

the **AMERICAN**
PSYCHOANALYST

WINTER/SPRING 2005
 Volume 39, No. 1

Quarterly Newsletter of The American
 Psychoanalytic Association

Race and Psychoanalysis

A. Michele Morgan

The cultural ambivalence surrounding race in American society is reflected in a similar ambivalence within the American Psychoanalytic Association. Theoretically, all members of our organization embrace the ideals of diversity and multiculturalism. The establishment of the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity (CORED) speaks to the desire to more formally pursue those ideals. There have been intermittent efforts to bring racial issues into our psychoanalytic dialogue on the national level, and some institutes have attempted to connect with communities traditionally excluded from the psychoanalytic sphere. However, as Dorothy Holmes, Mark Smaller, and Sandra Walker point out in the following articles, progress has been a long time coming.

The resistance to a more aggressive pursuit of diversity has not been of the virulent racist type but rather the oblivious passive type. This reflects an inherent organizational paradox: Those analysts most likely to agitate for a more inclusive membership and theory (members of minority groups themselves) are so underrepresented in APsAA



that they cannot elevate their concerns to a level that reaches a meaningful threshold for the majority of members, and recruitment of such analysts is hindered by the fact that there are so few of them. The reality is that for significant progress to be made in this area, a majority of (i.e., white) analysts will have to take up the issue of diversity with a passion that has not manifested itself thus far.

PAST IS PRESENT

Why the obliviousness and passivity around the issue of race in psychoanalysis?

Part of this can be explained by the parallel between psychoanalytic theory and psychoanalytic organizational history. Cynthia Burack suggested that the body of psychoanalytic theory itself is in need of psychoanalysis to promote a more integrative model, stating "...the model of humanness constructed by most psychoanalytic theory has been that of the white/European, heterosexual, financially comfortable...male."

Claudia Tate took this further, suggesting "...the position of both the theory and the practice of psychoanalysis today is still tainted by the racism in which psychoanalysis originated and that we must acknowledge and try to alter this positioning if we are to free psychoanalysis to do worthy battle against racism."

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A. Michele Morgan, M.D., was the first African-American analyst to graduate from the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute and currently chairs the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity.

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THE AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYST

*Newsletter of the
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The American Psychoanalyst is published quarterly. Subscriptions are provided automatically to members of The American Psychoanalytic Association. For non-members, domestic and Canadian subscription rates are \$32.50 for individuals and \$75 for institutions. Outside the U.S. and Canada, rates are \$52.50 for individuals and \$95 for institutions. To subscribe to *The American Psychoanalyst*, visit <http://store.yahoo.com/americanpsych/subscriptions.html>, or write TAP Subscriptions, The American Psychoanalytic Association, 309 East 49th Street, New York, New York 10017; call 212-752-0450 x18 or e-mail apsa@apsa.org.

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ISSN 1052-7958

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Our Evolutionary Tree and 21st Century Priorities

Jon Meyer

Evolution is a good metaphor for organizations. Organizations, too, are subject to Darwinian pressures to either adapt or disappear. In the past, the Association emulated the trilobite, moving slowly and carrying a protective shell. If there is a lesson here, it is that the trilobite is long extinct. Now, harsh reality requires us to be swift while we are being deliberate, stable but flexible, conservative but innovative, principled but not dogmatic, humanistic but political, and proud but welcoming. Tall orders! But we can take a strong hand in our own fate through strategic planning and action.

In a way, we already slipped into strategic planning without noticing. In working on our reorganization parameters and task force, I recognized that while necessary changes had a little to do with New York law, they had a lot more to do with organizational effectiveness and capacity. Current governance made sense when we were smaller and internally preoccupied with no competition or challenges—scarcely our current circumstances. In other words, one strategic initiative is called “governance.” The Task Force on Reorganization has the mandate, parameters, responsibility, and a tight time line to recommend facilitative changes across executive, educational, and board of directors’ structures.

I recognized, however, that overhauling governance was only part of the job. We also needed to rethink programs by asking (1) what challenges require our focus and (2) where do we most effectively invest human, intellectual, and financial resources. In program-based strategic planning, we must consider, among other issues: state-by-state licensure that challenges our “brand”; revisiting lobbying priorities; demonstrating the effectiveness of psychoanalysis; strengthening and liberalizing education; supporting members against know-nothing regulation and intrusion; and advocacy for patients against systematic denial

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

of care. I am sure you will see that we have serious concerns.

Nonetheless, undertaking strategic planning not only means doing some things better; it also means not doing other things at all. Considering the stakes, an organization cannot afford rookie mistakes and needs consultation. Like you, I was impressed by what Niko Canner said about our future and connecting with the “10,000 best minds.” In fact, Canner and Katzenbach Partners were as impressive in their way as were Victoria Bjorklund and Simpson Thatcher in theirs. Fortunately, Canner was interested in us and so was his colleague, Gretchen Anderson. They have advised that strategic planning cannot be either top down or bottom up but requires ongoing involvement and dialogue. To begin the dialogue, we developed a strategic planning survey to raise issues, respectfully ask for opinions, create a snapshot of the stakeholders’ priorities, and get us talking.

MISSING STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholding in the Association is usually considered “for members only.” We hoped that not only members but also associates, society and institute administrators, foundation and community activists, and staff in the National Office felt a stake in our future. Unfortunately, we immediately learned an unhappy lesson: many we view as stakeholders don’t see themselves that way. Of 4,140 surveys, 880 (21%) were returned. Responses from our Actives (33.1%) and Senior Members (26.5%) were roughly comparable with the 32% returns in our last election, while certified members responded at 35% and TA’s at 42%. Affiliates, associates, administrators, and



Jon Meyer

foundation/community activists had very low return rates. This is a problem for us more than for them because they are our future and our support. We have to help them feel an investment in us.

You have seen the survey or you can find it on the Member’s Section of the Web site. The survey asked for views on certain priorities from two different perspectives: a rank ordering of 11 priority statements and an amplification of those priorities by statements that ask for gut-level agreement or disagreement.

PRIORITY SURPRISES

As mentioned, Part I asked for the rank ordering of 11 randomized issue statements. Respondents took those statements and rearranged them into a set of priorities. I think there are surprises so I would like to borrow from David Letterman and present the rankings in reverse order: What are the priorities of the Association?

11. Offer meaningful national credentials and recognition, such as fellowship, certification, and special awards.
10. Improve membership benefits.
9. Extend psychoanalytic services to underserved locations and communities.
8. Become more involved and collaborative with other psychoanalytic organizations.
7. Seek the input and involvement of non-analytic professionals from psychiatry, psychology, social work, academia, and other disciplines.
6. Market and advertise psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts.
5. Support the practice of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapy by enhancing referral networks and providing access to the skills and services of members, societies, and institutes.
4. Lobby, advocate, and, if necessary, litigate to protect the interests of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapy and our patients.
3. Support high standards in psychoanalytic education.
2. Conduct research to demonstrate the efficacy and effectiveness of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapy.

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Evolutionary Tree

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- I. Promote and sponsor education in psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapy.

The education priority was from a broad base, being ranked mean number one by the responding affiliates and the active and senior non-certified, certified, and TA's.

It is useful to look at the data in terms of the number of first, second, and third place votes for each priority because in that way the priorities form into clusters. Education is far and away number one with 365 first, second, and third place votes. Research and standards are in the second cluster; both with votes in the high 200's. Advocacy, practice, and marketing cluster in the low 200's. Input from non-analytic professionals, collaboration with other psychoanalytic organizations, and extending psychoanalytic services cluster in the low 100's. Finally, benefits and credentials cluster at around 50.

I believe these data describe a synergy. Expanding psychoanalytic services, collaboration with other psychoanalytic organizations,

and seeking input from non-analytic professionals can be considered infrastructure for effective marketing, advocacy, and improved practice. I believe that in a professional organization of clinicians, marketing, advocacy, and practice are the bedrock for education, standards, and research. It is also clear that good education and research on efficacy and effectiveness will, reciprocally, strengthen practice, marketing, and advocacy.

THE PRICE OF VALUES

Part II of the survey asked for responses to statements related to the previous I I priorities. Space does not permit reporting those results except to say that they were generally consistent with the priority ratings. However, there is one statement in Part II, central to all the priorities, that deserves comment. The statement, "The American Psychoanalytic Association should raise funds for psychoanalytic causes," was weakly endorsed. That weak endorsement says we have another educational task.

We cannot implement an agenda based on dues alone. If we are to reach our goals, we simply must fundraise. We need a war chest for political action, a real, non-dues fund

for research, and underwriting of advertising and public information. Focused, intelligent, and effective fundraising is going to be one of our major challenges. In fact, one of the motives behind programmatic strategic planning is to help define fundraising priorities and targets. You can't raise funds until you know what you are raising them for and why.

I hope we all have food for thought. We are moving forward on two strategic fronts, programs and governance. With regard to programs, our stakeholders have voted their values and ideals and not their pocketbooks. Reporting on this snapshot of our opinions, however, is just the beginning of the conversation. The Executive Committee and Steering Committee also met personally with members in New York for their feedback. The Executive, Steering, and Coordinating Committees will meet again in April to draft a provisional strategic plan. I will report to you in June.

There is a timely spirit of change in our Association, a spirit that is both our greatest asset and our greatest challenge. It propels us toward a vital tomorrow but demands that we not reinvent a tired yesterday.

See you in Seattle.

APSA

APSA

elections

Gourguechon Elected Secretary; Procci, Treasurer



Secretary
Prudence L. Gourguechon

With 32 percent of the membership voting in the fall elections, incumbents Prudence L. Gourguechon and Warren R. Procci won election as Association secretary and treasurer, respectively. Gourguechon was selected over Arthur J. Farley; Procci was selected over Sandra C. Walker.

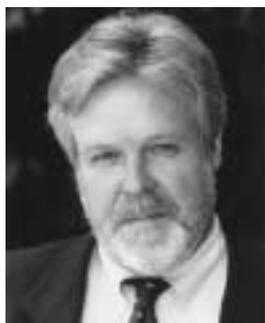
In the election for councilor-at-large, the members elected Paul W. Mosher and Mary L. Scharold. Barbara G. Deutsch and Henry J. Friedman also ran for this office.



Treasurer
Warren R. Procci

The Great Divide

Eric J. Nuetzel



Eric J. Nuetzel

There is no issue that divides our Association more than our certification process and its link to training and/or supervising psychoanalyst status. It is denounced as

arbitrary, theory bound, unreliable, and woefully invalid. A significant number of our members simply do not trust the certification procedure. Because the test is viewed as egregiously flawed, critics argue it should be abolished as a requirement for training analyst status. There is currently a call for a local option in regard to this certification requirement.

Should our component institutes have the option of not requiring certification for training analyst appointments? It has been argued that this would help retain and draw institutes to our Association, help our institutes recruit new candidates, increase diversity, and foster creativity within our institutes. Others argue that in giving up our certification requirement we would lose a fundamental principle of our Association. The stakes are high, and resolution of this conflict will not be easy. There are three issues involved: first, the quality of the certification exam; second, the logic of the certification requirement for training analyst appointment; and third, the mechanism for effecting change.

THE CERTIFICATION EXAM

Our certification exam is a test of post-graduate clinical competency. It consists of the submission of written clinical narratives of psychoanalytic cases, and an interview of the applicant by two members of the Certification Examination Committee (CEC). Every member of the CEC reads the narratives, but the two interviewers are asked to lead the discussion

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

of the applicants they interview. The written materials are anonymous, and the institute of the applicant is not identified in order to avoid biases. If an applicant is from the same institute as a member of the CEC, that CEC member does not participate in the reading of submitted materials, discussions, and interviews of that applicant.

After interviews, the applicants are discussed a second time, and the decision to certify (or not) is made. Any member of the CEC may ask that an application be reconsidered before the CEC adjourns. If an applicant does not demonstrate post-graduate clinical competency, the application is continued, the applicant is given feedback and may be asked to submit more material.

How is the demonstration of post-graduate clinical competency determined? It is an aggregate judgment based on evidence from two major sources of data—case writeups and interviews about the cases. It is an assessment of the applicant's various competences,

including the abilities to make a diagnosis, to assess suitability for psychoanalysis, to formulate a case, to manage the therapeutic relationship, to work with dreams, to remain attuned to the patient, to maintain an analytic attitude, to manage affective storms, to intervene effectively through confrontation, clarification and interpretation, to recognize clinical progress, and to end a productive analysis.

The CEC is aware that many factors may interfere with demonstrating competency, including the applicant's anxiety. The competences are not tied to any specific theoretical system. The certification examination is a test of basic clinical skills.

In 2004, the Committee on Certification (COC) was divided into two committees. The CEC is responsible for administering the certification examination. Oversight has been delegated to the Certification Advisory Research and Development Committee (CARD). This committee is charged with assessing and improving our certification procedure on an ongoing basis. CARD has the responsibility of insuring that the certification process is respectful, fair, reliable, and valid.

The preliminary work studying the reliability of the CEC members' understanding of the array of competences and their underlying components is very promising. The examiners and a group of senior educators unconnected to the BOPS and to the CEC have demonstrated agreement on the components of the competences assessed. They rank their importance similarly, with some variation. These studies cannot be reported at this time because they are a work in progress.

The next task will be to assess the inter-rater reliability of ratings of specific applications by CEC members, thus going the next step beyond reliability of their understandings of these competences and their components.

Part of the value of our certification exam is that it provides us with a national standard of post-graduate psychoanalytic competence that is linked to actual practice.

If evidence of inter-rater reliability continues to accumulate for this complex process, then validity studies can be carried out that will determine whether the test captures what it is intended to measure. If the certification examination is found to be problematic in any way, it will be revised.

THE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

Post-graduate competency in clinical psychoanalysis is related to actual clinical practice. It is not enough to be conversant with psychoanalytic ideas and concepts, although we expect all of our graduates to be so.

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Seattle: Scenic City of Light, Stunning Architecture, and Multicultural Attractions

Julia S. Putnam

Begin your visit the moment you make your flight reservations. Select a window seat for your arrival. On the south side of the airplane there will be an incredible view of Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens, and Mt. Adams. You won't feel cheated on the north as you pass Mt. Baker and the North Cascades. Either way, you will see the Olympic Mountains to the west and the evergreen covered islands set in a shimmering Puget Sound. After a quarter of a century living here, I never tire of these breathtaking sights.

Weather in June is mild (averages are 60 to 70 °F). Whether you experience our famous rain or not, there are no great temperature variations. Plan to bring a sweater or light jacket and comfortable footwear. June is the month of our longest days, so that you will have wonderful natural light (until 9:30-10 pm!) for that evening walk and a beautiful, early dawn for your morning run or cup of coffee.

Our famous products are airplanes, computer software, courteous and classy department stores, outdoor gear outfitters, and coffee. To visit the original Starbucks, make your way to our most beloved city treasure—the Pike Place Market. This lively authentic market is the nation's oldest continuous farmers' market. For almost a century, it has featured fresh fish and produce, flowers, art, and more than a few quirky shops and eating establishments. Yes, the fishmongers really do throw the fish, and they really do catch them. If you visit no other place outside your hotel, the Pike Place Market is the one to choose.

Julia S. Putnam M.S.W., D.C.S.W., is in private practice of psychotherapy in the Medical-Dental Building in downtown Seattle, which is five blocks from her favorite French bakery and the flower stalls of the Pike Place Market.

ARCHITECTURE

Of several favorites, the most recognizable is our beloved symbol, the Space Needle. Initially envisioned on a placemat sketch by community leader Edward Carlson, it was the centerpiece of the World's Fair of 1962. The Needle has become the graceful lady that makes our city instantly identifiable. Near its base is the Experience Music Project (EMP), designed by Frank Gehry. The building, rumored to look like a smashed guitar in homage to Seattle-born Jimi Hendrix, is a lively experiential museum to contemporary music.

Creating national excitement in architectural circles is the new downtown Seattle Public Library designed by Rem Koolhaas of OMA. The remarkably private and user-friendly Book Spiral winds through four floors and holds the library's nonfiction collection in the midst of the grand heights of the dark diamond glass panels dominating the building.

The flagship store of Recreational Equipment Incorporated (REI) is a balance of beauty and environmental values that epitomize the Pacific Northwest. REI was begun in the back of a gas station after WWII by a group of early Northwest climbers who couldn't find a decent rope or ice ax this side of Europe. Creating a standing invitation to two of our greatest assets, our mountains and water, Mithun Architects designed an AIA environmentally award winning building that includes trails for trying boots and mountain bikes, a waterfall, a 65-foot climbing pinnacle, and the feel of an enormous mountain lodge.

My absolute favorite is the Chapel of St. Ignatius. This little jewel on the Seattle University campus east of downtown was designed by Steven Holl and is as close to perfection as one can imagine. There are light,



interesting surfaces, the contemplative reflecting pool outside, and the beeswax coated chapel within a chapel. It is luminous and serene...exactly as it should be. Holl received an AIA award and a scale model has become part of the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

GARDENS AND PARKS

With such a favorable climate, gardening is nearly a competitive sport. Seattle is full of parks, specialty nurseries, and abundant visual evidence of this local passion. Our world-class Woodland Park Zoo, known for its natural habitats, is also one of the city's finest gardens.

The Washington Park Arboretum is a 230-acre woodland of native, non-native, and rare species of trees and plants. A dynamic living museum, it has some of the largest Japanese maples and hollies in the world.

My favorite park is one that is much overlooked. In 1927 Fujitaro Kubota bought five acres of logged-off swampland. Self-taught as a gardener, his work was interrupted by internment at Minidoka, Idaho, during WWII. Ultimately, this remarkable man returned to his garden and created a 20-acre work of art. The Kubota Garden features classic elements of Japanese gardens and larger spaces that are unique. Kubota was awarded a gardening prize in 1972 by the Japanese government. In 1981 this work was saved by the community and is now designated as a National Historical Landmark.

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THE WATER

A visit to Seattle is not complete without some experience with water. Among your myriad of options, Alki Beach is a great place to stroll, run, or bicycle and have a panoramic view of Elliott Bay and downtown. The George Benson Waterfront Streetcar Line operates a trolley along the downtown waterfront, from the International District to Myrtle Edwards Park. These streetcars are wonderfully maintained and link good walking tours of these neighborhoods. Alight at the stop below Pike Place Market and visit our own resident giant octopus at the Seattle Aquarium. Or take yourself to Lake Union to rent a kayak or a sailboat.

The Hiram Chittendon Locks on the Ship Canal, connecting Lake Washington with Puget Sound, have two navigational locks, a dam and spillway, a fish ladder, and a botanical garden. Hundreds of vessels of all kinds move through these locks each day. Watching Corps of Engineers locksmen chastise the yacht captains is part of the show.

Taking a Washington State Ferry is a simple and easy pleasure. Walk on to either the Bremerton or Bainbridge Island ferries, at Coleman Dock and enjoy a pleasant ride across the Sound for a nominal fee.

CULTURE AND COFFEE

Seattle is a city with a wonderful mix of the arts. Seattle Art Museum (SAM) is within walking distance of your downtown hotel and the Seattle Asian Art Museum (SAAM) is located in beautiful Volunteer Park. The Seattle Symphony is in the acoustically excellent Benaroya Hall downtown, and the Seattle Opera and Pacific Northwest Ballet make their home in the recently rebuilt McCaw Hall at Seattle Center. Nearby are Intiman Theatre and the Seattle Repertory Theatre. The ACT Theater downtown features more contemporary work. You will find art galleries and smaller theaters in most neighborhoods. If you are interested in northwest coastal and Inuit art, visit the Stonington Gallery. Jazz Alley and the Triple Door are among several downtown venues for excellent music and ambience.

For the best coffee in the city, visit Espresso Vivace Roasteria on Capitol Hill. Located near a torn-up reservoir and not far from a Jack-in-the-Box, it seems an unlikely place.

However, follow their directions and your nose and you will have the best coffee you've ever tasted! The baristas are the quintessential pierced, tattooed, and beautiful young folks. You will find them pleasant, efficient, and very knowledgeable.

As in many cities, Seattle has its distinctive neighborhoods. Ballard is home to several Scandinavian businesses. The International District is the center of Asian culture, food, and goods. Wander among its restaurants and markets and choose among Japanese, Thai, Filipino, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Korean, or Chinese specialties. Try some bubble tea with milk and tapioca balls and have mochi covered ice cream for dessert. Fremont is our wacky, artistic neighborhood that is fondly known as The Republic of Fremont. There you will find a software company, organic food stores, restaurants, art

studios, and a statue of Lenin from Russia. Rainier Valley was originally the home of Italian and German immigrants and is now a vibrant multicultural thoroughfare with African-American and Southeast Asian businesses.

A rowdy and cantankerous group of timber barons and prostitutes built the city. The Klondike Gold Rush of 1897 fueled its development. See the Klondike Museum in Pioneer Square or take the Underground Tour. Above ground, this historic district is well worth a stroll giving you a taste of the beginnings of this remarkable city.

Have a wonderful time!

For locations of mentioned attractions, check the WHERE guides and maps at your hotel, the Web sites and, of course, the white and yellow pages.



Helpful Web Sites

General city information with links to points of interest

www.Seattle.gov

General Northwest information with links to points of interest

www.gonorthwest.com

Description of the many attractions at Seattle Center, with good links

www.seattlecenter.com

Visual scanning images of Seattle, offering 360-degree views. Amazing!

www.vrseattle.com

Description of historic district with practical tour information

www.pioneersquare.org

Bill Speidel's humorous and informative Pioneer Square tour

www.undergroundtour.com

Guide to Parks

www.cityofseattle.net/parks

Kubota Gardens

www.kubota.org

Ferry schedules and fare information for state ferry system

www.wsdot.wa.gov/ferries

Northwest Outdoor Center for kayak rental

www.nwoc.com

Excellent images of public sculpture, including the Fremont troll

www.whattrain.com/seattle/publicArt

Psychoanalysis, Theory and Practice: Ensuring Relevance to Minority Communities

Dorothy E. Holmes

Is psychoanalysis relevant to minority communities?

This question has been answered strongly in the affirmative in an impressive array of psychoanalytic scholarship published since the early 1990s. Published works address the need for pluralistic approaches to clinical theory when working with patients from minority cultures. They examine the role of the therapist's self-disclosure about race in the treatment process. They address the question of how to include the external reality of race in psychoanalytic treatment. Also, there has been some exploration of the need for psychoanalytic therapists to address their own racial dynamics and conflicts in their own treatment. I have written on this subject,

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as have other established scholar-clinicians like Neil Altman, Michael Moskowitz, and Kimberly Leary, as well as such rising stars as Kris Yi, Forrest Hamer, and Ricardo Ainslie. While much is yet to be debated and explored about the relevance of psychoanalysis to minority communities, the ongoing effort is steady, lively, and informative.

As Moskowitz has so eloquently written (1996), "psychoanalysis is the only theory that offers [us clear understanding of] the mechanisms by which one becomes subject to the social and intrapsychic forces that limit our resourcefulness. As well, [the theories and practices of psychoanalysis spell out how to] liberate oneself from the shackles of harmful internalization and self-hatred. . . . Unfortunately, through the projective mechanisms involved in pervasive prejudices in our society, members of multicultural groups are made most prone to the development of internalized oppression and self-loathing. . . . So, psychoanalysis is not



just helpful in conceptualizing how multicultural groups have been psychologically confined in our society, and the dynamics of those who do the confining [and of those confined]. It also offers the tools for our and their liberation."

THE MISSING PIECE

Is there something missing in the embrace psychoanalysis has made of the important question framing this paper? For me, the missing piece is in the collective will of organized psychoanalysis to systematically address the subject. In particular, the educational arm of the American Psychoanalytic Association would do well to institutionalize appropriate monitoring of its institutes' engagement of the didactic and training issues that link psychoanalysis to minority communities.

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Race and Psychoanalysis

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More recently, Celia Brickman has examined the racial underpinnings of much of Freud's theory and called for a closer examination of how this is manifested in current psychoanalytic theory and practice.

We are all products, to varying degrees, of our history and the history of our theory. Our professional organizations reflect the influence of those theories that held sway during their inceptions, and APsaA is no exception to this. The transition to an organization more inclusive of diverse theories and members is slow and fraught with resistance.

On the individual level, the discourse on race in psychoanalysis cannot be removed

from the discourse on race in American culture. Analysts, despite their training and their own experience undergoing analysis, are subject to the same internal and external pressures that impinge on racial thoughts and feelings as the rest of the population. The unconscious associations to people of color cannot freely exist in the culture and fail to permeate the ways in which analysts live their lives and practice their craft.

RACIAL SUBTEXT

The Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute, an institute that has done more outreach to traditionally excluded communities than probably any other institute that belongs to APsaA, has twice moved physically farther from the core of the majority African-American city of

Detroit. There have been various reasons contributing to these moves, but that the move was in any way influenced by the encroaching African-American population would be vehemently denied. How may other institutes have a history of such moves?

If we could magically (and truthfully) poll members of APsaA, how many would admit they have moved their homes, changed their children's schools, moved their offices, in response to an encroaching minority population that was tipping the demographics in their neighborhood? The fact that there are additional reasons unrelated to race that contribute to such decisions does not dismiss the racial underpinnings. As analysts, we all accept that actions are complex and multidetermined.

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Truth and Reconciliation: Psychoanalysis and Diversity

Mark D. Smaller

When I think of psychoanalysis and race, I often think of a conversation 33 years ago during the Black Action Movement strike at the University of Michigan. A student remarked that in her high school there was never anti-Semitism or racism. She was immediately reminded that it may have been because there were few Jews and only one African-American in her high school.

Some in the American Psychoanalytic Association might claim a similar lack of racial and ethnic tension. I once asked a colleague if he had ever talked, during his training and since, about his experience as the only Indian analyst at our institute and how his background impacted his work. He smiled and said I was the first to ask. Following that conversation, with the help of two other colleagues, we created the first Multicultural Issues Committee at our institute. It had only taken 70 years since the founding of our institute!

Recently, during a recruitment committee meeting, another colleague pointed out that few people of color apply for analytic training at our institute, as if the problem is "out there." My participation on the Committee of Racial and Ethnic Diversity has made me significantly more aware of what we do, individually and organizationally, that contributes to this lack of diversity. Until we acknowledge that the lack of diversity is a serious problem threatening the survival of psychoanalysis, change is unlikely.

OBSTACLES TO UNDERSTANDING

A brief clinical vignette, shared by a colleague at an East Coast institute, may serve to illustrate.

Mark D. Smaller, Ph.D., is a member of the *Committee on Ethnic and Racial Diversity and also chairs the Committee on Social Issues.*

Throughout her analysis, Ms. A, an African-American woman, complained bitterly about what she experienced as her white analyst's insensitivity to the issue of race. Ms. A described significant trauma growing up, as well as ongoing social isolation, because she attended a mostly white girls' high school. In her words, she had been the "token black kid from the poor neighborhood." The shadow of that experience fell across the analysis, since Ms. A was aware that few African-Americans were analyzed at the analyst's institute. When African-American friends heard that not only was she in treatment, but also that her analyst



was white, she often felt ridiculed. Although she knew of one African-American analyst in the city where she lived, because they had friends in common, she could not see him.

The analyst reported sometimes feeling angry and helpless addressing the ongoing complaint, because he believed he was struggling to understand everything about his patient, including her experience of being African-American. He liked the patient, believed he understood her and that she was making significant gains in her life. He consulted a colleague, but ultimately felt the consultation did little since the colleague believed that most of what Ms. A experienced was a result of childhood trauma and disappointment at the hands of her parents.

The analysis arrived at an impasse. Finally, the analyst began reading articles about racial issues in analysis and consulted with a non-analyst mental health professional of color outside his institute. He then started to make sense of his own unconscious feelings of anxiety about differences between his patient and him that were in fact organized around racial thoughts, feelings, and background. These feelings created subtle but ongoing countertransference reactions and analytic disruptions.

What was unfortunate was that the analyst felt uncomfortable discussing his case in open forums locally with colleagues because he too felt, like his patient, that the issues of race and culture in his consulting room would go unaddressed. He reported that what this patient had taught him about race and culture, and more importantly, about himself, had proven invaluable in all of his clinical work.

NEED FOR NEW APPROACHES

Although a number of APsA members have addressed issues of race and culture (Aisha Abbasi, 1998; Neil Altman, 2000; Kimberly Leary, 1997, 1995; Dorothy Holmes, 1992), and sporadic meeting programs have more recently included these issues, local institutes, with few exceptions, have been slow to create non-elective courses in their curriculums to address racial and cultural issues. The analyst's experi-

ence above might reflect how many of us remain unprepared to clinically and organizationally address these issues. How many other people of color have sought analysis or training only to feel isolated and chronically not responded to regarding these issues?

The Chicago institute has created a new pilot project, the Analytic Service to Adolescents Project (ASAP), to reach out to a group of primarily Hispanic high school students who need treatment that is rarely available or sought in their community agencies. ASAP will provide ongoing psychotherapy and also integrate it into the curriculum at Morton Alternative High School, which is the last stop for students suspended from the regular high

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Modeling Diversity: What Works?

Sandra C. Walker

When APsaA's Committee on Societies surveyed member societies five years ago, only six had ongoing racial and ethnic outreach programs. The survey report further noted: "Despite the fact that most of our societies are located in major urban centers where a large proportion of the population is African-American, Hispanic, Chicano, Asian, and Southeast Asian, only seven of the 31 societies without such programs requested help." These questions have not been asked again. APsaA does not routinely gather statistics on race and ethnicity among candidates, psychotherapy students, society members, and psychoanalytic patients. In an era when other mental health disciplines require cultural competency training, the Association has only an impressionistic idea of whether its member societies and institutes are reaching and teaching clinicians and patients of color.

APsaA may not know how many analysts of color have been trained in its institutes. Much of the information available comes from the recollections of analysts of color. For example, in the chapter on black psychoanalysts in her 1999 book, *Black Psychiatrists and American Psychiatry*, the late Jeanne Spurlock surveyed the 22 living black psychoanalysts that she and Hugh Butts could identify. Many of the respondents said that active recruitment into psychoanalytic training was crucial to their entering the field. Given the relative lack of familiarity with psychoanalysis in African-American and other communities of color, it is doubtful that APsaA institutes and societies will improve mutual relationships outside of white communities without making outreach a priority.

EFFECTIVE EFFORTS

What successful outreach models are there?

My own Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute (SPSI) has initiated the basics.

Sandra C. Walker, M.D., is the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute's first African-American graduate and faculty member.



SPSI has made efforts to be more aware of the need for diversity among students, candidates, and faculty members. To increase diversity, SPSI has been more welcoming to persons of color and to the gay and lesbian community and has included statements of non-discrimination in recruitment materials. When candidates have requested and organized courses on race and cultural issues in psychoanalysis, they have been accepted as electives. When individual SPSI members have organized or participated in outreach and continuing education activities in communities of color, SPSI has been helpful, but few white members of the SPSI community have participated. It is hard to know whether these efforts have had significant impact at SPSI, as elsewhere, because the numbers of students, candidates, faculty, and society members of color are small, and there seems to be a reluctance to count and keep track.



In yearly interdisciplinary symposia since 1999, the Baltimore Washington Center for Psychoanalysis (BWCP) has presented to the community a series of psychoanalytically-informed conversations. They have often focused on issues of race and culture. For its first five years, it was led by Dorothy Holmes, an African-American analyst who conceived the series. Symposia topics have included "Race and Psychoanalysis," "Shakespeare and Psychoanalysis: Focus on Othello," and "Sex and Race in World Culture and History." Currently, the BWCP has one African-American candidate in adult psychoanalysis and one Cuban distance learning candidate in the program in child analysis.

The most concerted effort of a psychoanalytic community to reach out to communities of color began in Michigan. Over a decade ago, the Michigan Psychoanalytic Foundation began the first Liaison Committee between the Foundation and Detroit's African-American community. The committee, first chaired by Marvin Margolis, flourished for six to eight years under the consecutive leadership of Don Spivak and Rosalind Griffin, an African-American psychiatrist. According to Margolis, the committee accomplished its mission and disbanded, but several of its members participate on APsaA's Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity. Liaison committees to the South Asian and Pakistani, Arab, and gay and lesbian communities followed suit, and some continue. These committees seem to have a life cycle that derives from the interests of the committee leaders.

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Ensuring Relevance

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This should be done through explicitly stated organizational intent, mechanisms, and practices. Specifically, APsaA needs to affirm its commitment to the importance of the subject matter by requiring that it systematically explore how institutes include cultural diversity in their curriculum content and supervisory focus. Further, institutes should be expected to develop systematic and intentional plans for recruitment and retention of culturally diverse candidates and faculty.

The effort recommended here is one of responsible organizational engagement of an important aspect of our culture about which there is substantial psychoanalytic knowledge. The aim is to standardize and document procedures by which APsaA institutes address the education of its members regarding

cultural diversity. *It is not an appeal for mandated outcomes.* Having served on the Association's Committee on Institutes and on the American Psychological Association's Committee on Accreditation, I take my recommendations from the latter which does have the suggested mechanisms in place.

Of particular note is Accreditation Domain D: "Cultural and Individual Differences and Diversity." All doctoral, internship, and post-doctoral programs seeking accreditation must provide data responsive to this domain. All programs must provide detailed descriptions of



their efforts and accomplishments in attracting and retaining diverse faculty and students. Likewise, they must describe in detail efforts and accomplishments in educating about diversity issues as they pertain to competent practice. Finally, they must describe how they evaluate competency in the area of diversity.

I believe that if the Association were to adopt the approach recommended here, it will make itself credible as an organization that ensures that the training offered in its institutes is open to all qualified persons, including those from culturally diverse backgrounds. Further, it will demonstrate that it promotes inclusion of cultural diversity in its institutes' curricula, supervision, and staffing. In so doing, it will improve the prospects that its teachers, practitioners, and candidates will be educated in the various applications of psychoanalysis to cultural diversity, including minority communities.

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school, mostly for behavior and emotional problems. Specific issues are being addressed in terms of Hispanic culture, ranging from what it means to be in need of help to family issues as well as the culture of gangs, in which many of the students are involved. ASAP

reflects psychoanalysts' attempts to provide treatment and consultation while taking race and culture into consideration—from the students' experiences as well as from the analysts' and teachers' perspectives.

As we learned years ago on college campuses, the first step is acknowledging our fear about racial, ethnic, and cultural differences. Our track record around theoretical, clinical, and organizational differences and changes is poor at best. Adherence to old ideas, an idealized founder and later theoreticians have sometimes interfered with the "new" psychoanalysis, which is about more than being in our offices and analyzing patients five days per week on the couch. The new psychoanalysis embraces diverse candidates, patients, and communities, as a means to more richly develop our theoretical and clinical approaches to helping more diverse patients and exploring solutions to social issues.

Until our education includes courses and experiences for both candidates and faculty, and more importantly, a commitment to be out in the community (schools, agencies, clinics) seeking those kinds of experiences and making them a secure part of our training

programs, issues of race, culture, and ethnicity will continue to be ignored.

In order for our national and local organizations to first acknowledge our deficit in this area, we may need some real "truth and reconciliation." For example, we may need to offer analysts of color and different ethnic backgrounds a forum to come forward and publicly speak of their experience, positive and negative, and about moments of real misunderstanding. Those of us who contributed to those injuries must also come forward, accept responsibility, and then appropriately respond if we are to embrace the issue of diversity and move forward. Our future as an organization and as psychoanalysts may depend on it.

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Modeling Diversity

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OUT OF THE WHITE BOX

Margolis credits the success of these committees to initiatives coming from within the psychoanalytic community and to the early leadership involvement of non-analyst mental health clinicians from communities of color. These clinicians have actively supported outreach activities and, moreover, have supported candidates of color by referring patients.



The Michigan Institute now has a steady stream of candidates and psychotherapy students of color. It has graduated two African-American analysts and currently has one African-American advanced candidate and one second-year candidate. Additionally, the institute is training a Nigerian candidate. The Michigan Institute also has two South Asian training analysts and continues to train candidates and extension students of South Asian descent.

Margolis considers Michigan's outreach work to be a "qualified success." The dent in awareness of psychoanalysis in communities of color in Michigan is not huge. However, the impact on the institute, society, and foundation is visible. "We're out of the white box, but not far enough on the road. But, it's not tokenism," he says. He counts six African-Americans and six South Asians out of 130 society members.

A course on cultural diversity is now part of the psychoanalytic curriculum in Michigan. Candidates and psychotherapy students of color contribute to ongoing outreach activities to psychiatric residents and students at local universities. These activities have included discussions at Wayne State University of plays with African-American themes and characters. Discussions have attracted attention in the African-American community and demonstrated the relevance of psychoanalytic ideas. The foundation has continued to support cultural ties to communities of color by, for example, inviting African-American choirs to participate in its benefits.

APsaA must encourage and assist its member institutes and societies to adapt models like these to help themselves stay relevant to this country's changing demographics. Achieving and maintaining diversity demands persistent effort.

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Race and Psychoanalysis

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However, until we can explore those aspects of our thoughts and decisions that are racial, collectively and individually, we are doomed to deny them and have whatever enlightenment that might be made possible by that exploration closed off to us.

I have personally witnessed how these unconscious associations to people of color can manifest themselves. In conversations at both the local and national level (including discussions within CORED) concerning inclusiveness of minorities as both practitioners and patients, frequently the discussion turns to particular populations such as substance abusers, violent offenders, the homeless, and other negative associations. I don't deny that there are certainly members of minority groups among these populations, but I find myself wondering at such times how we got there and why this association seems to be so automatic. If such associations manifest so quickly among those that are actively thinking about and trying to address this issue, how must they influence general interactions with minority analysts or evaluations of potential



candidates or analysts? And how can we address this issue unless we frankly examine it on the personal, theoretical, and organizational levels?

Holmes, Smaller, and Walker are all thoughtful analysts with ideas about how we can make more progress regarding our examination of the role of race in psychoanalysis. Their suggestions are some of many possible ways we could advance the agenda of being more inclusive to members of minority groups. I hope, for the future of our theory, our practice, and our organization, that we take up these and other endeavors with renewed vigor to open our minds and membership to diversity.

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The Great Divide

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Part of the value of our certification exam is that it provides us with a national standard of post-graduate psychoanalytic competence that is linked to actual practice. There is no other such standard extant in the psychoanalytic world.

Those who would treat students in our psychoanalytic training programs should be willing to submit their work to a national system of peer review. As a national organization, we have the obligation of due diligence in screening those who would treat our students. Evaluations of competency by our component institutes can be distorted by local politics. Our national joint system, a cooperative partnership between our component institutes and the BOPS, guards against such distortions. The link between certification and training analyst status is fundamental to our national system of psychoanalytic education because it enables us to determine whether an individual put forth for training analyst status meets our national standard of post-graduate clinical competence. There is no other way to make this determination.

THE MECHANISM FOR CHANGE

The certification requirement for training analyst status is in our bylaws. It reflects a core value of the membership of our Association extant at the time our current bylaws were adopted. Historically, our members have valued accountability through our national system of peer review. The BOPS cannot make a change in the certification requirement. This decision belongs to the membership. Changes in our bylaws require a two-thirds majority of those who vote.

The reorganization process will require a new set of bylaws for the Association. These new bylaws will require a two-thirds majority to be adopted. If certification is externalized in a subsidiary or separate corporation, the Association's bylaws need not address the issue. The issue would be addressed in the bylaws of a subsidiary or a separate corporation. Does our current membership support certification and its link to training analyst status? The reorganization process will let us know. 

From the Unconscious

Sheri A. Hunt



Steven Ablon is an adult and child training and supervising analyst at the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, and associate clinical professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital. He is also the author of a body of writing that includes books of poetry: *Tornado Weather* (Mellen Press, 1993) and *Flying Over Tasmania* (Fithian Press, 1997). His next book of poetry, *Blue Damsels* (Peter Randall Press), will come out this spring. His list of publications includes *California Quarterly*, *Northeast Journal*, and *Princeton Arts Review*, to name just a few. He has written on the subjects of self-esteem, affect, and dreams in books and articles.

What struck me is the quality of the poetry Ablon sent to me. I read 15 of his poems and all had a directness and naturalness of phrase and imagery that was very appealing. The poem below, "Reservoir," captures the reader from the first word, and the writer's concern becomes the reader's. You want these worms (and whatever your own worms may be) to get a fair shake, and to have someone not ask too much of them. By the end of the poem you are also rooting for the writer, because you have been able to resonate with how he feels curiosity and simultaneous protectiveness over such vulnerability.

RESERVOIR

Dawn. And here are worms,
Pale, motionless in the road's

Asphalt cracks. I want them to stand up,
A hundred thousand migrating

From saturated suffocating earth,
In pairs, coiling and uncoiling.

I want to save them from thunder,
prod them with my fingernail,

make them thicken and curl.
I want to place them one by one

in dry grass. There are so many.
I can never save them all.

—Steven Ablon

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

Balloting is now occurring for positions on the International Psychoanalytical Association's Board of Representatives. Paper ballots have already been mailed to members and are due May 31. Seven representatives will be elected for the IPA North American region, two representatives globally and five regionally. Results will be announced by mid-June, 2005.

Peter Blos, Jr.



Peter Blos, Jr.

I have been a psychoanalyst since 1967, a child and adolescent analyst since 1975, and a training and supervising analyst since 1980.

Beyond the consulting room, I have served as president of the Association for Child Psychoanalysis (1992-94), and chaired the child analysis program at the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute (1981-2001). I am now in the second year of

my second term as appointed chair of the IPA Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis (COCAP). I have presented papers in Canada, Finland, Switzerland, and in the United States. Since 1995, participation in the European Psychoanalytic Federation (EPF) and IPA educational efforts in Eastern Europe (Psychoanalytic Institute of Eastern Europe) has provided meaningful opportunities to teach with an international faculty as well as to evaluate, consult with and teach students from many Eastern European countries.

Three objectives define my candidacy: to facilitate achievement of consensus regarding standards for session frequency as a training requirement; to promote efforts toward understanding, in a manner befitting the analytic tradition, the social, cultural, and personal issues that underlie worldwide difficulties in establishing and maintaining an analytic practice; to bring child analysis into focus as an integral part of analytic training.

If elected, I will report North American viewpoints as fairly and clearly as I am able, but will not hesitate to bring my own views to the table. (Please see IPA Web site for further information.)

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Newell Fischer



Newell Fischer

The highest priority for the IPA is confronting the erosion of clinical practice. The attrition in psychoanalytic practice is in the foreground of membership concerns and is critical to our scientific

and educational mission.

As president of APsA, I traveled extensively and found that nearly 50 percent of the psychoanalysts in the U.S. did not have a single case

in analysis. In discussions with the leadership of the European Psychoanalytical Federation (EPF) and the Latin American Federation of Psychoanalysis (FEPAL), it was clear that these practice statistics also reflected an international picture.

If this erosion of clinical practice continues, our current heated debates, nationally and internationally, about practice standards and educational requirements will become meaningless and our scientific efforts will become sterile.

For decades psychoanalysts have remained in splendid isolation—a position rationalized and idealized. This is no longer acceptable and we

must, as regional and international organizations, reach out to engage, inform, and educate as to what we as psychoanalysts can offer in the therapeutic arena and how we can contribute to the understanding of the human condition. We must demonstrate the fresh relevance of psychoanalytic thinking in the 21st century.

The IPA outreach efforts must be selective and creative while respecting the strengths and autonomy of regional groups.

I am a candidate for global representative from North America. I am confident that I can represent our region knowledgeably and I can contribute to articulating and realizing the mission of the IPA.

APSA

Charles M.T. Hanly



Charles M.T. Hanly

The crisis in psychoanalysis remains a priority that should not be abandoned until analysts everywhere have flourishing practices and our Institutes have enough good candidates. The IPA should

use its resources to help struggling societies by providing consultations with colleagues from societies that have found effective ways to tackle similar problems successfully.

The IPA designation of accreditation (for example, in North America "Fellow of the

IPA" or "FIPA" after our names) that certifies IPA training in a way that will be visible and easily identified by the public is one way of strengthening the professional position of individual members in their communities.

Accordingly, I think that the IPA should retain its traditional standard setting responsibility. Our shared analytic identity as well as our professional identity in our communities rests upon these standards. There are differences among psychoanalysts about training standards. It will be difficult, but it will be very important to resolve these differences.

I support the Board of Representatives' initiative to research the psychoanalytic efficacy

of differing training programs and to stimulate further reflective study of the aims and effectiveness of differing training programs based on didactic experience. The results of the research and the reflective inquiries should form the theme and content of a congress devoted to training. I do not think that minimum training standards should be changed unless and until a consensus to do so, based on evidence, is formed.

I believe that the IPA should not increase fees at this time so that component organizations can use their resources to tackle urgent local issues of training and practice.

I strongly support efforts being made by the IPA to operate more efficiently so as to be able to continue to improve IPA scientific and professional services to members.

APSA

Sander M. Abend



Sander M. Abend

I am a candidate for re-election as a North American regional representative to the IPA Board of Representatives. I believe I have helped present our regional point of view to the Board on a number of issues, including those of educational standards, IPA certification, dues structure, and other organizational and educational matters.

My experience in the IPA includes service on the Committee on Societies, the International New Groups Committee, and as North American program chair for the Barcelona Congress. I am currently chair of the Korea Advisory Committee, and am a consulting member of the new China Committee.

I have extensive experience in both administrative and scholarly activities of the American Psychoanalytic Association, having served as secretary of the Association, as councilor-at-large, as chair of the Committee

on Psychoanalytic Education, and as a member of the Program Committee. I have participated in the scholarly activities of the American and the International Associations, including writing, lecturing, and editorial work, for the past 30 years.

I believe my breadth of experience in both organizations, and my acquaintance with many colleagues, here and abroad, contributes to my carrying out the duties of a representative to the Board in an active and constructive fashion. I also think it enables me to serve an important liaison function between our Association and the IPA. 

Ronald M. Benson



Ronald M. Benson

I am honored to be nominated for the office of regionally elected representative on the Board of the International Psychoanalytic Association from North America. Service as a member of the IPA House of Delegates, BOPS chair of APsA, president of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society, and Education Committee chair of the Michigan Institute have prepared me for this position.

The budget, priorities, and governance of the IPA should be open and transparent to all of our members. All members should be encouraged to be active participants in the Association.

Membership in the IPA should distinguish our members and candidates within our profession and in the wider world. The newly adopted honorific "Fellow of the IPA" (F.I.P.A.) should designate that an IPA analyst has been educated according to the highest practical standards, that graduates are capable and ethical clinicians, devoted to our discipline, and intelligent consumers and producers of new information.

Whenever circumstances prevent training by these standards, the IPA should permit exceptions and devote resources to improving conditions for education worldwide.

The IPA should advocate for conditions that permit analysts to practice according to consensually determined standards and qualify for appropriate licensure wherever governmental agencies establish specific regulations.

The IPA should support research and scholarship to continue the growth and development of our discipline.

The IPA should increase emphasis on child and adolescent psychoanalysis. 

James A. Gooch



James A. Gooch

My re-election as North American regional representative would bring:

- Continuity of experience to the Board
- Collaboration amongst members and officers of the Societies of North American Region with representatives from all regions and IPA officers

- Commitment to development of a collaborative working alliance between North American representatives and North American Psychoanalytic Confederation (NAPsA) in relation to the IPA

- Proactively addressing problems of licensure of psychoanalysis as a profession which are now threatening our profession not only in the U.S.A., but internationally; thereby protecting our profession and the public

- Educating the public, the media, legislators, state licensing boards, and others about quality psychoanalysis, utilizing the Fellow of the IPA (F.I.P.A.) credential and developing public relations strategies (clearly defining IPA educational standards)

- Communicating with societies and members in a timely information exchange, utilizing e-mail, teleconferences, personal visitation to individual societies, selective attendance at national and other meetings

- Continuing development of transparency and democratic functioning of the Board

- Knowledgeable APsA, Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (CIPS), NAPsA and international perspectives to the job, based upon long-standing active teaching and membership in APsA societies, e.g., Southern California Psychoanalytic Society/Institute; years of involvement with IPA officers and committees in the formation of independent IPA societies (Psychoanalytic Center of California and CIPS) in the U.S.A.

- Finally, years of experience as co-chair and secretary of CIPS involving collegial negotiations and collaborations with officers of APsA and the formation of NAPsA. 

Lee Jaffe



Lee Jaffe

I am an adult, child, and adolescent psychoanalyst on the Senior Faculty at the San Diego Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. There I serve on the Education Committee, the Board of Directors and as co-

chair of the Strategic Planning Committee.

I first recognized the differences between psychoanalytic institutes/societies as a candidate

involved in the APsaA Affiliate Council, then as its president, and later as president of the international candidates' organization or IPSO. My appreciation for the value of our national and international diversities grew when I served on the editorial boards of IJP and JAPA, and when I was an advisor to the Program Committee for the IPA Congress in New Orleans.

More than ever, I am convinced that we must address the future, viewing our diversities as assets, not liabilities. Since we all

strive to understand the same subject, the human mind, we must continue to search for the meanings of our national and international diversities in theory, education, and practice. If elected, I will support international and regional collaboration: to encourage research that verifies the value of psychoanalytic treatments; to promote effective educational methods; to develop diverse applications of psychoanalytic knowledge; and to advance human rights. If elected, I will be honored to serve as one of your North American regional representatives to the IPA.



Arthur Leonoff



Arthur Leonoff

I am running for regional representative because I believe I can advance and preserve the interests of North American analysts on the IPA Board. I am well prepared for this role,

as past president of the Canadian Psychoanalytic Society, current chair of the North American Psychoanalytic Confederation (NAPsaC), and a member of both

the ApsaA Access to Care Task Force and the IPA Membership Services Committee, among other contributions.

My approach emphasizes collaboration, vision and consensus building. I reject authoritarian, dogmatic approaches that accentuate discord. The IPA is rich in diversity and this should be better recognized. At the same time, I support developing an evaluative framework to study what we do, how we train, and how we define competency among psychoanalysts.

I advocate continued funding of practice and training projects. However, we must also ensure that the money is well spent and yields proven value.

The IPA must not be allowed to become a distant body that has little bearing on psychoanalytic life and identity. It must be a vital, relevant organization that supports psychoanalytic science and practice as well as working to protect the integrity and the future of psychoanalysis. It is the representative's job to make this happen and I will measure my success by this standard.



Richard Lightbody



Richard Lightbody

I would welcome election as a North American representative to the IPA Board. Not only do I have considerable experience in local, national, and international psychoanalytic organizations, but for

over five years I have taken graduate courses in non-profit management: I have learned many ideas applicable to a combined educa-

tional/membership association. I am organized, do e-mail, and procrastinate little. I am mobile of body, mind, and feeling, and I am willing to take on difficult tasks.

Early in my career in Cleveland, I helped restore a leaderless treatment clinic; more recently, a psychotherapy training program. I collaborated with others on a strategic plan, institutional reorganization, and physical relocation of our Psychoanalytic Center. I have become a TA. In APsaA, I was elected councilor-at-large after five years as local executive

councilor; I have participated on both Council and BOPS committees, and currently chair the Committee on Societies and Centers. In IPA, I am the chair of a Liaison Committee monitoring a (non-APsaA) Provisional Society in the U.S.A. as it moves towards becoming a Component Society of IPA.

In all these roles, I have come to value adherence to mission, maintenance of high standards, and sensitivity to the variety of unique situations in our organizations. I believe that thoughtful new responses in a changing practice world can and must be developed.



K. Lynne Moritz



K. Lynne Moritz

As we become a world culture, the role of the IPA increases in importance. Psychoanalysis today needs orchestrated action—in our cultures, research, politics, and training centers. The IPA must

be a hub for dissemination of strategies and techniques—to promote psychoanalytic interest and thought, help support research, nurture fledgling institutes, and combat the market

mentality that tolerates emotional suffering or relegates it to simplistic pharmaceutical “solutions.”

Research is essential. Large multi-site studies on outcome must buttress our training and practice; we must become an “evidence-based” treatment. Equally important to IPA funding is the replication of potent experiences like the Hampstead Research Symposium.

We must become politically astute. The IPA must be a world resource for backup of local psychoanalytic advocacy. Not only must we seek to educate and influence insurance plans

and governmental systems, we must combat abuses of our patients. Indeed, a new threat to our profession is attacks on the core definition of psychoanalysis by groups that seek to arrogate the title.

Alliances are essential. Our voices must join with those who share our commitments and values. Our patients are our touchstone of meaning.

I have long experience as a leader, educator, lobbyist, and alliance builder. I believe it is desirable for an APsA officer to serve the IPA. APsA members contribute precious funds that must be strategically invested; coordination of efforts will benefit all.

APsA

Fredric Perlman



Fredric Perlman

I seek election to the IPA Board to help fashion policies that will better protect our profession. The proliferation of marginally trained groups and their success in securing licensure as “psychoanalysts” illuminates our growing vulnerability. We must avert further adverse legislation while adopting long-term policies to enhance our social standing and influence as a profession.

Our vulnerability is largely attributable to our isolation. We need to forge better ties to

the lay community through innovative clinical and educational programs, and to create collaborative interdisciplinary relationships with researchers and other professionals in clinical, university, and scientific contexts. Such relationships enhance public and professional status while generating referrals and recruitment.

The challenges we face demand local action, but effective local action requires substantial organizational support. The IPA can help local groups advance our collective goals by providing funding, materials, and expertise through the expansion of the Developing Psychoanalytic Practice and Training (DPPT) and “Allied

Centers” initiatives and the creation of special standing committees to gather and disseminate needed resources.

POSITIONS: IPA: Working Group on the New Credential. APsA: Task Force on Access to Care; co-chair; APsA-Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (CIPS) Joint Committee on Licensing and Credentialing; CIPS: Board of Directors; chair; Public Policy Committee; chair; Intramural Education and Research Committee; Structure and Mission Committee. Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR): Society Board; chair; Committee on External Affairs; chair; Section for the Study of Controversial Issues in Psychoanalysis; numerous academic committees; faculty.

APsA

Sharon Zalusky

I ask for your vote for North American regional representative to the IPA.

I represent the new breed of North American psychoanalysts. I was one of the first psychologists to be accepted at Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute without a waiver. My training by analysts from four of the IPA institutes in Los Angeles made me aware of our complex psychoanalytic history and how it continues to affect us today. I know I can represent our shared needs and desires in the IPA.

Psychoanalysis today is at a crossroad. In North America young psychoanalysts come from all mental health disciplines and from academia. We need to strengthen the IPA by embracing diversity. The IPA has many issues to face and many constituencies to serve. While we need to acknowledge our differences, together we must develop focused plans for psychoanalysis in our regions and worldwide. We must recognize that talented and creative analysts who have

made enormous contributions to psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy have emerged from each model.

For many years I have been on the editorial board of TAP and *International Psychoanalysis*. As first chair of the APsA Committee on Outreach for the scientific programs, I began a dialogue with psychoanalytic groups in the U.S. and Canada and our work paid off. An effort to increase participation at the scientific meetings of the IPA would help in the same way.

APsA

Efforts Focus on Educational Criteria for Psychoanalysis in New York

Harriet I. Basseches

On January 11, 2005, the New York State Board of Regents voted to approve regulations for the implementation of Article 163 of the Education Law, which was scheduled to go into effect on February 3, 2005. The law establishes licenses for psychoanalysts who are not otherwise licensed in an "exempt" profession (medicine, psychology, social work, nursing). Licensed professionals in exempt professions will not need to obtain the new license in order to practice.

The passage of Article 163 in the summer of 2003 prompted growing concern among psychoanalysts and other mental health professionals because the educational requirements for a license in psychoanalysis are egregiously low: a master's degree in any field, completion of a program of training in a psychoanalytic institute, 1,500 hours of supervised clinical practice, and successful completion of a state administered exam. Most disturbing to many analysts was the omission of any frequency standards for psychoanalysis, permitting training and control analysis to be conducted once a week or less.

The licensing criteria in the law were clearly modeled on the educational standards of the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis, the group that lobbied for passage of the law, some of whose member institutes conduct training and control analysis at a frequency of one session per week.

FREQUENCY STANDARDS

Following passage of the law, APsaA and CIPS (Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies) initiated a joint effort to build a coalition to lobby the State Education

Harriet Basseches, Ph.D., F.I.P.A., is president of the Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies. She is a training, supervising, and teaching analyst at the New York Freudian Society and a member of the Baltimore-Washington Society and Institute for Psychoanalysis.

Department, the agency responsible for implementing the law, to promulgate regulations that would strengthen the licensing criteria by specifying that training and control analyses must be conducted at a minimum of three to five sessions per week, in accordance with standards of the Psychoanalytic Consortium. (The Consortium, which comprises APsaA, Division 39 of the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychotherapy, and the National Membership Committee on Psychoanalysis in Clinical Social Work, works on political and ethical issues and created the Accreditation Council on Psychoanalytic Education.)

A large coalition was formed to lobby the state through letters and petitions in support of a common set of recommendations. The coalition included APsaA, CIPS, the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychotherapy, Division 39 of the American Psychological Association, as well as many other psychoanalytic institutes and societies in the state of New York.

Unfortunately, although the state was prompted to revise the initial set of proposed regulations, the revised regulations, which were voted into effect by the Board of Regents on January 11, do little to improve the educational criteria for licensure in psychoanalysis. Most significant, the regulations remain silent with regard to frequency.

Psychoanalytic groups have been quick to respond to this situation. Within a week of the Regents vote, APsaA secured the services of David Carroll, an Albany lawyer and lobbyist. On January 20, Carroll addressed the APsaA Executive Council and reported that our situation in New York was difficult but not hopeless. In general, he favored an initial strategy of lobbying for favorable administrative guidelines. CIPS and other psychoanalytic groups in New York are similarly exploring both legal and lobbying options. At a recent North American Psychoanalytic Confederation (NAPsaC)



meeting, Fredric T. Perlman, as CIPS public policy chair, and I, as president, suggested that it might be possible for CIPS and other groups to join with APsaA as co-clients of Carroll if there is agreement on his lobbying agenda. We are waiting to see the lobbying agenda before moving forward.

APSA

Certified in Psychoanalysis
by the

**BOARD ON
PROFESSIONAL
STANDARDS**

JANUARY 19, 2005

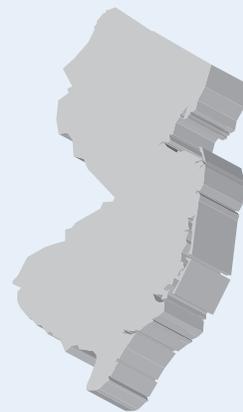
Certified in Adult Psychoanalysis

Kathy Berkman, M.D.
J. Todd Dean, M.D.
Richard Fritsch, Ph.D.
Gail Glenn, M.A.
David P. Gordon, L.C.S.W.
Ellen O. Helman, M.S.W.
Noreen Honeycutt, Ph.D.
Lee Jaffe, Ph.D.
Stephen Kerzner, M.D.
Claudia Lament, Ph.D.
Carolyn Leavitt, M.D.
Eric S. Millman, M.D.
Svetlana Starkman, M.D.
Karen Strupp, Ph.D.
Douglas Van der Heide, M.D.

**Certified in Child and
Adolescent Psychoanalysis**

Alexander Kalogerakis, M.D.

New Jersey's Psychoanalysts State Certification Act May Redefine Training



On July 6, 2000, Governor Christine Todd Whitman signed into law the Psychoanalysts State Certification Act, which created within New Jersey the entirely new entity of "state certified psychoanalyst" or SCP. Prior to this, psychoanalysts in New Jersey practiced under their professional licenses in the professions of medicine, psychology, social work, and advanced practice nursing. Psychoanalysis was subsumed (although not explicitly) within the scope of practice of these professions to provide "counseling and psychotherapy" to the general public.

Some New Jersey psychoanalysts had been trained in New York City either at established, primarily medical institutes that were affiliated with the American Psychoanalytic Association, two independent institutes affiliated with the International Psychoanalytic Association, or at largely (often long-standing) non-medical institutes. Others had received training in a few, almost entirely non-medical New Jersey institutes. By and large, the psychoanalytic community throughout New Jersey defined psychoanalytic training as requiring control and training analyses at a frequency of at least three times per week.

The Psychoanalysts State Certification Act, however, was something else. The psychoanalysts affiliated with the above mentioned institutes had not pressed for this act. Rather it was the result of effective lobbying efforts conducted by two organizations with an openly vested interest, the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis (NAAP) and the Society of Modern Psychoanalysts, which is "Spotnitzian." Both apparently desire to be considered "national psychoanalytic associations" within the meaning of the act. NAAP is conducting a nationwide campaign, which, if successful, would redefine training in psychoanalysis without the three times weekly frequency requirements.

NAAP has successfully lobbied for a Vermont psychoanalytic certification statute and most recently, a New York licensing statute. (They failed to enact such a law in Connecticut.) NAAP contains a variety of institutes—Jungian, Spotnitzian, and others—and makes a point of indicating that its national accreditation arm, the American Board for Accreditation in Psychoanalysis (ABAP) does not impose a three times weekly frequency training requirement on member institutes.

The Certification Act created an Advisory Committee with four psychoanalyst positions, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They were promptly filled by four Modern Psychoanalytic members, despite efforts by psychoanalysts from the New Jersey Psychoanalytic Society and New Jersey institutes other than Modern Psychoanalytic to be included.

ACT REQUIREMENTS

The Act requires, as part of the psychoanalyst certification process:

- That the applicant be graduated from a psychoanalytic institute chartered by a state and approved by the director of the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs or accredited by a "national psychoanalytic association and approved by the director."
- An examination, created by the Advisory Committee, to "cover the theories relating to the applicant's psychoanalytic educational background."
- Every two years, when the applicant renews the certificate, a continuing education requirement must be met.

The Act defines "psychoanalytic services" as services "based on an understanding of the unconscious and how unconscious processes affect the human mind as a whole, including thoughts, actions, perceptions

and emotions." It was left to the rules to define appropriate psychoanalytic training.

On December 5, 2004, the proposed rules were promulgated with a two-month period for public comment that ended on February 4, 2005. At that point, the director of the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs and the Advisory Committee may either modify the rules or approve them without any changes. *[Editor's note: No action had been taken when TAP went to press.]* The rules specify that the applicant for state certification has to hold a license, registration, or certificate in a mental health profession in New Jersey. These include a "licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed professional counselor who holds a specialty permit as a mental health counselor, a licensed rehabilitation counselor, and a licensed clinical alcohol and drug counselor."

Most disturbingly, the proposed rules leave out training frequency requirements entirely. In fact, there is no way under the rules to ascertain what the institute training requirements of the "national psychoanalytic association" have to be at all. Thus NAAP or the Society of Modern Psychoanalysts legally is indistinguishable from the American Psychoanalytic Association—the only requirement apparently being that they be "national" in scope and conduct on-site visits to psychoanalytic institutes. How to ascertain being "national" under the act is unspecified.

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Psychoanalytic Libraries: Preserving the Past, Promoting the Future

Nellie L. Thompson and Matthew von Unwerth

"Everything old is new again" is the sort of verbal chestnut that every psychoanalyst can identify with. And just as the ghosts/ revenants of the unconscious quicken and live again in the present, in recent years psychoanalytic libraries have been revitalized and the scope of their bibliographic and research services significantly expanded due to extraordinary advances in information technology.

In the past 10 years, thanks in large measure to the effort and dedication of APsaA members, the tools available to access psychoanalytic literature have undergone several transformations. First, JourLit and BookRev were developed by Paul Mosher, Stanley Goodman, and Vann Spruiell. This monumental undertaking was quickly followed by the late Emmanuel Ghent's Jlist, which provided an easy to use, searchable index of the English language analytic literature. These databases, coupled with the American Psychological Association's PsychLit and the National Library of Medicine's Medline, facilitated the first comprehensive surveys

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of psychoanalytic literature over the entire course of its history.

These tools were greatly enhanced by the arrival of the PEP Archive, a CD-ROM database jointly produced by APsaA and the British Psychoanalytical Society. As of this writing, it contains the entire contents of 11 journals and 23 classic psychoanalytic texts.



This full text archive facilitates truly comprehensive scholarship on the evolution of psychoanalytic theory, technique, and the controversies that have often accompanied the development of psychoanalysis. Elusive quotations can be located, terminological confusions clarified, and forgotten, unjustly neglected writers can take their rightful place in the ever deepening complexity of the history of psychoanalytic thought.

LIBRARIANS KEY

But these tools are only as powerful and useful as those who use them. The APsaA Committee on Institute/Society Libraries offers training and consultation to ensure that librarians, who have the skills to synthesize the complex technical and conceptual languages that drive these new resources, can maximize their potential for patrons of psychoanalytic libraries. The librarian is an indispensable guide

to the historic, complex, and often imprecise nature of psychoanalytic concepts and terminology. For example, a survey of the literature on countertransference must also take into account early references to the "analyst's transference"; similarly, Strachey's irregular use of instinct and drive in the translation of "Trieb" has bequeathed a legacy of confusion in the discussion of one of the core concepts of psychoanalysis.

Since the material on the PEP CD-ROM is always at least three years behind due to publisher restrictions, librarians play an essential role in keeping users informed of the latest publications in their areas of interest. They can also help analysts research developments in fields relevant to psychoanalysis, for example, in medicine, psychology, social work, the humanities, and social sciences, which are not included in the PEP CD-ROM.

In light of the fact that many medical libraries and universities no longer subscribe to psychoanalytic journals, the importance of institute libraries as repositories of psychoanalytic literature cannot be underestimated. Institute libraries play a vital role in the outreach efforts of the Association and its member institutes to mental health professionals, scholars, and the interested lay public. Psychoanalytic libraries offer these constituencies an entree to the sometimes confusing thicket of psychoanalytic theory and practice by providing ready access and guidance to psychoanalytic literature. Public educational programs, such as Friend of the Library evenings, provide opportunities to connect art, film, literature, and history with psychoanalysis. In this respect, libraries function as the front door of an institute by presenting a positive, engaged image of psychoanalysis to the public. It should be noted that many individuals have their first contact with psychoanalysis or an institute by visiting a library to read, do research, or attend a library evening.

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Reorganization Task Force Grapples with Central APsaA Functions

Robert M. Galatzer-Levy

The Task Force on Reorganization focused on the three central issues of mission, membership, and educational functions, at its January meeting.

We met with APsaA members for an hour-and-a-half long, very informative exchange. A half-hour meeting with members of the Executive Committee focused on administrative issues and provided input about the strenuous nature of the presidency and possible ways of lessening its burden.

A clear statement of purpose is needed to create a rational governance for APsaA. Mission statements may go beyond that goal, capturing a shared vision, inspiring members, and providing an effective touchstone for the organization's actions. We did not decide on final wording for a statement of purpose, but agreed that APsaA's primary purposes include promoting the practice of psychoanalysis, supporting research and scholarship in psychoanalysis, promoting psychoanalytic education, relieving psychological suffering, and spreading knowledge of psychoanalysis and its ideas. A statement of purpose will be voted on at our next meeting.

The task force reached a consensus that APsaA should be a professional membership organization made up of analysts and analysts-in-training. There will be one class of members. Every member has a vote and any member is eligible to serve in any organizational position. We considered and decided against an alternative model in which APsaA would be an "interest organization," open to anyone invested in the field, including those who are not analysts or analysts-in-training.

Robert M. Galatzer-Levy, M.D., is training and supervising analyst, child and adolescent supervising analyst at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, lecturer in psychiatry at the University of Chicago, and is in private practice. He is chair of the Reorganization Task Force.

Membership will be open to a wide group of analysts and trainees, certainly including all those now eligible for membership. The exact mechanism for deciding who will qualify for membership was left for further discussion but several detailed models were proposed. The Board of Directors will be ultimately responsible for the implementation of the membership rules, as it is for all other aspects of the Association.

THORNY ISSUES

The task force must address the complex intertwining of education, credentialing, and membership that has troubled APsaA governance for over half a century. Educational achievements, such as graduation from APsaA approved institutes, or certification by BOPS were, at various times, used as membership criteria. The Association has moved toward wider membership criteria in ways that make the credentialing functions (accreditation of institutes and certification of analysts) of BOPS less influential in membership. Increasingly members come from backgrounds independent of BOPS standards. This poses a governance problem because some of us believe that control of BOPS by a membership that does not itself meet its standards risks their erosion. If standards play a smaller role in APsaA, the value of being credentialed, for example, the value of training at an APsaA accredited institute, may be diminished.

Finally, some see credentialing and other educational functions as easily separable; others believe they should be closely linked. In addition, both New York State law and wide sentiment in the Association press in the direction of ultimate control of BOPS resting with the membership through the Board of Directors, if BOPS remains in APsaA. Task forces and committees have struggled with these issues for decades without resolution so they constitute one of our major challenges.

EDUCATION CENTRAL

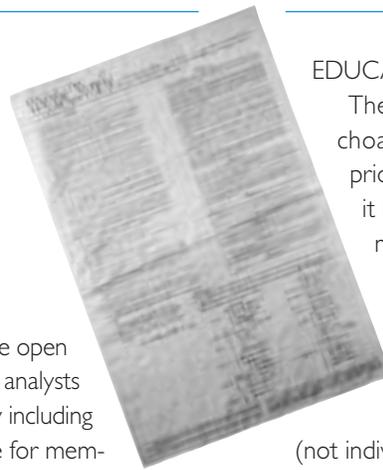
The task force recognizes that psychoanalytic education is a very high priority for many members; for some, it is APsaA's heart. We explored two major proposals about the relationship of educational functions to APsaA. In one, BOPS would become an essentially independent entity, probably a voluntary association of institutes (not individuals), carrying out functions similar to those it now performs. During a transitional period the new organization would receive substantial financial support from APsaA. This proposal insures the independence of credentialing from political pressures, keeps educational functions together, and removes impediments to membership that might result if BOPS remains an internal part of APsaA.

In the alternative proposal APsaA would include divisions, including a division of education. The division would report to the Board of Directors. The Education Division would carry out current BOPS's functions, except certification, which would be externalized. The accreditation of institutes would remain a function of the division—for many years accreditation has consisted almost entirely of consultation to institutes rather than administrative control, an arrangement which would be formalized in this proposal. This proposal retains what many regard as a vital function within APsaA, avoids duplication of effort, and makes education activities responsible to the members. The task force engaged in a vigorous discussion of the proposals and plans to select one for further development at its next meeting.

The task force has received much valuable input from many sources in the form of e-mails, personal communication, and meetings. All such input is shared with the entire task force. We will seek further input by these means and by arranging meetings with interested groups at the June APsaA meeting. In the meantime, we invite all members to contact us.

We are charged to provide the Association with a plan and draft bylaws by January 2006.

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New Encyclopedia of Terms and Concepts to Clarify Today's Psychoanalytic Discourse

Elizabeth Auchincloss and Eslee Samberg

The task of defining psychoanalytic terms and concepts grows ever more challenging as the field explores new terrain while revisiting familiar landscapes. Increased theoretical pluralism, advances in psychoanalytic research, and the explosion of new knowledge from allied disciplines have all expanded what is now part of psychoanalytic discourse. We hope to encompass this "widening scope" in our new role as co-editors in chief of a project to revise and expand Burness Moore and Bernard Fine's *The Glossary of Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts* into a new *Concise Encyclopedia of Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts*. We were chosen for this task by a search committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Our goal is to provide an accessible yet sophisticated reference book for use by those both within and outside the field of psychoanalysis. We hope it will serve to promote communication among psychoanalysts who use different terms and concepts, as well among those who use the same terms and concepts in competing ways. As committed educators, we envision our volume as a valuable resource for students at all levels of training, including candidates, psychiatry residents, psychology graduate students, and social work and medical students. Further, it will be a resource to undergraduate and graduate students of psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, and all academic disciplines outside of the mental health professions who may want to learn more about psychoanalysis but who may not have easy access to the private language of our field.

Elizabeth Auchincloss, M.D., is vice-chair of Graduate Medical Education in the Department of Psychiatry at Cornell University and the associate director of the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. Eslee Samberg, M.D., is the former president of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, where she is currently chair of the Curriculum Committee.



Elizabeth Auchincloss and Eslee Samberg

The *Concise Encyclopedia* will contain an expanded and updated glossary of concepts and terms reflecting current theory, technique, and research. It will also include entries describing the work of psychoanalysts who have made significant contributions to the field. Finally, it will include an expanded bibliography of original and seminal papers that have created and/or elucidated important terms and concepts. Continuing the methodology used by Moore and Fine, each term/concept will be reviewed in terms of its origins and the developmental history of its usage, an approach particularly suited to the evolution of psychoanalytic ideas. Points of convergence and divergence in the current usage of psychoanalytic terms/concepts will be discussed. Existing efforts to operationalize terms and concepts for the purpose of research will also be noted. Areas of overlap between psychoanalytic terms and concepts and those of neighboring disciplines will be explored.

INTEGRATING DIVERSITY

We see this kind of "contextualization" as the bridge between the glossary format and a "mini-encyclopedia" that leads the reader from the study of language into the full richness of psychoanalytic thought. Most intriguing is the problem of how to capture the rich diversity of contemporary psychoanalytic discourse while maintaining an integrated point of view.

Along with growing diversity within the field of psychoanalysis, there are developments

outside the field that make the goal of publishing a new *Concise Encyclopedia* especially timely. One of these is the mandate coming from the Residency Review Committee for Psychiatry of the Accreditation Council of Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) requiring that all residency programs in adult psychiatry train residents for "competency" in psychodynamic psychiatry. APsA's Committee on University, Medical School and Residency Education has already been at work with members of the American Association of Directors of Psychiatry Residency Training (AADPRT) exploring ways that the APsA can help psychiatric educators get the help they need to meet this mandate. As the new co-editors, we foresee the *Concise Encyclopedia* as helping to meet the needs of these educators for basic and easy-to-use educational material on the psychoanalytic model of the mind.

REDISCOVERY OF MIND

At the same time, in the larger intellectual world, rapid growth of the new field of cognitive neuroscience, born out of half a century of work in the fields of artificial intelligence, linguistics, experimental psychology, philosophy, and neuroscience, has culminated in a "rediscovery of mind." Not only is the mind itself back in fashion, but many of the attributes of this rediscovered mind are those which have long been of central interest to psychoanalysis, including the unconscious, the fundamental importance of "embodiment" and the interpersonal matrix in shaping mental life, and the basic narrative structure of consciousness. The time is ripe for a rapprochement between psychoanalysis and the rest of mind science. We hope that the new *Concise Encyclopedia* will contribute towards making meaningful dialogue and collaboration possible.

The first phase of the encyclopedia project is now underway as we start assembling an impressive editorial board of analysts, researchers, academics, and educators who represent theoretical, geographical, and professional diversity. The board will be active partners in the project, contributing expertise and judgment. The volume, scheduled for release in 2009, will be published under the joint auspices of the American Psychoanalytic Association and the Yale University Press.



The Ethics of Psychobiography

Marie Rudden

Bush on the Couch: Inside the Mind of the President by Justin Frank, a member of the American Psychoanalytic Association (APA), was released prior to the recent presidential election, prompting a spirited exchange of opinion among psychoanalysts about the ethics of psychobiography.

A sharp division was revealed. On the one hand, Frank contends: "If a physician sees a man with jaundice walking in public, he is correct to immediately suggest that the man get liver function tests. When a psychoanalyst sees the kinds of disturbing behaviors that characterize our president, he is obliged to also inquire about their origins." Other analysts strongly question this position as a misuse of our expertise for political purposes that is damaging to our field.

Paul Mosher opened a recent discussion on the Open Line with a quotation from the American Psychiatric Association ethics code: "On occasion psychiatrists are asked for an opinion about an individual who is in the light of public attention, or who has disclosed information about himself/herself through public media. It is unethical for psychiatrists to offer a professional opinion unless he/she has conducted an examination and has been granted proper authorization for such a statement." (Section 7.3).

Mosher offered a sample quotation from Frank's book: "The combination of paranoia and protective delusion leads inexorably to the crux of the formulation: the summary analysis of Bush's psychic state. A careful consideration of the evidence suggests that behind Bush's affable exterior operates a powerful but obscure delusional system that drives his behavior...megalomania."

Marie Rudden, M.D., is on the faculty of New York Psychoanalytic Institute and a training and supervising analyst at the Berkshire Psychoanalytic Institute, a new training facility of APsA.

Given such statements, Mosher asked, "Does anyone else share my concern about this book?"

ANALYSAND IN ABSENTIA

Several members responded affirmatively, noting the use of other diagnostic categories in the book to explain aspects of the president's behavior, such as ADHD, learning disabilities, or sadistic personality traits. Leon Kupferstein suggested that the use of such categories rendered the book "vulnerable to criticism as a misapplication of clinical constructs to an absent patient." He also expressed concerns about Frank's methodology, contending that Frank "spends little time weighing alternate explanations to the ones he's convinced of." Some members additionally objected that it would be hard to see an analyst as conducting an objective inquiry about a contemporary politician currently running for office.

Other analysts expressed some discomfort, however, with restricting psychoanalytic investigations into the public domain. Kerry Sulkowicz cautioned: "I've never felt entirely comfortable with the accepted wisdom...of avoiding commenting on standing political figures and political events. Trying to make a diagnosis is one thing, but lending our perspective to a national discourse on current events is another."

Mike Kowitt and Allen Dyer argued that it is a psychobiographer's methodology that ultimately determines the validity of his efforts. Kowitt described an acceptable methodology based on pattern recognition, hypothesis formation, and the search for a sense of reliability and predictive validity based on applying hypotheses to the biographical data. Dyer commented, "What particularly distinguished Erik Erikson's work on Luther and Gandhi is that he carefully delineates the method (psychoanalysis) and the data, so the reader can draw his or her own conclusions, much the way the analysand should be able to be convinced by the evidence rather than by the

authority of the analyst. Those are the standards by which Justin Frank's work should be judged, the integrity of the science."

In a communication with me about this article, Dyer observed a tension between norms of professional and social-political conduct. "The ethics of a profession are intended to serve the public, but there is always a certain amount of professional self-interest in our strictures....Who would trust us if we didn't maintain standards and attempt to protect the public? But also those strictures can breed conformity....Does not someone with the insight and skills of a Justin Frank...have an affirmative moral obligation to raise questions about the character of a world leader or about the implications of policies which so affect the lives of so many at home and abroad....?"

SCIENCE OR PROPAGANDA?

Vamik Volkan has written three psychobiographies, including one on Richard Nixon, published after the president's death, and has published widely on the methodology for psychobiography. Volkan noted in a correspondence about this article: "Public figures and their actions are natural subjects for inquiry. Psychoanalysts as social scientists may have a right to speak about a leader's internal motivations. But their approach is crucial." Volkan would consider the author's motivations in evaluating the ethics and validity of such a work. "Is the author writing for propaganda reasons? Out of countertransference expressions? The author of such a work needs to show a serious and scientific methodology, and needs to have enough data on which to base his conclusions."

Justin Frank was interviewed about his thoughts on the ethics of his project, and described his significant concerns about the president, concerns that he has never held about any other president to date. He worries about the profession being "more interested in self-preservation than in the future of our country," and felt an obligation to help the public observe and understand something "that is really quite different and worrisome" about this leader. Frank stressed

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State Certification Act

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However, for those institutes that are not affiliated with any national association, the training guidelines are 300 hours of personal psychoanalysis: 150 hours of control psychoanalysis, 50 hours of individual supervision with one supervisor on one case, plus 100 hours of supervision with at least one other supervisor; "not necessarily with one case. At least 50 hours of those 100 hours shall be individual supervision." This last phrase permits 50 hours of group supervision.

The rules provide no "grandparenting." And as might be expected, the first two associations permitted to conduct continuing education are NAAP and the Society of Modern Psychoanalysts.

As in New York, where the State Education Department recently approved rules pursuant to a statute for psychoanalytic licensing (as opposed to certification), the analytic community and leaders of the local

psychoanalytic institutes generally have been appalled. They have organized protest letters and an on-line petition to oppose the rules as drafted.

Unfortunately, it may well be a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped. The fact is that the psychoanalytic community in New Jersey, uninterested in state certification, made no organized legislative effort, until the proposed rules were promulgated and their import was fully upon us.

The long-term effect of state certification of this kind is unclear. In theory, certification should not affect our ability to practice psychoanalysis under our professional licenses. For those of us disinclined to apply for state certification, it appears that we can call ourselves "psychoanalysts," as long as we do not indicate "state certified psychoanalyst"; and initial indications are that this will not affect our malpractice insurance.

But one thing is clear: At the very least, if these rules are approved, the public will be

cruelly misled by the State of New Jersey to believe it is getting effective psychoanalytic treatment when it may not be, and in some cases actual harm to New Jersey patients may take place. In addition, the general public may naturally assume that a "state certified psychoanalyst" is superior to one who does not have certification.

Thus, New Jersey stands as a case lesson on the dangers of passivity to psychoanalysts in other states, such as Pennsylvania, where lobbying efforts by NAAP are focused. It also raises the issue of whether a proactive nationwide effort should be made by the Psychoanalytic Consortium and the Accreditation Council for Psychoanalytic Education (ACPE) on a state-by-state basis to establish licensing and certification rules that *do* reflect good psychoanalytic training.

Richard Reichbart, Ph.D.

Henry Kaminer, M.D.

Mort Fridman, M.D.

New Jersey Psychoanalytic Society

Psychoanalytic Libraries

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OUTSTANDING LIBRARIES

Libraries whose collections are current with the literature, attractively displayed, and accessible for browsing and study convey the important message that psychoanalysis remains a stimulating and exciting field of endeavor. Two libraries that exemplify the positive role libraries can play in the psychoanalytic community are found in Boston and New York. The Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute's Hanns Sachs Library is located on the third floor of a stately turn-of-the-century mansion in Boston's Back Bay. The main reading room is sunny and bright with open stacks, and comfortable, inviting areas for reading and study. The library also has a special archive room devoted to historic materials and a notable collection of psychoanalytic photographs. The original Martin Peck Library, an elaborate walnut paneled room on the institute's first floor, contains the Edward and Grete Bibring Collection of rare psychoanalytic

books, and is now used for institute committee meetings.

The A. A. Brill Library is housed on the two lower floors of The New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. The walls of the first floor reading room are lined with Engelman's pictures documenting Bergasse 19, busts of psychoanalytic pioneers, and photographs of distinguished members of the society, including Edith Jacobson, Ernst and Marianne Kris, Berta Bornstein, and Bertram Lewin. The original card catalog, which is still used by patrons, documents the growth of the collection from the personal library of A. A. Brill. It is now complemented by a computer catalog, the PEP archive, and ready access to a broad array of online resources. On the lower level of the library are shelved the 30,000 books and journals that make the Brill one of the largest psychoanalytic libraries in the world. Finally, the library's Archives and Special Collections contain not only the official papers of the society and institute dating from its founding in 1911, but also a large rare book collection, and a rich trove of

materials and photographs documenting the history of psychoanalysis in Europe and the United States.

A third important psychoanalytic library, that of the Menninger Foundation, was transferred to its new home in Houston this past June. The library's 18,000 books, extensive collection of journals, and fine rare book collection are now housed at the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library.

Psychoanalytic libraries are repositories for unpublished archival materials, including the papers of prominent psychoanalysts, photographs, audio and video tapes, memorabilia, as well as the books and journals that comprise the history and development of psychoanalysis from its beginnings to the present day. Members of the Committee on Institute/Society Libraries are committed to helping patrons utilize the diverse and rich collections contained in psychoanalytic libraries throughout the country. Contact information for all psychoanalytic libraries may be found by visiting the APsA Web site and clicking on the library link.



The Schoolyard Bully Meets the Peaceful Schools Project

Stuart W. Twemlow

Billy, a somewhat overweight round-faced 11-year-old entered the classroom on Monday morning, rushed to his desk, sat down with a loud commotion, and yelled out, "I hate Mondays. School is such a waste of time."

Trying to ignore Billy's initial comments and behavior, Ms. Jones thought to herself, "Here we go again," confirming her frustrations with Billy and his mother, who she feels is constantly encouraging the boy's behavior. Whenever Billy is told that his mother will be called, he becomes rude and indignant, saying he couldn't care less because his mother thinks the school is "stupid" anyway. Ms. Jones had been treated with such disrespect when she previously attempted to contact Billy's mother that she refuses to speak to the mother anymore. All communication must go through the principal, who is at his wits' end facing a threat of a lawsuit from the mother.

Billy, Ms. Jones notes, had a history of difficulty with his peers in elementary school. He did not play collaboratively and had trouble sharing playground equipment at recess. He seems always to have wanted to control and dominate the mode of play. In informal basketball, he would pout if he was not elected captain of the team and would constantly appeal to others, especially male teachers, to take his side.

Billy is limited greatly by his impoverished ability to mentalize, particularly when he feels upset and anxious. He seems unable to be accurately attuned to his peers and in his desire to affiliate with them, misjudges their

needs, thus, appearing socially clumsy. As a result, he becomes the object of ridicule. This rejection from the peer group itself may enrage him and aggravate his tendency to bully. He has, thus, trained the system to be itself non-mentalizing and to respond only to threats. Everybody is deskilled, teachers, school administration, and his peers. The understanding that



this is a system-wide problem with unconscious determinants is what stamps such an approach as the Peaceful Schools Project as uniquely psychoanalytic.

The power dynamics between the victimizer, victim, and bystanding audience who, like the principal, are sucked into the role of impotent helpers, are all largely unconscious. The Peaceful Schools approach acts to bring the at-risk child like Billy and the school system as a whole to a higher level of conscious reflective awareness, in the best tradition of psychoanalysis, with social skills to remedy the situation. The Peaceful Schools system then functions in an altruistic, less self-centered and more effective way and Billy, thus, becomes a more comfortable part of the accepting social group.

THE PEACEFUL SCHOOLS RESEARCH PROJECT

The project was spawned by two psychoanalysts, Peter Fonagy and me; a team that included psychologist, Eric Vemberg, plus many of his students at the Kansas University

Department of Child Psychology; numerous school teachers and school counselors, including Martin Gies and Debora Hess of the United School District 501, Topeka, Kansas; and professionals like Frank Sacco and Renshi Stephen W. Twemlow, a martial arts expert.

The bully and victim are not the targets of the intervention. Instead, bullying is seen as a large group process involving the interaction of the ever-changing social roles of bully, victim, and bystander. The bystander role is shared by all students, parents, teaching and support staff, administrators, and volunteers at the school. From this perspective, everyone in the school system is part of the problem and the solution. Each is challenged to become a helpful bystander who changes bullying and passive bystanding in others.

The program has several elements: The Gentle Warrior Physical Education program, which teaches children self-awareness, to be helpful to others, and to be assertive, uses role playing, defensive martial arts, and cognitive strategies for relaxation and self-regulation. Classroom discipline and management

strategies no longer target problem children. Instead, teachers using bully-victim-bystander interactions employ insight rather than punishment to illustrate how everyone, not just the problem child, participates in the behavioral problem. Regular reflection time at the end of each school day further encourages mentalizing in children and staff. Positive Climate Campaigns help change the language and social customs of the school to those that emphasize being helpful.

After a three-year pilot study (1993-1996) involving three schools, the program was extended to five schools in the district from 1996-2000, where academic performance was investigated using a matched sample of 1,106 students. Program participation for two consecutive years was associated with a highly significant 8-10 percentile points overall improvement in achievement test scores. In a later evolution of this project, nine schools and 3,600 students participated in a randomized controlled trial of the intervention.

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Stuart Twemlow, M.D., is professor of psychiatry at the Menninger Department of Psychiatry, Baylor College of Medicine, faculty member at Houston Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute, editor in chief of the International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies, and president of the International Association for Applied Psychoanalytic Studies.

Editor Reshaping JAPA to Connect Analysts with the Wide Intellectual World

Jane Currin Walvoord

As vice-chair and chief of clinical services for the Department of Psychiatry at Emory University, Steven Levy, JAPA editor since January 2004, enjoys brushing shoulders with academics in adjacent disciplines. Committed to academic scholarship, Levy finds much to learn from academic colleagues who share with him an interest in psychoanalysis—an outlook he hopes will be reflected in JAPA.

In a telephone conversation, he talked with me about JAPA, his vision for its future as a scholarly journal, and the challenges and privileges of being an editor.

Levy, who is a training and supervising analyst and former director of The Emory University Psychoanalytic Institute, says our tradition of free-standing psychoanalytic institutes, which was originally intended to protect psychoanalytic theory and education, has fostered isolation of psychoanalysts from the world of academia. While it may have been desirable during the early days, this isolation is now contributing to a loss of stimulation and learning for analysts as well as for academic colleagues. (He has brought psychoanalytic education to a broader audience by teaching a freshman seminar at Emory College on Freud and the Mind/Body Dilemma.)

One of Levy's goals as editor of JAPA is to foster and encourage dialogue and commentary among psychoanalysts from different schools of psychoanalytic thought and with colleagues in related disciplines, including the humanities and the social and natural sciences. In order to accomplish this goal, Levy has established recurring sections within JAPA that will provide continuity to enhance interdisciplinary dialogue.

BRIDGES TO ACADEMIA

A new section will be the Academic Forum, with Bonnie Litowitz as editor. At most major

Jane Currin Walvoord, M.S.S.W., who is a member of the TAP editorial board, is a graduate of Columbia University School of Social Work and The Dallas Psychoanalytic Institute. She is also past president of the Affiliate Council.

universities, there is a thriving scholarly psychoanalytic community in which clinical psychoanalysts have not regularly taken part. Practicing psychoanalysts have been leery of the way academics understand psychoanalysis because most academicians lack clinical experience. Academics, for their part, often have anachronistic and limited views of clinical psychoanalysis, largely resulting from the failure of the two groups to communicate with each other. The focus in this section will be on mainstream issues that are of crucial interest to both groups, such as love, jealousy, forgiveness, and shame. Levy believes that psychoanalysts need friends these days and hopefully this section will begin to foster a much needed friendly relationship with other interested professionals.

With the same goal in mind for empirical researchers, there is now a section devoted to psychoanalytic research, headed by Stuart Hauser. A first for psychoanalytic journals, the publication of the poster abstracts from APsA meetings is geared to encouraging the development of collaborations between analysts and empirical researchers in the social and natural sciences.

The section on psychoanalytic education, chaired by Robert Glick, is aimed at stimulating a national scholarly debate that is not limited to education committees at the local institute level. Recently, there have been relatively few articles submitted to JAPA on questions crucial to psychoanalytic education. In this forum, Levy believes contributors will be less constrained by local and national politics and encouraged to present scholarly, empirical arguments. Levy hopes that an ongoing exchange among educators, not excluding academic scholars, will energize the field and lead to new and creative ideas, and determination to solve the serious problems threatening psychoanalytic education today.

The JAPA Review of Books, headed by Rosemary Balsam and Paul Schwaber, will include book essays that review historically important books, book topics, and aspects of psychoanalytic

writing, in addition to reviews of single books. It will continue as a journal within a journal.

PLURALISTIC FORUM

The section on Child Development and Child Analysis, with Phyllis Tyson as editor, will appear every third issue. Child development researchers have not published regularly in the psychoanalytic literature. Levy believes this to be a loss for clinical analysts. Child development research is, according to Levy, a significant aspect of the evolving body of psychoanalytic knowledge. Analysts who see adults need to read about current developmental research to help them understand its relevance to adult analysis.

Robert White, the journal's new Internet editor will continue to host a discussion on the Internet about JAPA articles that are of significant interest to the readership. Those readers who are comfortable with the Internet format have an opportunity to discuss these papers with colleagues around the world and with the author at <http://apsa.org/japa/JAPANetcast.htm>.

JAPA is a successful journal with long traditions as a repository for psychoanalytic expertise and as a vehicle for disseminating newly developed empirically derived ideas. Levy would like to broaden its format in order to energize the field, connect analysts with the rest of the intellectual world, and encourage a continued modernization of training practices. Which of these innovations will work to achieve his goals is unclear. But each will be put to the test.

While recognizing the impossibility of a journal without theoretical biases, Levy wants to continue JAPA's tradition of providing a pluralistic forum in which authors from diverse perspectives are encouraged to present ideas in a way the general readership will understand. This means explaining theoretical terms and concepts and clarifying empirical research nomenclature. Fairness in scholarship means not presenting disparaging, dismissive or superficial views of comparative theories for the purpose of privileging an author's ideas. According to Levy, if we don't take our colleagues' ideas seriously, we encourage factionalism and a loss of opportunity to learn from each other. "This is one of the hardest tasks an editor faces," says Levy. "It is challenging, and yet it is fun. Because I learn the most. That's the best part of the job."

APsA

Residency Training in Psychotherapy under Critical Review

Lynn Stormon

In an effort to reinvigorate and strengthen psychotherapy within psychiatry, the Residency Review Committee (RRC) of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) issued regulations that require training directors of psychiatry residency programs to demonstrate that residents are trained to competency in five specified psychotherapies. The RRC regulations took effect in January 1, 2001 and are currently in a revision process that will take one to two years to complete. This article provides a brief history of the regulations and highlights a recent action taken by the American Psychoanalytic Association to support the retention of the psychodynamic psychotherapy requirement, which, if eliminated, as is being discussed, may have serious repercussions for the future of psychoanalysis.

"We think that the psychotherapy requirements, particularly the psychodynamic, will come under especially critical scrutiny," said Joan Lang, chair of the Department of Psychiatry at Saint Louis University. "There is significant opposition coming from some of the biological psychiatry/research leaders, who will very probably present powerful arguments to the RRC for a more 'flexible' curriculum which at the same time as allowing programs more leeway would require stronger research competencies and stress 'evidence-based' treatments."

ACGME ATTEMPTS TO ENHANCE COMPETENCY

In 1999, in an effort to enhance competency and outcomes assessment in residency training programs, the ACGME announced the Outcomes Project, which identified six core

Lynn Stormon, Ph.D., a research associate of the American Psychoanalytic Association, recently received a doctorate in clinical psychology from Pacifica Graduate Institute and has accepted a postdoctoral research fellowship at SUNY Upstate Medical University's Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science.

competencies that residents in all medical specialties must develop: patient care, medical knowledge, practice-based learning and improvement, interpersonal and communication skills, professionalism, and systems-based practice. The Outcomes Project mandate further specified that residency program directors must "define the specific knowledge, skills, and attitudes required and provide educational experiences as needed" to demonstrate these competencies. Psychiatry is the only medical specialty with additional requirements.

"There is an alarming trend in the direction of biological reductionism within psychiatry," commented Glen O. Gabbard, author of *Psychodynamic Psychiatry in Clinical Practice*. "It began with an effort to re-medicalize so as to appear to be a true medical specialty. The pendulum swung too far, and there was growing recognition that psychotherapy skills are needed for all psychiatrists. As a result, the core competencies in psychotherapy were developed as a set of requirements for all residency training programs."

The RRC requirements state: "The program must demonstrate that residents have achieved competency in at least the following forms of treatment: (1) brief therapy; (2) cognitive-behavioral therapy; (3) combined psychotherapy and psychopharmacology; (4) psychodynamic therapy; and (5) supportive therapy.... The program must provide documented evidence to demonstrate that the proficiency/competency of each resident is assessed using techniques that may include supervisory reports, videotapes, oral examinations, case reports, patient care observations, or other methods."

The ACGME mandate prompted the American Association of Directors of Psychiatric Residency Training (AADPRT) to appoint a Task Force on Competency to assist training directors in implementing the new requirements. Sample competencies written by the task force, in consultation with the APA Commission on Psychotherapy for Psychiatrists (COPP), have been implemented in many programs.

"The mandate for psychotherapy competency has placed a spotlight on the inadequacy of psychotherapy teaching in many residencies and has given training directors needed leverage to obtain more resources. AADPRT continues to endorse training in psychotherapy to the level of competency," stated Lisa Mellman, AADPRT president-elect and former task force co-chair. Measures of psychotherapy competency are currently under development and a recent study supports the validity and reliability of the Psychodynamic Psychotherapy Competency Test developed at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research and the Department of Psychiatry.

The American Psychiatric Association has also been involved in efforts to provide educational materials to help teach psychotherapy to psychiatry residents. "The Core Competencies in Psychotherapy Series" of the American Psychiatric Press was developed to underscore psychiatry's commitment to psychotherapy as a major part of its therapeutic armamentarium," said Gabbard, series editor. Gabbard enlisted top experts in the field to write basic texts in each of the specified psychotherapies and also wrote *Long-Term Psychodynamic Psychotherapy; A Basic Text*.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION DEBATE

Despite the apparent success of efforts to implement the RRC psychotherapy competency requirements, they have come under serious fire. The psychodynamic psychotherapy competency requirement was debated at the May 2004 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association (APA). APA members Lisa Mellman and Allan Tasman argued for the retention of the requirement while Eugene H. Rubin and Joel Yager argued against it.

In her opening statement for the positive team, Mellman advanced a series of compelling arguments for the importance of psychodynamic psychotherapy in terms of the unique model of mental functioning represented by five key concepts: unconscious mental processes, transference, countertransference, defense and resistance, and the repetition compulsion.

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Executive Council Looks Outward

Brenda Bauer

The Executive Council turned its gaze outward in considering the New York State licensing legislation, and launched the Membership Requirements and Review Committee (MRRC), in addition to deliberating internal governance issues.

NEW YORK STATE LICENSING LAW

President Jon Meyer cited New York State as a “battleground” state in the effort to license psychoanalysts, since one-fifth of all APsaA members, three institutes, and six societies practice in New York. Although such efforts are already well underway, many feel that APsaA has a national responsibility in understanding and influencing pending legislation brought about by the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis (NAAP). APsaA is trying to counteract NAAP’s efforts to use low frequency and training standards to define psychoanalytic training and practice.

The Executive Committee sought Council’s wisdom in determining short-term and long-term expenses and benefits. One question is how to best utilize resources in New York and elsewhere, and whether resources and solutions are portable to other states. Another issue concerns the needs of APsaA Committee on Research and Special Training (CORST) graduates, who under NAAP-proposed legislation would qualify for licensure. Meyer, president-elect, Lynne Moritz, and BOPS chair, Eric Nuetzel, have worked closely with the Confederation of Independent Psychoanalytic Societies (CIPS) and other groups concerning this issue. David Carroll, a lobbyist, was hired to represent APsaA’s interests with the New York State Education Department (see page 18 for the full story).

TASK FORCE ON REORGANIZATION

Robert Galatzer-Levy, chair of the Task Force on Reorganization, described two “areas of controversy” that the task force has been working on. One involves the task force’s efforts to determine the boundaries of APsaA’s identity as a membership organization.

The other concerns the possible separation of educational and regulatory functions vested in BOPS. There was considerable discussion and debate as to how societies and institutes would interface with APsaA. The Board of Directors (BOD) may shrink to a 15- to 20-person body, and may be regionalized or nationalized.

FROM THE SECRETARY

APsaA Secretary Prudy Gourguechon reported that the Westchester Society has not paid society affiliation fees for several years due to a previous arrangement made with one of APsaA’s treasurers. Westchester has not collected dues from its members for some time, as they are all also members of other societies. The society retains voting representation. After discussion, Council passed a resolution reaffirming that all societies should conform to the rules and regulations in order to be seated.

Council also took action on a request by two Portland analysts who wished to form an affiliated study group under sponsorship of the Committee on New Psychoanalytic Centers. They sought support to create a group that, if formed, would have non-voting representation on Council. The request was respectfully denied on the grounds that the mandate to develop affiliated study groups applies to new areas, not to those where a group, in this case, the Oregon New Training Facility and Society, already exists.

MEMBERSHIP BYLAW AMENDMENT

The Council Membership Committee was replaced by the new Membership Requirements and Review Committee (MRRC). The MRRC grew out of the bylaws amendment of last fall, which shifted membership functions out of BOPS and into Council. The MRRC will manage ongoing membership issues. Additionally, it will propose new criteria for membership which will be presented as a bylaw amendment. The Task Force on Extended Membership Criteria will consult with and be a think tank for the MRRC in this process.

TASK FORCE ON EXTENDED MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Harriet Wolfe reported that the task force composition is now more representative of the Association than it was previously with the addition of BOPS and Affiliate Council appointees. The task force is working in tandem with the Strategic Planning Initiative and the Task Force on Reorganization and will provide short-term solutions and long-term possibilities of enhanced and expanded membership.

PEP-CD ROM REPORT

Nadine Levinson reported that sales were strong in 2004. They averaged sales of five CD’s each week. The PEP-CD now appears in 23 universities. There were 7 new journals and 20 classic books added to the most recent edition. Securing the rights to the *Standard Edition of the Complete Works of Sigmund Freud* has been more difficult than anticipated since several family members and publishing houses jointly own the rights. She also announced the launch of their PEP-WEB project.

OTHER COUNCIL ACTIONS AND NEWS

- Council approved the Ethics Committee’s revised ethical standards, previously approved by BOPS. The revised ethics code can be viewed on the APsaA Web site.
- Nancy Blieden, Affiliate Council president, in her last Affiliate’s Report, emphasized affiliates’ “disconnection” from APsaA reflected in the six percent Strategic Planning Survey return rate. She wondered whether affiliates felt that the survey did not address issues vital to them. Affiliate councilors will also explore the reasons that only 61 percent of affiliates join APsaA.
- Council approved offering a non-voting seat to be filled by the president of the William Alanson White Institute (WAWI) to further outreach and liaison with that freestanding institute.
- Selma Duckler presented the proposed merger of the American Psychoanalytic Foundation (APF) and APsaA. Council authorized the Executive Committee to accept the APF’s written consent for dissolution and for its becoming part of APsaA.

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Ethics of Psychobiography

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that his concerns are not about political positions but about Bush's behavior, and notes that he alerted the head of the Ethics Committee of the ApsaA and the APA president to the planned publication of the book in order to discuss their potential ethical concerns.

Frank observed that he returned to analysis to grapple with his potential transferences to his subject and that he used both his methodology and his personal analysis to question himself regularly about his own preconceptions. Frank defended the statement highlighted earlier in this article about megalomania by describing it as taken somewhat out of context, less an attempt to diagnose and more a description of a potential psychological explanation for "a constellation of observations about the president, including his unswerving religious certainty, a desperate need to be right, and to apparently manage anxiety by changing his story if need be to maintain this (sense of) security and utter certainty."

Kerry Sulkowicz and Allen Dyer described alternative types of applied psychoanalytic projects that might also help the public to understand potential underlying meanings of current political events and discourse.

Sulkowicz suggested that our field "shift our perspective—from trying to 'analyze' someone at a distance (I think this is an oxymoron)—to trying to offer an analytic lens through which experiences in the public domain can be better understood by the viewer or the public at large...(such as) helping people make sense of the extreme feelings that Bush inspires pro or con, or helping people make sense of the phenomenon of prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib."

Dyer mentioned George Lakoff's work (*Moral Politics*) studying features of liberal and conservative views on the state, which are seen as resting on underlying idealized views of the family, with conservatives favoring a strict father ideal, liberals an ideal of a nurturant parent.

It is clear that members of our field welcome such applied analytic efforts. Opinion is divided, however, on how much data might be needed to fully support a psychological analysis of a current political figure, and about whether the standards for validity developed by our field are adequate in themselves to answer questions about the ethics of any given psychobiographical effort of a contemporary. For now, a tension exists between the weight individual analysts give to their own sense of social responsibility as citizens versus the desire of the field to protect its reputation and the public from problematic uses of our expertise. 

Schoolyard Bully

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The results at the end of year two showed that children in the Peaceful Schools program were less likely than children in comparison groups to be targets of bullies during the spring semester, and were less likely to engage in aggressive bystanding. Children in the Peaceful Schools program also reported more empathy towards victims, and more attempts to help bullied classmates. Behavioral observation of a random sample of children also showed a significant decrease in off-task classroom behavior. Overall the study suggested that the natural developmental "hardening" of students' attitudes to other students' bullying was ameliorated by this program.

To extend this scholarly effort, we have established a journal, *The International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies*, now in its sixth year of publication, and a new association: The International Association for Applied Psychoanalytic Studies. Its Web site is www.iaaps.org. A listserv with a 110 members has been organized by Alice L. Maher. Papers can be posted for general comment and participants can engage in many of the activities of the journal and association. We are sponsoring a Conference on Prejudice and Conflict with the International Institute for Psychotherapy of David and Jill Scharff, in Salt Lake City, December 1-4, 2005.

For more information on any of these activities, feel free to contact me at stwmelw@aol.com. 

Calendar Upcoming Meetings

THE BODY IMAGE IN PSYCHOANALYSIS AND ART The Third International Symposium Psychoanalysis and Art

Florence, Italy
May 6-8, 2005

For information:

E-mail os@mediahouse.it
or haroldplum@cs.com

94TH ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

Seattle, Washington
June 8-12, 2005

For information:

Phone 212-752-0450
Web site <http://www.apsa.org>

BIANNUAL CONGRESS TRAUMA: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PSYCHOANALYSIS

International Psychoanalytical Association
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
July 28-31, 2005

Web site <http://www.ipa.org.uk/site/cms/>

FERENCZI AND GRODDECK: MIND, BODY AND THE BRIDGE BETWEEN

The Clinical Sándor Ferenczi Conference
Baden-Baden, Germany
August 31-September 4, 2005

For information:

Web site www.clinicalferenczi.info

Membership, Reorganization, and Local Option Issues Focus of BOPS Meeting

Brenda Bauer

Three issues fundamental to the structure of APsaA and of the Board on Professional Standards (BOPS) occupied the Board meeting: membership, reorganization, and training analysis local option.

MEMBERSHIP

Harriet Wolfe updated the Board on the work of the Joint Task Force on Extended Membership Criteria, which is charged with "exploring options for expanding membership criteria in a broad and thoughtful manner." She spoke about the task force's surprise at the wariness and apprehension about proposed change that met their first report. The task force was revamped in June 2004 and is more representative of the Association in that it now includes several members of BOPS and the Affiliate Council as well as a co-chair from each of these groups. The task force's identity is "diverse, not divided" and "leaders and not elitist," she said. It expects to reach consensus on its mandate.

Wolfe summarized the four models put forth by the task force.

1. **Equivalency:** A standards-based model requiring applicants to demonstrate equivalent training, competence, or a combination of the two requirements. The task force will recommend transparency in evaluating equivalence, as distinct from a closed-door evaluation of prospective members.
2. **Sponsorship:** A model borrowed from the Association of Child Psychoanalysis, sponsorship places the responsibility of vetting in the hands of two of its members.

Brenda Bauer, M.S., is a predoctoral clinical fellow at the Karen Horney Clinic and a fellow at the NYU Psychoanalytic Institute in New York City. She is co-chair of the Committee on Student Associates, a member of the APsaA Steering Committee, and a member of the TAP editorial board.

3. **Alliance:** Also referred to as the "Interest Group" model, subgroups of prospective members of varying statuses co-exist under the umbrella organization.
4. **Multiple Accreditation:** Seen by the task force as "the most radical model," the organization accepts accreditation of other bodies and their programs. Wolfe noted that this model is already partly espoused by APsaA, in that it accepts IPA accreditation.

Gail Reed reported that 17 individuals from IPA groups (The Freudian Society, the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research [IPTAR], and Canadian Psychoanalytic Association) applied and were accepted as new members. She discussed the equivalency practice, which offers membership to non-IPA trained individuals who demonstrate that their educational standards are on a par with APsaA and meet other requisite membership criteria. Speaking on behalf of the BOPS Membership Committee, she recommended against severing the relationship between membership and educational standards, saying, "The whole is better than the sum of its parts."

Others expressed opposing viewpoints of those stated by Reed concerning membership and educational standards.

The Committee on Freestanding Institutes (CAFI) is engaged in exchanging ideas with freestanding institutes seeking *en bloc* membership. One of these is the William Alanson White Institute (WAWI). A WAWI member has been invited to attend the June 2005 BOPS meeting in Seattle. BOPS Chair Eric Nuetzel clarified that there was "no process that is moving toward affiliation—it is a mutual exchange of ideas and strictly a liaison function."

REORGANIZATION TASK FORCE

Stephanie Dee Smith, co-chair of the Task Force on Reorganization, reiterated that the task force's mandate was to provide a concrete

proposal for reorganization by January 2006, including definitive recommendations on whether to separate membership from educational structures and functions, and any prospective bylaws changes. She urged members to review the "white papers" generated by the task force and previously disseminated on the listserv.

Smith's remarks stimulated a variety of comments and concerns about the timeline of January 2006. Many felt that there were too many crucial issues to be reviewed, debated, and advised on in too little time. Robert Michels proposed an externalized BOPS "that would not be governed or vetoed by the membership, would perhaps set not only APsaA's standards, but standards for the profession, and would necessarily be more concerned with institute functions than it is with membership issues."

Elizabeth Brett referred to the "fragile relationship between local institutes and BOPS." Brett elaborated on this remark after the meetings, saying, "One danger in externalizing BOPS would be the loss of rich, ongoing dialogues between local institutes and the national organization about what is the heart of psychoanalysis and the best ways to teach it."

The January 2006 timeline of the task force was reaffirmed by Nuetzel, who encouraged the task force to stay the course as it wrestles with the many difficult structural and functional issues.

LOCAL OPTION

BOPS also considered the "Open Letter to BOPS" on Local Option. The letter, first posted to APsaA's Member's List on September 12, 2004, was again posted after additional members signed on, numbering nearly 150 in support of the document. The group recommends that certification be continued only as an optional element of the training analyst selection process belonging to each institute, but that local institutes be given the option of not requiring it. The group adds the proviso that the TA selection process or processes at each institute be approved by BOPS. Because the link between certification and TA status is in the bylaws, the membership must vote on any changes to these procedures.

The local option proposal drew remarks from several members present. Some questioned the validity of the certification exam.

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Awards Spotlight a Variety of Psychoanalytic Achievements

Michael Slevin

The award ceremonies at the Association's Winter 2005 Meeting marked the accomplishments of an outstanding group of honorees. Their scholarship and their teaching have advanced psychoanalytic understanding, and have taken the services and ideas of the profession into the community at large.

NATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTIC WOMAN SCHOLAR AWARD

The National Psychoanalytic Woman Scholar Award was presented to Rosemary H. Balsam. The award is presented to an outstanding woman analyst who has made psychoanalytic contributions to the understanding of women and who has served as both a role model and a mentor to young women analysts.

As part of the award, Balsam made a trip to the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center. Norma Cofresi, a candidate who presented a case to Balsam during that visit, said, "We were all in a trance. In her discussion of the case she was attuned to both the clinical issues, but also the cultural context of the case. There was very active conversation for about an hour and a half."

A member of the Western New England Psychoanalytic Institute, Balsam is book editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* and co-edited a 2004 issue of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* on mothers and daughters.

CHILDREN AND FAMILY COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

The Children and Family Community Service Award was presented to the Lucy Daniels Center for Early Childhood.

The Lucy Daniels Center has been in operation for more than 13 years in Cary, North Carolina. It received its award for having consistently demonstrated the value of applying psychoanalytic developmental psychology to support the emotional and social growth of children. The center offers mental health

treatment ranging from brief preventive interventions to extremely intensive care for young children with correspondingly significant at-risk factors or emotional illness. The center has therapeutic classrooms, treatment clinics, and in-home mental health services. It provides a sliding scale—or free—treatment for the approximately 300 children it evaluates or treats each year.

Significantly, the center has gotten broad-based and enthusiastic support from the Raleigh/Durham/Chapel Hill community. Its board of directors is filled with community leaders and prominent corporations regularly support its programs.

Edith Sabshin Teaching Awards

Earle W. Baughman
Baltimore Washington

Stephen K. Firestein
Psychoanalytic Association of New York

James M. Fisch
Chicago

Richard A. Frank
Wisconsin

Andrew C. Furman
Atlanta

Michael P. Kowitt
Philadelphia

Richard Lightbody
Cleveland

William S. Meyer
North Carolina

Stuart Taylor
Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine

J. Mark Thompson
Los Angeles

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Glenn Good received the Distinguished Service Award for his skills and leadership in orchestrating the Strategic Marketing Study. The citation noted that he had provided the American Psychoanalytic Association with a "clearer perspective of how the public and other mental health professionals experience psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts. The data from these studies has offered incentive and focus for the Association's many outreach efforts."

RALPH E. ROUGHTON AWARD

Vittorio Lingiardi and Paola Capozzi were presented the Ralph E. Roughton Award for their paper, "Psychoanalytic attitudes towards homosexuality: An empirical research," published in the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* in 2004. The award is for outstanding contributions to the psychoanalytic understanding of gay men and lesbians. The authors present the results of empirical research conducted in the Italian psychoanalytic community. Ethan Grumbach, co-chair of the Joint Committee on Gay and Lesbian Issues, notes that, "Their research indicates that IPA institutes are more discriminatory towards homosexual colleagues than are Jungian ones, and that there is a discrepancy between analysts' theoretical positions and their clinical practice."

CORST ESSAY PRIZE IN PSYCHOANALYSIS AND CULTURE

"Psychoanalytic analysis of the phenomenon of martyrdom is surprisingly rare," writes Naomi Janowitz, whose paper on the subject won the CORST Essay Prize in Psychoanalysis and Culture. She is a professor of Religious Studies at the University of California at Davis and a psychoanalyst.

"Historically, martyrdom appears in the first century B.C.E. Greek text, Second Maccabees, with its lurid description of the torture and death of an anonymous mother and her seven sons," Janowitz notes. "Two small but intriguing details, the fact that the mother has no name and that the family has no father, led me to a consideration of the unconscious fantasies in the text about parenting and family."

Continued on page 37

Michael Slevin is editor of TAP.

Task Force

Continued from page 21

Our work plan includes an additional retreat, an extended meeting at the spring APsA meeting, conference calls, continued e-mail discussion, and more meetings with interested members. Still, our schedule is extremely tight and we need substantial resources to accomplish our charge. Jon Meyer informed us that the task force can apply to the Executive Committee for funds for these purposes.

* * *

The task force has lost a valued member, Larry Chalfin, to cancer. Chalfin's deep commitment to psychoanalysis and his willingness to struggle with thorny organizational questions would have helped us greatly in our work. Don Rosenblitt has joined our task force, bringing to it views and experiences similar to Chalfin's and a wide and deep experience with psychoanalytic organizations and education.

APsA



TO THE EDITOR:

I want to enthusiastically endorse the encouragement given to potential authors in TAP's article on publishing for the trade book market (Fall/Winter 2004). I wrote my trade book, *The Heart of Addiction* (HarperCollins, 2002), to explain to a general audience the theory and treatment of addiction I had developed and written about in psychoanalytic journals. It seemed to me that as useful as it was to publish

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

for analysts, it was critical to speak to the public in order to have an impact on the way our society deals with this problem. As it turned out, the book became the best selling work in its field on Amazon.com for several months and continues to do well in bookstores, and I have received favorable comments from readers all over the country.

Reaching so many people, I believe, helps to undermine the notion of psychoanalysis (and psychoanalysts) as arcane or inaccessible. For this reason alone, it is well worth pursuing. And since we spend a great deal of time helping a relatively small number of people directly, it is especially gratifying to be able to reach many more people with our ideas.

—Lance M. Dodes

Residency Training

Continued from page 27

In response, Rubin maintained that the negative team was not arguing against the importance of psychotherapy training or opposing didactic training in psychodynamics. "This debate is about elevating a single treatment modality to that powerful level of distinction that occurs by creating a separate competency requirement for that technique," Rubin claimed.

Rubin argued that the ACGME had set forth six general competencies, not individual treatment techniques and that "psychodynamic psychotherapy competency is not in our field's best interest." Rubin emphasized "flexibility and credibility," and argued for maintaining the flexibility to incorporate "clinically relevant advances" in neuroscience, genetics, imaging, cognitive science, and pharmacology. He asked, "How credible are we if we are trying to justify spending a large amount of time teaching a specific individual treatment modality that, at best, has limited evidence of efficacy?"

Tasman, former president of the American Psychiatric Association and of the AADPRT, dismissed the oft repeated and erroneous claim that psychodynamic psychotherapy lacks evidence of efficacy by referring to a century of clinical experience and published literature as well as to the Institute of Medicine's (IOM) definition of evidence-based practice, which includes both clinical experience and research evidence. "The argument that there is inadequate evidence of efficacy uses an inappropriately narrow definition of evidence, one which is clearly not what the IOM explicitly set forth," Tasman asserted.

Joel Yager's arguments centered more narrowly on the language of the regulations, the difficulty of defining and measuring competency, and the risk of punitive administrative action and litigation. However, when asked to comment, Tasman stated that "the argument that the RRC regulations should be set aside because there is no 'gold standard' for measuring psychotherapy competency holds psychotherapy to a higher standard than other areas of required competency given that, at present, there aren't very good

measures of competency in any area of psychiatric clinical practice."

APsAA SUPPORT

In response to the debate, President Jon Meyer and President-Elect Lynne Moritz sent a letter of support to the new RRC chair, Michael Ebert, which was signed by a number of notable psychiatrists.

"It was gratifying that so many prominent psychiatric colleagues felt that psychodynamic psychotherapy is a treatment standard in practice and that it would be shortsighted to move away from that experience as one foundation of the psychiatric medical specialty," Meyer said. "In our view, psychiatric residency must provide a basic psychodynamic competency to help understand the human mind and motivation and to establish basic clinical skills in coping with patient complexity, making sound diagnostic and treatment decisions, and competently delivering mental health care."

A recording of the APA debate can be ordered online from Mobiltape at www.mobiltape.com under reference number SKU# 04APA/CD-D1. APsA

BOPS Meeting

Continued from page 30

Katherine MacVicar observed that there was no discernible pattern of clinical or theoretical competence or incompetence in San Francisco applicants who passed or failed the certification examination. Michael Hoit referenced the "moral issue" of not allowing candidates to continue in treatment with non-training analysts. APsA President Jon Meyer proposed a national standard for a "personal analysis option" that would allow institutes to accept qualified candidates for training who are not presently engaged in an analysis with a training analyst.

The Committee on Institutes has been working with the Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia's institute and leaders on a variety of issues, including their institute's plan to adopt a local option to allow local candidates to remain in analyses with non-training analysts.

OTHER ACTIONS AND NEWS

Certification and Certification Examination Results

Cal Narcisi said that the Certification Advisory Research and Development Committee (CARD) is studying institutes whose graduates do not seek certification. Stuart Hauser noted that before the validity of the certification process can be addressed, issues of validity must first be studied.

Kirsten Dahl announced that 17 applicants sought certification for the first time and that 8 additional applicants repeated the certification process. Of those 25 applicants, a total of 16 were certified. It was noted that 70 percent of first-time applicants passed the examination.

COI Site Visits

The Committee on Institutes (COI) reported that in future site visits it will focus on ethical issues in addition to its usual areas of assessment and consultation. To this end, it has taken steps to educate itself on the workings of the Ethics Committee in order to be of greater assistance to institutes grappling with serious ethical problems.

Child and Adolescent Analysis

The Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis (COCAA) updated the Board on the progress of its pilot programs for separate track child/adolescent analytic training at Columbia, Denver, Houston-Galveston, and St. Louis, which are monitored by the COCAA oversight committee.

COPAP

Mary Scharold put forth proposed Committee on Preparedness and Progress (COPAP) standards changes. The proposed changes primarily clarify and streamline standards affecting the waiver of eligibility standards for individuals whose mental health graduate degrees do not

represent the highest educational level generally obtained within their respective professions.

IPA Educational Standards

Nadine Levinson, treasurer of IPA, described to the Board the sequence of events regarding the proposal to change IPA training standards to include a regional application of a three times per week standard, if desired. IPA had formed a work group to rewrite the procedural code and then "deep division ensued." She shared with the Board Eric Nuetzel's letter concerning the Board's position that the educational model must address "what is optimal to trainees," and that "the regressive aspects of four or five times weekly are seen as necessary to analytic work." Several Board members suggested the systematic study of the educational method's outcomes, including frequency, and that the focus of study should be the trainees themselves, and not faculty attitudes, as has previously been evaluated. IPA plans to research and assess the various training models currently in use by its various societies before promoting concrete recommendations for standards changes.

Project for Innovation in Psychoanalytic Education (PIPE)

Nuetzel relaunched the former "Project 2000" under the acronym PIPE with Don Rosenblitt as chair, and will ask PIPE to consider Jon Meyer's suggestion for a "personal analysis option."

 APsA

The New Orleans Psychoanalytic Institute

announces the first

\$1000.00 Edward H. Knight, M.D., Memorial Prize in Applied Psychoanalysis
for papers focusing on cultural and cross cultural studies and their psychoanalytic relevance.

The Prize is open to psychoanalytic candidates and psychotherapy students at Institutes accredited by the American Psychoanalytic Association as well as psychoanalytic candidates and psychotherapy students at independent Institutes accredited by the International Psychoanalytic Association located in the United States.

Entries are due October 1, 2005.

Detailed information available online, www.nopsya.org.

Five copies of each paper and a disc file, preferable in Microsoft Word format, should be sent to:
Douglas S. Pool, M.D., New Orleans Psychoanalytic Institute,
3624 Coliseum Street, New Orleans, LA 70115

APsaA Public Service Psychology Intern: Inspired by a Call to Political Action

In mid-December, Lynn Stormon received a Ph.D. from Pacifica Graduate Institute after completing an internship with the American Psychoanalytic Association that also satisfied New York State's predoctoral experience requirements. Speaking of the internship which he was instrumental in creating, APsaA President Jon Meyer said, "If our mission is to reach the '10,000 best minds' coming out of our universities and graduate schools, then providing the experience of a public service internship as part of our ongoing efforts was a wonderfully productive, effective, and efficient way to do it. It was win/win all the way around."

The internship was linked to Stormon's work on the Task Force on Access to Care. In November 2002, a task force was formed, chaired by then President-Elect Meyer, to combat obstacles to high quality mental health care and to promote access to care for the patients and practitioners of psychoanalytic treatments. Former APsaA president, Newell Fischer, and Meyer also took a decisive step in promoting access to participation in the Association by creating the first task force to invite student associates and psychotherapist associates to join its efforts.

"I received an e-mail from David Steinman, chair of the Student Associate Committee, soliciting interest in serving on the task force," explained Stormon. "I had been attending meetings as a student associate member since 1999 and wanted to get more involved at this critical juncture of the Association's history.

"I was also motivated by a recent experience in an acute-care inpatient psychiatric

hospital that came under a highly publicized state investigation on charges of child abuse and maltreatment during my practicum." Stormon describes her experience in the hospital as "life altering." "It became clear to me that problems in the hospital were not only the work of a few sadistic or poorly trained staff members but were endemic within the system. I was inspired by Bob Pyles's call to political action in his plenary address to APsaA in 2000, 'The Good Fight: Psychoanalysis in the Age of Managed Care,' and I decided that it was time to respond."

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

A year later, Stormon wrote a proposal for an internship that was congruent with New York State's broad definition of the "professional practice of psychology." Meyer responded with enthusiasm and quickly garnered support within the Association for the new venture, which was approved by the Executive Committee. He and APsaA Executive Director Dean Stein negotiated the proposal's many details to arrive at a satisfactory contract between Pacifica Graduate Institute and the Association that offered Stormon a rich experience, which included participating in the Steering and Executive Committees at their June and October meetings.

Meyer also arranged for Stormon to meet her supervision requirement by working with Maxine Gann, a member of the Association and of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, who generously donated her time. "It was wonderful to work with Lynn," Gann said. "Her intellect, curiosity, positive approach, and commitment made

supervising her a pleasure and an enriching experience for me. APsaA is fortunate to have had such a talented and productive individual as our first intern."

The Executive Committee approved funds for Stormon to travel to New York City from her home in upstate New York. "Supervision was a crucial part of my internship experience. The organization is going through a period of intense tumult and change so there was a lot to talk about," said Stormon, "I live a distance from the major psychoanalytic centers on the east coast. Traveling to New York City widened my world and enabled me to meet with colleagues."

During her internship, Stormon researched, wrote about, and presented on a wide range of issues, including: documentation standards that violate patient rights to confidentiality; the problem of narrow medical necessity definitions; the challenge that evidence-based medicine poses for psychoanalytic theory, practice, and research; and the recent criticism of the regulations that specify that psychodynamic psychotherapy must be taught to competency in psychiatry residency programs. "The work was challenging and satisfying," said Stormon.

Since completing her Ph.D., Stormon has rejoined APsaA as a research associate and was recently appointed to the newly formed Task Force on Psychoanalysis and Undergraduate Education, chaired by Prudy Gourguechon. Stormon has accepted a postdoctoral research fellowship in SUNY Upstate Medical University's Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences. She plans to go on for psychoanalytic training.

New Members (as of January 2005)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Ruth Kotell Aaron, M.S.W.
Anne J. Adelman, Ph.D.
Anne P. Bartek, M.D.
Suzanne K.C. Benser, M.D.
Ann C. Birk, M.D.
Daniel Blake, Ph.D.
Lisa C. Bode, M.F.C.C.
Jane F. Buckwalter, L.C.S.W.
Gordon Caras, Ph.D.
Harold Chorny, Ph.D.
Jeanne Bailey Clarke, M.D.
Janet Cohen, Ph.D., L.C.S.W.-C.
Shannon Croft, M.D.
Charles M. Cutler, Ph.D.
J. Todd Dean, M.D.
Angela Dykstra, L.C.S.W.
Edwin C. Fancher, M.A.
Elizabeth F. Feldman, Ph.D.
Elsa First, M.A.
Linda Geurkink, Ph.D.
R. Rao Gogineni, M.D.
Jason Gold, Ph.D.
Jeffrey H. Golland, Ph.D.
William Scott Griffies, M.D.
Jill C. Herbert, Ph.D.
Thomas Hoffman, M.D.
E. Shireen Kapadia, Ph.D.
Robert C. Lane, Ph.D.
Lois J. Levine, L.C.S.W.
Carol Bussey Levy, M.N.M.PH.
Marvin L. Logel, Ph.D.
Barbara F. Marcus, Ph.D.
Barbara L. Mason, M.D.
Martin L. Nass, Ph.D.
Laurie S. Orgel, M.D.
Martha E. Peck, Ph.D.
Miriam Pierce, L.I.C.S.W.
Daniel W. Prezant, Ph.D.
Francesca Profiri, A.R.N.P.
Richard Reichbart, Ph.D.

Maria Ritter, Ph.D.
Lisa Rosof, M.D., J.D.
Dale W. Ryan, L.C.S.W.
Shirley Herscovitch Schaye, Ph.D.
Merton A. Shill, Ph.D.
Matthew Silvan, Ph.D.
Harold J. Steiger, Ph.D.
Ruth H. Steinman, M.D.
Christine Sterkel, M.D.
Augusta M. Tilney, M.D.
Christine Ury, D.Ps.
James M. Youakim, M.D.

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Hans R. Agrawal, M.D.
Maria Rita Ataviado, M.D.
Thomas B. Avery, M.S.W.
Michele Baker, M.D.
Gina Benarides Balli, L.I.C.S.W.
Lisa Bialkin, L.C.S.W., J.D.
Susan B. Bograd, M.D.
Sara Bolton, M.D.
Alison Brown, Ph.D.
John Cardinali, Psy.D.
Sandra S. Carlson, L.M.S.W.-A.C.P.
Anna Chapman, M.D.
Jen-Yu Chou, M.D.
Kimberly Chu, L.C.S.W.
Cheryl Collins, M.D.
Thetis Rachel Cromie, D.Mn., Ph.D.
John J. B. Davidman, M.D.
Astrid Davidson, Psy.D.
Nancy L. Debbink, M.D.
John R. DiMartini, Ph.D.
Ellen Dolnansky, M.D.
A.W. Emch, M.D.
Michael Alan Finch, M.D.
David J. Fishbein, M.D.
Susan Flinders, Ph.D.
Sylvia Fogel, M.D.
Donna Fromberg, Psy.D.

Jeffrey Gandin, M.D.
Claudia Gold, M.D.
Jesse A Goodman, M.D.
Francoise Graf, Ph.D.
Eli Greenberg, M.D.
Gwendlyn H. Greene, Ph.D.
Elizabeth Groisser, Psy.D.
David Gutman, M.D.
Susan Hamlin, M.S.W., L.C.S.W.
Claudette M. Heisler, Ph.D.
Karen L. Horst, M.D.
M. Jean Hurwitz, M.S.W.
Gina Keys, Ph.D.
Regina Koziyevskaya, M.D.
Lynn Kuttner, Ph.D.
Christian N. Linton, M.D.
Maria Longuemare, M.D.
Greg Lowder, M.S.W.
Benjamin McCommon, M.D.
Donald McDevitt, M.S., L.C.P.C.
Alicia McGill, M.D.
Joyce Mendel, M.D.
Rebecca Meredith, M.A.
Paul A. Morris, M.S.S.W.
Heather Morse, M.D.
Mona Nicolae, M.D.
Lois Oppenheim, Ph.D.
Michael M. Papin, M.D.
Lori Pellegrino, M.D.
Harry Polkinhorn, M.A., Ph.D.
David Alexander Powell, M.D.
Felecia R. Powell-Williams, Ed.D., L.P.C.
Anne E. Rocheleau, Ph.D.
William Shuter, Ph.D.
Randy A. Smith, M.D.
David Straker, D.O.
Kevin Udis, Ph.D.
William Wu, M.D.
Lyn Yonack, M.S.W.

“Where Are You?”

Here's a test: Try to find yourself online.

You may already have attempted to do so—and you can be sure potential patients have. But did you or they succeed?

The APsaA membership consists of perhaps the most highly trained and experienced mental health professionals available to help consumers. But it's often very difficult for potential patients to find analysts in general and you in particular. This is an issue I've been discussing with APsaA's Executive Director, Dean Stein.

Dean and I are a lot like many of your patients—we work all day in front of computers (no exaggeration...you should try it) and use them extensively. More and more, people everywhere are utilizing the Internet as their means to communicate with each other and to find all types of information, including healthcare information.

The privacy of the Internet makes particular sense for those seeking therapy...because many still view the need for therapy with some embarrassment. You can call your friends and colleagues to get advice on an internist, dentist or tax adviser; but when it comes to therapy, stigma still inhibits many. The Internet allows potential patients to do their research in private—“Is therapy right for me?” “Does this therapist seem right for me?” It's not a matter of choosing just any therapist (that can be done through the Yellow Pages); but rather, finding a therapist with whom he or she can “get along,” matching the needs of the patient with the particular expertise of the professional.

Psychology Today's Online Therapy Directory has been designed to meet just this need. A paid listing of licensed mental health practitioners, the Directory features full professional profiles of 3,500 therapists nationwide. Dean and I are in the midst of setting up a program so that APsaA members may join Psychology Today's Therapy Directory at a *specialty discounted rate* enabling you to benefit from this user-friendly online service.

We'll be writing you soon with all the details. But suffice it to say that when you list yourself in the Therapy Directory, you are making your practice highly visible on important Internet sites such as Google, MSN, WebMD and the NMHA—and your complete listing will also appear alongside your name in the APsaA Online Members' Roster. The Directory itself has a significant Internet presence with over 7,000 individuals visiting the site every day. And Dean and I believe potential patients in your area, whether or not they're specifically seeking psychoanalysis, will find you with ease.

So in the future, when you run across persons at a gathering who may be interested in contacting you, you won't have to conduct guarded conversations or scramble for a business card. Instead, just say “Google me” and your name will appear on their screens. And then with a click, they're on their way to setting up an appointment with you.

Jo Colman
CEO, *Psychology Today*

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

January 19, 2005

Waldorf-Astoria, New York

Training and Supervising Analysts

Terrence Becker, M.D.
San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute
Deborah Pollak Boughton, M.D.
Minnesota Psychoanalytic Institute (NTF)
Anne Erreich, Ph.D.
NYU Psychoanalytic Institute
Robert P. Gordon, M.D.
Chicago Institute For Psychoanalysis
Prudence Gourguechon, M.D.
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute (Provisional)
Anastasia C. Keller, M.D.
The Denver Institute For Psychoanalysis
Robin Kissell, M.D.
Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society
and Institute

Michael P. Kowitz, Ph.D.
Psychoanalytic Center Of Philadelphia
Cheryl Lawler, M.S.W.
St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute
Virginia Linabury, M.D.
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute (Provisional)
Susan T. Meixner, M.D., Ph.D.
The Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute
Dionne Powell, M.D.
Columbia University Center For
Psychoanalytic Training and Research
Gail Reed, Ph.D.
Berkshire Psychoanalytic Institute (NTF)
Steven J. Wein, M.D.
Columbia University Center For
Psychoanalytic Training and Research

Geographic Rule Supervising Analysts

Peggy B. Hutson, M.D.
Boston Psychoanalytic Society & Institute
Sanford Shapiro, M.D.
The Greater Kansas City Psychoanalytic
Institute (Provisional)

Geographic Rule Training and Supervising Analysts

Lucy LaFarge, M.D.
New York Psychoanalytic Society
and Institute
Charles Magraw, M.D.
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic Institute (Provisional)

Awards

Continued from page 31

KARL A. MENNINGER MEMORIAL AWARD

The Karl A. Menninger Memorial Award, given for an outstanding paper by a recent graduate, was presented to Mitchell Wilson for his paper, "Nothing Could Be Further from the Truth: Lack, Space and the Analyst's Obsessional Disclosure."

EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM AWARDS

Both the 2003 and the 2004 awards for excellence in journalism were presented in the January meetings. Marianne Szegedy-Maszak won the 2003 award for her essay on Sigmund Freud in a 2003 special edition of *U.S. News and World Report* on "Minds That Shaped the 20th Century." Her essay, one of three in the issue, was "Sigmund Freud: The Father of Modern Psychoanalysis Transformed Our Understanding of Ourselves and of Each Other." The other articles were on Albert Einstein and Karl Marx.

Joshua Kendall won a Special Recognition Award for 2003 for his article, "Managed Care Tried to Kill Off Freud." It appeared in the Sunday "Ideas Section" of the *Boston Globe* on February 9, 2003.

The 2004 journalism award went to Erica Goode of the *New York Times* for her feature article on suicide. She wrote, "More than 29,000 Americans kill themselves every year. Each death forcibly derails the lives of parents and children, partners and siblings, hurtling them into unfamiliar and sometimes perilous territory."

Of her father's suicide when she was seven, Goode wrote, "Despite the passage of four decades, I still wonder what he felt and thought, how he could have left his children, why he would trade the possibilities of the future for such a bleak certainty."

SIGOURNEY AWARD

The Sigourney Award for outstanding accomplishment in and contributions to psychoanalysis cycles through Europe, the United States, and the rest of the world. This year the winners came from Europe: Sverre Varvin of Norway, Alain de Mijolla from Paris, Jorge Canestri from Rome, a Finn who has worked in Barcelona, Terttu Eskelinen de Folch, and two Germans, who work together and shared an award, Helmut Thomae and Horst Kaechele. 

Grant to Help Members Maintain Favorable Malpractice Insurance

At the 2005 APsaA Winter Business Meeting of Members, the New York State Coordinating Committee donated \$24,000 in a one-time grant to the Association. The funds, available as the committee disbands, have been earmarked to ensure favorable malpractice coverage for our members.

In 1986, holders of the American Psychoanalytic Association's malpractice policy were informed of a major change. A sexual allegation made at any time during a malpractice proceeding, would now *automatically* reduce the total limits of coverage to \$25,000. The insurance company appeared to be giving itself the discretion to decide what constituted a sexual allegation even when such an allegation was not part of the legal case. The insurance carrier or a claimant would have had a way to abrogate the essentials of its contract.

The APsaA's Insurance Committee was unable to respond effectively. Many members did not understand the threat; others felt that the only protection they needed was to practice ethically. The Association's committee had no funds and met only twice a year.

To address this ominous situation, the New York State societies of the APsaA together with the American Academy of Psychoanalysis formed a statewide committee. They needed skilled insurance lawyers and actuarial data, which involved substantial cost. Each New York State society and the American Academy contributed funds.

This new committee was able to get the full record of the insurance carrier's annual loss records on our behalf for a significant period. These figures showed that, unlike general psychiatrists and other similar specialties, our analyst members had been extraordinarily free of malpractice actions and/or actual damage payments during these years. Our policy was almost pure profit.

The APsaA carrier refused to change the sexual misconduct clause; it refused even to talk with our Coordinating Committee. Yet our data were so compelling that we decided to form our own self-insurance company. Then one small insurance carrier appeared and offered what was essentially our old policy language with lower premiums. Within a week of this new company's bidding for our business, the APsaA carrier offered us the same policy without the offending clause that they had previously refused to change. Two good policies provided excellent coverage in a competitive market for our members.

After six years of excellent service to us, the new carrier experienced financial losses in other areas of its professional insurance coverage and was taken over by the New York State Insurance Commission. Its psychoanalytic policy owners returned to the original carrier, which had eliminated the disputed provisions.

We believe there will be further problems: i.e., attempts to merge our loss data with other groups whose malpractice exposure is much higher. We recommend that the APsaA's Insurance Committee keep in continuous contact with the malpractice insurance market. They need to maintain records of the yearly loss data extending back decades. Finally, they must have the ability to move quickly with appropriate financial backing. The purpose of our grant is to make this possible.

We wish to acknowledge our esteemed colleague, Josef Weisberg, who served with distinction until his death in 2002. Our thanks also to Seth Stein, who gave generously of his professional skill and wisdom.

—New York State Psychoanalytic Coordinating Committee
M. Donald Coleman, M.D., Chairman
Barbara G. Deutsch, M.D.
Paul Mosher, M.D.
Henry Nunberg, M.D.
Barbara Rosenfeld, M.D.

Firefox Browser Good Choice for Security

Paul W. Mosher

In an earlier TechNotes column [TAP 36/4, 2002], I suggested that you consider using the free open source browser program Mozilla as an alternative to the ubiquitous Microsoft Internet Explorer. Since I made that suggestion, the Mozilla browser has continued to improve while problems caused by the continued use of Microsoft Internet Explorer have multiplied.

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

Microsoft Internet Explorer uses a Microsoft "innovation" called an "Active X," which refers to a system for including small "programs," called "Active X controls," within Web pages. These programs then run on your computer when you access WWW pages that use them. While Active X controls make it possible to create innovative WWW sites, the security model underlying the Active X system is seriously flawed. Day after day, there are new reports of security holes found in the system which allow malicious WWW sites to plant "worms," "viruses," and "zombie" programs

on your computer. Microsoft offers monthly security patches to try to keep this system on its feet, but more and more people are coming to the conclusion that trying to keep Microsoft Internet Explorer secure is now more trouble than it is worth.

Recently, the browser included in the Mozilla suite that I recommended has been issued by the Mozilla Foundation as a separate and updated program called "Firefox." Firefox is now the browser of choice for a growing number of security conscious computer users. Firefox includes a very effective pop-up blocker and the "tabbed browsing" feature which makes the Mozilla family of browsers such a pleasure to use. You can obtain a free copy of Firefox (for Windows, Mac OS X, or Linux) at: <http://www.mozilla.org/>

For more information about Firefox vs. Microsoft Internet Explorer see: <http://informationweek.smallbizpipeline.com/security/23900886> or <http://ptech.wsj.com/archive/ptech-20040916.html>



In Memoriam

Aron J. Arnow, M.D.
December 31, 2000

Alice Kross Frankel, M.D.
November 12, 2004

Donald G. Langsley, M.D.
January 13, 2005

Brandt F. Steele, M.D.
January 19, 2005

Norman B. Atkins, M.D.
August 5, 2004

Howard N. Frederickson, M.D.
June 15, 2002

Elizabeth Lloyd Mayer, Ph.D.
January 1, 2005

Jacob E. Stump, Jr., M.D.
September 25, 2004

John H. Bouma, M.D.
February 17, 2003

Francisco Gomez, M.D.
May 30, 2004

William L. Peltz, M.D.
September 23, 2003

Joseph Weiss, M.D.
November 7, 2004

Lawrence Chalfin, M.D.
January 1, 2005

Bertram Gosliner, M.D.
September 29, 2004

Joseph J. Reidy, M.D.
December 26, 2004

Robert Westfall, M.D.
December 27, 2004

Louis R. Conte, M.D.
January 27, 2004

Albert D. Hutter, Ph.D.
November 25, 2004

Terry C. Rodgers, M.D.
November 13, 2003

Bernard Cowitz, M.D.
December 2, 2004

Lawrence L. Kennedy, M.D.
September 8, 2004

Arthur Root, M.D.
September 7, 2004

Marshall Edelson, M.D.
January 16, 2005

Jill Lovett, Ph.D.
August 20, 2004

Philip F. D. Rubovits-Seitz, M.D.
May 31, 2004



APsAA Helps Members Get the Best Coverage

Debra Steinke

I have heard from many members that one of the reasons they joined APsAA was for the comprehensive malpractice insurance offered as a benefit of membership. Clearly, insurance benefits are important to our members. Therefore, we are working to offer the best insurance programs that will meet your practice and personal needs.

After polling the membership with a Member Benefits Survey this summer, we proudly announced the addition of a new family of insurance products in December 2004.

The insurance family consists of:

- **Long-Term Disability**—covering income when a disability resulting from a covered injury or illness occurs.
- **Long-Term Care**—covering services such as nursing home, assisted living facility, or home-care services.
- **Accidental Death & Dismemberment**—covering the financial gap that can occur when the primary wage earner accidentally dies or is dismembered.

Through our life and benefits broker, Frenkel Benefits, LLC, we are able to offer low group rates. These insurance products have limited enrollment periods annually. The next open enrollment period will begin in January 2006. For information on these new insurance products, please contact Stephanie Mauro, vice president, Individual Life Division, at 212-488-0278 or browse our Web site: <http://www.apsaainurance.com>

For membership assistance, please contact Debra Steinke, manager, Education & Membership Services, 212-752-0450 x26 or e-mail: dsteinke@apsa.org.

MALPRACTICE INSURANCE

APsAA continues its relationship with Frenkel to bring you a malpractice insurance program that is unique to psychoanalysts. The policy, through American Home Assurance Company, is an occurrence policy and therefore covers claims made during your policy period even after you have retired. Tail coverage is not needed. In addition, the malpractice insurance policy contains the following key elements:

- No deductible
- Defense in addition to the limit
- Premises liability
- Administrative hearing sub-limit
- Consent provision

All claim inquiries are assigned to a claims analyst who will track it as well as keep you up to date. For additional information on the malpractice insurance program, please contact Margaret Church, program administrator, at 201-356-3422.

Many of our members who are physicians let us know that the malpractice premiums they receive are substantially lower than those offered by other professional associations and the premium discount usually offsets their annual dues. We are pleased that we have been able to offer this important member benefit for over 30 years. We also want our non-physician members to know that we are listening to them and are working with Frenkel to develop an equally comprehensive malpractice insurance program at competitive rates.

As with all insurance programs, there are limitations depending on what insurance coverage a member chooses. Additional coverage eligibility requirements or limitations may apply and your Frenkel advisor can assist you with any questions. In addition, APsAA members

must be in good standing with respect to dues. If you are uncertain of your status, please contact me and I will be happy to update you.

APsAA will continually assess your needs but it is always helpful to receive your direct input. Let us know if you are taking advantage of these insurance products or how we can better improve on them. As always, I look forward to hearing from you. 

Council

Continued from page 28

- Council was asked to discharge the Committee on Professional Insurance. The committee was seen as redundant since the executive director is involved in the various insurance coverages offered to the membership. After debate, Council decided to continue the committee as a watchdog group on malpractice issues.
- The Committee on Council proposal that an audit committee be created as a standing committee of Council passed unanimously.
- IPA Secretary General Don Campbell urged members to vote on upcoming IPA bylaw proposals to simplify election ballots and streamline the structure of IPA companies. He also spoke about the IPA "Fellow" credential. 

Honorary Members Approved by Council

Susan Coates, Ph.D.

Ellen Fertig

Arthur Leonoff, Ph.D.

Paul Roazen, Ph.D.

Jonathan Shedler, Ph.D.

Associating with APsaA

AFFILIATION CATEGORIES FOR EDUCATORS, STUDENTS, PSYCHOTHERAPISTS, RESEARCHERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact APsaA's national office for more information: 212-752-0450 ext. 26. E-mail: membership@apsa.org. Or go to the APsaA Web site, apsa.org, to download the latest brochures.



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New York, New York 10017

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