

IPSO



Special edition

Newsletter

International Psychoanalytical Studies Organization | Organización Internacional de Estudios de Psicoanálisis



Special Edition

in celebration of
IPSO 40th Anniversary

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The quest for a birth date

Since the current board of the IPSO Executive Committee was elected in 2009, which I am honored to participate, we have been discussing the date in which the International Psychoanalytic Studies Organization (IPSO) was founded. At first, we thought that the correct date was 1970. In the IPSO website (www.ipso-candidades.org.uk), there is

a section explaining IPSO organization and history. According to that article, candidates in training were getting organized in a climate of tension and rebellion against authority, and an incipient meeting happened as a form of protest during the IPA 25th International Congress in Rome, 1969. As our quest continued, we found documentation that the first official International



candidates meeting was organized by Dr David Terman in the 27th IPA congress in Vienna, 1971. We recovered the report of that first meeting, published in the 1972 in the Bulletin of the International Psycho-Analytical Association. As you will read in this Newsletter. Dr Terman told us that although he was an active participant of the candidates' movement in 1971, he was not aware that IPSO has grown to be the structured organization, as we know it nowadays.

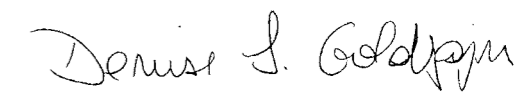
The question then, prevailed: IPSO, as we know it, when it was born? When I was about to close this newsletter I found an article in the 1976 Bulletin of the International Psycho-Analytical entitled: "Formation of an International Psychoanalytical Students Organization" – That followed the report of the Third Pre-Congress Conference of candidates, that happened in the 29th IPA Congress in London. In that report we found the first I.P.S.O. representative board elected, and the first I.P.S.O. constitution adopted. The president elected was Dr W. Kinston (U.K.). But did we answer the question?

For an analyst, a question, at least the psychoanalytical one, hardly leads to one answer; it leads to a path of associations and meanings to be explored. The search for questions is particularly important when you are an analyst in training, but a question emerges again: Do analysts ever cease to be in training? So the question of when IPSO was born becomes a search for an ever-changing identity, professional, personal, and open to constant growth.

In order to celebrate what IPSO has become during this past 40 years, we inquired our past Executive Committee members about their experiences while in IPSO and what stayed with them in perspective. We had a prompt response to our request. Past IPSO Ex-Com members from the period of 1995-2011 filled our survey with beautiful experiences and memories and with plenty of digital images, electronic copies of papers and electronic documents about IPSO regional meetings and International Congresses. We still lack information about the years prior to electronic age. However, we located where to find the missing information regarding IPSO: In boxes with physical IPSO archives in the IPA offices, in Broomhills, London, still to be explored.

So after this approximately 40 years of the IPSO journey, did we reach the Promised Land? I will leave this question open, for past, present and future IPSO members to reach their own responses. Specially after reading in this newsletter the collection of faces, words and meaningful experiences told by many voices that constitutes what we called, passionately, the IPSO spirit.

We thank dearly everyone that helped us along the process of searching for our IPSO identity and for passing along this chain.



Denise Salomão Goldfajn

IpsO Editor-in-Chief on behalf of 2011 IPSO Executive Committee.

La búsqueda de una fecha de nacimiento

Desde que la actual Junta Directiva de

IPSO fue elegida en el 2009, de la que tengo el honor de participar, hemos estado debatiendo acerca de la fecha en la que la Organización Internacional de Estudios Psicoanalíticos (IPSO) fue fundada. Primero, pensamos que la fecha correcta era 1970. En nuestro sitio web (www.ipsocandidates.org.uk), hay

una sección explicativa de la historia y organización de IPSO. De acuerdo a dicho artículo, los analistas en formación se estaban organizando en un clima de tensión y rebelión contra la autoridad, y una reunión incipiente ocurrió como forma de protesta durante el 25º Congreso Internacional en Roma, 1969. A medida que nuestra búsqueda continuó, encontramos una



documentación que indicaba que la primera reunión internacional de candidatos fue organizada por Dr. David Terman durante el 27º Congreso de IPA en Viena, 1971. Recuperamos el reporte de este primer encuentro, que fuera publicado en 1972, en el Boletín de la Asociación Psicoanalítica Internacional y esta publicado en este Newsletter. Dr. Terman nos relató su involucramiento con el movimiento de los candidatos de aquel tiempo en Viena, y que no estaba enterado de que IPSO hubiera crecido hasta ser una organización estructurada, como la conocemos hoy día.

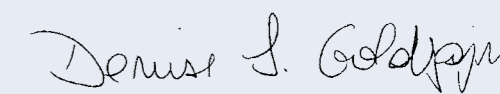
La pregunta prevaleció: IPSO, como la conocemos, cuándo se originó? Cuando estaba a punto de cerrar este boletín, encontré un artículo en el Boletín de la Asociación Psicoanalítica Internacional de 1976, titulado: "Formación de una Organización Internacional de Estudiantes Psicoanalíticos" – Esto seguía al reporte de la Tercera Conferencia Pre-Congreso de candidatos que ocurrió en el 29º Congreso IPA en Londres. En el mismo, encontramos a la primera junta directiva electa de IPSO, y la primera constitución de IPSO fue adoptada. El presidente electo era Dr. W. Kinston (UK.). Pero, esto contesta nuestra pregunta?

Para un analista, una pregunta, al menos una psicoanalítica, difícilmente lleva a una respuesta; lleva a un camino de asociaciones y significados para ser explorados. La búsqueda de preguntas es particularmente importante cuando se es analista en formación, pero una pregunta surge nuevamente: Terminan, los analistas, alguna vez su formación? Entonces, la pregunta acerca de cuándo nació IPSO se vuelve una búsqueda por una siempre cambiante identidad profesional y personal, abierta constantemente al crecimiento.

Para celebrar lo que IPSO ha devenido siendo en estos 40 años, les preguntamos a los miembros de Juntas Directivas de IPSO pasadas, acerca de sus experiencias en IPSO y lo que conservan desde entonces. Tuvimos una pronta respuesta. Los miembros de la Junta Directiva de IPSO del período conformado desde el año 1995 al 2009 llenaron una encuesta con hermosas experiencias y recuerdos y un montón de imágenes digitales, copias electrónicas de trabajos y documentos acerca de eventos regionales de IPSO y de Congresos Internacionales. Aún nos falta información de los años previos a la era electrónica. Sin embargo, localizamos dónde buscar aquella información restante de IPSO: en cajas que contienen archivos de IPSO en las oficinas de IPA, en Broomhills, Londres, aún por explorar.

Entonces, después de aproximadamente 40 años del viaje de IPSO, llegamos a la Tierra Prometida? Dejaré esta pregunta abierta, para que, los pasados, presentes y futuros miembros de IPSO, lleguen a sus propias respuestas. Especialmente, después de ver y leer en este boletín la colección de caras, palabras y experiencias significativas contadas por tantas voces que constituyen lo que, apasionadamente, llamamos, el espíritu de IPSO.

Agradecemos a todos aquellos que nos ayudaron en este proceso de búsqueda de nuestra identidad IPSO y por difundir este espíritu.



Denise Salomão Goldfajn

Editora en jefa de IPSO, en representación de la Junta Directiva de IPSO 2009-2011

Summary of the candidates' pre-congress conference, Vienna, 1971

David M. Terman¹

Presented at the 27th International Psycho-Analytical Congress, Vienna, July 1971.

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The theme of our Pre-Congress was 'Dependency and Autonomy in the Student Situation'. We began with a plenary session in which four candidates from four different countries presented short discussions. One defined what he called 'real' and 'regressive' dependency and 'real' and 'regressive' autonomy. He also enumerated both external factors, aspects of the training situation and internal, intrapsychic factors that foster or inhibit one or another state of dependency or autonomy. Another discussed these factors in the context of the training analysis. He discussed the problem of the analyst being both a transference figure and a very real person affecting the candidate's professional life. He discussed attempts to solve this dilemma by isolating the analyst from the rest of the student's training. He wondered, however, if there was a price for such splitting, and discussed its possible effects. Two candidates told of specific experiences of the candidates in their institutes: one in relation to administration, the other in relation to setting up a student organization.

The Pre-Congress then divided into 20 small workshops for the remainder of the day. The discussions made little explicit reference to the papers, though they centered on several of the points raised at the panel. They dealt mainly with external factors in the training situation that favour 'regressive dependency' in the candidate. Many of us spent considerable time in simply getting acquainted with the facts of each other's training: how many controls were required, number of analytic hours, economic problems, etc. We felt this acquaintance was necessary to enable the development of further discussion.

Though all groups went beyond mere enumeration of facts, several insisted that the discussion be confined to external conditions only; that is, the elements of the training situation that did not stress or consider the role of intrapsychic conflict. These groups feared the danger of our ideas being treated with interpretations rather than evaluated on their merits. Others felt that there was also danger of incorrectly blaming certain outside factors when internal factors may be more important.

With respect to the 'externals', there were several areas of wide agreement:

1. Candidates felt that the facts about training procedures—criteria for admission, course requirements, graduation requirements, etc.—be made absolutely clear to them. Having such matters unclear, as they often were reported being, leads to the use of the institute as a day residue for a dream, i.e. the institute becomes much more prone to the distortions of transference, and these distortions, of course, interfere with both the candidates' emotional and intellectual growth, i.e. foster his 'regressive dependency'.

2. All wanted more active participation in the affairs of psychoanalysis at local, national and international levels. The spreading practice of including candidates in committees at these various levels was widely favoured. Candidates felt that this would benefit them by further helping to dispel the 'Kafkaian atmosphere' of some of our institutes. Some noted that this

practice allows a more complete identification with the psychoanalytic movement and thus favours the growth of the student and of psychoanalysis.

3. Candidates decried the practice of having the training analyst evaluate the student and affect his progress through the institute. They strongly favoured divorcing the training analysis from institute evaluation procedures. They felt that this presents a very great and unnecessary obstacle for the candidate to overcome in coming to grips with his neurosis.

One group of candidates went further. They strongly felt that the whole concept of training analysis and training analyst was, by its nature, inimical to a successful analytic encounter. They wish to be able to discuss this in greater depth in the future.

4. Most felt that the student analyst should not have to endure undue economic deprivation as a result of his analytic training. In some countries candidates give up to 50 per cent of their income and time to their institutes. The consequent burden on the transference and countertransference was discussed. It was suggested, if institutes needed the income the clinic fees produced, that they raise the candidates' tuition rather than have this indirect 'taxation'. But in no instances should this become confiscatory for the candidate.

Though the candidates agreed that changes in these conditions would constitute more optimal conditions for a real learning alliance, they also engaged in some thoughtful discussion that included intrapsychic factors. They noted a paradox: When the opportunities candidates had requested for increased participation in committee affairs were given, some institutes had trouble finding willing students to fill them. Various ideas were suggested: conflicts over unresolved aggression—with symptoms of either passive withdrawal or fear of colleagues and teachers, the early necessary passivity that a candidate must have by virtue of his enormous ignorance and inexperience in psychoanalysis, and others.

This reporter would suggest that this last factor may prove to be part of an important piece of internal reality—i.e. the student's feeling about being a student at all—and here I am referring to the narcissistic tensions this sets up in all of us. In one area there was no satisfying us and no agreement, and that was in the matter of evaluation procedures—selection, graduation, etc. No one was universally pleased with any suggestion, and a minority wanted to do away with any evaluation whatever. Our areas of agreement were also related both to anxiety over unfair evaluation procedures and to a wish to be treated respectfully, as many candidates put it. I wish to underline at this point that, though I am discussing these factors from an intrapsychic point of view, I do not wish thereby to deny real injustices and depreciating practices. Rather the recognition of the existence of these conflicts makes it all the more imperative to attempt to create a milieu which minimizes rather than exaggerates them. Like making things clear, dealing with us as respected junior colleagues will minimize the inevitable frustration over our own incompleteness. I do not think it will be difficult for you, our analytic elders, to do this. I think our Pre-Congress—sponsored with your money—is evidence for this (though, again, local conditions may differ widely in many directions).

We did not discuss the possible nature of our teachers' anxieties in this process. I offer the suggestion that their anxiety is not that we become grown up, but that we become different. We must, as every generation must, form our own understanding and practice of analysis. Inevitably, over time, this will differ in some respects from theirs. To tolerate our differences may involve their giving up loved and valuable ways of understanding and practising psychoanalysis. In their efforts to deal with their conflict they may become too authoritarian, on the one hand, or may overidentify with the student, on the other, and foster a rebellion that does not really increase his self-respect or skill as an analyst.

These tensions are intrinsic to any learning situation and cannot be abolished. We will always need to help each other overcome them and use them so that all of us may grow. We feel that the nascent International Student Organization can become another facilitating factor in this process.

This paper was read before the candidates at our Business Meeting and accepted.

¹ Text authorized for publication by Dr David Terman

The IPSO Survey

The task – To offer our IPSO members a panel of the IPSO experience on past years.

The questionnaire:

1971-2011 (www.ipso-candidates.org.uk)

In order to celebrate IPSO's 40th anniversary we would like to learn more from our past members about the history and experiences of what has become IPSO over time. Nothing better than a personal testimony from the ones that help build our organization and up bring IPSO's spirit. We hope you can share with us some of your memories. Please answer the questions below and feel free to add anything that you consider relevant to share. Thanks in advance for your time and consideration.

IPSO's Questionnaire

About you

Name

Nationality

Activities as psychoanalyst

1. When did you join IPSO?

2. Why did you join IPSO at that particular time?

3. When you joined IPSO, how was it organized? What was your role and of those who you can remember at that time with IPSO?

4. What was particularly interesting for you in that experience as an ExCom member?

5. What contributions did you bring to IPSO?

6. Looking back...As a past member, do you think that participating in IPSO was important for you to become an IPA member?
 Yes No
If yes, in what ways?

7. Any particular IPSO moment that you would like to share with us?

8. Do you still follow IPSO's developments ?
 Yes No
If yes, which ones?

9. Looking ahead...what do you suggest as goals for IPSO

These are some of the answers received.



Tapani Tamminen, psychoanalyst from Finish Psychoanalytical Society, Helsinki, Finland Ipso President 1981-83.

It is a long way from early 80's, when I was president of IPSO in 1981. The Finnish Psychoanalytical Society was a very Freudian one and during that time some training analysts thought, that IPSO activity was simply a kind of acting out. I was lucky that there were also others who understood the broader and deeper importance of IPSO in developing one's own psychoanalytical identity. IPSO Congresses were for many, during that time, a good venue for the first psychoanalytical presentation in an atmosphere, which was open, safe, active, and dynamic. As far as I see it, IPSO helped my early understanding of different psychoanalytical theories and trends. I am now 66 years old, working 4 days a week. I am lucky and happy that I still have many IPSO friends who are important to me. Yes IPSO did it! I am so pleased and honored to be remembered. Have a good IPSO 40 Years Congress and Celebration in Mexico City. Long live IPSO!



Lee Jaffe, President of the San Diego Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, Training & Supervising Analyst, on the Board of the American Psychoanalytic Association, on Candidate Loan Panel of the IPA, on 100th Anniv. Committee of the IPA. Ipso President Elect 1999-01, IPSO President 2001-03

I recall when I became President and was arranging my first ExCom meeting, I suggested we begin at 7am...and in that way we'd have a lot of time for all we needed to do planning the Pre-congress...whereupon my European and Latin American colleagues let me know that was fine...but they would join me more around 9am; my first of many lessons in the need to balance work and play rather than be driven by the American work ethic. Since then my colleagues have taught me much about improving this balance. (We) Created with others the IPSO-IPA Relations Committee that developed relations with the IPA to make IPSO a more stable and effective organization. Long term I hope candidates and IPSO can be part of the IPA with candidates being voting members of the IPA...as is the case with the American Psychoanalytic Association...but this may take time and in the end not a goal shared by enough to become a reality.



Bill Glover, faculty member of the San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis (SFCP), IPSO treasurer 1999-01:

I was Treasurer from 1999 to 2001. It was a loose but engaging and fun organization. Aside from Excom role I participated on panels and in discussion groups at our pre-Congresses – before integration into the IPAC¹. Not to be unscientific but IPSO had some memorable parties. At the hilltop winery in Santiago. Sur la plage en Nice. May the tradition continue!



Bernard Keuerleber, psychoanalyst in Germany, IPSO President Elect 2001-03, IPSO President 2003-2005

I worked as the German representative from 1996 on, became vicepresident for Europe 1997 to 2001 and was President elect, later president of IPSO from 2001 until I finished my term in 2005 in Rio. What I personally liked most was the presentation of "The psychoanalysis of a snowman" in the European candidates meeting in Athens and my interpretation of the song "Amsterdam" of Jacques Brel, which was my personal goodbye to IPSO in 2006. There were many moments that gave me enlightenment and pleasure in my time in IPSO. Keep on going...

¹ International Psychoanalytic Congress.



Barbara Strack van Schijndel-Garofoli, Dutch and Italian, supervisor for training psychotherapists (psychoanalytically oriented), training therapist (psychodynamic/psychoanalytical psychotherapy). IPSO Vice President Elected 2005-2007. European Vice-President 2007-2009.

In 2005 we were a smaller group and more low key. Very enthusiastic, less organized and structured. No "serious" interaction with the IPA² and little with the EPF³. Talking specifically about Europe. Candidates were mainly coming from the western countries. Thanks to my trip to Riga (Latvia), I was able to get in contact with Eastern European colleagues. Since then, we slowly increased the number of candidates

who joined IPSO and countries in which IPSO was represented. All this, though, is nothing in comparison to what I have received from IPSO and my experience in the Ex-Com. And those I have had the honour and pleasure to work with! Within IPSO: it is lovely to meet old friends again and again and from all over the world. IPSO is a big family! Keep on the same track: you're doing great! Keep a good balance between autonomy and cooperation in respect to IPA. IPSO is for all candidates.



Susana Muszkat, full member of the Brazilian psychoanalytic Society of São Paulo (SBPSP), Chair of the IPA/IPSO standing committee, IPSO President- Elect 2003-05, IPSO President 2005-07

When I joined, as a representative, there was nobody else in the country (Brazil) doing that. I got to know other candidates from Latin America. As far as I know of today's Excom organization, it was organized then pretty much as it is today. At the time I started as President-elect, we also had a VP for Asia, Saygon, from Japan. In the next term of office, due to the difficulty in accessing colleagues from that part of the world, this position was dropped and no longer existed during my term. I think it is in the IPSO

spirit that each new Excom finds out what it is that they are mostly interested in. All these exchanges between old and new members are important to stir up new ideas, enhance creativity and build on the old legacy adding the novelty characteristic of each new group. However, I do believe that a more horizontal relationship between candidates (a terrible and incomprehensible designation) and the IPA members should include the possibility of candidates to vote in their Societies.



Francesco Castellet y Ballara, Italian. Psychoanalyst of Italian Society of Psychoanalysis (SPI), Treasurer of CPdR (Centro Psicoanalitico di Roma)/ Member of the IPA-IPSO relations committee, IPSO treasurer from 2003-07.

IPSO was scarcely known and accepted among candidates when I was in training, there was a strong opposition by the TA's (institute's instructors) on it and I had been advised to not be involved in such organization, but through colleagues I got involved as a IPSO rep in 2001.

IPSO experience was particular for the collaborative and friendly relations with the other candidates from all over the world and the possibility to work at an international level also with IPA officers. Moreover the clinical exchanges provided by IPSO meetings did open up my analytic sensitivity. Due to IPSO, I still feel to be more an IPA member than just a SPI one. To remember: The IPSO party in Rio but also Nice (France) party on the beach wasn't bad at all.



Gabriela Pszczol Krebs, Provisory Member of the Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of Rio de Janeiro (SBPRJ), IPSO Latin-American Vice-President Elect 2005-2007, IPSO. IPSO Latin-American Vice-president 2007-2009.

As an ex com I loved to get to know as many people as I did, make friends around the world, take part in many IPSO events, travel, and get to see IPA and all these institutional issues from a different point of view. All the meetings were great!

² International Psychoanalytic Association.

³ European Psychoanalytic Federation.



Israel Katz, Psychoanalyst in Training, San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis (SFCP), IPSO Editor 2007-09.

I Created (with the Ex-Com) the first IPSO Writing Award; worked on the website and Journal. It was particularly important while in IPSO, meeting people from all over, working closely together, learning about similarities and differences. I am not an IPA member yet, but IPSO has been incredibly valuable in the process of becoming a psychoanalyst



Robin Deutsch, President-elect and Member and Faculty San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis (SFCP); Current chair of Advisor/Mentor committee SFCP. North American Vice-President 2003-05; President Elect 2005-07, IPSO President 2007-09.

I've been in three different excoms. Each has been unique and wonderful in its own way. Working with the IPA to bring IPSO and candidates more recognition as future analysts and IPA members has been one of the on-going goals of each Excom. Our relationship with the IPA improved with each ExCom and I'm certain with the current and future ExCom's as well. There is more than one moment (to remember),

each one marking IPSO's coming of age and the increasing recognition of candidates within our analytic world: Bernard Keuerleber's address at the Opening Plenary of the Rio Congress, Susana Muszkat's awarding of the Tyson prize in Berlin. For me, when I picked up my registration packet at the Chicago Congress and looked at my name tag and realized that around the border, the words IPSO and IPA were intertwined. I felt that the goals of the last four IPSO presidencies (Lee Jaffe, Bernard Keuerleber, Susana Muszkat and me) had been met. I was deeply touched by this gesture on the IPA's part and felt that it was a recognition of the relationship IPSO has developed with the IPA and with the greater analytic community. I know that the ExCom is always working on ways to involve more candidates in IPSO. IPSO offers special opportunities to analysts in training that enhance analytic development. I am certain that future ExCom's will continue to create and develop more opportunities for IPSO members.



Luisa Marino, Psychoanalyst in Training (Italian Society of Psychoanalysis-SPI), Padua, Italy. IPSO President Elect 2007-09. IPSO President 2009-11.

I became President elect and now as President I did my best to enlarge IPSO "awareness" and strongly worked for candidates to become more involved in this great international scenario that helps so much in growing and enriching the personal and psychoanalytical identity out of the local reality. I wish all candidates could have participated in the innumerable IPSO supervision we realized or I attended, or even better, could present his/her case at these events. Nevertheless unforgettable are the great IPSO PARTIES!

We thank all of our survey participants for their time responding our survey recently and for the time dedicated to building this organization over the years.

IPSO's Gallery

When meeting people from a foreign culture, offer a few gifts that reflect your interests as a gesture of friendship. Better yet, give things you've created yourself. Also, explore *their* interests and *their* culture. Ultimately, the best way to forge a lasting friendship is to create something together. Whether it's a meal, an art project or a spontaneous dance party, when you create something with others, you build a connection that lasts a lifetime.
 —International Diplomacy Guidebook



IPSO in Blegrade 2011



Excom 2000



IPSO Party Chicago Congress 2009



Berlin 2007



ExCom meeting NY 2011



IPSO's clinical presentation in APsA Winter Congress New York 2009



Ocal's Bogotá 2010



Lee Jaffee and Bernard K. - IPSO PRESIDENTS



IPSO in Paris 2007

Asia Conference



IPSO in paris 2007

List of IPSO presidents

Building IPSO Time-Line

In the table below, it is listed the information that we have available about past IPSO presidents. This is an ongoing project to recover IPSO history and archives. If you have further information about IPSO history, please let us know. (**IPSO-Mail@ipso-candidates.org.uk**)

Dates	Name
1971	David Terman (USA) organized the first candidates meeting that occurred in 27 th IPA Congress in Vienna
1975	Warren Kinston (London). The first I.P.S.O. board is elected in 29 th IPA Congress in London
1979-80	Michael Schalit (Israel)
1980-83	Tapani Tamminen (Finland)
1983-85	Joanne Crawford (Spain)
1987-88	Judy Glass (Canada)
1989-91	Meriem Meghnagi (Italy)
1991-93	Alicia Beatriz Casullo(Argentina)
1993-95	Dirk Vlietstra (Amsterdam)
	Rudolph Dietrich
1995 – 97	Max Westerborg (Netherlands)
99-2001	Andrea R Q de Pereira (Argentina)
2001 – 03	Lee Jaffee (USA)
2003 – 05	Bernard Keurleber (Germany)
2005 – 07	Susana Muszkat (Brazil)
2007 - 09	Robin Deutsch (USA)
2009-2011	Luisa Marino (ITALY)