strategies and plans that enhance local outreach to communities, potential candidates, and patients. These grassroots programs are diverse and evolve from the specific needs of the community. Participating in teaching and seminars, holding discussions at art festivals, being involved in community services, hosting parent-child seminars, designing scientific meetings to be more inviting to other professionals, and providing room under our psychoanalytic umbrella to accommodate those interested in understanding the mind—these are just a few examples of these efforts.

John Blamphin, an expert communication consultant and former public affairs director of the American Psychiatric Association, advised us,

Your outreach must be both national through “The American” and local through societies and institutes. You are known nationally as a profession and an association. But as “all politics is local,” individual psychoanalysts don’t exist nationally; you live and work in cities and towns and communities. In the end, it will be grassroots psychoanalysts as individuals who make the case for psychoanalytic theory. 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.

As I travel and meet with our societies, I feel encouraged, and I sense a new vigor and creativity. Our membership is increasingly aware of how important it is to emerge from splendid isolation and to make a clear statement about what we can offer, our unique analytic perspective and understanding, and how psychoanalysis can help people attain a greater degree of personal freedom and a richer life. Mystification may temporarily attract attention, but it does little to enrich our profession, and aloofness serves to further isolate us as clinicians.

I see growth and I experience progress in our efforts to “mix it up” with our communities and to let it be known that analysts are thoughtful, knowledgeable, and humane professionals who make important contributions.

“In the end, it will be grassroots psychoanalysts as individuals who make the case for psychoanalytic theory. 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.”

ARROGANCE, ISOLATION, INFIGHTING

I would like to turn, however, to a few old habits that undermine these efforts.

Confidence in ourselves and conviction in what we can offer as psychoanalysts are essential. Arrogance and grandiosity, however, continue to be harmful. Such traits find expression in various forms. Not infrequently, we pontificate and are unable and unwilling to listen or learn. In efforts to highlight our analytic work, we somehow feel the need to depreciate other forms of therapy. We may proclaim unreal and wish-fulfilling goals. We condescend and isolate ourselves from other mental health professionals. We draw unfair, demoralizing, and judgmental divisions between “real analysis” and “analytically oriented” work. Commenting on the defensive and self-aggrandizing nature of these behaviors and attitudes seems superfluous for this readership.

We are drained and depleted by internal organizational struggles. This is clearly evident on the national scene but is equally visible at the local society and institute level. It is very difficult to invest in outreach if one is angry with and disillusioned by the local or national group. A few examples from my travels may illustrate this.

A town meeting with Society/Institute X seemed to go quite well. The discussion was lively and “flowed.” There were some innovative ideas. I noticed, however; that most of the participants were “preaching to the choir”—relating the value of psychoanalysis and analytic thinking—and I found myself working to focus on the question, “What are we going to do locally to increase practice, to attract more candidates, and to improve the tarnished image of psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts?” There were only a handful of younger members present, and they seemed unusually quiet. Several days after the meeting, I received a letter from one of the more junior members: “Our energy and outlook are undermined by an unreflected-upon patrimony. … The ‘Seniors’ did not only not ‘take care’ of psychoanalysis as our shared property, they did not teach those of us coming after them how to ‘speak it’ to the community, and they failed to nurture the continuing flow of new recruits—candidates.”

The writer went on to describe how the local society’s membership criteria are so narrow that there is no place in the group for therapists who had completed most but not all of the training, or the local psychoanalytic psychotherapy program graduates.

A senior training analyst wrote,

Unfortunately our Society has become, in a ... smaller way, a reflection or a clone of the American, regarding bureaucracy, attention to legal details, administrative complexities, etc. It is as if structure has

Newell Fischer is president of APsaA.

Continued on page 27
Winter in New York is cold and sometimes snowy. One can take advantage of the snow by walking through Central Park when it is white and quiet. One of my favorite places in the park is the Conservatory Garden at Fifth Avenue and 106th Street, a small and peaceful place in winter even when the fountains are not running. It has strategically placed benches for contemplation or photography.

A stroll down Fifth Avenue from the museum will give you a chance to choose from the institutions known collectively as New York’s Museum Mile. One of the newer gems here is the Neue Galerie on Fifth Avenue and Eighty-Sixth Street. It houses a world-class collection of German and Austrian fine and decorative art from 1890–1940. It also has a snazzy tea room, Café Sabarsky, for refreshment after a long walk.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has many treasures. One of my favorites is the room of musical instruments. Only a few more blocks and you arrive at the Frick Collection, a small and intimate museum. Like the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, the Frick is a personal collection of Old Masters housed in a mansion once owned by the collector.

A short walk or cab ride from the Waldorf Astoria is Grand Central Station, with a vast indoor mall that has been upgraded and made more interesting with the addition of shops, services, and restaurants. Here you can buy the best souvenirs of New York at the New York Transit Museum Store. You can dine upon a wide and fresh selection of fish and seafood in the classic Oyster Bar or choose from among many more restaurants.

Taking the Staten Island Ferry out across the harbor gives one a magnificent view of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, the Hudson River, and the Palisades—and it is free. The cold weather of January and the crisp sea air require warm clothes, but the view is unforgettable. My own favorite outdoor winter excursion is a walk across the Brooklyn Bridge ending up a few blocks up Flatbush Avenue at Junior’s for the best cheesecake in the whole city.

QUEENS’ JEWELS

Then there are the museums newly located in Queens. The Museum of Modern Art, temporarily relocated in Queens while its midtown Manhattan facility is being renovated, has a spectacular film collection. You can make an appointment to see your old favorites or classics you cannot see anywhere else. The Museum of African Art has modern and relatively old African pieces that are always well curated (great documentation and descriptions) and displayed in stunning ways. The ethnic neighborhoods near these museums offer food from all parts of the world: Greek, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and many others.

DOWNTOWN AND OUT OF TOWN

A new complex of museums and libraries in a stunningly beautiful building is the Center for Jewish History at 15 West Sixteenth Street. It offers genealogy, exhibits of Americana by the American Jewish Historical Society, Sephardic history, German Jewish History from the Leo Baeck Institute, and art exhibits from the Yeshiva University Museum collection of modern art. It also houses a music library, a film collection, and the extensive print library of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research. The Palm Tree Café is a very nice refueling spot; the Chelsea area has many other restaurants and cafes as well as art galleries that you might never have visited before.

A new favorite museum of mine is the Dia Museum in Beacon, New York. Beacon is a beautiful small city on the Hudson, sixty miles from Manhattan. It has a sister museum in
Chelsea at 548 West Twenty-Second Street, but the one in Beacon is a sight to behold. An old printing factory with glass ceilings originally meant to aid the printers in typesetting, its huge rooms are filled with natural light by which to view monumental sculptures and paintings too large to be seen properly in other museums and galleries. Getting there by train is simple from Grand Central Station. It takes just over an hour, and the ride up the Hudson River in winter is beautiful. The museum is a short walk from the Beacon train station. A two- or three-hour visit can be fueled by lunch in the museum’s tiny but sophisticated café.

All of these places have Web sites, and many can be visited virtually so that you can sample for yourself what you might most enjoy in New York.

Student Grants for Attending January Meeting

A generous grant from several groups will make possible free registration for all residents, post-docs, and students for the Winter 2004 Meetings. Please inform your students and any contacts in residency, post-doctoral, and other student programs. See the APsaA Web site for program and registration information.

Grant donors for this program:

| Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine & Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research |
| New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute |
| New York University Psychoanalytic Institute & Psychoanalytic Association of New York, Inc. |
| The American Psychoanalytic Foundation |

Editor Search for Concise Encyclopedia

The American Psychoanalytic Association feels it is time to undertake the compilation of a Concise Encyclopedia of Psychoanalytic Terminology. The idea originated in a suggestion of Burness Moore, one of the original editors of the Glossary of Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts. Individuals interested in applying for the position of editor should, by December 1, send a letter of interest and curriculum vitae to search committee chair Sander Abend, c/o the National Office at 309 East 49th Street, New York, NY 10017. Applications from teams of individuals are also welcome.

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National Office Phone Update

The National Office's voicemail system was knocked out during the August New York City power blackouts, and we have been told the old system is unrepairable. The staff apologizes for any inconvenience, and they will continue to field your calls the old-fashioned way until a new system can be installed.
Omnibus Science Initiative: Progress Report

Allan Compton

In the beginning there were discoveries: the dynamic unconscious mind, mental conflict, the susceptibility of dreams and parapraxes to interpretation, the roles of pleasure and unpleasantness, forces in the mind emerging as wishful impulses to satisfaction, forces opposing those impulses and the distressing feelings they generated, and much more. Psychoanalysis was a theory, a treatment, and a research tool.

Discovery in the consulting room went on for a long time; it still does. Eventually, though, psychoanalysis began to suffer from a superfluity of discoveries for which there was a lack of evidence convincing to anyone who had no experience in the consulting room. Schools of psychoanalytic thought proliferated and acquired adherents while the rest of the world moved on to “evidence based” treatment on the platform of a reliable diagnostic system. Justification—the invention of methods to sort systematically between competing hypotheses—has been an arena which psychoanalysts, for the most part, have been reluctant to enter.

Systematic research struggled to obtain a footing in our Association and in our educational system. Support for systematic studies from public sources became scarcer because we did not already have an extensive portfolio of systematic studies when related disciplines did. There were at least three attempts to give science, in this sense, a place in the governance and financial structure of our organization. One of them resulted in the formation of the Fund for Psychoanalytic Research, which remains a linchpin in our scientific efforts. But psychoanalytic research has continued to suffer; as a profession and as a science, from a relative paucity of systematic research, despite heroic efforts by leaders like Luborsky, Wallerstein, Dahl, Shevrin, Bucci and others.

A NEW INITIATIVE

The Omnibus Science Initiative (OSI), approved by the Council and BOPS in May 2000, consisted of a package of recommendations. The appointment of a science advisor as a sitting (though non-voting) member of Council and of the Executive Committee was initially met with skepticism. After a few months with Bob Galatzer-Levy in place, not only was the science advisor seen as a valuable contributor, but also the Board wanted a science advisor of its own to sit with the Board and the Coordinating Committee. BOPS combined the position of science advisor with that of the chair of the Committee on Research Education (CRED), appointing Stuart Hauser and Bob Emde as co-advisors and co-chairs. Between them, they are working with Board committees on Certification, Child and Adolescent Analysis, and Institutes to enhance considerations of reliability and validity and integrate research courses and research itself into institute curricula. The science advisor positions and CRED give science a voice consistently present at the highest levels of decision-making. This voice is beginning to be heard at the most basic level of our field: education in institutes.

The amalgamation of the OSI research associates, a new affiliated group, with the longstanding research forum CAMP (Collaborative Analytic Multisite Projects), is progressing well, guided by Wilma Bucci as chair.

Under the leadership of Linda Mayes, the Fund for Psychoanalytic Research has taken new directions. It has continued the Herculean task of reviewing grant applications and awarding the funds made available by Council and by members’ direct contributions; it also is becoming more transparent, more inviting, more user-friendly, recognizing the opportunity to support young scholars and provide a consultative body for more experienced investigators. A good example of everything the OSI intended can be seen at the Fund’s Web site, http://www.apsa-co.org/ctff/pr/.

The editor of TAP recognized the value of keeping our scientific efforts in the members’ view and asked Steve Portuges to initiate a column on psychoanalytic science which appears in most issues of TAP. The Public Information Committee appointed a science liaison to smooth the flow of science related information to public media.

The Committee on Scientific Activities, chaired by Beth Seelig, has altered its emphasis from carrying out scientific projects to providing a forum for scientific issues within the Association, then spinning off subcommittees to carry out appropriate projects: Archives (chaired by George Klumpner), Research Symposia.

OSI task force intended to find ways to (1) enhance the position of systematic scientific efforts in APSA without attempting yet again to alter the organizational structure and (2) provide a consistent and pervasive voice for science in our affairs, a meaningful role in our educational processes, and a stronger position in our scientific programs and journals. The task force felt it was essential to do this without by-laws changes and without major financial impact on the rest of the Association.

The OSI contained nine recommendations for action. Not all of the action items worked out, but the five that endured have not only grown but produced offspring. OSI tried to give systematic science a platform—or at least stepping stones—to work from within our Association, hoping that the value and practicability of formal science would be more widely perceived and its influence would spread.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Now, three years after initiating OSI, a progress report is in order.

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Allan Compton, M.D., is president of the Los Angeles Center for Psychoanalytic Research.
The Power of the Antidepressant “Placebo”

Stephen Portuges

Ever imagine that the Freedom of Information Act would be used to gain access to randomized controlled clinical trials information about the efficacy of antidepressant medication? Well, I didn’t—and neither, I suspect, did the pharmaceutical manufacturers of the six most widely prescribed antidepressants approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) between 1987 and 1999. Nevertheless, in the article “The Emperor’s New Drugs: An Analysis of Antidepressant Medication Data Submitted to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration,” an enterprising group of scientists headed by Irving Kirsch with colleagues Thomas Moore, Alan Scoboria, and Sarah Nicholls reported in the July 2002 issue of *Prevention and Treatment* that they petitioned the FDA and were granted access to the medical and statistical evaluations of “every placebo-controlled clinical trial for depression … submitted for approval.” Kirsch et al. note that the only antidepressant medications that made the “most frequently prescribed list” were six selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors ( SSRIs ), including citalopram (Celexa), fluoxetine (Prozac), nefazodone (Serzone), paroxetine (Paxil), sertraline (Zoloft), and venlafaxine (Effexor).

We are left to wonder why the authors were obliged to fetch the antidepressant effectiveness data in this unusual way. What their straightforward re-analysis of the pharmaceutical industry sponsored and FDA-approved efficacy data revealed about the pharmacological treatment of depressive illness makes their research efforts more than worth the trouble to which they must have gone.

The Kirsch team reported that the FDA reviews were based on findings from forty-seven randomized, placebo-controlled trials of the six antidepressants. Each clinical trial had been conducted to support the various drug manufacturers’ efficacy claims and to gain FDA approval for the pharmaceutical treatment of depression. Recall that evaluating a drug’s consequences in a controlled clinical trial involves (1) prescribing an experimental pharmaceutical to a group of depressed volunteer participants, (2) prescribing a standard pharmaceutical or a chemically inert substance (the placebo) to a second participant group, and then (3) comparing their effects on a validated depression measure. In the typical FDA-approved “double-blind” controlled clinical trial, neither the prescribing physician nor the participant knows which substance is being administered.

Since the same standardized clinician-administered depression measure, the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, had been used in all studies to estimate severity of depressive illness, improvement rates could be computed and compared across clinical trials in the Kirsch re-analysis.

The research team’s evaluation of the pharmaceutical industries’ controlled clinical trials data indicated that improvement among the placebo-treated depressed patients was 82 percent of that found among patients who actually received one of the six SSRIs. They interpreted this finding to mean that only “18% of the drug response [was] due to the pharmacological effects of the medication.” While the magnitude of depressive symptom improvement attributable to the active drug agent was large enough to achieve statistical significance, the average measured improvement for patients receiving an SSRI was just a couple of points greater on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale than for those taking the placebo. This fact led Kirsch et al. to question the clinical utility of adding an SSRI in the treatment of depression and to assert that “by far, the greatest part of the change is also observed among patients treated with inert placebo. The active agent enhances this effect, but to a degree, that may be clinically meaningless.”

The implications of the re-analysis of the pharmaceutical industries’ controlled clinical trial data for the pharmacological treatment of depressive illness will be debated for some time to come. The editors of *Prevention and Treatment* invited nine prominent psycho-pharmacologists to comment on the methods and findings of the Kirsch research team. While there were various interpretations as to why the magnitude of the placebo effect was so large and the antidepressant drug effect so small, there was no debate about the major finding itself. In their reply to the commentators, Kirsch et al. emphasize the difficulty the drug companies encountered in attempting to demonstrate an antidepressant drug’s effect:

“57% of the trials funded by the pharmaceutical industry failed to show a [statistically] significant difference between drug and placebo. Most of these negative data were not published … and were accessible only by gaining access to U.S. Food and Drug Administration … documents. [italics added]”

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The Fund for Psychoanalytic Research
Linda C. Mayes

There is increasing interest in innovative research methods and programs within the psychoanalytic community. There is also increasing evidence of a number of branches of natural and social sciences and psychoanalytic ideas when the latter are placed in an empirical context. Our psychoanalytic culture benefits from such interdisciplinary input; research ideas have an invigorating effect on clinicians; ideas originating in the clinical realm have the potential to inform scientific research.

The increasing relevance of research to the status of practicing clinicians has created a groundswell of demand for opportunities both to conduct and to learn of high-quality research on the part of individual clinicians, particularly young people at the early stages of their psychoanalytic and professional careers.

The fund began in 1976 as an organization within the American Psychoanalytic Association. The fund supports and nurtures psychoanalytic investigative scholars and facilitates investigative inquiry based on psychoanalytic theory and principles of mental functioning.

The fund is supported by donations from APsaA members and through a regular allocation in the yearly budget of the Association. It awards two to three grants yearly, including smaller consultation grants.

Linda C. Mayes, M.D., is Arnold Gesell Professor of Child Psychiatry, pediatrics, and Psychology at the Yale Child Study Center and chair of the Fund for Psychoanalytic Research. She is on the faculty of the Western New England Institute for Psychoanalysis and has recently been appointed one of three directors of the Anna Freud Centre in London.

All members of the fund’s board are members of the American Psychoanalytic Association and are involved in psychoanalytic research as primary investigators or as consultants and informed scholars. Scholars who are not APsaA members and who may or may not be psychoanalysts also serve as consultants to the fund on its mission and the review of grant applications.

Many well-established psychoanalytic investigators were early grantees of the fund. Judy Kantrowitz received a grant in 1976 for her studies of analytic suitability and fit. Investigators who have benefited from fund grants have ranged from the most senior and experienced to the most junior scholars interested in psychoanalysis and trying to bring rigorous methods to questions of enormous relevance for psychoanalysis.

A recent awardee, Kristine Freeark, is studying relationships within families with international adoptees, a line of work that focuses on parental expectations and interactions and draws attention to the internal landscape of family dynamics. Ken Levy, another recent grantee, studies clinical processes related to therapeutic outcomes in psycho-dynamic psychotherapy for borderline personality disorders. Funded studies cover both investigations of therapeutic process and technique, such as Annette DeMichele’s project on a method for assessing patient work in the transference, and the application of psychoanalytic theory and methods to developmental questions, such as Robert Waldinger’s work on continuity and change in relationship themes in adolescence.

Since the fund’s inception, it has awarded 111 grants. The names of the principal investigators and the titles of their projects may be found on the fund’s Web site at http://www.apsa-co.org/ctffrpr. Within a year the site will offer a bibliography of research reports and scholarly papers that have emerged from the projects supported by the fund. Here APsaA members will be able to see the range and depth of work that their contributions to the fund have supported.

GOALS
The goals of the fund are four:
• To support basic and applied research involving psychoanalytic perspectives and observations.
• To support young scholars interested in psychoanalytic research.
• To provide psychoanalytic scholars an opportunity to consult with experienced investigators around an idea, methodological issue, or existing dataset.
• To provide opportunities for beginning psychoanalytic investigators to meet individually and as a group with experienced investigators.

The fund conceives of psychoanalytic research along the broadest lines, including scholarly and empirical investigative contributions that can advance (1) knowledge of psychoanalytic theory and practice and (2) links between psychoanalysis and neighboring disciplines such as developmental psychology or neuroscience. The scope of this research includes (but is not limited to):
• Systematic research into psychoanalytic treatment processes and outcomes, including the development of reliable and valid measures of appropriate variables related to process and outcome.
• Developmental studies including experimental and naturalistic investigations of infant and child development or adult development.
• Psychophysiological and other experimental studies and other relevant social science studies.
• Intellectual history, philosophical studies, and scholarly applications of psychoanalysis in fields such as history and literature.

TYPES OF GRANTS AWARDED
In the beginning the fund awarded a single type of grant to support small research proposals. Recently, the fund has defined four different types of grants with the intention of providing support mechanisms suited to psychoanalytic scholars in varying stages of the research career development:

1. Grants of one or two years’ duration at a maximum of $20,000 yearly for a specific project building upon psychoanalytic...
Julius Caesar
Continued from page 1

As an undergraduate at Princeton, I was introduced to the work of Freud by historian Carl Schorske and to the emerging discipline of neurobiology by several pioneers in that field. After graduating in 1972, I entered Harvard Medical School. There I was introduced to the work of Amos Tversky and Danny Kahneman on the heuristics of judgment and decision-making under conditions of uncertainty. (Kahneman, a psychologist, last year received the Nobel Prize in economics.)

Psychoanalysis and the cognitive psychology of social judgment and decision-making prima facie are complementary approaches. Each recognizes that human beings regularly make choices that might not be rational from a decision-analytic standpoint. People who make unwise or unproductive decisions are not necessarily stupid, uninformed, or neurotic. Rather, they are applying strategies shaped by the evolution of the mind, culture, personal history, and circumstance.

NEW PERSPECTIVE ON OLD DECISIONS

After I had served as an on-screen forensic psychiatric analyst for Anthony Geffen’s London-based Atlantic Productions on a program for the Discovery Channel, “The Assassination of King Tut,” Ruth Sessions of the same production company approached me with an intriguing request: Could I participate in their investigation to help a TV audience understand how and why Julius Caesar was killed? Our findings would be telecast in the documentary (also for Discovery) “Who Killed Julius Caesar?” The team included internationally distinguished forensic investigator Luciano Garofano of Italy’s carabinieri and several highly talented classical historians.

What made this project particularly satisfying was that everyone was open to my developing and exploring with them questions that had been overlooked by many historians. For example, did Julius Caesar, a genius and perhaps history’s greatest military tactician, a general who never lost a battle, really walk blindly into a trap? He had access to high levels of intelligence. He had a warning note clutched in his hand at the time of his death. Why did he dismiss his bodyguard shortly before his murder? How could such a well-informed man come to be killed in front of hundreds of witnesses at a senate gathering?

Garofano also welcomed the opportunity to explore questions regarding Caesar’s physical and mental condition. Why was his behavior so strange in the weeks leading up to his death?

Could Caesar’s epilepsy, well documented in ancient texts, have affected his behavior and led to his death?

We contemplated an instance of Caesar’s strange behavior when he failed to rise to greet the senate—a deep insult to that body—a few weeks before his death. One early historical analysis gave the excuse of diarrhea; another—epilepsy. Considering other details in available descriptions of his behavior, the question as to whether Caesar’s choices were influenced by temporal lobe epilepsy seemed well worth exploring. Symptoms of temporal lobe epilepsy, which become more common as the seizures progress and become more generalized, include increased dissociation and incontinence of bladder and bowel. Might Caesar, driven by narcissistic concern with his own image and dignity, who had risen to become the most powerful man in his world (and who could easily be said to have suffered from grandiosity), have found it deeply humiliating, frightening, and frustrating to lose control of both his sense of continuity in space and time and his body in public? It is reasonable to infer that for Caesar, it was far more painful to be seen as pitiable and inconvenient than haughty and rude. It is not a stretch to imagine that the life choice he faced was especially stark: old age and increasing fits, temporal lobe–influenced loss of autobiographical memory that he so valued, and even public diarrhea, versus a dramatic exit.

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Did Julius Caesar, a genius and perhaps history’s greatest military tactician, a general who never lost a battle, really walk blindly into a trap?
The Institutional Ego:
A Psychoanalytic Consideration of Ethics Review

David H. Brendel

Applying contemporary psychoanalytic principles to enhance the ethical functioning of contemporary institutions is a complicated but worthwhile challenge. It is a challenge that I have assumed over the past year since I began psychoanalytic training at the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute and became co-chairman of the institutional review board (IRB) at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass.

The IRB performs ethical review of all the research studies that involve human subjects at McLean, which houses the largest and most highly funded psychiatric research program of any private hospital in the world. My background in psychiatric ethics, which I acquired through my Ph.D. work in philosophy and a faculty fellowship at the Harvard University Center for Ethics and the Professions, sparked my interest in this work but only partially prepared me for the challenge it represents.

An IRB is charged with ensuring that research on human subjects in American health care facilities complies with ethical and regulatory standards. The development of federal regulations to ensure ethical research methods arose in part from anger and outrage caused by the infamous Tuskegee experiments, in which 400 African-American men in the rural South were followed over several decades (beginning in the 1930s) to observe the progression of their syphilis. The researchers intentionally did not inform the subjects of their disease, provided no treatment (even after penicillin became available in the 1940s), and prevented their being drafted into the armed forces, where they likely would have been diagnosed and treated. In reaction to this tragic abuse, a federal advisory panel was appointed and wrote the Belmont Report, which stated that research on human subjects must adhere to ethical principles of informed consent, favorable risk/benefit ratios, and fair selection of subjects.

Since 1974, the U.S. government has mandated that all such research be reviewed and approved by IRBs, which are responsible for protecting human subjects’ rights, assessing the risk/benefit ratio of the research, and ensuring a process of valid informed consent. IRBs must include people from varying social and professional backgrounds who have no conflict of interest with the research under review. Institutions receiving federal funding must follow rules and procedures described in the “Common Rule” under title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Like the healthy and well-adapted ego of an individual, a well-run IRB acknowledges and integrates wishes, moral scruples, and reality factors. As IRB members deliberate such questions, they must keep in mind that the risks of undertaking research on human subjects must be clear to potential subjects (or to their proxy decisionmakers) and must be outweighed by potential benefits to subjects or to other people with similar conditions. The IRB fails in its mission if it becomes a punishing superego for the institution by simply rejecting research proposals that carry any risk whatsoever. Research on human subjects always carries some degree of risk, and an overly rigid or uncompromising stance on the part of the IRB could threaten to shut it down.

Drawing on Psychoanalytic Principles

It is in the practical, day-to-day functioning of the IRB that psychoanalytic principles can come into play. The IRB can be thought of as serving some important ego functions for research institutions such as McLean. Clinical investigators are motivated by the wish to acquire new knowledge about psychotropic medications and other interventions that may advance our capacity to diagnose and treat mental disorders. Grant support, patents, and academic advancement may depend on the successful conduct of research with human subjects. While the vast majority of medical and psychiatric researchers can balance their desire to conduct research with the needs and interests of persons who participate in it, academic zeal may at times cloud their thinking about its possible drawbacks or dangers. More objective individuals, who appreciate both the promise and the pitfalls of clinical research, are needed to evaluate its ethical status.

Here is where IRBs assume a critical role in addressing ethically sensitive questions about clinical research. Is use of a placebo control justifiable in a study of a new antipsychotic medication? Should young children be allowed to serve as healthy control subjects in studies that use powerful new magnetic resonance imaging of the brain? Can subjects be exposed intravenously to drugs of abuse or very high doses of prescribed medications in order to assess their behavioral and physiological responses? Is it necessary to inform potential subjects in an antidepressant drug trial that alternative treatments (e.g., psychotherapy) are available and have a very different risk/benefit profile?

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The Virtual Psychoanalytic Society

Humberto Nagera and Frances Marton

The Carter-Jenkins Center is a non-profit organization devoted to education on a local, national, and international scale. Its informational and educational efforts are directed to the members of the local Tampa, Fla., community and, via “distance learning” technology, the mental health community worldwide.

The center opened on December 8, 2001, hosting the Scientific Program of the Tampa (South West Florida) Psychoanalytic Society. For the occasion, the center’s director, Humberto Nagera, read his paper “Reflections on Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience: Normality and Pathology in Development, Brain Stimulation, Programming, and Maturation.” Since then we have offered more than eighty community and professional education programs.

Our mental health educational efforts take in psychiatry, psychoanalysis, neurobiology, and genetics. We are a freestanding psychoanalytic organization devoted to the international dissemination of psychoanalytic knowledge in pure form and in its applications to art, literature, neurobiology, law, politics, and other fields.

A VIRTUAL PSYCHOANALYTIC SOCIETY

The Carter-Jenkins Center has created the International Virtual Psychoanalytic Society. We had become increasingly concerned at the very limited number of training facilities and psychoanalytic societies in the United States and even more so in the rest of the world. In the United States only a few very large cities have training facilities and psychoanalytic societies. Seventeen states have fewer than four analysts.

Humberto Nagera, M.D., is a professor of psychiatry at the University of South Florida and director of the Carter-Jenkins Center. Frances Marton, LCSW, M.Sc., is a child/adolescent and adult psychoanalyst in Tampa, Fla. She is the associate director of the Carter-Jenkins Center and director of psychotherapy training at the University of South Florida’s Department of Psychiatry.

The International Virtual Psychoanalytic Society lists its high quality programs on the center’s Web page—usually one or two new programs on psychoanalysis, applied psychoanalysis, and/or related topics every month. Many of these programs are lectures by various distinguished speakers. Frequently, the PowerPoint presentations that the lectures were based on and assigned papers can be downloaded from the Web site. Programs are added constantly and are available to anyone with a computer and fast Internet connection anywhere in the world.

In the 2002–03 academic year, the Web site has had more than 14,000 visitors. Many of them viewed lectures, downloaded presentations, or read papers.

We invite our analytic colleagues and all psychoanalytic societies to submit contributions of high quality to the International Virtual Psychoanalytic Society for consideration for placement on our Web site. If individual psychoanalysts or societies are willing to contribute programs for consideration and do not have video facilities, the center will lend you one of our “traveling videocameras” so that you can record the program.

We are able to hold a videoconference with connections from as many as eight countries simultaneously and are planning to develop international study groups on Psychoanalysis and Art, Psychoanalysis and the Law, Psychoanalysis and Politics, Psychoanalysis and Neurosciences, and the like. We hope to assemble experts in these various areas from many different countries. Such study or discussion groups may eventually lead to valuable papers and books.

HISTORICAL ARCHIVES AND NEW PROGRAMS

We are developing a historical section of the International Virtual Psychoanalytic Society where short vignettes of the 1929 Psychoanalytic Congress in Oxford will be shown. These include a short film of Sigmund Freud interacting with his grandchildren. We plan to include as well the 1966 symposium on

“Obsessional Neurosis” in Amsterdam with the contributions of Anna Freud, Arthur Valenstein, Max Schur, Paul Myerson, and Philip Weissman. We also plan to make available a number of video interviews with distinguished psychoanalysts of the past discussing their careers and the development of psychoanalysis in their geographic areas.

A new section is being added on “Life Long Learning for Mental Health Workers,” where psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, counselors, and others can update their knowledge. We are preparing a series of HIV lectures by Frank Fernandez, chairman of the University of South Florida Department of Psychiatry, and a presentation by Selim Benbadis on “Psychogenic Epilepsy.”

The Carter-Jenkins Center has a partial affiliation with the University of South Florida, and members of our faculty teach and supervise at the USF Department of Psychiatry. Given the requirement by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education that psychiatry training programs demonstrate that psychiatry residents have achieved competency in various forms of psychotherapy, our downloadable programs are a significant resource—particularly in dynamic psychiatry and dynamic psychotherapy—for departments of psychiatry, social work, and psychology at any university.

The center was established through the generosity of various members of a local family who wanted to contribute to the welfare of people all over the world while memorializing a deceased family member.

At http://www.thecjc.org you can access extensive and detailed information about all our programs and activities.
Architects design the spaces in which we live and work, celebrate and remember, worship and compete. Psychoanalysts focus on our unique inner lives—the freedom to dream, think, create, and feel. What about the interaction of these two realms, internal and external space?

The 2003 annual conference of the Lucy Daniels Foundation, held April 5–6 in Raleigh, N.C., challenged its featured speakers—architects and analysts—to expose the intricate design of their work and to explore how the self is expressed through the structures we create and how the self is shaped by the structures we inhabit.

Lucy Daniels, psychologist, writer, and philanthropist introduced the conference:

For those of you who’ve been so lucky … to never have had to fight for emotional freedom, let me define it more specifically. Emotional freedom is the capacity to be aware of all your feelings—joy, despair; shame, excitement, guilt, fear, hatred, sadness, pride—and stand all your feelings without being forced to behave any certain way by them. That is, free to both feel and to choose your response to those feelings, including the alternative to not act.

Daniels referred to psychoanalysts as “expert clutter busters of our inner space” and asked all of the participants to consider the ways in which we can create internal and external spaces that foster emotional freedom.

Freud Our dreams are haunted houses we sleep in, and when we wake the ghosts go on our rounds, subtle, invisible, not like sun-cast shadows but taking our full measure nonetheless.

Vitruvius: It’s blind fear that diminishes our measure…. Anxiety should be a signal, not a warning, as you put it, Sigmund.

Freud: You know me better than I know myself, Vitruvius. Yes, yes, yes, fear unanalyzed can make a single-room occupancy (a vile phrase if ever there was one) out of all the spacious chambers of the human heart!

Vitruvius: Fear, the most neurotic architect of all, you mean.

Michael Rotondi and Merrill Elam, internationally recognized architects, illustrated their talks with slides of building projects evolving from first ideas through completion. Rotondi described how analysis and meditation enriched his development as a person and architect. He gave a moving presentation of the collaborative process involved in the design of a new campus for Gleska University, a Native American college built on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. Rotondi and his colleagues used the traditional stories of the Lakota Sioux elders to inform design decisions. They created ways for the students to relive old rituals while moving in and among the campus buildings; for example, they aligned the buildings with the orbits of the sun and moon.

Daniels gave F. Robert Rodman, a psychoanalyst and writer, credit for suggesting the conference’s theme. A Lucy Daniels Foundation advisor and author of a recently published biography of Winnicott, Rodman addressed the conference about his search for the human essentials of architecture.

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Heather Craige, M.S.W., is a psychoanalyst in private practice, treating adults and children in Raleigh, N.C. She coordinates the evaluation and follow-up studies of creative writers who participate in the Lucy Daniels Foundation’s Treatment and Research Program.

Outreach

FREUD AND VITRUVIUS

Eugene J. Mahon, a New York City psychoanalyst and writer, delivered “The Freud-Vitruvius Dialogue,” an imagined conversation between the great Roman architect and the father of psychoanalysis as the latter lay dying:

The Lucy Daniels Foundation, a beacon for the understanding and promotion of psychoanalysis and creativity.

Architecture and the Self: Lucy Daniels Foundation Conference Explores Inner and Outer Space

Heather Craige

The American Psychoanalyst • Volume 37, No. 3
Brazil’s Eizirik IPA President-Elect, Levinson Elected Treasurer

Cláudio Laks Eizirik of Brazil won the IPA election for president-elect, the International Psychoanalytical Association announced in May. Eizirik defeated Ana Maria Andrade de Azevedo, also of Brazil, and Moisés Lemlij of Peru. In this election cycle, the presidency of the IPA was designated for Latin America. Daniel Widlöcher, who ran unopposed, was re-elected for a second term as IPA president. Widlöcher asked Donald Campbell of London to serve with him as secretary general, replacing Alain Gibeault of Paris who declined to serve a second term as secretary general.

Nadine Levinson won the vote for IPA treasurer, narrowly defeating Allan Compton. Both Levinson and Compton are APsaA members.

ELECTIONS TO BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES

Globally Elected Representatives
Two candidates ran unopposed to become globally elected representatives for Europe: Henk Jan Dalewijk of the Netherlands and Sverre Varvin of Norway.

Raquel Zak de Goldstein of Argentina and Marcelo Viñar of Uruguay were elected as the representatives for Latin America, winning office in a large field of seven candidates.

Charles M. T. Hanley of Canada and Robert Tyson (U.S.A.) won the election for globally selected representatives from North America.

Regionally Elected Representatives
• Europe, from the smaller societies: H. Shmuel Erlich (Israel) and Agneta Sandell (Sweden)
• Europe, from the larger societies: Marilia Aisenstein (Paris), Werner Bohleber (Germany), Donald Campbell (Britain)
• Latin America, from the smaller societies: Aloysio A. D’Abreu (Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of Rio de Janeiro), Carmén Medici de Steiner (Uruguay)
• Latin America, larger societies: Celia Katz de Eskenazi (Argentina), Leopold Nosek (Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of São Paulo), Fernando Weissmann (Argentina)
• North America, smaller societies: Norman Doidge (Canada), James Gooch (Psychoanalytic Center of California)
• North America, larger societies: Sander Abend, Richard Fox, and Robert Pyles, all from APsaA

Anna Freud Centre Announces New Directorial Triumvirate

In May, the board of trustees of the Anna Freud Centre in Hampstead, London, announced the appointment of Linda Mayes, Peter Fonagy, and Mary Target as the center’s new directorial team.

Mayes will continue to be based at the Yale Child Study Center in New Haven, Conn., 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, Fonagy will be accountable to the board for all the center’s activities. As professional director, Target will be accountable to the chief executive with responsibility for clinical services and the management of professional staff.

Mayes, a child and adult psychoanalyst, is Arnold Gesell Professor of Child Psychiatry, Pediatrics, and Psychology at the Yale Child Study Center. Fonagy has been the Anna Freud Centre’s research director for ten years. Some of his other appointments include Freud Memorial Professor of Psychoanalysis and Director of the Psychoanalysis Unit at University College, London. Target will continue as the center’s deputy research director and is a senior lecturer in the Psychoanalysis Unit at University College, London.

The team members took up their appointments on September 1, 2003.
New Directions, Directorate for Anna Freud Centre

Robert L. Tyson

Anna Freud and Dorothy Burlingham established the residential Hampstead Nurseries during World War II to house children evacuated from central London to escape the bombing raids. After the war, Anna Freud and her colleagues transformed the nurseries into a clinic for the psychoanalytic treatment of children and adolescents, a preschool for underprivileged children, and a center for training child and adolescent psychoanalysts with a full-time, four-year curriculum.

Many graduates of this program became child analytic clinicians and researchers, while others pursued adult analytic training in London and in various institutes in the United States. The Hampstead Child Therapy Course and Clinic became a center for research in child development from which a number of books and a flood of psychoanalytic papers were published. Support for the Hampstead Clinic came from charitable gifts, most of which were solicited by Anna Freud herself, and from funding of psychoanalytic research when this was an active interest of the National Institutes of Mental Health and other charitable foundations including some in Great Britain.

Even before Anna Freud’s death in 1982, government and foundation support began to wane. As psychoanalytic researchers in the United States and elsewhere well know, these resources essentially are no more.

NEED FOR A NEW DIRECTION

In 1983, the directorship of the clinic, renamed the Anna Freud Centre, was held by the team of Hansi Kennedy and Clifford Yorke, longtime participants in the life and work of the Hampstead Clinic. Subsequent directors were George Moran, Anne-Marie Sandler, and Julia Fabricius. All had to deal with challenges to the way the center was functioning and the purposes that it served. These were much the same challenges responsible for the demise of a number of cherished psychoanalytically oriented institutions in the United States, the most recent of which is the Menninger Clinic. These challenges included increasing expenses, decreasing income, diminishing grant support, and a contracting pool of accessible patients. I learned of these difficult circumstances in the 1990s during my time as a member of the board of trustees of the Anna Freud Centre.

After Fabricius announced her retirement, the board focused on several prospects for the future, one of which was to advertise for a new director. I was invited to be an external participant in interviewing the short list this past May. The board members had worked long and hard on this issue; two years previously, they had concluded that a radically new direction for the center was necessary for a variety of reasons. What direction, exactly, would come from a new director whose application, it was hoped, would sketch out a realistic proposal for the future of the Anna Freud Centre.

The board faced the distressing and inevitable fact that it could no longer support the training program in its current form, though it sought long and hard for a solution. The troika directorate proposed that the center continue with those accepted for and in the process of training, but that another venue or strong partnerships should be sought for certain costly aspects of the training in future years. In this proposal, the complex training program would have the same objectives, quality, and staff, but aspects of it would be housed in a different place where it could be better supported than the center is currently capable of doing.

I have heard about some discontent with these decisions and actions of the board, apparently based on a wish to preserve Anna Freud’s legacy and a fear that the board and new directorate aim to destroy that legacy.

Continued on page 15
The notion that things should stay the same was certainly not Sigmund Freud’s perspective, nor was it what I gathered from Anna Freud and the various study groups at the Hampstead Clinic in which I participated during my seven years in London.

**A LEGACY OF PROGRESS**

All during Anna Freud’s lifetime in London, there was constant ferment, change, and ongoing research in various directions. She approved of and participated in some of this work; she remained unconvinced about other ideas but nonetheless supported their exploration. To my mind, the Hampstead Clinic was a breath of fresh air compared with the analytic atmosphere in many other places at the time.

I think those interested in the welfare of the Anna Freud Centre and in the future of psychoanalysis—and this includes psychoanalytic practice; psychoanalytic theory; and psychoanalysis of children, adolescents, and adults and associated training and research—can be satisfied that the center’s future rests in the hands of the highly experienced clinicians and researchers appointed as the new directorate. They deserve all the support and understanding that we can give them.

**Lucy Daniels Foundation**

*Continued from page 12*

**NON-DESTRUCTION AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Architecture, he proposed, is a setting that provides security for the disorderly world inside and between people:

It has been theorized that in strong human relationships there is always an urge to destroy the other and that the fact that the other person continues to be there, visible and functional, accords him or her special status, the capacity to be of use…. The urge to destroy comes, some of us think, from recognition of the fact that what is out there in the world is beyond one’s sovereign control…. One thing that could probably be agreed upon is that the built environment, by its very survivability, provides a reliable setting for the disorderly inner lives that we all lead. The built environment is distinguished by its structural presence, its quality of survivability, …

**SARS Forces IPA to Postpone Congress, Rescheduled for New Orleans in March 2004**

A rise in the incidence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in Toronto in late spring prompted IPA president Daniel Widlöcher to announce the postponement of the July 2003 IPA congress because of health concerns for meeting attendees.

“Throughout the SARS episode the actions of the Executive Committee have been dictated by our overriding concern for the health and well-being of our members,” Widlöcher wrote IPA members in early June.

“The latest increase in hazard level, however, has convinced us that to go ahead with the Congress in Toronto would be irresponsible—attendance would be low even if no new SARS events occur, and we cannot put at risk the health of our members, many of whom are of sufficiently advanced age that SARS poses an extreme threat. It is with great disappointment therefore that I am advising you of the postponement of the Toronto Congress,” Widlöcher continued.

The IPA announced in mid-July that the congress would be held in New Orleans, March 10–14, 2004. The decision was based on a number of factors including the accessibility of the meeting to international visitors, weather at the chosen time, and proximity to other events. The IPA worked with Division 39 of the American Psychological Association to minimize overlap with the APA meeting.

**The ongoing non-destruction of the built environment reassures us.**

Artist Anne-Marie Levine, whose “Box Poems” were on exhibit throughout the conference, was interviewed by Daniels about the process that led to the creation of these miniature rooms. Art historian and foundation advisor Donald Kuspit made comments connecting and integrating the diverse presentations, which led into a panel discussion and dialogue with the audience. The conference was punctuated by several meals and a reception on Saturday evening, providing informal opportunities for analysts and architects to meet and exchange ideas.

In “The Freud-Vitruvius Dialogue,” Freud implores Vitruvius: “Maybe you can build a home for psychoanalysis, where no emotion will be ashamed to live and even ambiguity can rest from, and rest in, its confusions.” Within its celebrated post-modern building and through its unique programs of psychoanalytic treatment, research and education, the Lucy Daniels Foundation has created such a home for the psychoanalytic exploration of creativity and the pursuit of emotional freedom.

*[More information on the Lucy Daniels Foundation appears on page 33.]*
International Psychoanalytical Association

Working at the Frontiers

43rd IPA CONGRESS
10-14 MARCH 2004
THE SHERATON HOTEL NEW ORLEANS USA

“Stimulating debate in core psychoanalytic and interdisciplinary subject areas”

A five-day interdisciplinary conference open to members and non-members, practitioners and students with an interest in psychoanalysis. Many of the world’s leading psychoanalysts will be presenting papers and participating in panels, workshops and small discussion groups.

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- Prof. Antonio Damasio, ‘The Neurobiology of Feeling’
- Prof. Sonia Abadi: ‘Between the Frontier and the Network, Notes for a Metapsychology of Freedom’
- Prof. Glen Gabbard: ‘Miscarriages of Psychoanalytic Treatment with Suicidal Patients’
- Prof. Shmuel Erlich: ‘Working at the Frontier and the Use of the Analyst’

And many other distinguished participants including: Daniel Widlöcher, Otto Kernberg, Robert Wallerstein, Horacio Etchegoyen and Peter Fonagy

New Orleans is justifiably one of the top convention destinations in the USA. Located on the banks of the mighty Mississippi River, the city’s fascinating history and melange of cultures is reflected in its beautiful architectural heritage, its world-renowned cuisine, and its musical traditions of jazz and the blues. With so much to offer a good time is virtually guaranteed.

There will be a full programme of tours of New Orleans, its famous French Quarter, Paddle Boat cruises on the Mississippi and much more.

The Congress Provisional Program including the Social Program, accommodation and tour details will be available from September and will be mailed directly to IPA members. It will also be available in full on the IPA website: www.ipa.org.uk.

Non-IPA members can request a program by emailing Congress@ipa.org.uk or telephone the IPA on +44 20 8446 8324, or fax +44 20 8446 7527.

Register before 31st December 2003 and take advantage of the “early bird” discounted registration fee of $499 for members, $599 for non-members (from January 1st 2004 the fees will be $599 for members, $699 for non-members).
I next raised the question whether Caesar’s dramatic exit was not simply a narcissist’s suicide, but also a consciously chosen strategic act designed to ensure his succession. Cornell University professor Barry Strauss, of our classical historians team, explained that Caesar effectively gave the conspirators a deadline when he announced he was about to leave for war in Persia. Garofano noted that Caesar changed his will to name his successor, his nephew Octavius, six months before his death. Just before his death, Caesar left every citizen enough money to live on for three months, guaranteeing a groundswell of mourning and adulation and the historical immortality of a famous death that he so craved in writing about his life.

ET TU, JULIUS?

While we worked to educate the public, we also were able to pose a previously overlooked question in Julius Caesar scholarship. In the words of the London Sunday Times Magazine cover article on the investigation, “Et Tu, Julius?” (March 9, 2003):

Bursztajn’s [working hypothesis] is startling. What if the godfather who directs and controls the events of March 15, 44 BC, is not hot-headed Cassius or scheming Brutus? They are, as they always have been, far out of their depth, minnows in a political ocean patrolled by sharks. No: the man pulling the strings, the orchestrator of his own death, could be none other than Julius Caesar himself. The outcome is exactly as he had planned it. In every particular, he gets what he wants. The naive and foolish conspirators, on the other hand, go away empty-handed, beaten by superior tradecraft and the poverty of their own imagination. In defending the republic they ensured its demise. In fighting dictatorship they have guaranteed its victory. By killing Caesar they have made him immortal.

In this exploration I used psychoanalytically informed decision analysis and forensic neuropsychiatry as ways to open other paths of inquiry, rather than to come to a definitive conclusion. Such analyses are not to be confused with a formulated forensic psychiatric opinion, as is offered in the courtroom, or a psychoanalytic interpretation, as is constructed with a patient in the consulting room. But by drawing from each, one is able to question received wisdom, creating a context of discovery in which new hypotheses can be explored while continuing to acknowledge the ubiquity of both intrapsychic and interpersonal conflict.

IPA Secretary Gibeault Addresses Council

Addressing the APSaA Executive Council in Boston this past spring, IPA secretary Alain Gibeault said that in the next two years, the IPA will shift its attention from strengthening the organization to addressing the current international crisis in psychoanalysis. There is a decrease worldwide in the number of patients seeking four-or five-times-per-week analysis and a decrease in the number of candidates seeking training in IPA societies.

Despite the cancellation of the Toronto congress, administrative meetings were held in late July. The new IPA Board of Representatives and Executive Committee convened for the first time in July 2003.

Donald Campbell of London will succeed Gibeault as IPA secretary.

Correction

In the Spring 2003 TAP (37/1), in the article “Studying Psychoanalysis in Turkey,” Leonard Gilman and Neil Spira were inadvertently omitted from the list of American teachers mentioned in the article. Both Gilman and Spira met with the group while visiting Turkey.
K. Lynne Moritz

Three years ago, when I first sought office, the Association was at a very different place. The work of the Task Force on Education and Membership was being shaped into by-laws revisions, culminating years of work to settle Board-Council struggles collaboratively. The Omnibus Science Initiative was in place; a marketing survey was under way. Optimism seemed natural. Even the world seemed more favorably poised toward fair treatment for our patients.

The work of the Association was at a very different place. The world has since grown darker. After 9/11, Enron, church scandals, continuing economic and health care crises, wars on terrorism, perhaps all of us have grown into new cynicism and suspiciousness and seek someone to blame. Within our organization, ancient animosities have been rekindled; Board-Council conflicts flame anew. This is not the collaborative joining envisioned by the E&M framers and ratified by the membership. Rather, the Council, as board of directors, reasserts its preeminent role. Since state law trumps our by-laws, Council and Board cannot function as co-equal collaborators. Thus, our certificate of incorporation (which sets psychoanalytic education and standards as part of our central purpose) and our by-laws (which now inscribe the collaborative functioning of Board and Council) must be reconsidered.

We are thus brought to a unique creative moment. We have a chance to look again—to decide what we want our Association to be and to frame it within the law. If better, we have a chance even to find a new state for incorporation with laws more commodious to our desires. We are embarked on reorganization. Surely we will welcome this moment of renewal. It is time for everyone’s ideas to be heard, for all aspects of our functioning as well as our mission and goals to be evaluated—a time for refreshing our special enterprise. And this is under way.

Meanwhile, many things go well. Our affiliate members now vote; we vigorously engage the marketing results; we disseminate “best practices”; we have confirmed a new executive director; we stand on the brink of expanding our membership base.

What I have learned in these years of service is the strength of our members, and their needs as well. Passionate debates are healthy—signs of vigor and grease for change. But they must not paralyze performance of critical functions. (How much of scarce dues dollars does the average member wish to spend on these matters? What issues can afford to slip from our focus while we fight?) Members need an organization that functions, and they cannot wait. Our world tolerates emotional suffering and marginalizes the treaters; our world prefers profit to treatment and sacrifices privacy for dividends. We must be prepared to do collectively what members cannot do individually.

We cannot afford to lose political awareness and presence; we must be lively at many tables when decisions are made, and we must speak for those who cannot. Alliances are essential; our voices must join with those who share our commitments and values.

My vision for our Association centers on functional support for psychoanalytic practice in all its forms—this in a broad membership organization of proud members. Ours is the pre-eminent psychoanalytic association, arguably, in the world. We lead the way. The backbone of our strength has always been our educational and credentialing missions, and these, I believe, are still crucial to our identity. They must be preserved and protected from political coercion, even if this means externalizing them. Research must be an integral part of our training and outlook. We cannot afford to lose political awareness and presence; we must be lively at many tables when decisions are made, and we must speak for those who cannot.

My contributions here have been to share the burdens and joys of leadership at this beleaguered time. Specifically, as secretary, I have tried to actualize transparency in governance—to bring members into the context and content of deliberations so that they can know, judge and respond. Presidents Fox and Fischer were also so committed. My charge as secretary was also to respond to the specific needs of members.

I have lived my working life as a psychoanalytic-activist. I have worked for patient care and practice betterment in every organization I have served. I believe in alliances and consensus.
Judith S. Schachter

I am running for another term as president to present you with a clear choice on the critical issues facing us. This election is about the future of APsaA and its role in the future of psychoanalysis. We must grow to include and involve our students, our members who have not sought certification as well as those who have, and our graduates who have not become members.

I ask for your vote, based on the achievements of my first term and my vision for the future. No accomplishments are possible without hardworking, creative cohorts. I am proud that my good leadership recognized and facilitated enthusiasm, cooperation, and outreach to other organizations yielding significant outcomes.

• I was elected in 1992 on a platform that supported “de-linkage” of certification from members’ rights to vote and hold national office.
• We took the lead in bringing about the Psychoanalytic Consortium’s amici brief in Jaffee v. Redmond; written under the direction of Carter A. Phillips, one of the most prominent Supreme Court attorneys.

The decision established an absolute privilege for psychotherapy communication in all the federal courts.
• With the British Psychoanalytic Society we created the PEP CD-ROM, which continues to return income to both organizations while being a boon to scholarship.
• We passed two anti-discrimination statements, which freed APsaA from years of prejudice against homosexuality, opening institute admission policies, changing curricula, and modifying training analyst standards.
• We conceived and organized APsaA’s first public budget oversight process, which continues to review and organize our financial priorities.
• We computerized the national office, created e-mail lists for members, and originated the Web site to serve members and project a worldwide public face.

Currently I embrace the constructive changes necessary to reaffirm our present day relevance and enable us to remain influential in psychoanalysis in the United States. To accomplish that goal, we must avoid policies and attitudes that turn people away from us. Residues of our two-tier past enable a fraction of the membership to make decisions that affect all of us. Those inequities hurt morale, fostering dissatisfactions and apathy. They result in underutilization of the talents of members who have not opted for the certification/training analyst track. Modifying our standards through negotiation and even by-law changes, as we did with our anti-discrimination statements, enhances science, membership morale, education, and our public face.

K. Lynne Moritz

Continued from page 18

and I believe in service. Locally, I have served as director of my institute and president of our county medical society and was in line for president of our state medical association; I was president and legislative representative of my psychiatric district branch and delegate from the American Psychiatric Association to AMA’s House of Delegates—a voice for psychoanalysis both in the house of medicine and in psychiatry. (During my term of leadership, our state passed “the most sweeping managed care regulation law in the country,” according to the AMA.) I am committed to excellence in education. I am a clinical professor of psychiatry and have regularly taught both residents and candidates.

Within the Association, I have served on the committees on Psychoanalytic Practice, Local Health Care Initiatives, Affiliations with Other Groups, and Societies. I have worked with the foundation, as TAP mid-america editor and national editor, in the Executive Council for more than a decade, on BOPS for four years, and in the IPA House of Delegates.

To me, it is the needs of our patients that unite us—our strongest bond, our touchstone of meaning. I believe I bring a fair and steady hand to divisive issues. I am a woman of much energy, and I would proudly serve this Association once again. I ask for your vote for president-elect.

Enrico Jones Dies at Fifty-Five

Pioneer psychoanalytic researcher Enrico Jones died in March 2003 after a long illness, leaving friends and colleagues deeply mournful. Jones’ remarkable, original research contributions to the study of psychoanalytic process will be featured in a tribute article in the winter 2004 issue of TAP.
Elizabeth A. Brett

I am running for councilor-at-large because of the importance of the membership and governance proposals facing the organization. With respect to the membership proposals, APsaA is an organization based on particular traditions and definitions of psychoanalysis. There is no absolute definition of psychoanalysis; only definitions endorsed by specific groups of analysts. In effect, we are who we define ourselves to be. This means that substantial changes in our membership would lead to equally substantial changes in our definitions of psychoanalysis. I oppose significant changes in our identity brought about in this way.

The self-defining function of APsaA has another important consequence. The consensus definitions of psychoanalysis and psychoanalyst are necessarily controversial; they are an expectable source of dissension among us, not a sign that there is something wrong with the organization. An awareness of this reality might help us reduce some of the distress caused by the dissension.

With respect to the proposals regarding APsaA’s governance, it is generally acknowledged that APsaA faces unusual challenges because of its simultaneous but often conflicting tasks as a professional association and standard-setting body. The fellowship and stimulation of like-minded colleagues in a professional association gets jumbled up with the dynamics of power and authority involved in training analyst selection and standard-setting activities. I support the Task Force on Education and Membership’s effort to address this complexity by distinguishing, clarifying, and strengthening both the professional association and standard maintenance functions of Council and BOPS. However, we decide to alter our structure, the reciprocal and interrelated nature of these tasks has to be appreciated. We cannot eliminate either aspect of our functioning without fundamentally modifying the organization.

Major shifts in our identity or governance will not reverse the decline in analytic practice. Outreach efforts aimed at strengthening psychoanalysis are required. Recently, I have been involved with the following projects. All involved collaborations between analysts and non-analysts. I coordinated ten state and national professional organizations in their defeat of a bill in the Connecticut legislature sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis that sought to legitimize unacceptably low standards for psychoanalytic training. I obtained a grant from the American Psychoanalytic Foundation for and organized the production of a television program on threats to the privacy of medical information. The program was distributed to television stations nationally and shown at the APsaA meetings in 2000. At the Western New England Institute for Psychoanalysis, I guided the creation of Psychoanalytic Theory for Scholars, a two-year program for academics interested in applying psychoanalytic concepts to their work.

Joanne E. Callan

I am running for councilor-at-large because I believe that my experience in local and national administration and governance, ranging from academia to my society and institute, to the Executive Council of APsaA, and to the American Psychological Association, provides me with a unique and valuable perspective that can benefit our organization at this time of critical choices.

My responsibilities as the first executive director of the American Psychological Association’s Education Directorate (1991–95) included key issues such as accreditation at both national and international levels, national funding for mental health training, mental health advocacy, and the application of psychology in schools. I have held a tenured appointment in a department of psychiatry, served as chief psychologist and acting director of an adolescent inpatient unit, and directed both psychology internship and group therapy training programs. In California, I was dean, later provost, at the California School of Professional Psychology—San Diego, which served to consolidate my administrative and academic experience. Currently, I serve there as professor and also as associate clinical professor in the University of California—San Diego Department of Psychiatry.

My analytic experience has been equally comprehensive, since I am president and chair of the board of directors of the San Diego Society and Institute and a training analyst at that institute. My interest and enthusiasm for outreach have led me to serve as a supervisor in many settings and to consult from a psychoanalytic perspective at educational institutions, ranging from preschools to higher education programs. As well, I participate as a member on several education and art-related not-for-profit boards.

This wide-ranging background would lead me, if elected, to work for the following goals:

• We must take every opportunity to disseminate psychoanalytic thinking and make known what the application of our insights has to offer our communities.
• APsaA members, including affiliates, must be assured of the right to vote for their executive councilors, even in societies that prohibit their voting in other local elections.
• We must make every effort to broaden our membership base and include IPA members who are currently ineligible.
• We must develop mechanisms and processes that would assure the financial viability of the Association, including long-term planning.

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Richard Lightbody

The position of councilor-at-large is an interesting one, and an evolving one. Councilors-at-large provide oversight of elections and recommend honorary members. They also have an opportunity over a four-year term to shape the broad debates of our Executive Council. Particularly in the present charged atmosphere, I can imagine that councilors-at-large will be asked to accept broader responsibility because they are among the few officers of the Association elected by the entire membership.

Council itself is a large body composed of local representatives, plus officers, past presidents, ex officio BOPS officers, and councilors-at-large. As we re-organize to comply with current non-profit law, there is some discussion of a smaller and more active board of trustees—a natural compromise between a steadily enlarging Executive Council and a tiny Executive Committee might include expanding the role of councilor-at-large. As much as I value efficient and nimble governance, I believe that it is imperative to retain the fundamental authority of societies and centers: It is individual members, working locally, who make psychoanalysis visible, knowable, and successful. We must find a proper balance.

I have confidence that our democratic process can identify and solve the myriad of problems facing us. The sense of mission, the humor, and the eloquence of our colleagues provide room for optimism. I do not believe that membership and educational goals are incompatible. I do not hold, as do some, that we are “broken.” There is a great deal worth keeping in our organization—and some careful change to welcome.

I believe I am qualified to serve as councilor-at-large no matter what the job becomes.

(1) I have made it a goal to experience as many aspects of analytic organizations as possible. I have held most offices in the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Society and its institute (now strategically merged into a center), and I sit on our endowment fund board. I have been increasingly active on committees of Council and BOPS, as member and as committee chair. I have been involved in the foundation movement and traveled to perhaps five annual workshops of the Committee on Foundations.

(2) I have educated myself in principles of organizational leadership through postgraduate courses in the Center for Non-Profit Management at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

(3) I have been a councilor from Cleveland for the last four years, aiming to articulate a judicious compromise between local autonomy and central cooperation.

This would be a right time for me to become a councilor-at-large. I am not young, nor old. I think I have a lot to say, and a willingness to say it. I am also capable of silence. I am intent on supporting my profession. Being elected would be ideal.
Robert Pyles

Over the last decade we have witnessed events we would never have thought possible—the corporatization, dehumanization, and decline of health care in America. We have seen a direct and deliberate assault on the therapist-patient relationship; human suffering has been reduced to a formulary. Discriminatory managed care and government policies have combined to deal a near-mortal blow to our ability to treat the mentally ill.

Until 1993, I devoted my professional time to a career centered on teaching, administration, and the clinical practice of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. When the Clinton Plan threatened to make private practice illegal, my professional focus broadened to include the political arena. With a few APsaA colleagues I founded the Coalition for Patients Rights, a political action group which later merged with the American Psychoanalytic Association. We were successful in our efforts to protect private practice.

During my term as president, our Association became a highly visible and effective influence on Capitol Hill. The American has emerged as one of the most (if not the most) effective professional organizations in representing the interests of our patients. In 1999 over 250 analysts took part in a town meeting in the capitol. APsaA went on to work closely with the Clinton Administration in developing the HIPAA regulations, preserving the right of patient consent, and achieving special protection for psychotherapy notes. When these protections were reversed by the recent amendments to the privacy rule, our Association led the fight to restore them, launching a lawsuit against the Department of Health and Human Services.

We must continue to focus the energy of our organization on these important issues so our members can deliver high-quality psychoanalytic care. We must not allow our focus to be overly diverted to the workings of the American Psychoanalytic Association. During the last Executive Council meeting eight minutes were devoted to dealing with external challenges and eight hours were spent on internal issues. This trend must be reversed for the sake of our members and our patients.

I currently serve on governing bodies of the International Psychoanalytical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the Massachusetts Psychiatric Society, and the American Association of Practicing Psychiatrists and continue to chair the Government Relations Committee for the American. In the latter capacity, we have participated in landmark legal actions including the Eist case, the Shrager case, and the RICO class action suit.

My work is primarily private practice; in addition to treating patients, I consult to major league baseball, and provide expert testimony, generally on issues related to privacy. I am a supervising and training analyst at the Psychoanalytic Institute of New England.

It would be an honor to continue to serve our Association as Councilor-at-Large.

Joanne E. Callan

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- We must clarify the current governance structure and assure congruity between by-laws and Council functioning. Rather than waiting for a grand overhaul, we should make incremental changes that are feasible now and would not impede our making subsequent changes.

I am eager to represent our membership on the Council in order to work toward assuring the relevance of psychoanalysis. I believe the path towards a healthier APsaA will be through supporting practice, the application of psychoanalytic thinking in our communities, and research.
New Books by Members

APsaA members wrote or edited these books in 2002 and 2003.


New Members (as of June 2003)

NEW MEMBERS
Mary L. Adams, M.S.W., ACSW
Christine Anzieu-Premmereur, M.D.
B. James Bennett, IV, M.D.
Robin Bryant, Ph.D.
Gloria Sax Burk, M.D.
Laurie Hope Case, Ph.D.
Lynn Cetrulo, LICSW
Victoria Ann Conn, M.D.
Siobhan H. Coomaraswamy, M.D.
Laura Dansky, Ph.D.
David J. Diamond, Ph.D.
Ann Dolinsky, M.D.
Jane L. Dulay, M.D.
Mario Fischetti, Ph.D.
George Frank, Ph.D.
Andrew C. Furman, M.D.
Rajiv Gulati, M.D.
Jeanne C. Harasemovitch, LCSW

Martha Brewer Koo, M.D.
Sandra L. Kryder, Ph.D.
Cornelia Lischewski, Psy.D.
Holli McMillan, Ph.D.
Pamela Meersand, Ph.D.
Juliette Meyer, Ph.D.
Linda S. Mullen, M.D.
Julie Jaffee Nagel, Ph.D.
Jeremy Eugene Orgel, M.D.
Barbara Rosen, Ph.D.
Mary Diaso Rudy, LCSW
Mark A. Snyder, M.D.
Linda S. Stern, Ph.D.
Elizabeth Tillinghast, M.D., J.D.
Sally Vrana, M.D.
Sandra C. Walker, M.D.
Risa Weinrit, Psy.D.
Laura H. Weissberg, M.D.
Alethea E. Young, Ph.D.

AFFILIATE MEMBERS
Soh Agatsuma, M.D.
Janice Bingle, M.D.
Daniel Blaess, Ph.D.
Hillery Bosworth, M.D.
Anthony D. Bram, Ph.D.
Linda G. Buchsbaum, M.S.W.
Patrick Chamberlain, M.S.W.
Nam-Hyeon Cho, M.D.
Laura Crain, M.D.
Cary D. Friedman, M.D.
Joanna Goodman, Ph.D.
Patrick J. Haggard, M.D.
Anne Hoffman, Ph.D.
Shaily Jain, M.D.
June Kramer, M.D.
Sandra W. Park, M.D.
Betty Sonnenwirth, M.D.
Susan Turner, M.D.
Protecting Your Computer: Spying on Spyware

Paul W. Mosher

If your computer is connected to the Internet, chances are that some Web sites you have visited have attempted to install programs on your computer that you don’t want. There are now hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these programs, often referred to as “adware” and “spyware.” These programs can also come along for the ride when you download other programs, or they can get installed on your computer when you innocently click on certain Web links.

Without your knowledge, these programs can track your Web activity and send the data to an advertising company, take over your browser and change its home page, add “options” to your browser’s toolbar, change the way your computer operates, slow your computer down, put advertising on your screen, and pull many other undesirable tricks. (See http://www.cexx.org/adware.htm for more gory details.)

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

Unfortunately, conventional virus detection programs, important as they are, do not detect these programs. So in addition to an updated virus checker running all the time, you should also periodically scan your system for adware and spyware. Fortunately there are at least two very capable and highly recommended free programs (for PC only) that can do this for you. I suggest that you use both of these programs regularly; each of them can detect some unwanted programs that the other might miss. Ad-aware, by a company named Lavasoft, can be downloaded from http://www.lavasoft-usa.com/. Version 6 was the current version at the time of this writing.

Spybot Search and Destroy by PepiMK Software is found at http://security.kolla.de/.

Each of these programs uses reference files that need to be updated as new problematic programs appear on the Internet. Keep your spyware detectors up to date just as you do your virus checker.

Mid-Career Analysts Discuss How to Join Committees, Write and Present Innovative Papers

Zoe Grusky

Have you ever wondered how to join an APsaA committee? Are you curious about what happens on our committees, how they work, and what they do? Do you have a half-dozen ideas for a paper that you want to write or a few semi-written papers that you can’t find the time to finish? Come to a meeting of the Program for Mid-Career Analysts and find out if there is a committee that you might be interested in joining or a work in progress that you’d like to present. This is a place to try out creative and innovative ideas.

You might be surprised to learn that you can offer to serve on a committee that intrigues you by talking to your society president, the APsaA president-elect, or the chair of that committee. By talking to people you will find out more about what your interests are, and you will probably discover that you have many ideas and it’s a lot of fun to voice them.

Many people are closet writers, wondering if they have anything valuable to say or if what they do have to say will be readily accepted. The Program for Mid-Career Analysts is a place to try out your ideas and your writing while it’s still in a somewhat unfinished state. Sometimes taking the risk to present a work in progress can lead to a more experimental writing style or a more creative and integrative use of psychoanalytic ideas. Since contemporary psychoanalytic writing is becoming more creative, now is a good time to experiment. For those who are interested we can also talk about the procedures involved in submitting papers to the Program Committee.

The Program for Mid-Career Analysts will be meeting regularly at the spring and winter meetings. We want to talk about the nuts and bolts of getting involved in APsaA. If you are a recent graduate, roughly five or so years post-graduate, or a member at large with an interest in finding out more about the inner workings of APsaA, we would welcome your attendance at this meeting. See your meeting program for dates and times.
The American Psychoanalytic Foundation

The American Psychoanalytic Foundation supports projects that develop and expand the impact of psychoanalysis in the community through educational programs, clinical services, and research.

To apply for a grant from the American Psychoanalytic Foundation, please visit our Web site: http://www.cyberpsych.org/apf. You can also find the application form on this site. Proposals must be submitted by October 15 for consideration at the January board meeting and by March 15 for consideration at the June board meeting.

Donations may be given to the American Psychoanalytic Foundation by mailing the American Psychoanalytic Foundation, c/o Nadine A. Levinson, Treasurer, 9 Breakers Isle, Dana Point, CA 92629.

Donations may also be given to honor an individual’s or organization’s special occasion or in memory of a death. An appropriate card will be sent notifying the person, organization, or family of your contribution.

Inquiries about the American Psychoanalytic Foundation’s insurance program for the benefit of APsaA members can be directed to Richard K. Matzker of Abrams, Gavin, & Vogel Inc. at 800-968-1401.

The American Psychoanalytic Foundation offers free Web sites to members of the psychoanalytic community. For more information, see http://www.cyberpsych.org/apf/apfhost.htm.

The Fund

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principles or directly investigating the process and/or outcome of psychoanalytically informed treatments. While the maximum award amount is not large compared to federal sources or other foundations, the awards are often sufficient to permit an investigator to start a project.

2. Small grants of less than $5,000 for one year to permit a beginning scholar to gather some pilot data in preparation for the submission of a full grant to the fund or to another agency.

3. Small grants of $3,000 to permit a beginning scholar to spend time visiting and consulting with a more experienced senior investigator who has agreed to help the junior investigator begin investigative work. Typically these awards are made to permit the beginning scholar the funds to travel and/or to reimburse the senior investigator for travel and consultation. These grants may also be used to support travel to a research training seminar in the United States or abroad.

4. Awards of up to $15,000 annually for up to two years to support the beginning career of a psychoanalytic investigator. These mini-career awards are intended, for example, to “buy time” for a junior faculty member or clinician just starting a practice so that he or she may consult with other investigators, join an investigative team, or attend year-long seminars on research methodology or specific methods relevant to their research.

REVIEW PROCESS

All submitted proposals are carefully reviewed with respect to aims, methods, clarity, and significance. Typically, the fund receives sixteen to twenty applications per year. Applications are funded based on merit. Thus the fund does not award a minimal number of applications every year but makes every effort to find merit in individual submissions.

Every member of the fund’s board reads all applications. Three members of the board and/or outside consultants are asked to provide detailed written reviews, which are provided to the applicant in a summary letter written by the chair of the board. The identities of the reviewers are not made known to the applicant.

Many applicants have found the detailed reviews useful for future submissions to the fund and to other agencies. Members of the board are also available to applicants for consultation regarding the preparation of an application. If a board member serves as a consultant, he or she does not participate in the review of the application after submission.

APPLYING TO THE FUND

Applications are accepted to the fund twice yearly. All applications are reviewed during the winter and spring APsaA meetings. Applicants may obtain forms and instructions through two sources: Call the national office of the American Psychoanalytic Association or download forms and instructions from the fund’s Web site.

“Placebo”

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“Placebo” is the first person singular future indicative of the Latin verb placere. It is translated as “I shall please” or “I shall be acceptable.” Etymologically speaking, placebo effects are produced by the patient’s wish to please or to be acceptable to the doctor and by the doctor’s evoked desire to relieve the patient’s pain. Kirsch’s analysis showed that in the brief pharmacological treatment of depressive illness, the placebo effect was remarkably strong. In considering the meanings of these findings, it is instructive to recall that Freud’s procedural transition from hypnosis to free association was guided by his understanding of the role of placebo effects in symptom development, maintenance, and remission. He gave the placebo phenomenon a more functional name by calling it transference. He never doubted for a moment the power of its effects.
The Enemy Within

Continued from page 3

replaced the original function from which the structure was created … if we continue in this path we are going soon to end up analyzing each other.

An advanced candidate from another society/ institute wrote,

I read the [Open Line e-mail forum] occasionally … and continue to be amazed at the ranting and raving of a few. I have been tempted to post my own message, “You people are nuts!” … I would agree that unless we significantly change psychoanalytic education it will die. It has taken great stamina on my part to participate in an educational system that focuses on keeping me in a regressed, paranoid position when the reality is that I am … [an] extremely well regarded and professionally competent psychiatrist in the community. As I am ready to graduate, I am seriously considering having nothing more to do with the Institute … Thank you for visiting us and for speaking what the rest of us are thinking.

At one society/institute I visited, after about ten minutes of cordiality, it became apparent that the agenda in my head about outreach would have to be abandoned. It clearly did not speak to what the thirty members in attendance wanted to talk about. I put away my ten-minute video about the Strategic Marketing Study; it would have been inappropriate and insensitive. For the next ninety minutes I was confronted with a heated and angry barrage of comments and questions about the rigidity and elitism of the Association, its insensitivity to the real needs of the local group and its members. This steady and impassioned flow was occasionally interrupted by “We know, Newell, you are only the messenger; but …” Before I left, the group insisted I take some sandwiches back to my hotel for an evening snack.

Does this sampling of my experiences on the road represent the majority of our members? I personally doubt it. Does it reflect a sizable number of people and perhaps a significant number of our societies/institutes? I believe it does. My focus in our town meetings has been on outreach, and in these meetings we have not fully addressed these internal struggles. I am concerned that unless we put our full energies into these outreach endeavors—into marketing and candidate recruitment—and start doing business differently, we are going to shrivel up and our place in the therapeutic and intellectual world will become trivial. There is a strong sense of movement and renewed vigor in APsaA. The Association has recognized that its job at the national level is to support societies and institutes in their grassroots outreach with resource materials, training, and counsel. APsaA’s public affairs efforts have blossomed and grown nationally. The strategic marketing workshops have been well attended. At the local level, where the action really is, we are increasingly “mixing it up.”

There is ferment and growth, but our time frame is short. We need growth in the profession. Time is of the essence; we need the dedication and energy of every member at the local level, and of APsaA at the national level, if we are to prevail.

Science Initiative

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(Robert Waldinger), Privacy and Ethical Issues in Psychoanalytic Research (Robert Galatzer-Levy), Science Paper Prizes (Robert Michels), Scientific Survey Research (Lee Brauer), and the poster section.

The poster section, co-chaired by Linda Goodman and Linda Mayes, is perhaps the most dramatic change resulting from the OSI to date. It is safe to say that among scientific organizations of any size, only APsaA did not offer an opportunity at national meetings to display posters of research work until 2001. Submissions for the poster section of our meetings have been numerous and of high quality, coming from both experienced and beginning researchers. In New York in January 2003, spot counts revealed attendance as follows: at 2:30, forty people viewed the poster section; at 3:00, ninety-three; at 3:30, 125; at 4:30, more than sixty. From these data and frequent personal expression by members, we conclude that reception of the poster section has been enthusiastic and widespread.

The committee responsible for the Omnibus Science Initiative has every hope that APsaA’s scientific activities will eventually make a significant contribution to the Association’s activities and to psychoanalysis in the United States.

U.S. News and World Report
Honors Freud, Marx, Einstein

A special collector’s edition of U.S. News and World Report, “Three Minds That Shaped the Twentieth Century: Secrets of Genius” was released in late spring and featured Sigmund Freud, Karl Marx, and Albert Einstein.

A twenty-seven page section on Freud opened the magazine. Kerry Sulkowicz, chair of APsaA’s Committee on Public Information, called it “remarkably well-written, balanced, and ultimately quite favorable.” Many APsaA members were quoted in the piece. APsaA’s public affairs director Dottie Jeffries worked closely with the U.S. News writers, providing background information and arranging interviews.

Sulkowicz said, “I found the section on Freud to be one of the most comprehensive introductions to Freud and psychoanalysis I’ve ever read, and highly recommend it as a teaching tool.”

Copies of this special edition are available through the National Office. Send a check for $6.00 per copy to APsaA Store, 309 East 49th Street, New York, NY 10017. Checks should be drawn on US funds and made payable to APsaA.
An Ordinary Man

Bob Pyles

Dan Shragar doesn’t look like a hero. He bears no resemblance to Arnold Schwarzenegger. A Pittsburgh psychiatrist practicing psychodynamic psychotherapy and an academic associate member of APsaA, he takes pride in his work and is liked and respected by patients and colleagues.

Shragar could be appropriately compared to David of Biblical fame. Acting with singular courage, he brought the Goliath Magellan to its knees. In 2000 A.D., Shragar was called by the insurer Magellan (a psychiatric “carve-out” for Blue Cross) and asked for five complete patient records. Magellan sought the records in order to review Shragar, whom the insurer classified as a “high volume provider.” He responded that he could not comply due to concerns about his patients’ confidentiality, none of his patients having given permission for this. Anticipating a dialogue with company officials regarding Magellan’s policy on privacy safeguards, he instead was met with removal from its panel of providers. Magellan sent his patients letters informing them that Shragar’s services would no longer be covered.

Alarmed, Shragar engaged an attorney and obtained an injunction preventing his removal from the panel. Shragar went to court in October 2002, fighting to protect his patients’ privacy. The Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society supported him, covering two-thirds of his legal costs.

Robert Pyles, M.D., is chair of the Committee on Government Relations and Insurance, and a former president of APsaA. He would be very pleased to discuss any of these cases further, preferably by phone at 781-235-6211 or by email at rpyles@attbi.com. This is his regular column for TAP on politics and public policy.

Three points were at issue:
1. Whether Magellan had the right to access patient records without patient consent for the purpose of physician “re-credentialing.”
2. If consent is required, whether it should be obtained by the company or by the treating psychiatrist.
3. Whether redacted (de-identified) records require patient consent. Magellan defended its position based on its contract with the psychiatrist, which included an agreement to supply records for the purpose of re-credentialing. Magellan also maintained that the consent signed by the patient upon enrollment in the plan is valid blanket consent.

Continued on page 29

“Have a Fireball”

Prudy Gourguechon

Judd Hirsch played a good enough psychiatrist in the film Ordinary People. Richard Dreyfus was painfully funny in What About Bob. But lately, my favorite movie shrink is the little known Dr. Drayton, in What Lies Beneath.

Robert Zemeckis’ 1999 movie What Lies Beneath was a poorly received thriller with a supernatural streak. Claire and Norman Spencer (Michelle Pfeiffer and Harrison Ford) are struggling with their marriage, lost dreams, and a big remodeling job on their gorgeous old house. Norman sends Claire to a psychiatrist because she is beset with anxiety, hearing whispers, acting increasingly paranoid, and seeing ghostly visions.

Joe Morton has a brief part playing Dr. Drayton, Claire’s laid-back psychiatrist. But in their few minutes on screen together, cinema doctor and cinema patient do a lot for shrink PR. They’re face to face and meeting for the first time. In a spare performance, Morton conveys a calm acceptance, a useful curiosity, and most of all an ability to attend humanely to his new patient’s discomfort.

Claire starts out her session saying she didn’t want to come. Dr. Drayton patiently and non-intrusively questions her about her anxiety. Close to opening up, she grabs her face and says, “Why is this so hard?”

Here’s the great moment. Dr. Drayton smiles gently and leans forward a little, picks up a bowl next to his chair, and says, “Here, have a fireball.” OK, questionable technique, needs to be analyzed later, and all that, but what a terrific instant of connection.

I hadn’t thought of fireballs for forty years or so. In case you don’t know what they are, or have forgotten, Atomic Fireballs (their official name, from Ferrara Pan, the candy company that manufactures them) are extremely hard candies that are so loaded with cinnamon they make your mouth hurt and so hard that you have to choose between sucking forever or risk cracking a tooth by biting into one. Yet they are intensely pleasurable. What an exquisite metaphor for analysis.

The patient relaxes a little, and the therapist says, “It’s hard because I’m a complete stranger and you’re talking about things that are incredibly personal.” Dr. Drayton was human, and more interested in the patient than himself. I’m thinking of getting some fireballs for my office.

—Prudy Gourguechon

POLITICS and PUBLIC POLICY
As the psychiatric expert for Shrager, I focused my testimony on the ills of carve-outs and managed care. Jim Pyles also provided expert testimony, using his detailed knowledge of HIPAA. Fortunately, the amendments to the HIPAA rules were not in effect at the time of the trial. The Magellan attorneys were well aware that the HIPAA amendments gave carte blanche for the mining of information by insurance companies, without patient permission, for business operations.

In March 2003, Judge Joseph James issued his decision. Shrager’s refusal to turn over the records “was justified and his termination was not warranted. … It is apparent that public policy and the standard of care require that a wall be erected around the confidentiality of the patient’s psychiatric history.” However, he did rule that the company was justified in asking for redacted records and that the psychiatrist should obtain that permission. (This point has been appealed by Shrager.)

This remarkable victory and significant legal precedent did not impress the managed care industry. Armed with the new HIPAA amendments, managed care companies understand that patients have no privacy rights, and the companies have become more brutal in their demands for records. Shrager met recently with Blue Cross, the parent company that has taken over for the bankrupt Magellan. Blue Cross indicated that the legal decision was inconsequential to it and applied only to a “wall” erected around the confidentiality of the patient’s psychiatric history. However, he did rule that the company was justified in asking for redacted records and that the psychiatrist should obtain that permission. (This point has been appealed by Shrager.)

And so the battle continues. But this time it’s different. Dan Shrager has made a lot of friends, allies, and believers. This time he is not alone. [Editor’s note: For those still unfamiliar with some of the economic and legal terms involved, in this story, a “carve-out” occurs when an HMO subcontracts or “carves out” mental health services to a subsidiary company. Carve-outs have been declared inherently discriminatory by both the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association. “Redacted” is a technical legal term meaning that identifying data has been removed from the records.]

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Poetry and the Unconscious

Sheri Hunt

I have recently made a point of attending more poetry readings. I hear a range of quality of poetry at these events. What stands out when people get up in front of an audience and read their poetry is that some poets are in closer touch with unconscious process and can let that process more immediately shape the content of their poetry. The metaphors are therefore fresher and have a quality of startling the hearer and making one say, “I think I knew that, but I don’t think I knew it that way, until just now.”

In reading Sandra Walker’s poem below, I was first struck by its lyrical quality, and then by the immediacy and freshness of the images that she allows to shine through.

Landscapes

The small, somber canvas wasn’t present in our meetings then, or I never wondered of it.
Now it lives.
You break silence to retrace its lineage:
Freud’s Wolf Man crossing boundaries in Berlin
to paint the Danube from forbidden hills.

Your story flows.
I see the picture changing hands, crossing continents.
Not beautiful, it is soft, unobtrusively displayed,
your historic treasure.

He, you tell me, risked arrest, crossed, again, political divides
to teach a girl to paint.
I wonder:
if the Danube flows through years, breaks
into rivulets in urban, concrete deltas.

I can see it.
Teach me how to paint.

—Sandra Walker

Sandra C. Walker, M.D., is editor of APsaA’s best practices bulletin, Forward!, a member of the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute faculty, and an assistant professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Washington. Sheri A. Hunt, M.D., who edits this column, is a candidate at the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in both the adult and child training programs. A published poet and member of TAP’s editorial board, she welcomes reader comments and suggestions at sherihunt@hotmail.com.
Institutional Ego

Continued from page 10

down research programs that ultimately might benefit large numbers of people suffering with mental disorders. Such a restriction on research activity would be entirely inconsistent with the mission of institutions like McLean. The IRB should work closely with clinical investigators to ensure development of well-designed studies that can answer pressing clinical questions while guaranteeing the protections of informed consent and other relevant ethical imperatives. Interaction between researchers and IRB members ought to be collaborative and non-adversarial.

In the end, psychiatric researchers and IRB members share the same fundamental value: to advance scientific knowledge and improve treatment options while protecting people from undue coercion to participate in research and undue harm that may result from such participation. Like the healthy and well-adapted ego of an individual, a well-run IRB acknowledges and integrates wishes, moral scruples, and reality factors. In the case of the IRB, factors that must be kept in balance are the human impulse toward scientific discovery; the reality that financial and academic success of individuals and institutions rides on conducting clinical research; and the ethical values of respect for persons, their autonomy, and their basic rights.

Training in ethics and psychoanalysis has given me conceptual tools to approach these issues, but unforeseen challenges keep me on my toes each time I examine a new research proposal and consider how to integrate these various scientific, practical, and ethical concerns.

Talking Points Cards Available

“Talking Points about Psychoanalysis” cards are available. The four-by-six-inch cards are printed on laminated stock, easy to carry without wear and tear; and ideal for your waiting room area.

They can be ordered from the National Office. Ten cards are $5.00, twenty-five cards $10.00. Send your check to APsaA Store, American Psychoanalytic Association, 309 East 49th Street, New York, NY 10017.

New Committee on the Arts

Societal Issues Division coordinator Kerry Sulikowicz announced the formation of a new Committee on Psychoanalysis and the Arts. Laurie Wilson will chair the committee.

TAP board member Janice Lieberman picked up this ticket when she toured the Freud Museum at Berggasse 19, Vienna, this summer. Janice observed that the designers translated Freud’s theory of psychic structure into contemporary graphic language.
Politics, Governance Dominate June 19 Executive Council Meeting

Councilors approved the California Psychoanalytic Society as a new affiliate society, despite concerns voiced by some members of LAPSI (the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute). The California Psychoanalytic Society becomes the third society in the Los Angeles area. Sharon Zalusky, representing the CPS, was seated at the table as a guest of Council. The new society will be able to seat its own voting councilors at the January meeting.

Treasurer Warren Procci reported that we showed a $21,000 surplus for 2002, considerably less than the anticipated $99,000 surplus. Higher than expected legal fees contributed to the difference, as did the shift of the winter meeting to January, which moved some 2002 funds into 2003 accounting. Procci commended committee chairs for their continuing efforts to keep expenditures down.

MOTIONS ON GOVERNANCE

Michael Gundle, chair of the Committee on Council, introduced several motions on governance issues. Some councilors objected to these motions being offered without prior circulation.

The Council approved a motion to meet in January with attorney Victoria Bjorklund, who has been advising APsaA on reorganization issues.

The next Committee on Council motion was described, when presented by Gundle, as a “technicality.” It provided that Council designate the Executive Committee to act on Council’s behalf for the next six months, until the next national meeting. During the discussion of this motion, Ron Benson expressed the concern that small changes undermine our system and can change the character of our organization. The motion passed, but protest increased that these issues hadn’t been pre-circulated. Jon Meyer observed that “we just got voted in by Council for a six-month term, but we got voted in by members for two years.”

A motion to encourage local societies to allow affiliates to vote for Executive Councilors at the local level was tabled until the next meeting because local societies had not had a chance to discuss it.

BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS

The Councilors considered a motion to approve the two proposed governance by-laws on oversight and de-linkage. Paul Mosher said the amendments provide the membership with a chance to express its views as to the proper relationship between the board of directors (Executive Council) and the Board on Professional Standards. Benson, however, argued that the motions challenge our ability to work together constructively. Nancy Kulish called the amendments divisive and voiced opposition to such a “piecemeal look at our governance problems.”

Allan Rosenblatt, speaking in favor of the amendments, stated that an orderly hierarchy of power does not preclude collaboration.

Judy Schachter explained the history of the by-laws proposals: In April of 2002, the By-laws Committee was asked to develop a procedural code that would only be modified by joint action of the Board on Professional Standards and the Executive Council, essentially codifying a bicameral structure. At the time, Mosher argued the illegality of the premise of a bicameral structure, and a group of members petitioned for the changes currently under consideration. The Council voted against approval of the amendments (see box on page 33 for further details).

ELECTIONS

K. Lynne Moritz and Judith S. Schachter received the Council’s endorsement as candidates for president-elect, for a two-year term beginning June 2004.

The Council elected four nominees from a slate of nine to run for the office of councilor-at-large: Elizabeth Brett, Prudence Gourguechon, Richard Lightbody, and Robert Pyles. Joanne Callan was nominated by petition subsequent to the meeting. Two winners will begin four-year terms in June 2004.

Continued on page 32
Executive Director Approved

Dean Stein emerged from a field of some fifty candidates to be chosen by the Search Committee as APsaA's new executive director. His selection was approved by the Executive Council in Boston in June. Stein will assume his position on November 1, 2003, and will overlap with current administrative director Ellen Fertig (who is retiring in 2004), while he learns his way around the organization.

Most recently, Stein was deputy executive director of the Dyson Foundation in New York's Hudson Valley. Prior to the Dyson Foundation, he worked for fifteen years as executive director of Chamber Music America, where he oversaw a level of growth including a twelve-fold increase in earned income and a seven-fold increase in individual memberships. Stein holds an MBA from New York University. He has experience in Web site development, fundraising, conference management and development, grant management, and program management. TAP will publish an interview with Stein in the winter issue.

Amazon Fundraiser Reminder

Members who order any products (not only books) from amazon.com using the link on the APsaA Web site will contribute a percentage of their purchase to APsaA. (Purchasing products from Amazon the usual way doesn’t help the Association. You must access amazon.com starting from apsa.org.) All non-dues income helps keep down dues and helps support our many programs.

Council

Continued from page 31

George Allison and Peter Loewenberg were elected to the Exploratory Subcommittee of the Nominating Committee. Arthur J. Farley and Lida Jeck were elected for three-year terms on the Committee on Council.

Eight individuals were elected to JAPA’s editorial board: Sidney Blatt, Lewis Kirshner, Lucy Lafarge, Janice Lieberman, Calvem Narcisi, Sidney Phillips, Alan Skolnikoff, and Leon Wurmser.

The Executive Committee asked the Council to make the current treasurer of the Association a co-trustee of the Sigourney Trust.

NEWS FROM DIVISIONS

Governance: Richard Fox announced that Dean Stein is the enthusiastic choice of the search committee for an Executive Director. The Council approved Stein’s hire. He will replace administrative director Ellen Fertig, who is retiring in 2004.

Outreach: Stephanie Smith completed six years as chair of the Joint Committee on Graduate Education. She was the founding chair of the committee, which has worked to improve the presence of psychoanalysis in psychology and social work graduate programs. Smith was honored for her contribution at the Friday Meeting of Members.

Phylis Cath completed her second term as chair of the Liaison to Schools Committee and received honors for her work heading up this new outreach effort. The committee established the Educator Associates category of affiliation.

The Council approved seventeen fellows proposed by the Fellowship Committee.

Division coordinator Marvin Margolis reminded councilors that the various outreach committees can help societies develop outreach programs to psychotherapists, students, educators, and other groups. The Committee on New Psychoanalytic Centers has established groups in Birmingham, Memphis, and Missoula, and there will soon be a group in Sacramento. The goal is twenty centers, but the committee is hampered by lack of funds.

Science: Beth Seelig presented the new Web site for the Fund for Psychoanalytic Research, which can be accessed at http://www.apsa.co.org/ctf/ffpr. The Science Division is developing a number of new prizes to encourage research in psychoanalysis. The next poster session will be held at the January meeting.

Communications: Prudy Gourguechon noted the ongoing efforts of the Strategic Marketing and Public Information committees. She announced that the first online edition of TAP appeared with the spring issue and henceforth TAP will be published on the APsaA Web site at the same time as it is sent to the printer.

MEMBERSHIP PROPOSAL

President Newell Fischer introduced his new initiative designed to find paths to membership for analysts who are not graduates of APsaA institutes by noting that our membership has dropped by 200 since January 2001 and that we are “graying” at an alarming rate. The average age of a member is sixty-four; or sixty-two if affiliates are included.

Fischer said there are a variety of serious, thoughtful analysts who cannot join APsaA because they do not meet our current membership criteria. He has asked Harriet Wolfe to head a task force to consider other possible criteria.

AFFILIATE COUNCIL

Affiliate Council president Nancy Blieden announced that the council is concerned that 30 percent of current candidates have not accepted affiliate membership. An Affiliates Participation Committee has been organized to investigate. It will be interviewing non-members to see what needs we are not meeting.

Candidates are extremely interested in the re-organization process, particularly because they feel they benefited so substantially from the education and membership agreement.

Carmela Peres is the chair of a new Affiliate Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity. This committee will look at the lack of diversity among the candidate body and work to increase racial and ethnic diversity among the affiliate body and on the Affiliate Council.
About the Lucy Daniels Foundation

The Lucy Daniels Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization that fosters personal development, emotional freedom, and a deeper understanding of creativity through education, outreach, and a psychoanalytic treatment and research program.

Writer and clinical psychologist Lucy Daniels established the foundation in 1989 to provide a means for creative people to learn how to cope with inner conflicts and to overcome psychological obstacles to self-expression.

A national conference that features internationally renowned presenters is held each spring. Additional program offerings include “Dynamic Discourse,” an intimate discussion series with creative individuals from a broad variety of disciplines; an annual lecture series on art and psychoanalysis, featuring nationally prominent scholars; co-sponsored by the North Carolina Museum of Art; seminars and short courses for people engaged in a variety of creative media; and symposia in partnership with museums and other cultural and academic institutions, such as the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park.

The foundation also conducts a unique treatment and research program, coordinated by research director Donald Baucom and psychoanalytic consultant Alan Stern. It is the first and only longitudinal study of the lives and complete psychoanalytic treatment of creative individuals.

Currently providing treatment grants to a group of writers who are undergoing psychoanalysis, the foundation plans in the future to offer similar grants to individuals from other creative disciplines. A group of visual artists will be selected for the next segment of the research beginning in 2003.

For details about the foundation and its programs, please visit http://www.ldf.org or call 919-677-9888, ext. 120.
APsaA Awards at 92nd Annual Meeting

Jack A. Miller

One of the highlights of the annual meeting in Boston this past June was the presentation of Association awards. Excellence in teaching, psychoanalytic scholarship, community service, writing, and outstanding service to the organization were recognized.

Ethel Spector Person was awarded the National Woman Psychoanalytic Scholar Award. Brenda Solomon presented the award, noting that Person’s long and distinguished career in practice, writing, and scholarship has expanded and extended psychoanalytic understanding.

The Third Annual Psychoanalytic Community Service Clinic of the Year Award was given to the Herbert Schiele Treatment Service of the Saint Louis Psychoanalytic Institute. Nathan Simon accepted the award on behalf of the clinic.

Honorable mention in Distinguished Psychoanalytic Clinical Service to the Community was awarded to the Child Development Center of the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute. Mary Scharold accepted the award for the institute. These clinics, chosen for honors by the Committee on Community Clinics, are exemplary models of the interaction of psychoanalysis in a larger community.

The 2002 JAPA Awards for excellence in psychoanalytic scholarship and distinguished contributions to the journal went to Warren S. Poland and Bonnie Litowitz. Poland’s award, for his paper “The Interpretive Attitude,” was presented by Rosemary Balsam. She and Paul Schwaber will succeed Poland as editors of JAPA’s book section. Litowitz’s award, for “Sexuality and Textuality,” was presented by Steven T. Levy, editor-elect of JAPA.

Other awards for outstanding service:
• Steven T. Levy, who is stepping down as chair of CORST, was presented with a certificate for service.
• Stephanie Dee Smith, who finished her term as the first chair of the Joint Committee on Graduate Education, was presented with a certificate for her six-year tenure on that committee.
• Phyllis Jean Cath, who completed her term as co-chair of the Liaison Committee to Schools, was presented a certificate of recognition for six years of outstanding work with that committee.

The Awards ceremony, though a small part of the meeting overall, demonstrated the vitality of the scholarship, service, and interaction with the outside community that is helping to keep psychoanalysis in the public eye.

Jack A. Miller, M.D., is a member of TAP’s editorial board.
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<td>Harold S. Albert, M.D.</td>
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<td>May 8, 2003</td>
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<td>Alfred Edgar Coodley, M.D., Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Janet Kennedy, M.D.</td>
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<td>Bernard Barash, M.D.</td>
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<td>Doris M. Hunter, M.D.</td>
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<td>I. Floyd Mallott, M.D.</td>
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<td>Leon L. North, M.D.</td>
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<td>James Titchener, M.D.</td>
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<td>Jerome Cohen, Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Jerome B. Katz, M.D.</td>
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<td>Milton Rosenbaum, M.D.</td>
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A Time of Change—BOPS After Boston

Ronald M. Benson

The meeting of the Board on Professional Standards in Boston last May was progressive and productive. Issues of governance and of educational methods and standards were equally prominent in the agenda.

The much-anticipated final report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study Certification lived up to its billing. Co-chairs Cal Narcisi and Don Rosenblitt and their committee produced a document whose implications went far beyond the matter of certification per se and addressed profound philosophic issues basic to our structure. (The full report is available on our Web site.)

The committee strongly supports the concept of certification. The report asserted that the sole purpose of certification should be to assure competence as a clinical analyst. The committee concluded that certification is necessary to assure the public that we are committed to professionalism and self-assessment.

The committee’s specific recommendations were far-reaching. The report recommended dividing the duties of the current Committee on Certification between two committees. One would administer the process, and the other would study it. The report also made various suggestions to improve the validity and reliability of the examination and to broaden its methodology. Its most visionary recommendation was that the certification body be independent of both the membership organization and the Board on Professional Standards and its accrediting bodies. The committee felt this was best to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest and that it was best for the profession of psychoanalysis as a whole. The committee advocated a fast-track approach toward achieving its recommendations.

A thoughtful and full discussion of the report followed its presentation. All the Fellows of the Board who voted accepted the report; two abstained.

I have already appointed a new ad hoc task force, chaired by Beth Seelig, to develop a roadmap for achieving implementation within two years. This roadmap will define steps to be taken within BOPS. The new task force will also need to consider how its report can be integrated with other efforts toward reorganization now being considered within our Association. Our objective is to have the best, fairest, and most meaningful certification process that can be achieved, one that will have wide recognition and prestige.

Certification is necessary to assure the public that we are committed to professionalism and self-assessment.

REORGANIZATION, BY-LAWS

The new BOPS Task Force on Reorganization made its first report. Co-chaired by Leon Hoffman and Eric Nuetzel, the task force began by considering the role of the educational perspective within APsaA. It is considering such questions as the place of BOPS’s functions after a reorganization. Should they be internal or externalized, in full or part? The task force’s report said that the “educational functions and values of APsaA are precious assets that should be safeguarded in any restructuring plan.”

The Fellows took up the two by-laws proposals that were submitted by petition of members. BOPS has the right to send its comments along with the proposed amendments when they are sent to the membership. In an extensive discussion, the Fellows made several modifications in the wording of the BOPS position statement. They opposed the proposed amendments of the by-laws, feeling they were ill-timed and piecemeal at a time when comprehensive change was best. The Fellows felt also that the proposed amendments contradicted the collaborative relationship between Board and Council mandated by the agreement developed by the Task Force on Education and Membership.

The final statement opposing passage of these by-laws amendments was overwhelmingly approved by the Fellows. On Thursday at the Executive Council, an equally rich discussion took place. By a wide margin, the councilors voted not to accept the proposed by-laws amendments.

As I interpret the actions of Board and Council, they both supported a collaborative and consensual approach to reorganization of our Association’s governance and opposed piecemeal and divisive approaches. The two representative bodies favored a consultative relationship to each other as was the mandate of the education and membership process.

TRAINING, MEMBERSHIP

The Board considered the first report by the Task Force on Training Analyst Standards. Myrna Weiss, chair, said the task force was rewriting the standards to emphasize the availability of waivers. The most difficult situation to resolve is when a potential candidate is in analysis with an analyst who is not a training analyst. The task force considered means to permit a continuation of this analysis for training purposes, but it is a complex task to develop a methodology consistent with our quality and educational responsibilities and consistent with sound psychoanalytic principles.

The Fellows were very responsive to the issues raised by this initiative and made many excellent and wide-ranging proposals. Some were concerned that methods for assessing an analyst for a potential waiver be carefully crafted to protect the privacy and integrity of the ongoing analysis. Others spoke of the financial burdens of training analyses on candidates and training analysts alike. The task force will continue its efforts toward progressive and responsible change.

Continued on page 39
Board Considers Reorganization, Standards; Nuetzel Next BOPS Chair

Responding to a tide of change within the organization, the Board on Professional Standards heard reports from no fewer than four new task forces convened recently by BOPS chair Ron Benson to address vital and controversial issues. (See Ron Benson’s essay on page 36 for a report on the work of these task forces.)

Recommendations of the certification task force included preserving certification, externalization, improving validity and reliability and splitting the certification committee in two, one committee to administer the tests and the other to study the process. Several commentators, including Jon Meyer and Betsy Brett, disagreed with the necessity or advisability of externalization. Brett suggested that we are moving a problem rather than fixing it. Bob Pyles asked if there really is “political pressure” on the certification process, and the answer was yes. Pyles supported full externalization. Calvern Narcisi, co-chair of the task force with Don Rosenblitt, noted that the task force believed unanimously that the certifying body needs to be external and independent. Rosenblitt stated that the main problem is that the general membership does not believe the certification process has meaning and integrity.

Many Fellows commended the task force on producing a superb report, praising the criteria delineated and the clear thinking of the committee.

CANDIDATE RECRUITMENT

The charge to the Ad Hoc Task Force on Recruitment, chaired by Philip Herschenfeld, proceeded from the fact that the average age of our trainees is increasing. The task force was asked to look at how to promote recruitment of candidates at an earlier stage of their careers. The task force is in the phase of identifying problems, which include institutes competing with other training sites with less rigorous standards, and expects to deliver its final report in June 2004.

TRAINING ANALYST STANDARDS

The Ad Hoc Task Force on Training Analyst Standards was asked to examine the standards on selection of training analysts to see what provision might be made for waivers in the case of a potential candidate in analysis with a non-training analyst. The task force has yet to arrive at a proposed solution to the problem. One option is to consider an “associate TA” category for certified analysts without immersion who are on the “TA track.” A full report is expected in January 2004.

Peter Loewenberg spoke up in support of institutes having local option. Newell Fischer appealed to the task force to be diligent but speedy in its deliberations.

OTHER BOPS NEWS

Eric Nuetzel of St. Louis, currently BOPS secretary, was elected to serve as the next chair of the Board. Nuetzel will take office in June 2004, when Ron Benson completes his term. Nuetzel chose Beth Seelig to serve as secretary of BOPS during his term. Nuetzel ran unopposed.

The Committee on Certification requested a legal consultation regarding HIPAA privacy regulations; two of the current applicants were “covered entities” under HIPAA. The committee announced that twelve first-time and two continuing applicants applied for certification. Seven were approved: six first-timers and one continuing applicant (see the box on page 39 for the list). This first-time approval rate of 50 percent is lower than recent first-time approval rates, which have run around 70 percent. However, the numbers are very small.

Steve Levy was thanked for his work chairing CORST, a position he is leaving to assume the editorship of JAPA. As chair, Levy worked on the procedures and standards of the committee and established CORST liaisons between component institutes and committee members. CORST members will help the local institutes with recruitment, preparation, and assisting CORST candidates with career development. Because universities, like psychoanalysis, are committed to the life of the mind, a strong CORST program is seen as vital for our organization. Mel Lansky is the new chair.

The Committee on Psychoanalytic Education (COPE) announced a fall teacher training retreat. The committee is trying to retrieve the archives of past COPE study groups for the use of the organization. COPE continues to study methods of pedagogy, having recently asked Stuart Twemlow to teach a model class on community psychoanalysis.

The Committee on Institutes announced that twenty-five individuals were appointed as training and supervising analysts (see page 39). The Committee on New Training Facilities also announced the appointment of two training and supervising analysts.
Proposed Governance By-laws

Two by-laws proposed by member petition will come before the membership for a vote this fall. The by-laws were widely discussed at the Boston meetings, at the Board and Council meetings and in other forums. The proposing group described itself as “50 voting members of APsaA including two former Presidents, two Councilors-at-Large and other Councilors.” It is affiliated with the Wednesday Group, a long-running ad hoc group that meets to address APsaA policy and governance issues.

DEFINING OVERSIGHT

The Wednesday Group and the other proposers issued a statement explaining the by-laws. First, they remind us that the Executive Council is the board of directors of the corporation and the only body under law that can enact the policies of APsaA.

The proposed “oversight” by-law has four provisions:

1. The Board on Professional Standards will report all its actions to the Executive Council at both national meetings.
2. Unless otherwise prohibited by the by-laws or state law, the actions of BOPS will be effective without Executive Council approval.
3. Any action of BOPS is subject to rescission or change by the Council.
4. The Council may submit to the members for approval any action it takes under the provisions above.

The proposers argue that the oversight by-law extends a special status to the Board, allowing it to take action without Council approval, even as it reaffirms the existing supervening authority of the Executive Council. Opponents argue that the by-law (1) is not necessary, as the Executive Council already has legal responsibility for all organizational functions, and (2) violates the spirit of cooperation and balanced responsibilities between Board and Council carefully worked out in the report of the Task Force on Education and Membership (TFEM).

DE-LINKAGE

The second by-law, called informally the “de-linkage” by-law, modifies the provision in the APsaA by-laws that currently requires that all members of BOPS committees and every applicant for training or supervising analyst status must be certified.

According to its proponents, the proposed modification simply deletes the certification requirement in the by-laws. Supporters of the amendment point out that their proposal does not actually remove the certification requirement, since this can remain part of the Board’s rules; the amendment removes the issue from the by-laws only. It would remain the option of the BOPS chair to decide whether or not to appoint non-certified members to Board committees. Further, it would be the option of the Board to require training analysts to be certified.

COUNCIL AND BOARD VOTE AGAINST BY-LAW APPROVAL

The Board on Professional Standards approved a statement recommending members vote against the by-laws. This advisory opinion of the Board will accompany the amendments when they are sent to members for a vote. The Board’s opinion stated that these by-laws are ill-advised at this time while a comprehensive revision of our governance is under way.

The BOPS statement goes on to say that the de-linkage by-law is really two separate proposals. While appointment of non-certified analysts to Board committees may have merit, the de-linkage of certification from TA status directly infringes on BOPS responsibilities.

Finally, the Board argued that approval of these by-laws at this time would needlessly complicate the process, currently under way, of revising our governance structures, prematurely foreclosing various options for reorganization.

After considering the proposed by-laws at its Thursday meeting, the Council defeated a motion to approve the by-laws. A record of this negative vote will accompany the proposed amendments when they are sent to members for a vote. The Council does not have the prerogative, according to existing by-laws, of sending a more extensive opinion out with proposed by-laws.
Certified in Psychoanalysis by the Board on Professional Standards, Wednesday, June 18, 2003

Certified in Adult Psychoanalysis

Mary Brady, Ph.D.
Julie Gardner, Ph.D.
Sybil Houlding, M.S.W.
Victoria Morrow, M.D.
Gay Barnell, Ph.D.
Steven Shulruff, M.D.

Certified in Child/Adolescent Psychoanalysis

Jay Alan Davis, M.D.

BOPS After Boston

Continued from page 36

I announced to the Board that as suggested by Newell Fisher, the BOPS Membership Committee will greatly modify its application procedures for IPA graduates who want to become members of APsaA. The current process is too cumbersome. The new streamlined process will involve filling out a very simple application form. I have also asked the BOPS Membership Committee to consider methods to allow some non-IPA graduates to join APsaA.

The Fellows, by acclamation, elected Nueztel and Seelig as the next chair and secretary of the Board. Their terms will begin after our meetings in San Francisco next June.

Once again, the actions and discussions of the Board and of the Council seemed to demonstrate that there is substantial consensus about the kind of Association we wish to be. It seems that our long-standing amalgamation of educational and membership concerns is widely supported; and the consultative relationship between Council and Board continues to work effectively.

Training and Supervising Analyst Appointments, June 18, 2003

Adult Psychoanalysis Training and Supervising Analysts

Aisha Abbasi, M.D. (Michigan)
Barbara Almond, M.D. (San Francisco)
Cecile R. Bassen, M.D. (Seattle)
Lisa Buchberg, D.M.H. (San Francisco)
Deborah L. Cabaniss, M.D. (Columbia Univ.)
Lindsay Clarkson, M.D. (Washington)
Seth Eichler, M.D. (NYU)
Salee Jenkins, Ph.D. (Chicago)
Phil S. Lebovitz, M.D. (Chicago)
Milagros Picon, M.D. (NYU)
Donald Ross, M.D. (Washington)
Marie Rudden, M.D. (Berkshire New Training Facility)
Harvey J. Schwartz, M.D. (Philadelphia)
Mark Scott, Ph.D. (San Francisco)
Joan Wheelis, M.D. (Boston)

Geographic Rule Adult Psychoanalysis Training and Supervising Analyst

Roy Aruffo, M.D. (New Orleans)

Geographic Rule Adult Psychoanalysis Supervising Analysts

Lawrence B. Inderbitzin, M.D. (Pittsburgh)
Daniel Jacobs, M.D. (Florida)
Edward R. Shapiro, M.D. (Boston)
Henry F. Smith, M.D. (Florida and Minnesota New Training Facility)

Geographic Rule Adult Psychoanalysis Training Analyst

Austin Silber, M.D. (Michigan)

Child/Adolescent Psychoanalysis Training and Supervising Analysts

Helene Keable, M.D. (New York)

Geographic Rule Child/Adolescent Psychoanalysis Supervising Analysts

Judith Chused, M.D. (Seattle)
Benjamin Garber, M.D. (New York)
Irwin C. Rosen, Ph.D. (St. Louis)
Phyllis Tyson, Ph.D. (San Francisco and Seattle)
Robert Tyson, M.D. (Seattle)

The task that confronts us now is to bring those values within the umbrella of the laws that govern non-profit corporations and to assure that such educational matters as accreditation and certification are insulated from influences that might compromise their objectivity. We have managed the insulating aspects for many years and, with diligence and good will, we can accomplish the goal of complying with the not-for-profit laws also.
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...$35

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