Dear Fellow Members, Colleagues and Friends,

It has been a pleasure to assume leadership of our organization and to work with my fellow officers and our hardworking, dedicated committee chairs. In the interest of inculcating a system of rapid, efficient, cost-effective communication (as well as lightening the heavy workload of our Administrator, Nancy Hall), a shift has been made to communication with the officers and committee chairs via direct e-mail, supplemented by telephone discussion where indicated.

An effort has been initiated to appoint Co-chairs to our various committees, where practicable, in the interest of expanding leadership and preparing the way for periodic turnover of committee leadership into new hands. In doing so, I have given considerable thought to expanding our administrative leadership geographically. Four new Committee Chairs have been appointed: Alicia Guttman to Communications, Moisy Shopper to Nominating, and Tom Barrett and Anita Schmukler to Program, to replace committee chairs who had resigned. The new committee chairs have chosen new members for their respective committees. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Executive Committee, the Budget and Development Committee was dismissed with thanks for the hard work its members had performed. The Committee’s Chairs, Art Farley and Bob Furman, and its members were then appointed to serve as a new committee on Financial Development and Donations. The Committee on Registry of Cases was expanded into a Clinical Practice Committee, co-chaired by Ginny Kerr and Cathy Henderson. Several new people were appointed to serve in Liaison to extramural groups, including Douwe and
President’s Message . . .

Ulriche Yongbloed as Liaison to European Child Analysis, something new for our organization.

Efforts are being made to expand and improve our relations with other psychoanalytic groups in Canada, Europe, Central and South America, and the United States. Christel Airas has put together excellent half day programs on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis for the meetings of the International Psycho-Analytical Association in Nice in the summer of 2001.

Two half day panels were presented by our members, identified as such, at the recent annual meetings of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. They were very well attended and very well received, and we were invited to submit panels for their next meeting in October 2001. The American Psychoanalytic Association has expressed interest in improving and strengthening relations with our organization, and its President, Dr. Richard Fox, has graciously afforded us space during its midwinter meetings in New York City, to hold our midyear Executive Committee meeting, at no charge to us, as a gesture of good will.

Our new 2000-2001 Roster of Members has (Continued on page 3)
President’s Message . . .

(Continued from page 2)

been printed and distributed. It contains both an alphabetical and a geographic listing of members. E-mail addresses have been included for those who possess them. Our Bylaws once again have been included. The ACP’s Policy Guidelines have not been reprinted in the Roster, but a list of them is included so that those who are interested in receiving a copy of any of them can obtain it from Mrs. Hall.

Before the midyear Executive Committee meeting held in Cleveland in October 1999, Mrs. Furman invited those who would be participating to submit items to be placed on the agenda. Several items that I submitted were placed on the agenda, but it turned out that no time was available to discuss them. Mrs. Furman asked that I submit them to Executive Committee members and Committee Chairs in the form of a questionnaire. The responses I received were overwhelmingly in favor of (1) holding the midyear Executive Committee meeting in the year 2000 in New York City during the December midwinter meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association; (2) promoting free and open discussion within our working committees by generally treating what people say during those meetings as privileged and private; (3) discussing at the Executive Committee meeting in April 2000 the possibility of proposing an amendment to our Bylaws to having the members of our Nominating Committee elected by the membership at large; (4) ensuring that ample time be available for New Business at each of our Executive Committee meetings; (5) establishing communication with French child analysts (and perhaps with other child analysts who are not represented in the ACP); (6) discussing in the Executive Committee the principles that guide the working of our Nominating Committee; and (7) discussing the possibility of proposing a bylaw amendment to place term limits on officers of the ACP, such as one term for President and two terms for Treasurer. These responses were reported at the April meeting of the Executive Committee. No time was made available for discussion of these items, which will be discussed fully at the midyear meeting of the Executive Committee on December 15, 2000.

From the Editors

"In the quiet of American conscience, we know that deep, persistent poverty is unworthy of our nation’s promise. And whatever our views of its cause, we can agree that children at risk are not at fault. Abandonment and abuse are not acts of God, they are failures of love. Where there is suffering, there is duty. Americans in need are not strangers, they are citizens; not problems, but priorities; and all of us are diminished when any are hopeless . . ."

From George W. Bush’s Inaugural Address
January 20, 2001

It remains to be seen whether the new administration will follow its conscience and promote real changes affecting America’s children. Regardless of the candidate for whom you may have cast your ballot, we want to remind you that the ACP has funds available to support the analyses of children who suffer from economic hardships that might prevent them from getting the help they need. The indications for analysis -- internalized conflicts which interfere with a child’s progressive development -- are the same regardless of financial circumstance. Though the situation may be somewhat different in the UK, Europe, or in countries where national health care is available to provide psychoanalysis for children, in the US many children for whom analysis is the treatment of choice are not being helped. Art Farley and Bob Furman, cochairs of the ACP Development Committee reported at the last Executive Committee meeting that all donations to our organization will be earmarked exclusively for analysis of children with limited financial resources. Charlie Mangham, chair of the Grants Committee, presented the guidelines for applying for grants to support low-fee analysis and these appear on page 10. Though grants may not go to an individual, anyone can apply through his or her institute, society, or training program. In the past, matching funds from the requesting institution were required. Though such matching funds are still desirable, they are no longer a prerequisite. We encourage any ACP member to take advantage of these subsidies which reflect the generosity and commitment of our organization to children who might not otherwise benefit from psychoanalysis. We share in the spirit of President Bush’s words: “Children at risk are not children at fault.”
THE COMMITTEE ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION

Robert Tyson, M.D.

As I reported in an earlier newsletter, for the first time, the IPA has officially recognized the existence of child and adolescent psychoanalysis.

The first Executive Council meeting in the administration of Otto Kernberg, in Barcelona, July 1997, established the standing Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis (COCAP). The mandate governing the activities of COCAP appears below.

The original over-all chair was Anne Marie Sandler, who subsequently retired to the position of consultant. At present, the Chair is Johan Norma, Stockholm; Co-chairs are as follows – for Europe, Terttu Eskelinen de Folch, Barcelona; for Latin American, Susan Lustig de Ferrer, Buenos Aires; for North America, Peter Blos, Jr. The committee has made remarkable progress in following its mandate and obtained Executive Council approval of a set of minimum standards for training according to which a number of well-established training programs in IPA constituent organizations were accredited. The following Constituent Organizations have so far been accredited by the Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis: American Psychoanalytic Association, Argentine Psychoanalytic Association, Australian Psychoanalytical Society, Brazilian Psychoanalytic Society of São Paulo, British Psycho-Analytical Society, Canadian Psychoanalytical Society, Chilean Psychoanalytic Association, Dutch Psychoanalytical Society, Finnish Psychoanalytical Society, Italian Psychoanalytical Society, Madrid Psychoanalytical Association, New York Freudian Society (NYFS), Norwegian Psychoanalytical Society, Psychoanalytic Center of California (PCC), Recife Psychoanalytic Society, Spanish Psychoanalytical Society, Swedish Psychoanalytical Society, Vienna Psychoanalytical Society.

Following this, over 700 graduates of this training, plus a number of persons who qualified under a ‘grandparents’ clause were acknowledged and given separate designations as child and adolescent psychoanalysts in the forthcoming new edition of the IPA Roster. The “grandparenting” is done by first establishing that the person so nominated has their name put forward by the Education Committee of the training arm of the IPA Constituent Society, or its equivalent. Individuals do not nominate themselves. Thus these individuals are regular IPA members who are thought by their own Societies to have the experience and background necessary to qualify according to the equivalency criteria used by the Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis (COCAP).

The work of COCAP continues along these same lines, and in 2001 funds are budgeted to begin providing support to those programs wishing to improve their training programs, and to assist those Societies without programs who wish to establish them. The mandate is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOANALYSIS MANDATE:
The Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis has several tasks. They are as follows:

1. To survey the IPA Societies and training organizations for the current status of training in child and adolescent psychoanalysis. A more difficult part of this survey will be to estimate how many children and adolescents are in analysis, a minimum of four times per week. It is known that some societies have a formal training program in which candidates in adult analysis may obtain training with children and adolescents, either concurrent with their adult training or after its completion. In such programs, there are criteria for admission to such training, for graduation from it, and a curriculum with required seminars over a period of several years, together with requirements for supervision and for the number of patients as well as the length of supervision. With such arrangements, there is also often a designation of the graduate as a child and adolescent psychoanalyst. In other Societies, there are less formally arranged seminars on work with children and adolescents, sometimes available as electives. In still others, there are seminars occasionally offered by analysts who are known to work with children and adolescents, but there is no program or plan for child training established. The survey will clarify these matters and report to the Executive Council, and to the House of Delegates, as a matter of information.

2. To devise plans to offer assistance to those Societies with established programs where visits by established child and adolescent analysts may be a stimulus and an addition to an already existing program.

3. To assess the interest in the Regions and the various Societies to elaborate informal programs to become more organized and to establish minimal standards for training in child and adolescent psychoanalysis similar to the way in which they are established for training in adult analysis. The Committee will propose ways in which aid and support can be provided for such purposes. A similar effort will be made to assist those interested Societies without any child and adolescent training activity to establish such programs.

Way of working: The Committee will have an over-all Chair, with a Regional Co-Chair for each Region. Several additional members in each Region will be added to the Committee to aid it in its work. Communication by telephone, fax, and e-mail among the Chair and Co-chairs should be sufficient to carry out most of the work, especially at the beginning.

Approved, Executive Council, August 1, 1997, Barcelona
At the October, 2000 meeting of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the ACP- and AACAP Psychotherapy Committee-sponsored symposium “Contributions From Child Psychoanalysis: Treatment of Childhood Gender Identity Disorder” was attended by nearly 100, and well received by members of the AACAP Program Committee. Nathaniel Donson organized and chaired the meeting.

The chair reviewed DSM-IV criteria specifying both a strong and persistent cross-gender identification and a discomfort with or sense of inappropriateness of one's own sex or sex role. A child’s cross-gender identification is not merely a desire for any perceived cultural advantage of being the other sex and is manifested by at least four of the following characteristics:
1. A repeatedly stated desire to be or insistence that he or she is the other sex.
2. In boys, preference for cross-dressing or simulating female attire; in girls, insistence on wearing only stereotypical masculine clothing.
3. Strong and persistent preferences for cross-sex roles in make-believe play or persistent fantasies of being the other sex.
4. Intense desire to participate in the stereotypical games and pastimes of the other sex.
5. Strong preference for playmates of the other sex.

The second category, that of experiencing one’s sex as inappropriate or uncomfortable, includes: In a boy, an assertion that his penis or testes are disgusting or will disappear or that it would be better not to have a penis, or aversion toward rough and tumble play and rejection of male stereotypical toys, games, and activities; In a girl, rejection of urinating in a sitting position, an assertion that she has or will grow a penis or that she does not want to grow breasts or menstruate, or a marked aversion toward normative feminine clothing. These behaviors must not be concurrent with a physical intersex condition, must be persistent, pervasive and enduring, and cause clinically significant distress or impairment in the child’s social, work, or other areas of functioning. One of the cases presented fit DSM-IV criteria; the other did not. Although parents are frequently anxious about such children’s object choices, this discussion was not intended to be about questions of same sex or opposite sex object choice. The relationships of early life gender roles to later sexual arousals are regarded as complex; connections between them are not as yet well understood and remain unclear.

The chair then spoke about psychoanalytic work with children, noting that it would be challenging for participants to encounter a network of new concepts, to understand actions and forms of a therapeutic culture not their own. Participants were asked to imagine being these children themselves, feeling what they feel, tuning in to the narrative (psychic) truths and personal meanings which their behaviors denoted; and encouraged to resonate with their fantasies, hopes, distortions, fears and conflicts. They were asked, too, to appreciate their analysts’ struggles to master their normal and neurotic conflicts.

Judith Yanof presented her work with a young girl who came into treatment at age four. The intensive psychoanalytic treatment of “Jennifer” illustrated how gender can become a lens through which a child organizes internal experiences and conflicts. Although Jennifer did not have GID, she at times wanted to be a boy. Her use of a male gender construction was one way she tried to cope. Process material from analytic play illustrated how her gender identity became layered and reconfigured. The hypothesis was developed that gender identity is a complex compromise formation, not separate from wishes, fears, and intra-psychic conflicts in other domains. For Jennifer, the issue of gender was inextricably entwined with issues of loss and separation, self-esteem, sexuality, and troubling conflicts over aggression. She used gender constructions that allowed her to find a balance in her struggle to satisfy her wishes while avoiding painful affects.

Susan Coates noted that GID is a syndrome with multifactorial etiologies, presentations, and pathways, characterized by rigid and persistent stereotypical cross-gender identifications. Between ages 2-3, children with reactive temperaments and parental affect dysregulation may covertly be encouraged to cross identify through mechanisms outside of their parents’ awareness. By role-reversal, they simultaneously cope with their own temperamental dysregulation and contain their parents’ dysregulated affects. Mothers are often depressed; fathers, anxious or substance abusers. GID children often have a fragmented sense of self, organized concretely around rigid gender stereotypes, little capacity for authentic symbolic play, and ritualized pseudo-adult behaviors. Long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy helps them develop an integrated, authentic sense of self (including temperament) and provides developmental help to regulate affects, particularly separation anxiety and aggression. Exploration in play of experiences of self and others enhances the child’s capacity to symbolically represent inner experience, freeing them from compulsive cross-gender enactments, and supporting an integrated sense of their own gender. Parents need simultaneous help to provide boundary containment, understand their child’s temperament, and recognize covert ways they encourage cross-gender enactments. As parents work through unresolved conflicts from inadequate mastery of earlier traumatic relationships, they can differentiate between past and present, and respond appropriately to their child’s needs.

Stanley Leiken presented four-year-old Sam who wished

(Continued on page 6)
Contributions from Child Psychoanalysis . . .

(Continued from page 5)

to be a girl, objected to male activities, refused time with his father, was close to his mother. During her pregnancy, in his father’s absence, Sam became symptomatic. Stopped from wearing women’s clothes he would chant “boing boing,” imitating the twelve o’clock chimes when Cinderella lost her carriage, elegant clothes, and glass slipper. Sam had special sensitivities, loved colors, fabrics and designs, was bright and interested in the world, but totally ignored his two-year-old brother. Psychoanalysis was continued for two years. Sam repeatedly re-enacted the part of the Cinderella story where the Fairy God-mother’s “magic wand” touched the pumpkin in a “special place” to create the carriage that took Cinderella to the ball. The work included periods of intense anger at Dr. Leiken and his parents. Parents met with Dr. Leiken monthly, usually observed his work with Sam, and often shed light on the meanings of play which would have escaped the analyst’s understanding. Their presence recreated a triadic setting, allowing Sam to work out important aspects of his relationship with them. Resolution of important counter-transferences led to breakthroughs in treatment. There was a ten year follow-up.

Susan Bradley commented about that case and Kenneth Zucker then discussed a broader range of questions and thoughts about Gender Identity Disorder. Bradley and Zucker suggest that individuals who develop Gender Identity Disorder are temperamentally vulnerable to difficulties with affects. Stress reactive children may interpret their mother’s irritability as directed at them, feel that they are bad, and become oppositional. This general pattern, found in many childhood oppositional and defiant disorders, becomes focused on gender as a solution when factors in the family encourage a child’s sense that being the other sex would reduce conflict and ensure stronger feelings of safety, security and value. A mother’s nurturing a boy in a manner usually given to females, her reactions to a child’s aggression, or her strong feelings about negative qualities of a male (or female) child, may be perceived by GID children who are acutely aware of parental moods. Bradley and Zucker’s formulations strongly support help for parents, as well as individual child psychotherapy focused on assisting the child with negative affects and ways of regulating these disturbing feelings.

The intent of this forum was to create a dialogue, to better integrate our two clinical worlds; to demonstrate that each of our therapeutic systems is internally coherent, that each yields therapeutic work of considerable value, and that our disciplines are often in the same camp about many clinical and theoretic models. In closing, the chair thanked the presenters, discussants and participants, and expressed gratitude for the extraordinary help of Rachel Ritvo, chair of the Academy’s Psychotherapy Committee, and of Barbara Deutsch, co-chair of the ACP’s Liaison Committee.

ATTENTION CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRISTS

THE NORBERT AND CHARLOTTE RIEGER PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY AWARD

The Award recognizes the best unpublished paper, written by a member of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP), which addresses the use of psychodynamic psychotherapy in clinical practice and which fosters development, teaching and practice of psychodynamic psychotherapy within child and adolescent psychiatry.

• Delivery of the winning paper at the AACAP Annual Meeting Honors Presentations
• Submission of the paper for peer review by the Journal of the American Academy of the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Award Submission Process

To be considered, all papers should meet the following criteria:

1. The paper must be authored by a member of the AACAP.
2. The paper must be an original which has not been previously published.
3. Five copies of the paper should be submitted, should be double-spaced and should not exceed 30 pages.
4. The author’s name and address should appear ONLY on a detachable front sheet so that the papers can be evaluated anonymously.
5. Papers should address clinical work with children and adolescents using psychodynamic psychotherapy.

Submission for the award should be sent to: Kayla Pope, Department of Research, AACAP, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016, phone: 202-966-7300 or e-mail: kpope@aacap.org

All questions should be directed to the chair of the AACAP Psychotherapy Committee: Rachel Ritvo, M.D., 6110 Executive Blvd., #910, Rockville, MD 20852, phone: 301-468-0117, e-mail: rzrmd@erols.com
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH TO CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES
Presented to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
October 28, 2000
Authors: Susan Sherkow, M.D., Paulina Kernberg, M.D., Jules Glenn, M.D.,
Martin Silverman, M.D., Lissa Weinstein, Ph.D.

This presentation focused on the psychoanalytic approach to the diagnosis and treatment of children who have learning disabilities. Many children come to psychoanalysis for treatment of anxiety and other symptoms that mask an underlying deficit in verbal or auditory processing, in expressive language or in sensory integration. Therapists often question whether such children, once diagnosed as having learning disabilities, should alter the course of their treatment or send the child for an alternative form of treatment.

This panel presented two cases that demonstrated how psychopathology and cognitive difficulties dovetail in development. Dr. Silverman described the analysis of a 12-year-old child whose dyslexia had led to intense battles with her mother, who believed that her daughter was purposely trying to undermine herself academically in order to humiliate her parents. The youngster had hidden her dyslexia and only learned to read upon entering analysis, where she was helped to confront her excitement in battling with her mother, while capturing attention from her father. She came to see how her social conflicts also reflected and aggravated her learning difficulties. His presentation illustrated the effectiveness of psychoanalytic treatment in making immense and lasting academic and emotional gains.

Dr. Sherkow then presented an eight-year-old girl who was referred at age three and three fourths for severe temper tantrums. During the course of her five-year analysis, it gradually became apparent through her play and drawings that this verbally precocious child was acutely aware of an equally remarkable lag in her visual motor development. This presentation focused on the way in which this girl wove together her castration and masturbatory fantasies of being “defective” as a female with her growing and painful awareness of her neurobiological “deficit”. She was referred for testing at age seven.

Dr. Weinstein, who tested Dr. Sherkow’s patient, presented her findings from the perspective of having seen the child “blind” to her conflicts and extant issues. Thus, this case offered a relatively unusual opportunity to compare the more objective measures of the patient’s neurocognitive equipment with her use of her intelligence, her defensive strategies, and her conflicts as they were illuminated both in the testing and the therapy. Comparing the clinical material with the testing data offered both convergent validation as well as an additional observer’s look at the interplay between dynamic conflicts and cognitive disabilities.

Dr. Glenn described findings from a number of psychoanalytically oriented studies of children with learning disabilities. These findings included increased intensity of drive derivatives, increased intensity of unconscious conflict, increased aggression and more difficulty modulating and channeling aggression, and increased separation problems as these children struggle with both their own lack of self-esteem and their perception, and often the actuality of their parents disappointment in them. The choice of defense, the pervasive sense of defectiveness, and the connection between depressive affect and learning disability were addressed.

Dr. Kernberg offered a theoretical rationale for the choice of analysis as a treatment for learning disabled children. The analytic method can be used to help children with cognitive disabilities sort out their concerns about their deficits, disentangle them from their feelings about the disability, and develop coping mechanisms that allow them to succeed. Rather than splitting off the “cognitive” treatment from the analytic work, as is often the case, behavioral and cognitive methods are brought into the analytic work, allowing the child to integrate useful new strategies with healthier defenses. Indeed, the work of a child analysis is to build the cognitive functions of awareness, perception, learning, processing, understanding, knowing, reasoning and judgment. As a consequence, the synthetic function of the ego, which is often markedly distorted in learning disabled children, is promoted, and development can proceed without the burden of conflict impairing cognitive processes.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

THE EMOTIONAL COMPLEXITIES OF ADOPTION
October 2001

It is hoped that annual AACAP “Contributions from Child Psychoanalysis…” symposia will continue to convey how child analysis can be helpful to understanding individual children with many disorders. A symposium entitled “The Emotional Complexities of Adoption” is planned for next year’s AACAP October meeting, with analytic presentations by ACP President Martin Silverman and by ACP member Rachel Ritvo. The Academy’s “Adoption and Foster Care Committee,” will add a third sponsor to this symposium; its chair, Steven Nickman, will be one discussant. ACP member Kalman Kolanski will be the second discussant.
TRANSFERENCE AND DEVELOPMENT: CLINICAL WORK AND CHARACTERISTICS IN DIFFERENT PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

The 2nd East European Summer School for Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis
July 23-29, 2000, Dubrovnik, Croatia
Tatyana Pushkareva

As a Ukrainian participant in the 2nd East European Committee of the European Psychoanalytic Federation [EEC EPF] and Croatian Association for Infant, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry [CAICAP] Summer School for Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis, I would like to share my impressions with readers. There were 45 participants from different East European countries. During the Summer School the following seven psychoanalysts, members of the International Psychoanalytical Association, presented lectures: Annette Watillon (Belgium), “The Dynamics of Psychoanalytic Therapies of the Early Parent-Child Relationship;” Stan Leiken (USA), “You Get What You Get;” Renate Kelleter (Germany), “A Developmental View on Problems of Shame - Vera: The Journey from Physical to the Mental Realm;” Yolanda Gampel (Israel), “The Secret Bedeutung and Deutung;” Anna Maria Nicolo (Italy), “Antisocial Acting as a Defense Against Collapse;” and Peter Blos, Jr., with the discussion “Under the Psychoanalytic Umbrella: Similarity and Difference in Understanding Clinical Data.” Tamara Stajner-Popovic (Belgrade) was also one of the teachers.

Discussions of the lectures followed in small groups. Consultant analysts moved in rotation through the groups, which remained constant. Participants took an active part in the discussions and important questions were raised. It was possible for everyone to take part in the discussion, to clarify different points of view, and to learn about working experiences of colleagues. There were very interesting group discussions in the afternoon on the case material of the participants, as well as individual consultations later. It was a nice opportunity to freely express opinions, to learn the style of analytic work, and to listen to an account of different psychic functioning. This experience gave the participants a chance to improve and develop their clinical work and, perhaps, to realize the necessity of regular analytic training (tripartite model) in which the personal experience of discovering unconscious phenomena is of utmost importance.

The School is organized by The East European Committee of the European Psychoanalytic Federation in cooperation with the Croatian Association for Infant, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and the Inter University Center in Dubrovnik. The organizing committee was Vlasta Rudan, Croatia, CAICAP, and individual IPA member, Paolo Fonda, EPF and Lilo Plaschkes, EEIPA, COCAP and ACP. The atmosphere was very friendly and enthusiastic, which created the lively personal and clinical exchange. This Summer School was an enriching and thought-provoking event and it answered some questions even as it gave rise to new ones. The main question for me is how to establish an analytic training for the specialists working with children and adolescents in countries where we have no analysts and lack a tradition of child and adolescent psychotherapy. From my point of view, it will be helpful to have a list of recommended literature on child and adolescent psychoanalysis to study and discuss in groups in order to learn about analytic theory and technique.

The growing interest in psychoanalysis in the Ukraine leads to a need to clarify our real possibilities for studying and developing a professional identity. The second Dubrovnik Summer School was a valuable contribution on this not short and not easy way.
THE VULNERABLE CHILD: THE BEST OF MAHLER AND KOHUT IN
PSYCHOANALYTIC TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Excerpts from A Summarized Report by M. Hossein Etezady, M.D.
Chairman: Theodore B. Cohen, M.D.
Presenters: William M. Singletary, M.D., Marian Tolpin, M.D., Bertram J. Cohler, Ph.D.
Discussant: Phyllis Tyson, Ph.D.
Coordinator: M. Hossein Etezady, M.D.

Dr. Singletary’s paper was titled: Emotional Diabetes: A Syndrome of Hostile Self and Object Constancy
Dr. Singletary described a group of particularly challenging patients, who have great conflict about feeling understood and understanding; receiving and giving love; and about experiencing gratitude, sadness, and guilt. Virtually all of the patients have experienced significant trauma in early life. Disruptions in treatment are due not to empathic failure of inaccurate interpretation, but to positive experiences of self and other in the analytic process.

The concept of emotional diabetes is clinically useful in understanding these patients and in talking with their parents. As diabetics are unable to utilize glucose, these individuals are unable to utilize the love which they actually receive from the analyst or others in their lives. More than lack of libidinal self and object constancy, these patients suffer from remarkable stability of hostile internal objects, as well as negative, hostile and painful self-representation, best conceptualized as hostile self and object constancy. Mahler, near the end of her career, saw the usefulness of this concept. The analyst’s hard-won understanding gained through enactment and presented to the patient in a reasonable way cannot be held on to when offered to these patients. To defend against feelings of need and vulnerability, they resort to compensatory omnipotence, devaluation, and trashing the analyst.

Late in the analysis of one boy, we came to understand his chaotic reaction to developmental achievements; when he had self-control, he felt out of control. His creation of chaos around him gave him a sense of omnipotence and control over those around him. It is precisely when we are able to help patients understand themselves and to develop and change that the most tumultuous periods in analysis occur. We need to both facilitate a patient’s disrupted development as well as interpret the patient’s conflicts and resistances so that the patient can make use of development-promoting relations.

In her discussion of this paper, Dr. Phyllis Tyson commented on the challenge of treating the difficult children we are discussing today. She noted the problems of multiple models in psychoanalysis. We each have our own favorite model which we tend to idealize. Theories concerning work with difficult children deal with the effect of insecurity, anxiety and trauma and defensive grandiosity and identification with the aggressor. One possible avenue to understanding the contributions of these theories is the role of affects. The child in the second year of life pushes for independence and runs into mothers’ restrictions, feeling enraged and helpless. How the mother assists the child deal with this conflict is crucial.

Dr. Tolpin’s presentation was titled: The Best of Kohut – What Self-Psychology Adds to Mahler’s and Other Object Relations Theories. In her presentation, Dr. Tolpin remarked on cases mentioned by Dr. Singletary to the effect that in those children self-development was affected first and then the libidinal organization followed to serve the needs secondarily. The nuclear self can be viewed as consisting of need for affirmation and security, to be uplifted and to have an idealizing experience. When the mother lifts the young toddler, he experiences her lift as his won power. This is not what one individuates out of, but needs to be held on to. Mirroring, idealization and twinship experiences are inevitably disappointing. The art of treatment is to recognize, respond and repair these nuclei of self-experience that are hindered in their development. When children are not responded to, they can self right and reach out again unless there is severe damage to the core structure. One should wonder about what may have transpired to interfere with the phase expected transformations of the nuclear structures. Whether there is still a remaining self-righting capacity undetected at first glance. Is there something positive in self-expression and an indication of hope that we can respond to? Analytic work with a latency child illustrated the importance of looking beyond pathology.

In her discussion of this presentation, Dr. Tyson referred to the inability of these children to use anxiety as a signal to communicate. In working with these children, we need to recognize that these children don’t recognize their own affects and become overwhelmed by them quickly. They feel powerless and make the therapist feel powerless. If we can help the child label these feelings, he may identify with this ability and go on using tools that can help him feel safe.

Dr. Cohler’s presentation was titled, “Risk and Resilience in Psychological Development, Psychoanalytic

(Continued on page 10)
The Vulnerable Child . . .

(Continued from page 9)

Dr. Cohler described a number of children from families with severe pathology in parents, who survived, served their siblings and parents and went on to excel in their obligations and accomplishments. These individuals were able to strike mentorship relations with resourceful others outside the family. One such youngster spent more time with the scoutmaster and his family than his own. He could extricate himself from the parents’ pathology and make a life for himself. What we call the environment focuses on the manner in which life circumstances lead to lasting interference in psychological health, expressed as fixation. Development of mastery and self-righting quality of development are other components of resiliency. The challenges we face and how we deal with them leave a permanent impact on our sense of self and personality. Unless the obstacles are too severe to overcome, it is possible for development to be self-righting. In the range of average expectable experience, we can assume a reasonable outcome. Freud described use of affects as a signal in order to regain self-righting tendency.

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Cohler said our task is to facilitate the child’s attempt to climb back up the developmental line. We help him navigate around obstacles in his path rather than staying stuck behind the obstacles. We help our patients use their own resources. We stick by our patient. When others refer their patient out, the psychoanalyst understands that it is transference and sticks by.

Dr. Tolpin noted that we are all doing the same work and are looking for the same thing. Our social and community resources are inadequate and we need to find means of taking our knowledge and skills to those who are in need and have been traumatized.

Dr. Singletary talked about the stability of early patterns, the experience with the mother and how predictions can be made about the child’s development based on interviews with the mother even during pregnancy. This has to do with the mother’s internal organization. Psychoanalytic theory has a lot to offer in understanding what is transmitted from mother to child and affects object constancy. Knowledge of prevention and early intervention, and work with families at risk for neglect and abuse is very important. Mothers need to be mothered and provided for. We can understand them and thus, facilitate their understanding and care of their infants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOW TO APPLY FOR GRANTS FROM THE ACP SUPPORTING LOW-FEE PSYCHOANALYSIS FOR CHILDREN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved by the Executive Committee on October 2, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Grant Committee of the ACP wishes to support the low-fee psychoanalysis of children through financial aid to the individual psychoanalyst. In the past, matching funds were required. However at present, matching funds from a supporting institution are desirable but not a requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Although indirectly the grant is made to an individual, the rules of the Internal Revenue Service require that the ACP make the grant to a supporting institution, which has been given 501-(C)(3) approval by the Internal Revenue Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications should be sent to the Chair of the Grant Committee, c/o Mrs. Nancy Hall, P.O. Box 253, Ramsey, NJ 07446.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant applications need to include the following information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. A written request for funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The amount requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The name of the sponsoring tax-exempt organization, along with a copy of the tax-exempt approval by the IRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The name and qualifications of the person who would use the grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The name of supervisors, if any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A one or two page description of the patient and the analysis of the patient, along with the current fee being paid by the patient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. A written agreement that the recipient will present the material at an annual meeting of the ACP and that the recipient will submit a written annual summary of the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. If the patient is already in analysis at the time of the application, the applicant should include a two (2) or three (3) page summary of the course of the analysis clarifying to the reader the progress of the analysis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of matching funds by the sponsoring organization: The Grant Committee favors the availability of matching funds and encourages applicants to provide them, but applications without matching funds will also be considered.

If the grant is approved, the transfer of funds needs to be accompanied by the applicant signing the following disclaimer: By providing grants toward the analytic treatment of this case and all therapeutic contacts related to it, the ACP makes no representation and accepts no responsibility concerning the nature or quality of any care, consultation or treatment which may be provided, nor does the ACP provide any care, consultation or treatment as an organization. The undersigned hereby accepts and agrees to the above disclaimer.

If the grant is approved, the analyst of the case also accepts the understanding that he/she may be asked to present the analytic work at an Annual Scientific Meeting of the ACP.

Grants are for one year only but are renewable by reapplying and including a progress report. Unused funds are returnable to the ACP.
The 3rd International Margaret S. Mahler Symposium in Tokyo

AFFECT DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION DURING SEPARATION-INDIVIDUATION

Reporter: William M. Singletary, M.D.

The 3rd International Margaret S. Mahler Symposium, “Affect Development and Regulation During Separation-Individuation” was held in Tokyo, March 31-April 2, 2000. This Symposium, which grew out of Japanese interest in separation-individuation theory and built on Dr. Anni Bergman’s and Dr. Daniel Freeman’s previous teaching in Japan, reflected the commitment of the Mahler Foundation to making knowledge about separation-individuation theory and its applications in psychoanalysis, in psychotherapy, and in prevention and early intervention available to our international colleagues. The program co-chairmen and developers were Dr. Harold Blum and Dr. Keigo Okonogi, a Japanese psychoanalyst and President of the Kodera Foundation for Psychoanalytic Study. The program was designed to extend the dialogue on affect opened at the last International Psychoanalytical Congress in Santiago.

The program began with an introduction to the culture of Japan for all the non-Japanese guests and their families. Presentations included Dr. Okonogi’s work on the Ajase complex, which is concerned with pre-oral object relations and was first conceptualized by Dr. Heisaku Kosawa in 1932, and Dr. Yoko Hamada’s overview of the field of infant mental health in Japan. This was followed by a welcoming dinner and a meeting of the Japanese Psychoanalytic Society at which Dr. Blum presented “The Writing and Interpretation of Dreams.”

The next day began with pre-Symposium discussion groups as follows: Dr. Anni Bergman and “Parent-Infant Psychotherapy,” Dr. Daniel Freeman and “Amae East and West,” and Lilo Plaschkes, M.S.W., on “The Child Analyst at Work.” This was followed by the main presentations of the Symposium. Each discussion group and main presentation had a Japanese discussant.

Anni Bergman, Ph.D., began with an overview of Dr. Mahler’s life and work. Dr. Mahler’s unique way of collaboration involved a great deal of mutual caretaking with her students, friends, and colleagues. She placed a high value on creativity, insight, and the scholarly pursuit of truth, both in herself and in others. Dr. Mahler had profound respect for other innovative thinkers, such as Melanie Klein, Donald Winnicott, and John Bowlby, long before they were accepted by the mainstream of American psychoanalysis.

In his paper, “The Language of Affect,” Harold Blum, M.D., dealt particularly with the linguistic dimension of affects. Dr. Blum presented an overview of the field, beginning with Darwin and Freud and extending through current neurobiological considerations and psychological development and clinical theory, with particular emphasis on the separation-individuation phase of development. Internal language and communication with the caregiver are important in resolving the challenges of the rapprochement subphase of development, especially in finding an optimal balance between intimacy and autonomy in the infant-caregiver relationship. Dr. Blum emphasized that separateness evolves in a matrix of overall positive affective interaction and communication and does not mean the loss of attachment. If hostile affects are predominant, the child may become attached to negative affective experience.

Salman Akhtar, M.D., in his presentation, “Forgiveness, Origins, Dynamics, Psychopathology, and Technical Relevance,” focused on granting and seeking forgiveness, a topic relatively neglected by psychoanalysts even though it is of utmost importance in development and in our clinical work. Bestowing forgiveness is related to mourning a trauma while seeking forgiveness is related to the emergence of remorse over one’s own hostility. Maternal love and mother’s containing and metabolizing the infant’s aggression lie at the heart of the development of the capacity for forgiveness instead of a tendency to seek revenge. Dr. Akhtar delineated and discussed a number of psychopathological syndromes involving forgiveness including inability to forgive, premature forgiveness, excessive forgiveness, pseudo-forgiveness, relentless forgiveness-seeking, inability to accept forgiveness, inability to seek forgiveness, and imbalance between capacities for self-forgiveness and forgiveness for others.

In her paper, “Separation-Individuation, Object Constancy and Affect Regulation,” Phyllis Tyson, Ph.D., offered a developmental theory for the signal function of affect to be considered with an expanded theory of libidinal object constancy. The signal function and the development of adaptive responses to the signal are developmental achievements. During rapprochement, feelings of love and hate become a central focus in the mother-child relationship. The mother’s capacity to label and reflect back the child’s own anger and other emotional states helps the child develop the capacity for mentalization. To do this the mother must be able to contain the toddler’s anger and rage and avoid retaliation or withdrawal. She must remain firm and consistent and expect reasonable compliance. Thus, she conveys the message that angry feelings are normal and the challenge is to find adaptive ways to regulate and express them. Also, she is letting the child know that she is not afraid of the child’s anger. Repeated interactions of this nature help the child become more proficient in recognizing, labeling, and expressing emotions adaptively. The mother’s affect-
regulating capacities will become intrapsychically available to the child.

That evening, after viewing videotapes of Dr. Mahler’s original research to which Japanese subtitles had been added, Drs. Bergman and Freeman along with Dr. Kumiko Saito, led a discussion which focused on looking at mother-child interactions from Japanese and American perspectives.

The next morning was devoted to a panel discussion, with both Japanese and American panelists, which concerned “Affect Development and Disorder.” A highlight was Dr. Bergman’s presentation, by special request from the Japanese, of some of her follow-up research concerning Dr. Mahler’s original subjects. Afternoon workshops focused on Japanese videotapes. Dr. Phyllis Tyson discussed the work of Sachiko Mori on child psychotherapy, Dr. Robert Tyson discussed the infant observational research of Kikuyo Aoki, and the work of Yoko Okuno and Junko Izaki on Japanese child rearing was discussed by Dr. William Singletary.

This symposium proved to be a mutually enriching experience. It was particularly rewarding for the non-Japanese participants or learn about the unique Japanese contributions to psychoanalysis and Japanese perspectives on child development and separation-individuation theory. There is a striking similarity between Dr. Mahler’s separation-individuation theory and some of the major Japanese contributions to psychoanalysis which emphasize the love, dependence, hate, guilt, and sense of transience and loss, which characterize the pre-oedipal mother-infant relationship. We were particularly gratified by the marked Japanese interest in separation-individuation theory and by such a large and responsive Japanese audience. It is difficult to convey our feeling of indebtedness to Dr. Okonogi, the Kodera Foundation, and our other Japanese hosts for the remarkable hospitality, generosity, and kindness which they extended to us in so many ways. When we left, we were filled with deep gratitude and warm memories of Japan.

The main presentations along with new discussions will be available in a forthcoming book, The Language of Emotions: Cross-Cultural and Development Aspects of Affect Expression, edited by Salman Akhtar and Harold Blum and published by Jason Aronson Inc.
The 31st Annual Margaret S. Mahler Symposium

“DOES GOD HELP?: FAITH AND BELIEF IN DEVELOPMENT, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND TECHNIQUE”

Reporter: William M. Singletary, M.D.

On Saturday, May 6, 2000, The 31st Mahler Symposium presented the psychoanalytic community with a thought-provoking and somewhat controversial program focusing on religious faith and belief in development, psychopathology and technique. Again, the Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior of Jefferson Medical College and The Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Institute and Society co-sponsored the Symposium with the encouragement of the Margaret S. Mahler Psychiatric Research Foundation. The loss of Dr. Selma Kramer, the founder of the Mahler Symposium, was deeply felt. This was the first time in over thirty years that a Mahler Symposium had been held without her. Dr. Henri Parens, who served as moderator, opened the program with a brief tribute to Dr. Kramer.

In her presentation, “Does God Help? What God? Helping Whom: The Convolutions of Divine Help,” Ana-Maria Rizzuto, M.D. focused on the God representation and asserted that God as a psychic object warrants consideration and dynamic understanding in analysis. As analysts we cannot affirm or deny God’s existence, but we are capable of understanding the patient’s subjective experience of God. God representations contain the essential components of object and self in a particular form of emotional relatedness. We can help our analysands explore their development and dynamic formation of a private conception of God and its transformations during the course of life. Also, we can help patients understand their psychological God as an object and their conflicts with the God that has become entangled in their struggles with primary objects. Since the God representation influences all of the agencies of the mind, it is desirable for the patient to be able to fully feel the complexities of his relationship with his personal God. For this to happen, the analyst must never make any pronouncements about religion or God. The analyst’s responsibility is to help the patient find God and religion in the context of his life history and current circumstances. Patients may form benign or punitive Gods; Dr. Rizzuto concluded that God helps those who can be helped by the God they have created over their life course. God does not provide much help to those patients who are stuck with persecutory God representations. Finally, Dr. Rizzuto feels that when confronted with the dilemmas of childhood, humans seem to need to have an official God.

Ruth Fischer, M.D., in her discussion of Dr. Rizzuto’s presentation, suggested that the dialogue with the God representation falls into the category of Winnicott’s transitional phenomena. The dialogue is evoked when the sense of separateness is threatened by the wish for union. As with the transitional object, the dialogue reestablishes the union while maintaining a sense of separateness. Dr. Fischer emphasized the parallels between the dialogue with the God representation and the dialogue in the transference. Finally, Dr. Fischer suggested that, for adolescents, the dialogue with the God-representation may be an important part of the individuation process, a transitional step along the road to object constancy and to taking one’s place in the world.

In “So Help Me God! Do I Help God or Does God Help Me?,” W.W. Meissner, S.J., M.D. took what he considered to be the “provocative” title of the Symposium seriously with an examination of the terms “God” and “help.” As analysts we deal with the “God-representation” or mental representation of God, which is saturated with derivatives of object representations and is an intrapsychic mental creation. Thus, the God-representation speaks only of a person’s mental interpretation of the meaning of God and says nothing about God. To the religious believer, God exists as a creative force causing effects in the hearts and minds of his people. In regard to the other term, “help,” from an analytic point of view there may be ways to understand and work with the God-representation which could yield therapeutic benefit. However, from a religious perspective, God may work within both patient and therapist to facilitate their work together. In other words, does therapy affect the God-representation in a helpful way or does God have a helping hand in the therapy? For Dr. Meissner, who believes in God and his influence through grace, the words of St. Ignatius of Loyola, “Pray as though everything depended on God, but act as though everything depended on you,” has a direct bearing on his analytic practice. Dr. Meissner feels that his job is to analyze the patient as best as he can, while leaving the patient’s responsiveness to grace between the patient and his God.

In his discussion of Dr. Meissner’s paper, J. Anderson Thomson, Jr., M.D. focused on what he considered to be the destructive aspects of religion and expressed strong opposition to nearly all of the major points of Dr. Meissner’s paper.

In his presentation, “Three Archaic Contribution to the Religious Instinct: Awe, Mysticism and Apocalypse,” Morimer Ostow, M.D. examined the primary components of the religious instinct and took into account the developmental, psychodynamic, and neuroscientific points of view. Dr. Ostow used the term “religious instinct” metaphorically to refer to the nearly universal readiness of individuals to form social units in which all members share beliefs in a supernatural deity with the parent-like functions and participate in cultic practices. In addition to secondary components related to cultural and (Continued on page 14)
environmental differences, religious behavior and though seem to possess primary, universal components of the religious instinct: awe, mysticism, and apocalypse. These are derived from the infant’s earliest experiences of his parents and persist in implicit memory where the associated affects invite content which leads to the creation of the image of a deity. The sense of awe is derived from the newborn’s implicit memory of giant parents, and the tendency toward mysticism derives from the infant’s wish to merge back into mother and, thereby, undo the process of separation-individuation. Apocalyptic thinking, with emphasis on expectations of death and destruction followed by rebirth, is created by the externalization of early mood swings or oscillations between engagement, excitement, and euphoria, on the one hand, and depression, on the other. Awe and mysticism, together, create an affect that is generally described as religious. Finally, Dr. Ostow presented some evidence that awe and mysticism are related to temporal lobe function.

In his discussion for Dr. Ostow’s presentation, Philip Escoll, M.D. expressed his belief that faith in God does help. The analyst needs to understand the important role of transference and the significance of issues concerning separation-individuation and a person’s religious experience. Dr. Escoll feels that if a patient has questions about an analyst’s religion, then the analyst should discuss this frankly with the patient. Also, if the patient expresses a wish to see someone of a particular faith, then the analyst needs to respect the patient’s point of view.

Again, the program closed with a lively discussion among panelists and guests. The issues raised included: dealing with the patient’s religious beliefs when those are different from the analyst’s beliefs, the importance of striving toward light and knowledge as opposed to darkness and the unknown, and the devil as a figure for the externalization of impulses.

These presentations and discussions, along with additional papers related to other religious traditions, will be available in a forthcoming book, Does God Help?: Faith and Belief in Development, Psychopathology and Technique edited by Salman Akhtar and Henri Parens and published by Jason Aronson Inc.
ASSESSING THE PROGRESS OF THE ECIA PROJECT
SUMMARY STATEMENT

Hanna Perkins Center
April 30, 2000
Barbara U. Streeter

“It’s different being the director of a daycare, it differs from classroom to classroom. It’s not like college, or elementary school. In day care it’s a place where people drop off their most precious possessions for 8 hours, often 12 hours, and are mad at us because we are acting like we were mommy, or because we were not mommy enough. They don’t want to share their lives with us, give us no clue, or... too many, then chop your head off if things don’t go right, and they expect us to be mommy again. Day care is a crazy way to make a living!”

This statement was made by one of the day care directors in our Early Childhood Intervention Alliance during our recent efforts to assess the progress of this day care consultation project supported by TRW. It told us that he had come to understand a very important aspect of the day care situation and was thereby better equipped to help children and parents with the stresses entailed.

Through half a century of work with children and families, child analysts at the Hanna Perkins Center have come to appreciate the ways in which personality development during the first five years of life serves as a foundation for all later abilities. The child analysts have come to appreciate the crucial importance of primary, continuous, consistent, “in-tune,” caring relationships in children’s lives. In day care settings, where children are away from their parents for as much as ten hours a day and where they have to share a series of substitute caregivers with numerous other children, these relationships can become fragmented, transient, and “out of tune.” The resultant stress on the children poses a threat to their personality development, so severe that many children do not develop sufficient self-esteem, others cannot think for themselves, and others do not even develop the ability to care adequately for their own bodies. The goal of the consultation is to aid the caregivers in developing their abilities to understand their children’s behaviors as communications of feelings that need to be understood, to appreciate the importance of their relationships with the children while simultaneously recognizing the way in which their roles differ from those of the parents, and to work together with parents to support the children’s development.

The structure of the model is unique. The local consultants in TRW communities were supported by Hanna Perkins therapists in weekly communication and twice yearly meetings in Cleveland to discuss the project. The day care directors joined the consultants for the fall meetings. TRW’s Laura Johnson attended these meetings and visited with the day care staff at each site on an annual basis. Business representatives in the local TRW communities maintained ongoing relationships with the day care center staff and consultant and participated in a variety of ways.

Many of the local consultants, new to the job of consulting to day care centers, were quite challenged by the experience. As they learned of the many concerns the directors faced on a daily basis, the consultants were presented with all the same problems one finds in a family, only multiplied exponentially, complicated not only by the personalities of the staff, the troubles of the children and parents, the pressures from administering agencies and funding streams, but also, and most particularly, by the inherent stress in the day care situation. Many of the problems the consultants encountered could be understood as related to these inherent stresses, previously not understood. By recognizing and addressing the feelings of children in day care, so tempting to deny because of the accompanying feelings of helplessness and inadequacy, the directors and staff, over time, were gradually able to tolerate the pain of recognizing what children were feeling. Their pleasure came though in discovering their abilities to help

(Continued on page 16)
Assessing the ECIA Project... (Continued from page 15)

the children with their feelings and thus to lessen the stress and mitigate developmental interferences.

The Assessment

At the midway point of the intervention it seemed timely to assess the progress of the project in a formal way. Separate focus groups were held for caregivers, directors, and local consultants. Evaluators looked for themes and desired shifts in staff attitudes toward their work and the children in their care. The degree to which the attitudes of the day care staff shifted in the direction of being more supportive of children’s development was one of the primary measures of the effects of the project. The desired changes were informed by Hanna Perkins studies of child development which were outlined prior to the initiation of the assessment process.

The comments made in the focus groups showed changes in all the key areas identified in the outline. The caregiver’s perceptions of themselves and their experience of working together had changed dramatically. The changes were both necessary for and a consequence of their developing abilities to become more objective and informed observers and thoughtful in their work with the children. The changes had to do with feeling listened to, supported, assisted in difficult situations, and respected as professionals.

Understandably, a significant amount of the perceived change was the manner in which the directors and caregivers worked with each other and their administrations. One center changed from a hierarchical to a collaborative mode of interacting and the directors became able to advocate for the best policies for the children to the administration. Another group had moved from a “make it all feel good” mode, accompanied by escape into backbiting and gossip, to a thoughtful group who felt they could tackle hard problems with the children.

The changes facilitated the staff’s abilities to work together to develop more supportive policies and procedures. One center noted that their “open door policy” with parents resulted in surprise visits that were disruptive to the children and did not facilitate the relationships with the parents that they increasingly realized were needed. At another site, staff implemented policies to bridge the gap between parent and child through communication during the day, to provide more assistance to children making transitions from one class to another and to alter their practices around holidays.

The changes in work atmospheres made it possible for caregivers’ attitudes toward themselves and the children to shift. For example, one caregiver’s attitude shifted when she understood that a child who stole was not bad, but rather needing something, looking for something. She had been able to use this understanding to give the child special notice each day and the stealing abated. Another caregiver came to understand the importance of the parents’ relationship to the child and described how she had come to understand that a child’s vomiting was related to missing his mother. When the mother left her picture and house keys with the child, so that he would know that mother could not get back into the house without him, the vomiting stopped. This intervention protected the child from being excluded from the day care and from being subjected to numerous invasive medical tests. It also helped the caregiver look for emotional roots to problems in other situations.

The Project Design

What interested us, more than documenting that “it worked,” was identifying how it worked. In reviewing the feedback from the consultants, it was quite evident that the overall project design, the macro level, was crucial to the success of the work between consultants and staff. Our funders provided us with a ten year commitment and ample funding to compensate the project participants without the usual quantitative reports. Periodic reports of a qualitative, narrative nature captured the progressive changes. Respect, competence, and personal relationships guided the project. Most particularly, Laura Johnson, the TRW Foundation manager, was vital to the success of the project both through her attendance at meetings and site visits and becoming sufficiently informed of the developments and appreciative of the challenges we faced at each site. She was able to convey her understanding and support for our work -- that of the day care staff as well as consultants and directors -- throughout.

Non-Member Subscriptions to the Newsletter

Non-members attending an ACP Scientific Meeting will receive one complimentary copy of the ACP Newsletter. Those non-members wishing to receive future copies of the newsletter may do so at a subscription rate of $10/year ($5/copy). The charge will cover the cost of production and mailing, a cost covered for members through their annual membership dues. See page 31 for subscription order form.

Non-Member Attendance at ACP Meetings

Non-members wishing to attend the Annual ACP Scientific Meeting may do so under the sponsorship of a member. The application form will include a line for identification of the sponsoring member. If the standard $200 attendance fee poses hardship for a non-member, requests for a reduction of fee to the level of a candidate’s fee of $100 may be addressed to the Treasurer of the ACP.
Editors' Note: We would like to alert you to a change in the timing for the publication of minutes of Executive Committee meetings and of the Annual Business meeting. This change ensures that minutes of the Executive Committee will be approved prior to publication. It was decided at the mid-year Executive Committee Meeting in December 2000 that the minutes of the Annual Business meeting will continue to be published in the summer edition of the newsletter as the means to distribute them for the membership to review and amend. The minutes of the mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee will also be included in the summer edition, after approval at the annual meeting in the spring. The minutes of the Executive Committee’s annual meeting will be submitted to committee members for approval before being published in the winter edition of the newsletter. In each case a note will accompany the minutes indicating that they have been approved or that they are being submitted to the membership for approval.

Any errors or corrections may be sent to the Secretary, Elizabeth Tuters, M.S.W., or to the Association’s Administrator, Mrs. Nancy Hall, P.O. Box 253, Ramsey, New Jersey 07466.

These minutes were approved at the Executive Committee Meeting at the Annual Meeting of the Association in New York on December 15, 2000.

Mrs. Erna Furman called the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association for Child Psychoanalysis to order at 12 noon EDT April 14, 2000 at the Sheraton Four Points Hotel in Miami Beach. The following were in attendance: Christel Airas, Denia G. Barrett, Joseph S. Bierman, Peter Blos, Jr., Barbara Deutsch, Nathaniel Donson, Arthur J. Farley, Robert Furman, Erna Furman, Marion Gedney, Kent B. Hart, Ruth K. Karush, Laurie Levinson, Karen Marschke, Julio Morales, Isabel Paret, Jack Pelaccio, Lilo Plaschkes, Martin Silverman, Stephanie Smith, Robin L. Turner, and Elizabeth Tuters.

1. The notification of the meeting that was mailed out comprised the proof of the distribution of the agenda.

2. There were two corrections to the minutes. Lilo Plaschkes and Peter Blos, Jr. sent in a correction to the abstract of the report from the Committee to Coordinate Assistance to Child Analysis in Eastern Europe which will be included in the minutes. A second correction by Lilo Plaschkes concerned the statement in the minutes that the summer school was under the auspices of the EPF and the two co-chairs of the IPA, John Kafka and Han Groen-Prakken. The two chairs of the IPA should be deleted.

3. The abstract of the report from the Committee to Coordinate Assistance to Child in Eastern European Countries (p. 19 of December 1999 Newsletter) requires clarification and correction on several points.

The IPA has, to my (Peter Blos, Jr.) knowledge always treated ACP members who participate on Panels at the biannual Congress in a respectful manner. Should an ACP member on a Panel not be an IPA member, the registration fee has been that of an IPA member and the individual is free to attend and participate in all scientific programs. Being or not being a training analyst has never been relevant.

The ACP has for several years has contributed $1,000 to assist the long week psychoanalytic summer school which has been held in Eastern Europe for the past six years as reported by Lilo Plaschkes (p. 4 of December 1999 Newsletter). This summer school is arranged by the European Psychoanalytic Federation’s Eastern European Committee with some IPA assistance through paid travel expenses for members of the IPA Eastern European Committee. The EPF has required teachers to be training analysts. In the summer of 1999, the school met in Latvia. The ACP’s contribution was used by the summer school to facilitate the travel and attendance of those students who work with children and adolescents. Lilo Plaschkes, Peter Blos, Jr. and Han Groen-Prakken are teachers in the school who are also ACP members. The ACP has no formal role in this summer school program.

Also in the summer of 1999, a second summer school was inaugurated and held in Dubrovnik. This school is dedicated to psychoanalytic work with children and adolescents (see report by Vlasta Rudan, p. 5 of December 1999 Newsletter). It was created by Croats who found independent financing and it has no official or formal connection with any other psychoanalytic organization, although several ACP members are advisors and teachers.

The minutes were then accepted.

3. Adoption of agenda

Erna Furman announced that there are two categories of amendments to the published agenda. The first category concerns changes that have taken place in a scheduled report since March 10, the date for submission of reports.

a. The change in the President’s report on contacts with child analysts in France was that Dr. Anzieu-Premmereur would like to apply for membership.

b. The item, ‘legal counsel’, would include the request of Peter Blos, Jr., the Chair of the Ethical Guidelines Committee, to continue with present counsel beyond the expected discontinuance of the use of this counsel in order to finish up the work on the guidelines in the most efficient manner. The Committee report on the guidelines would be included at this point.

c. The President would give an update on the publication status of Bob Tyson’s book on pre-school children.

d. Since the Treasurer has co-sponsored the Development Committee’s report and supports its recommendations, that report will be given as part of the Treasurer’s report.

The second category was new items submitted for discussion which were included under new business.

(Continued on page 18)
Executive Committee Minutes . . .

(Continued from page 17)

There were two items. The first one, submitted by Dr. Robert Furman, was the request for discussion concerning the use of psychopharmacology with young children. This has been put under new business. The second is Dr. Martin Silverman’s two-page item consisting of seven topics. Two of the topics were already on the agenda under new business and unfinished business. The President then shared her parliamentary thinking about the placement of Dr. Silverman’s topics for discussion on the agenda. The two-page item had reached her by fax on March 24, 2000. She had considered it best to include it under new business with the other items. She then found out on April 9 from the Secretary that Dr. Silverman had called him asking that the item be placed on the agenda with the other officers in his capacity as president-elect. Dr. Bierman referred the matter to the President for a parliamentary decision.

The President knew that the lateness of the report would automatically put it in the category of new business. Since as Chair she was concerned that to schedule it ahead of the Treasurer’s report and the Committee reports might potentially jeopardize the work of the Committee, she thought that new business was the best category. Since Robert’s Rules of Order which she consulted did not clarify the questions of whether and when a president-elect would give a report or what would be in its contents, Mrs. Furman arranged a consultation with Mrs. Claire Stein, a Professional Registered Parliamentarian who gave the following clarifications and advice. 1. Reports submitted after a specified deadline regardless of who submits them belong in New Business. 2. The work of the president-elect is undertaken at the request of the President, and thus the only time when a president-elect gives a report is when he has carried out a task assigned by the President. 3. The report cannot deal with plans for the future. It cannot deal with matters the president-elect wishes to implement in his term of office. 4. New Business is not guaranteed a discussion or transaction during a meeting.

Dr. Silverman voiced his opinion that he was reporting items that had been assigned by the President, and that, as an officer, he should have been able to give his report when the other officers did.

Mrs. Furman asked the Executive Committee for their opinion regarding placement of Dr. Silverman’s items under New Business. The vote was taken by written closed ballot. Both Mrs. Hall and Dr. Bierman counted the ballots. By a vote of six (6) to three (3) with one (1) abstention, the Committee voted to place Dr. Silverman’s items in the New Business Category.

Correction [Submitted by Martin A. Silverman, M.D.]  My response to Mrs. Furman’s comments about my Officer’s Report was omitted from the minutes. I stated that I had been surprised by her comments, about which I had had no advance knowledge, and that I had submitted an Officer’s Report that had seemed to me to be consistent with the ACP Bylaws’ definition of “officers” and of the order of business at meetings of the Executive Committee. My report, I indicated, was of the results of the questionnaire Mrs. Furman had asked me to send out to members of the Executive Committee and Committee Chairs when there had not been time during our mid-year Executive Committee meeting in October 2000 for the items that had been placed on the agenda at my initiation. I stated that it was not important at what point I gave my report so long as it would be possible to make the report. I explained that my report had been sent in a bit later than the time requested by Mrs. Furman for submission of reports because responses were still coming in at that time and I had felt that it was more important to be complete than it was to be timely. I later observed that other people had submitted their reports later than that time or had not sent in a report in advance but had been allowed to present their reports as part of the presentation of Reports of Officers and Committees.

4. President’s Report

a. Election Results.

Mrs. Furman announced that 47.3% of the membership had voted and that this had topped the 41% for the previous election of councillors and 37% for voting on bylaws. Dr. Paul Brinich won the office of president-elect and Dr. Donald Rosenblitt that of Secretary-Elect. Dr. Tom Barrett was elected Treasurer. The Elected Councillors were Sergio Delgado, Carla Elliott-Nealy and Janet Szydlo.

b. Legal Counsel Item.

There were two parts to this item. 1. Dr. Peter Blos, Jr. had wanted permission to continue with the present counsel, Mr. Holleran, even after a new counsel might be retained, in order to most efficiently finish up the work of the Ethical Guidelines Committee. 2. There was the question of whether the counsel would be retained with a new President coming in who lived in another city. Mrs. Furman was under the impression that Mr. Holleran desired to stop. Others read the counsel’s letter differently, and were of the opinion that he would stay on. The sense of the lively discussion was that the incoming President should decide with Mr. Holleran whether he will continue, and it was so voted.

Dr. Blos reported that a complete draft had been sent out to all members of his committee and he in turn had received reports from most people with many suggestions that should be included. He wishes to get a line by line report from Mr. Holleran so a next draft can be sent out, and a final report can be ready for the next Executive Committee meeting. The Committee allowed Dr. Blos to complete his work with Mr. Holleran.

c. Registration Fees.

The Executive Committee voted 10 to 0 to set registration fees for the annual meetings at the
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following rates. Members will pay $175, candidates $95 and non-members $200.

d. Brochure.
The matter of a brochure for the ACP on child analysis was the next topic of discussion. Mrs. Furman was of the opinion that at this point it was not possible to come up with one definition of child psychoanalysis that would fit the divergent ideas of the membership. She suggested using models from different centers and adapting them. In the discussion that followed, various points and suggestions were made. A definition could be made that was cohesive enough for the membership and that this could be a committee project. Different groups could put their own definitions and brochures on their websites. The President suggested that the brochures of various centers be published in newsletters and that the next administration see what the best steps to be taken might be. This was voted on favorably 8 to 0.

c. Contacts with Child Analysts in France.
The President reported on her task of contacting the ACP members in France to find out which child analytic group would be the most “copacetic” to have contact with. She met with Dr. Chiland and corresponded with Dr. Anzieu-Premmerreur. The group recommended was SEPEA (Societe Europeenne pour la Psychoanalyse de l’Enfant et de l’Adolescent). The hope was that the first organizational contacts would be by the way of attending each other’s meetings and reading each other’s newsletters.

Rather unexpectedly, Dr. Anzieu applied for regular membership in the ACP. Mrs. Furman presented the problematic dilemma that has to be faced with this application. Child Analysis is customarily conducted in France with a frequency of 3 times a week and there is no recognized child analytic training. Dr. Anzieu did see one psychotic child 4 or 5 times per week. Our standard is 4 or 5 times per week. There was a thoughtful discussion of how to handle the application. Referral to the membership committee was one possibility to see if the application is viable for membership. There was the idea of using the standard of the country involved, i.e., 3 times per week, but that, of course, brought up the worry of lowering ACP standards. It was ultimately decided by a vote of 10 to 0 to offer Dr. Anzieu collegial membership as an interim matter, while informing her of pending further consideration of how best to include not only French child analysts but child analysts in other countries with varying local training conditions, and how best to come to a fair assessment.

f. The last item on the President’s report was the status of the book about the analysis of pre-school children edited by Dr. Robert Tyson. It is scheduled to be published by Yale University Press by the end of this year.

5. Secretary’s Report
Dr. Bierman reported that there is a total membership of 621 consisting of 465 regular members (386 USA, 79 International), 152 candidate members (136 USA, 16 International) and 4 collegial members. Three members resigned. Dr. Bierman was able to contact one of the three, a candidate member, who said that she had not yet been able to get a case, and due to the press of expenses, decided to resign and rejoin when she does get a case. He was not yet successful in contacting the other two, but he planned to put a postscript in the minutes if he is. The dues were unanimously accepted along with the recommendation that the Secretary follow up every resignation with an inquiry about the cause.

6. Treasurer’s Report
a. Budget - The Treasurer informed the Committee that for the first time in the history of the ACP there is a budget submitted for the current year 2000 to the Executive Committee for its consideration. There is sufficient cash in the checking account to provide payment of any excess expenses over income for the year 2000. The Budget Summary of the actual finances for the fiscal year of 1999 and the budget as prepared for the fiscal year 2000 shows an income of $85,601 for 1999 and an estimated income of $85,601 for 2000. Expenses for 1999 were $83,415 and projected expenses for 2000 are $88,384. This constitutes an essentially balanced budget by taking into account the excess money of 1999.

Since the roster comprises a large expense and is getting more costly, Dr. Morales suggested that the roster be published every two years to coincide with the installation of new officers in order to decrease expenses. In 1996 its cost was $3,079; in 1998, $4701; and in 1999, $4681.

b. Financial Status - The funds of the Association are distributed in the Endowment Fund, the Operating Fund and in a Bank Account. The Endowment and Operating Funds are invested in the Vanguard Group and their total amount was $191,857.12 as of December 31, 1999.

The balance of the Endowment Fund on December 31, 1999 was $131,685.88, an increase of $39,324.80 over the year. It was rebalanced on March 31, 1999 to maintain the appropriate asset allocation established in the Investment Policy. The Operating Fund, which is invested in Money Market Funds and in a short-term Corporate Bond Fund had a balance of $60,171.24 on December 31, 1999. The Bank Account balance on March 9, 2000 was $48,341.15.

c. Dues - The increase in dues that became effective in 1997 has brought an increase in income of approximately 33%. The income from dues during 1999 was $45,000. There is currently a low rate of delinquencies in dues as compared to previous years.
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Out of 621 members, 25 did not pay their dues during 1999 and 10 have not paid for 1998 and 1999.

d. Donations - Realizing that donations as a source of income for the ACP remained virtually untapped, Dr. Morales at the meeting in Seattle in March 1999 recommended that a committee on donations be formed. The name of the Committee formed was that on Budget and Donations. Up until that point, the donations had remained stable and constant, but low, being in the vicinity of $2300 per year. When the issue was raised, the amount of donations doubled, even before the Committee took action. At the October 1999 Executive Committee meeting when discussion was initiated regarding investment policy, the President dissolved the Budget and Donations Committee. In its place came the Development Committee, so confirmed by vote at the meeting. The President then asked the new Development Committee to bring suggestions regarding investment policy to the Executive Committee. The Committee is chaired by Drs. Arthur Farley and Robert Furman and has two new members, Dr. Charles Mangham and Dr. Robert Gluckman.

The Treasurer thanked Dr. Farley and Dr. Furman for their work on the Development Committee. He gave special thanks to Mrs. Nancy Hall and was indebted to Mr. Joel Mangham, the financial advisor, for his interest and assistance.

e. Development Committee - Dr. Robert Furman reported for the Development Committee which had consulted with the Investment Advisor, Mr. Joel Mangham, in establishing new guidelines which would result in a larger amount of money being invested in the Endowment Fund and thus earning a larger return. The new guidelines are essentially summarized by three resolutions offered by the Committee. 1) Combine the Checking and Operational Funds into one fund to be known as the Checking Account/Operational Fund. This should allow around $50,000 to be placed in the Endowment Fund at a higher rate of interest. 2) Keep the Checking Account/Operational Fund at $30-35,000 at the beginning of each fiscal year with any excess funds to be added to the Endowment Fund. 3) The administration should have available each year 5% of the market value of the Endowment Fund for special charitable purposes such as subsidizing child analyses. There were no immediate comments or questions about the resolutions.

The floor was then opened for discussion and questions about the entire Treasurer’s report. The pros and cons of an annual versus biannual roster were discussed. The significant cost was weighed against the convenience and almost necessity of up-to-date data about each member, especially with rapidly changing technology. The discussion covered the utility of loose-leaf fillers in the intermediate year.

Dr. Blos inquired about the budget slot for the biannual ACP reception expenses at the meeting of the International Psychoanalytic Association. The slot is under the heading of ‘other organizations.’

Dr. Mangham was of the opinion that the use of 5% of the Endowment Fund annually for charitable purposes was not optional, but mandatory by law.

The Executive Committee then voted on several motions. By a vote of 10 to 0 the Committee accepted the budget and congratulated Dr. Morales for preparing the first annual budget of the Association. By a vote of 10 to 0 the resolution to combine the Checking Fund with the Operational Fund to form the Checking Account/Operational Fund passed. The vote was also 10 to 0 to keep the Checking Account/Operational Fund at a level of $30-35,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The mandatory legal aspect of the 5% of the Endowment Fund going for charitable purposes made it unnecessary to vote on it.

After additional discussion, the Committee voted to publish the full roster in 2000 and then every two years after that.

7. Committee Chairs’ Reports

a. Liaison Committee - Dr. Deutsch prefaced the several reports from her committee by saying how important it was to have contact with the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP), especially since psychotherapy has been so de-emphasized in training programs in Child Psychiatry.

AACAP - Dr. Nat Donson has spearheaded the liaison with them. He submitted a proposal for the October 2000 meeting in New York entitled “Contributions from Child Psychoanalysis-Treatment of Gender Identity Disorders.” Drs. Judith Yanof and Stanley Leiken will present cases, and the papers will be discussed by non-analysts AACAP members. The proposal is cosponsored by Dr. Rachel Rivo’s Psychotherapy Committee of the AACAP. A decision will be made on the proposal in June 2000. Dr. Donson reported that if this participation in the AACAP program can become a regular occurrence, he would call for any case reports for the 2001 meeting, which is to be held in Hawaii. Another step toward liaison with that organization is the submitting of abstracts of articles from psychoanalytic journals by Liaison Committee members to the ‘Orange Journal’, the Journal of the AACAP. Dr. Moisy Shopper has agreed to be the (Continued on page 21)
American Psychological Association, Division 39, Section 2 - Marion Gedney reported on how she has invited various members of Section 2 to attend one of our meetings. In addition, she has been in touch with Lawrence Zelnick, the current chairperson, to try to set up a half-day presentation of papers by members of the ACP. She is considering giving clinical papers in New York and/or California where there are more people interested in child analysis. She is also thinking of contacting divisions other than 39 that are not analytic, but are clinical, in the hope of interesting other people in child analysis.

b. Long Range Planning Committee - Dr. Jack Novick had been delayed in arriving at the meeting by inclement weather, so Mrs. Furman read the two recommendations that were to be voted on. The first was that the Executive Committee accept the suggestion that the Chair and other members of the Planning Committee as per his choice be assigned to work with each pertinent committee on implementing future planning guidelines and evaluating this process in an ongoing manner. The vote was 8 to 0.

The second recommendation was that the Executive Committee establish a new Committee on international membership and relations. While Mrs. Furman noted that we have already broached this topic with our discussion of the application of a French analyst, she did not think that such a committee should be established by the outgoing administration. Dr. Silverman was not convinced of the need for a separate committee. The Executive Committee then voted 8 to 0 for the question of international membership and relations to be taken under advisement by the next administration. The President thanked Dr. Novick for his work that is already bearing fruit.

c. Membership Committee - Mrs. Kerry Kelly Novick was not present because of a weather air traffic delay. In her written Membership Committee report, she announced that the Committee had received sponsorships for 5 Regular and 4 Candidate memberships, conferred with the sponsors, circulated the names to the entire membership with a memo designating a six week period for comments. No adverse comments were received. She also raised the question about how to educate and inform the candidate who has completed training about the process of applying for regular membership. After a discussion, the sense of the Executive Committee was that Kerry Novick should use her imagination as to how best to inform the near or new graduates about the application process, and that one suggestion was that they be notified individually.

The President wanted also to convey to Kerry Novick the need to keep Dr. Anzieu’s application on hold and make sure she knows what the Committee has decided in that matter.
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d. Newsletter - Denia Barrett was the sole speaker for the Newsletter Committee since Barbara Streeter could not attend the meeting. She gave a corrected version of the financial report and budget for the committee. The actual cost for the December, 1999 Newsletter were $3,244.80, extremely close to the projected cost of $3,252.00. The budget for 2000 is $7,404.

She brought up three matters, the first two in the form of motions. 1) For activities that receive ACP financial report, a report of that activity should be published in the Newsletter. The President or a designee should contact the person receiving those funds about the publication requirement. 2) There should be a distinction made in accepting articles for the Newsletter concerning whether it disseminates information of a professional nature rather than a commercial nature. In answer to a question, Mrs. Barrett stated that notices about training programs were acceptable. 3) The Newsletter has established a policy of sending a free Newsletter to a non-member attending an Annual Meeting for the first time. There would be a fee of $5 for the following December issue if the person decided to subscribe, and after that, the annual fee would be $10. Both motions (1) and (2) were passed by a vote of 10 to 0.

e. Program Committee – Dr. Laurie Levinson confirmed their earlier announcement that the program at this annual meeting would be the last that she and Janet Szylow co-chair; their resignations would become effective at the end of this meeting. They received a vote of thanks for a job that extended over a six-year period.

f. Registry of Cases Committee - Virginia Kerr did not submit a report because there was no activity. There will be a report repeated on a yearly basis.

g. Abstracts Committee - Dr. Kent Hart announced that all reporters have been notified about reporting requirements and the April 30 deadline. He made a plea for timeliness by demonstrating how interconnected the program committee’s choice of theme for papers is with the recruitment of presenters and then with the recruitment of reporters; and thus the need for starting the process quickly. The President announced that there would be an expanded report for one of the workshops, which is being repeated this year because last year there was not an abstract written in time. The 1500 word report will include material from 1999. Mrs. Furman extended thanks from the Committee.

h. Arrangements Committee - Dr. Jack Pelaccio discussed the planning and the problems about meeting in Los Angeles. One problem is that it is quite spread out. He is currently looking into the Santa Monica section which is rather self contained with shops, boardwalk, beach, etc. and would not necessitate members renting cars. The room rates may be somewhat higher than this year. Hotels do not like to set rates too long in advance in this booming economy. Our travel consultant, Mrs. Kutner, has a daughter who lives there and can be of help to us.

i. Coordinated Assistance to Eastern Europe Committee - Lilo Plaschkes asked that the Committee approve a $1000 grant to allow 3 people to attend the Child and Adolescent Summer School in Dubrovnik as they did last year. There were 9 votes in favor.

j. Extension Committee - Karen Marschke-Tohier will have a formal report from her Committee available for the minutes. There will probably be 50 people attending this current Extension program in Miami. Dr. Juan Geada has worked with the Committee locally. Mrs. Furman will be the speaker. Suggestions for an Extension group for the meeting in Los Angeles will be helpful. Planning should start for an Extension Group at the Midwinter meetings in New York. Mrs. Marschke-Tohier recommended that the Extension Committee work closely with the Program Committee to build up a repertory of people and papers for possible use in Extension Groups.

k. Grants Committee - Dr. Charles Mangham announced that there was one grant request from Hanna Perkins School presented by Kay Levine and Dr. Thomas Barrett for two low fee analyses at $3000 per analysis-a request that came in a week or two before this meeting. While both cases were approved by the specific subcommittee consisting of Dr. Robert Gillman, Dr. Jill Miller and Cynthia Carlson, Dr. Mangham quoted a remark by Dr. Gillman, “What is the use of the grant committee if there is little or no material furnished?” He was referring to a case write-up of one of the two cases in which there were only six or seven inches of type, the other write-up being longer. Both cases were approved then by the Grants Committee. Dr. Mangham asked the Executive Committee if the funding is available. Dr. Morales commented that since $4500 had been budgeted for grants, only $2250 would be available for each analysis. The discussion then centered around the use of the mandatory 5% of the market value of the Endowment Fund that was to be used for charitable purposes and reconciling this amount with the budget figure. The Executive Committee cast 8 votes in favor of funding the two analyses and left it up to the incoming officers to decide on the amount to be distributed.

l. CME/Study Group Committee - This Committee was inadvertently omitted from the agenda. Dr. Leiken was not able to be at the meeting. The President thanked him for his report and the important work done in setting up a method by which all of the MSW members would be assisted by the ACP in obtaining CE credit from their respective state organizations.

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m. Nominating Committee - Dr. Gedney had nothing to add to her written report. The results of the election will be announced at the annual business meeting on April 16, 2000.

8. Unfinished and New Business

Dr. Silverman read the results from his questionnaire that he had sent to the Executive Committee and Committee Chairs after the October 1999 Executive Committee meeting. Because he had received two responses after he had sent in his report, he revised the written figures slightly.

Question #1 - where and when the Executive Committee meetings are to be held. Thirteen favored New York City at the December midwinter meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 4 favored a mid-October meeting anywhere, 2 had no preference and would attend either way, 4 favored further discussion at the Miami meeting before deciding, and 2 would not attend an E.C. meeting in any event.

Question #2 - pertaining to promoting free and open discussion within committees by treating what people say in committee meetings as privileged and private, 16 indicated that they viewed this as necessary, some stating so quite emphatically. A few who responded indicated that there ought to be an informal policy rather than a formal one. 4 disagreed with the majority, feeling that everything should be completely open and public. 2 were uncertain and favored further discussion of this issue in the E.C.

Question #3 - related to whether Dr. Pelaccio’s suggestion that the E.C. consider the possibility of the members of the Nominating Committee being elected by the membership at large should be given full discussion by the E.C. in Miami. 16 said yes, 1 said no 2 favored leaving it up to Dr. Pelaccio whether to request that it be placed on the agenda again and 4 abstained from the comment.

Question #4 - whether time should always be ensured at the E.C. meetings for New Business. 19 people stated yes, 4 of these expressed themselves very strongly, asserting that it is vital that participants be allowed to raise items beyond the official agenda. There were 3 abstentions and one voice in favor of further discussion.

Question #5 - on establishing communication with French child analysts. Thirteen expressed the opinion that we should do so. Three of those were emphatically in favor of it. One favored communication with other European child analysts who are not members of the ACP and one favored reaching out to French Canadian child analysts. Two of those responding advised caution. Five strongly urged that there be discussion of this at the Miami Executive Committee meeting. One said we should not do it and should not discuss it. Three people abstained from comment.

Question #6 - whether the Executive Committee should discuss the principles which should guide the Nominating Committee and the procedures it employs. 18 favored discussion, 8 of them strongly so. Three did not feel that there should be discussion and favored leaving matters in the hands of the Chair of the committee without input from the Executive Committee. There was one abstention.

Question #7 - whether to discuss the possibility of proposing a bylaw amendment to place term limits on officers of the ACP, e.g., one term for President and two terms for Treasurer. Eight expressed themselves in favor of such discussion. Four indicated that the office of Treasurer is particularly important and deserves careful consideration. Two opposed discussion, and there were 3 abstentions.

Correction [Submitted by Martin A. Silverman, M.D.]:
There is a typographical error on page 22 of the minutes.

The number of responses in favor of discussing the possibility of proposing a bylaw placing term limits on officers was 18 rather than “8.”

In the spirited discussion that followed, several divergent opinions were expressed about the questionnaire and the results. In response to Mrs. Furman’s observation that these were the responses of 23 out of a potential of 38 combined members of the Executive Committee and Committee Chairs and were not broken down into responses of the 14 voting members of the Executive Committee, Dr. Silverman stressed that this was not a vote, but a questionnaire that showed trends. The trend among the voting members, most of whom had responded, was even stronger than the overall trend. Dr. Robert Furman, who saw the questionnaire as indicating Dr. Silverman’s plans for his administration, suggested that consideration be given also to putting term limits on committee chairs. Dr. Mangham and Dr. Bierman voiced opposition to making committee meetings confidential. Dr. Mangham talked from the point of view of a member of the ACP; he was against secrecy and thought that members should have the courage to say openly what they want to say. Dr. Bierman talked from the point of view of Secretary. He too consulted a Parliamentarian, Mrs. Stein who advised that Ethics and Nominating committees, and committees that deal with an individual are confidential, but others are usually not. What he has recorded in the minutes for the last two years has been dictated by tact, discretion, time, and space. There have been no complaints. He would opt for tact and discretion rather than rules that could be broken anyhow and that would deprive ACP members of knowledge of what is going on in the Executive Committee of which the other committees are subcommittees.

There was no time to discuss Dr. Robert Furman’s New Business item and it will therefore be placed under “Unfinished Business” on the next agenda.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m. The President and the Secretary then thanked the Committee for working with them the past two years.
This publication is our way of distributing these minutes to the membership. Any errors or corrections may be sent to the Secretary, Elizabeth Tuters, M.S.W., or to the Association’s Administrator, Mrs. Nancy Hall, P.O. Box 253, Ramsey, New Jersey 07446. The minutes will be submitted for approval at the Annual Business Meeting in Los Angeles, CA in March, 2001.

1. The President called the annual membership meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. ET at the Sheraton Four Points Hotel, Miami Beach, FL and welcomed the members.

2. The distributed agenda was the proof of the due calling of the meeting.

3. The minutes of the last Membership Meeting in Seattle, Washington on March 28, 1999 were accepted.

4. Mrs. Furman announced an addition to the published agenda. The Development Committee would give its report in conjunction with the report of the Treasurer who has cosponsored the Development Committee’s recommendations. The membership then adopted the agenda.

5. President’s Report

a. Election results. Mrs. Furman announced that the percentage of the membership voting had increased. 47.3% had participated in this last election. Last year 41% had voted for councillors and 37% for the by-laws. Dr. Paul Brinich is now the President-elect and Dr. Donald Rosenblit, the Secretary-elect. Dr. Thomas Barrett is the new Treasurer. The new Councillors are Dr. Sergio Delgado, Dr. Carla Elliot-Neely and Janet Szydlo. The President thanked the outgoing councillors, Dr. Paula Atkeson, Lilo Plaschkes, Dr. Remigio Gonzalez, and those who had been willing to run for office. Special thanks also went to Laurie Levinson and Janet Szydlo who resigned as Program Committee Chairs after years of very fine work.

b. 2001 meeting date. The annual meeting will take place on March 30-April 1. This is scheduled the week before Palm Sunday because of the coincidence with Passover.

c. Mrs. Furman then gave a brief farewell account of the guiding philosophy and goals of her administration. She tried to help the ACP thrive. To this end, she tried to enlist many people from different geographical locations and professional backgrounds to serve in various functions. People responded by offering case material for meetings and being discussants. People have responded with more donations, and there has now been almost total payment of dues.

She also updated administrative practices. Officers are now apprised of all functions and share in the enactment of decisions by majority vote. A budget has now been introduced for the first time, so that costs can be ascertained and money transferred to the Endowment Fund where it can earn higher interest than sitting in the Operational Fund.

She also wanted to foster our interaction with the wider community. Forming the Development Committee and emphasizing donations will allow us to help fund analytic treatment for children. The Outreach meetings have been very helpful in finding out what other child analysts are doing to promote child analysis. The Registry of children in analysis 4-5 times per week will give us a basis for gauging progress in that area. There is now liaison with Child Psychiatry, Psychology and Social Work and the International Association with Child and

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Respectfully submitted,
Joseph S. Bierman, M.D.

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Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions (ICAPAP). There is beginning contact with Société Européenne pour la Psychoanalyse de l’Enfant et de l’Adolescent (SEPEA). Mrs. Furman did not think that an ACP brochure on child analysis for lay and professional use was practicable at this time and suggested that local groups devise their own from models that will be listed in the Newsletter.

Mrs. Furman thanked the officers, councillors, committee chairs and members, and especially Mrs. Nancy Hall for making these achievements possible. She thanked Mrs. Storey for help at these meetings. Above all, she thanked the members.

6. Secretary’s Report
Dr. Bierman reported that we now have 621 members, 465 of which are Regular members, with 386 of those from the USA and 79 from various other nations. There are 152 Candidate members with 16 of those being international. There are 4 collegiate members. The fact that there are 2 members from Italy was inadvertently omitted from the printed Secretary’s report distributed at the meeting. There was 1 deceased member and three resignations. It will be the function of the Secretary to inquire as to the cause of members resigning.

Dr. Bierman thanked the membership for the opportunity and honor of serving as Secretary; the Executive Committee for the cooperation of its members; Mrs. Nancy Hall for her timely and efficient help; and Mrs. Furman for the opportunity of serving as Secretary and the opportunity to observe up close her functioning as President.

7. Treasurer’s Report
Dr. Morales prefaced his report by saying what a pleasure it had been to serve as Treasurer. There will be a budget submitted for the first time in the history of the organization and that budget is essentially balanced. He announced that the roster will be published every two years as a way of effecting significant savings. The Endowment Fund stood at $131,000 at the end of 1999, an increase of $39,000 or 39%. Dr. Morales acknowledged the financial guidance of Mr. Joel Mangham in increasing the value of our investments. The Operating Fund had increased $2179 or by 3.6%. With our campaign to have dues paid on time, only a very small percentage have not been timely with their payments. Dr. Morales in Seattle had advised the formation of a committee for donations. The Development Committee was formed and donations have increased significantly.

Dr. Morales ended his report by thanking Mrs. Hall for her help.

Dr. Arthur Farley opened for the Development Committee and stressed how especially with a small organization it is important to keep an eye on the bottom line through a budget process. He has known how important it is to sustain the funding for the analysis of indigent children. There are 3 main items to report from the Development Committee. (1) Two accounts have been joined into one forming the Operational/Checking account. (2) There will be $30-35,000 in that account to start the fiscal year. (3) 5% of the market value of the endowment fund is mandated to be used for charitable purposes, such as subsidizing child analyses.

Dr. Robert Furman, the co-chair of the Committee, said that they recruited two new members to the Development Committee, Dr. Robert Gluckman of Chicago who has experience in this area, and Dr. Charles Mangham of Seattle who will coordinate matters with the Grant Committee. There are more donations this year. There is a plan to approach those members over 75 who do not pay dues for their support. There are three members over 75 on the Committee who will do that. Although only 328 members out of 621 have paid their dues to date, donations are already higher than last year.

8. Committee Chairs’ Reports
a. Abstracts Committee. Dr. Kent Hart was not in attendance at the meeting. His written report stated that all the reporters for this year’s presentations have been notified about the report requirements and the April 30 deadline for submission. Mrs. Furman commented that Dr. Hart gets his job done.

b. Arrangements Committee. Dr. Jack Pelaccio thanked the Miami members for their help in finding the hotel for this meeting. Santa Monica is the best-situated walking area in Los Angeles with stores and galleries and better service, and a search is going on for a suitable hotel there. The membership should know that because hotel rates are rising, it might be hard to get rooms under $200. The American Psychoanalytic Association is having to leave the Waldorf because the rates will be rising to $375. Dr. Andrea Weiss who is in Santa Monica has volunteered to help with arrangements for the meeting scheduled March 30-April 1, 2001.

c. Communication Committee. Mrs. Furman substituted for the chair, Dr. Leon Hoffman at the Outreach program on April 14 and was assisted by Mrs. Karen Marschke-Tobier who will publish a summary of the meeting in the Newsletter so that the information on community activities will be accessible to all members.

d. Coordinated Assistance to Eastern European Child Analysis Committee. Lilo Plaschkes announced that her report will be in the Newsletter, and presented a brief summary of the highlights of that report. She thanked the Executive Committee for approving a $1000 grant for the European Federation to send child therapists to summer school in Dubrovnik. The Croats had started to find funding for themselves. At the summer school, there will be an emphasis on transference at different ages, and the new program
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will highlight different techniques and theoretical approaches. She, Dr. Peter Blos, Jr., and Dr. Stanley Leiken will present clinical material.

e. Extension Committee. Karen Marschke-Tobier thanked Dr. Geada and Frances Martin for making the Extension program from 1-3 p.m. this day possible. Dr. Catherine Henderson and Mrs. Marschke-Tobier have already met with Dr. Andrea Weiss about the Extension program next year in Los Angeles and hope to recruit Drs. van Dam and Leiken. A fuller report will be published in the Newsletter.

f. Ethical Guidelines Committee. Dr. Peter Blos, Jr. reported that the committee has finished a first draft of a statement of procedures and guidelines which has been responded to by committee members and consultants. The Executive Committee gave permission for the committee to continue working with the same legal counsel, Mr. Holleran. They will proceed with the next draft and hope to have a finished statement ready by next fall.

g. Grants Committee. Dr. Charles Mangham, the Chair, was speaking also for Cynthia Carlson, Dr. Robert Gillman, and Dr. Jill Miller. Two grants were approved for the Hanna Perkins Center, and the Executive Committee and the Treasurer will now decide how much funding will be available. Dr. Mangham reminded the members that matching funds by centers are no longer required but are desired, and encouraged centers in addition to Seattle, Cleveland and Houston to apply for grants for the analysis of indigent children.

h. Liaison Committee. Dr. Barbara Deutsch explained the two different functions of the committee. The first is to create new ACP programs for other organizations. The second is to bring the best of our programs to other organizations. Dr. Nathaniel Donson has been in charge of a submission of a program to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry under joint sponsorship with the Psychotherapy Committee of the AACAP, the chair of which is Dr. Rachel Ritvo. The program is entitled “Contributions from Child Analysis to the Treatment of Gender Disorders” and will feature papers by Dr. Judith Yanof and Dr. Stanley Leiken. If accepted, the papers will be given in New York in October 2000.

i. Liaison for the ACP-IPA cosponsored program. Christel Airas reported that the IPA will meet in Nice on July 22-27, 2001. The date on which the child and adolescent program will be presented has not yet been determined. The title of the child program will be “Cathecting and Verbalizing Affects in a New Relationship- Aspects of the Analytic Method in Work with Children.” That program will be chaired by President-elect Dr. Paul Brinich. Kaarina Brummer will be one of the presenters. The title of the adolescent program will be “Cathecting Body and Mind-Aspects of the Analytic Method with Adolescents.” Mr. Donald Campbell of London will chair that session and Dr. Anita Schmukler will present one of the papers.

Dr. Peter Blos, Jr. reported that there will be an ACP reception in Nice that is now in the planning stage.

2. Liaison to Clinical Social Work and the International Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions (IACAPAP).

Stephanie Smith reported on both liaisons.

a. IACAPAP will hold a meeting in 2002 in New Delhi, India. Dr. Purnima Mehta and Dr. Don Spivak will be in charge of the ACP liaison. The program will deal with cross-cultural Mental Health. Dr. Mehta is trying to get some funding to help with the expenses of presenters. There is the hope of taking the program on the road to other countries. Stephanie Smith will be helping out administratively.

b. Clinical Social Work. Stephanie Smith has created over the past two years a liaison with the Committee on Psychoanalysis which is part of the Federation of Clinical Social Workers. If there is an opportunity to have a liaison with another social work group, such as the NASW, that can be done separately. The Committee on Psychoanalysis is primarily an adult analysis group. Dr. Mark Smaller will be the liaison representative from the ACP. He is a member of both groups, as is Dr. Anita Bryce who will be the liaison with the ACP.

Stephanie Smith will continue to chair the subcommittee for IACAPAP but will not continue with social work liaison.

The President commented on success of having a liaison for the one-third of the ACP members who are social workers. She also had in mind Dr. Stanley Leiken, Chair of the CE Committee, arranging for social workers to be able to get continuing education credits for the annual meetings.

c. Psychology. Dr. Marion Gedney reported on the liaison with Division 39, section 2 (child analysis), of the American Psychological Association. She and Dr. Bertram Cohler have been talking with Dr. Lawrence Zelnick about co-sponsoring presentations at their meetings and having a series of clinical conferences in New York where there would be many people interested in child analysis.

i. Long Range Planning Committee. Dr. Jack Novick informed committee chairs that members of his committee will be contacting them to go over how they think the mission goals of the ACP are being reached. His committee will especially stress the item of case finding.

(Continued on page 27)
Annual Membership Minutes . . .

(Continued from page 26)

j. Membership Committee. Kerry Kelly Novick announced that there are 5 new regular members and 4 new candidate members. Other applications are being processed. She thanked members for submitting their sponsorships.

k. Newsletter. Dr. Denia Barrett reported also for Barbara Streeter. She hoped all members would contribute to the Newsletter. The guidelines for preparing articles are published in the Newsletter. She cautioned members who are preparing reports on clinical material to check first with the presenter.

l. Program Committee. Janet Szydlo, speaking for Dr. Laurie Levinson and their committee, thanked Mrs. Hall and the membership for their cooperation in organizing the programs and stated how much they had enjoyed their work on the Program Committee which they will be leaving after this meeting.

m. Registry Committee. Virginia Kerr was not at the meeting. Her report had been in the Newsletter.

9. There was no more unfinished business.

10. There was no new business.

11. Administrative transfer to incoming officers. Mrs. Furman asked the new officers to come to the podium. Dr. Silverman addressed the membership briefly, telling of his hopes for the new millennium and a new era for child psychoanalysis. He hoped that the anger, bitterness and recrimination that have been part of the past history of our organization will give way to looking not at the past but to the present and to a stronger future. He noted how psychoanalysis is being assailed from all sides; how when there is suffering, children suffer the most; and how this is true of child analysis. He hoped there will be a joining together against the external forces and for scientific and professional activities in the excellent fashion that has characterized them to date. He thanked Mrs. Furman for her diligent and indefatigable efforts on behalf of the ACP. He hoped and expected that the next administration will do her honor by carrying on that devotion and industry in the service of the ACP.

Dr. Silverman then adjourned the meeting.
EDITORS’ NOTICES

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS
Association for Child Psychoanalysis Newsletter

We welcome reports, notices, program descriptions, summaries of scientific meetings and other articles informing members of the ACP about activities of child analysts around the world.

Length of articles:
We request that any one submission be no more than 1,000 words in length.

Deadlines for submission of articles:
The deadline for submission is six weeks prior to publication. The deadline for the July newsletter is April 30th. The deadline for the January newsletter is November 15th.

Submission of articles:
1. We prefer to receive submissions via e-mail to: bus@po.cwru.edu.
2. Our second choice is to receive articles on 3.5 inch floppy disks. We use Windows 98 with MS Publisher, Microsoft Word and WordPerfect, and can translate most software texts. If you are unsure as to the compatibility of your word processing program, it would be helpful for you to send the document in ASCII.
3. If you prefer, you may submit hard copies of articles which we will type into the newsletter. As well, if you are concerned about accurate punctuation, etc., in the translation of your word processing system, it would be helpful for you to send a hard copy of the item you wished published as well.

Please mail disks and hard copies to:
Barbara Streeter, Editor,
ACP Newsletter, Hanna Perkins Center,
2084 Cornell Rd., Cleveland, OH 44106

Hard copies may also be faxed with attention to:
Barbara Streeter at: 216-421-8880.

If you have questions or need clarification, please call
Barbara Streeter at: 216-421-7880 x226
Denia Barrett may be reached at 216-932-4165.

CONFIDENTIALITY
An important function of the ACP Newsletter is to provide summaries of scientific meetings of our own organization, as well as others which may be of interest to our membership. Shared clinical experiences, based on actual day-to-day analytic material, make vital contributions to our knowledge of technique and theory. When submitting reports or summaries which include clinical material, please omit potentially confidential or identifying details. If there is any question about confidentiality, the presenter whose material is being reported should have the opportunity to review and authorize its inclusion in the Newsletter.

Anyone who is aware of the death of a colleague is encouraged to notify Mrs. Nancy Hall. We will inform members in a subsequent Newsletter and we welcome personal reminiscences.

The Editors

ADVERTISING POLICY
The ACP Newsletter publishes announcements of scientific meetings and professional opportunities, colloquia, and seminars in an effort to inform members of upcoming events. In addition, we include information about training centers, child analytic journals and notices of programs offered by various members’ organizations. All such announcements are provided at no cost and are intended to serve professional rather than commercial interests.
The Anna Freud Centre Training in the Psychoanalytic Study and Treatment of Children and Adolescents

Director: Julia Fabricius
Head of Clinical Training: Viviane Green

The Centre offers a 4-year Training Course in child analysis and child psychotherapy to graduates with an honours degree in Psychology or equivalent subjects and some professional experience with children. Personal analysis with an analyst approved by the Training Committee is required. The Course has been substantially reorganized to enable trainees to work part-time to support themselves during the training. (Interest-free loans are sometimes available.) The first (pre-clinical) year of the training can be taken as an MSc in Psychoanalytic Developmental Psychology.

The Course comprises

- A theoretical framework of psychoanalytic and developmental concepts, gained via participation in seminars, workshops, research groups, diagnostic groups and other meetings of the Centre.
- Observation of babies, toddlers, nursery school children, atypical children, disturbed adolescents and adults.
- Supervised clinical work in the psychoanalytic treatment of children of selected age ranges — under-fives, latency and adolescents; also, supervised psychotherapy with children, and supervised work with parents.

The Course is designed for trainees to become qualified in the field of child psychoanalysis and psychotherapy and experienced in diagnostic, consultative and applied work with children and adolescents. It leads to the qualification of Child Psychotherapist and is recognized by the Association of Child Psychotherapists for work in the National Health Service in Britain, and by the Association for Child Psychoanalysis, Inc. Trainees can also register for the Doctorate in Psychotherapy in Child and Adolescent Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy run in conjunction with University College London.

Enquiries and applications should be made to: The Head of Clinical Training, Anna Freud Centre, 21 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 5FH

University College London
M.Sc. in Theoretical Psychoanalytic Studies (non-clinical)

This one-year full-time (two years part-time) course includes 12 units covering historical and current theoretical developments worldwide, which is taught mainly by members of the British Psycho-Analytical Society. Assessment is through written examination in June and dissertation and viva voce examination in September. The course is offered by the Department of Psychology, in the Psychoanalysis Unit which was directed jointly by Professor Joseph Sandler and Professor Peter Fonagy until Professor Sandler’s death and continues now under the direction of Peter Fonagy. University College is the oldest and largest part of London University, and academically ranks a close third to Oxford and Cambridge among British universities.

A grounding in psychoanalytic theory would enable those who already have professional qualifications to add a thorough knowledge of psychoanalytic ideas, students interested in clinical trainings to complement the prevailing trend towards briefer and highly symptom-focused treatment approaches, and those from other disciplines to add this perspective to their understanding of philosophy, literature, art, history, anthropology, and many other fields. The course has been running for two years, and has established a very international, interdisciplinary feel. The only academic requirement is an honours degree in any subject from a university recognized by UCL. Students are not required to be in any therapy or to have clinical work experience, though many do.

Fees for overseas students are approximately $17,000 for one year, or $8,500 per year part-time. Application forms and further details may be obtained from: Dr. Mary Target, MSc Course Organizer, Subdepartment of Clinical Health Psychology, UCL, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT, UK. ☎ 011-44-171 380 7899 – Fax 011-44-171 916 8502 - E-mail mary.target@ucl.ac.uk.

Hanna Perkins Center for Child Development
Course in Child Psychoanalysis

The Course in Child Psychoanalysis is for non-medical professionals with postgraduate degrees who are experienced in the care of children and who wish to be trained in the psychoanalytic treatment of children. Those with medical degrees are also welcome to apply. This program has been in operation since 1958.

The curriculum begins with courses in theory and technique and observation of infants and observation of young children at the Hanna Perkins Therapeutic Nursery School and Kindergarten. It then proceeds to the supervised clinical treatment of three children by the psychoanalytic method and one case of a preschooler treated via the parent at Hanna Perkins.

The course is designed so that full time employment may be maintained while taking up to two children in analysis. Candidates are required to have a personal analysis and to plan to stay long enough to complete their clinical work. Applications are accepted at any time for groups which begin in September each year. Partial scholarships may be available.

For a brochure on the Program and further information, write to: Thomas F. Barrett, Ph.D., Director, or Elizabeth Fleming, Assistant Director, Hanna Perkins Center for Child Development, 2084 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. ☎ 216-421-7880
42nd INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTIC CONGRESS – JULY 22-27, 2001
NICE, FRANCE

PROGRAMS FOR THE IPA-ACP CO-SPONSORED HALF DAY PANEL ON
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOANALYSIS

CHILD PSYCHOANALYSIS
Cathecting and Verbalizing Affects in a New Relationship: Aspects of the Analytic Method in Work with Children
Tuesday, July 24
Welcome: Coordinator – Christel Airas
Introduction: ACP President - Elect – Paul Brinich
Case I: Vivane Chetrik, Jerusalem
Case II: Hélène Keable, New York
TOTAL TIME: 3 ½ hours

ADOLESCENT PSYCHOANALYSIS
Cathecting Body and Mind in a New Relationship: Aspects of the Analytic Method in Work with Adolescents
Thursday, July 26
Welcome: Coordinator – Christel Airas
Introduction: Moderator – Donald Campbell, London
CASE I: Anita G. Schmukler, Wynnewood, PA
CASE II: Kaarina Brummer, Helsinki
TOTAL TIME: 3 ½ hours

For more information please contact: Christel Airas, Liaison – ACP-IPA Programme Committee
Högbergsg. 15 B 20, 00130 Helsinki, Finland
Phone/Fax: 358-9-629105 Email: christel.airas@pp.inet.fi

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON VIOLENCE AND ADOLESCENCE
Jerusalem, Israel
July 17, 19, 2001

Organized by the Israel Society for Adolescent Health Education and the Adolescent Committee of the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH)

Name of Conference: Second International Seminar on Violence and Adolescence
Date: July 17, 18, 19, 2001
Place: Jerusalem
Abstract Deadline: February 1, 2001
Conference Secretariat: ISAS International Seminars
P.O. Box 34001
Jerusalem, 91340, Israel
Phone: +972-2-6520574
Fax: +972-2-6520558
E-mail: confer@isas.co.il

THE ANNA FREUD CENTRE
in collaboration with
FOCUS at the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS’ RESEARCH UNIT
PRESENTS

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DISORDERS: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY DIALOGUE
Conducted by
Nilos Myttas and Mark Solms

On selected Wednesday evenings February 28-July 18, 2001
1. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (2/28)
2. Tourette’s Syndrome and Other Tic Disorders (3/14)
3. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (3/28)
5. Specific Learning Disorders (5/16)
6. Affective Disorders (5/23)
7. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (6/20)
8. Gender Identity Disorders (6/27)
9. Early Onset Psychosis (7/11)
10. Eating Disorders (7/18)

The meetings will begin at 8:15 at the
Gustave Tuck Lecture Theatre, UCL, Gower Street, WC1
Fee: $175 for all ten lectures or $20 per lecture
For further information please contact:
Paula Barkay, The Anna Freud Centre, 21 Maresfield Gardens,
London NW3 5SD, England
tel. +44 (0) 20 7794 2313; fax: +44 (0) 20 7794 6506
## Calendar of Events
### 2001 – 2002

**March 30 – April 1, 2001**
*Please Note: The Annual ACP meeting has traditionally been scheduled on the weekend of Palm Sunday. The 2001 meeting has been scheduled for the weekend prior to Palm Sunday weekend because of Passover.*

Annual Meeting of the Association for Child Psychoanalysis
Los Angeles, CA

*For information contact:
Nancy Hall
Phone: 201-825-3138
E-mail: childanalysis@compuserve.com*

**April 20-22, 2001**

The Second International Neuro-Psychoanalytic Conference: Neuroscience and Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Memory

Presenters: Daniel L. Schacter, Harvard and Mark Solms
The New York Academy of Medicine

*For information contact:
Paula Barkay, Anna Freud Centre, 21 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 5SH
Phone: +44 20 7794 2313
Fax: +44 20 7794 6506
E-mail: annafreudcentre@compuserve.com*

**April 28, 2001**

32nd Annual Margaret S. Mahler Symposium on Child Development: Three Faces of Mourning: Melancholia, Manic Defense and Moving On

Discussants: Salman Akhtar, M.D., Corinne Masur, Psy.D., and William Singletary, M.D.

*For information contact:
Mrs. Melissa Nevin
Phone: 215-955-2547*

**May 2-6, 2001**

90th Annual Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Assoc.
New Orleans, LA

**July 17 – 19, 2001**

Second International Seminar on Violence and Adolescence
Jerusalem, Israel

*For more information contact:
Conference Secretariat – ISAS International Seminars
Phone: +972-2-6520574
Fax: +972-2-6520558
E-mail: Confer@isas.co.il*

**July 26, 2001**

ACP Reception for all Child Analysts – IPA Congress
Nice, France

Grand Hôtel Astor, 12 avenue Félix-Faure

*For more information contact:
Peter Blos, Jr., M.D.
Phone: +44 20 7794 5110
Fax: +44 20 7794 2301
E-mail: Pjblos@umich.edu*

**July 22 – 27, 2001**

42nd Congress of the International Psychoanalytic Association IPA-ACP Co-Sponsored Program

Half Day Panel on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis
Nice, France

*For more information contact:
Christel Airas, Liaison – ACP-IPA Programme Committee
Hogbergsg. 15 B 20, 00130 Helsinki, Finland
Phone: 358-9-629105
E-mail: christel.airas@pp.inet.fi*

**October 2001**

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
The Emotional Complexities of Adoption
Hawaii

**October 29 – November 2, 2002**

International Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions [IACAPAP] Congress
New Delhi, India

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Because of rising costs, the Association for Child Psychoanalysis can no longer provide this Newsletter free of charge to those who are not members of the Association. If you are not a member of the ACP and would like to continue receiving the Newsletter, please remit the annual subscription cost of $10 to: Association for Child Psychoanalysis, Inc., P.O. Box 253, Ramsey, NJ 07446

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# Roster Update Form for ACP Members

Please check your listing as it appears in your most recent ACP Roster. If any changes or additions are necessary, please complete this form (or a copy) and send it to our administrator, Mrs. Nancy Hall, P.O. Box 253, Ramsey, New Jersey 07446 /FAX: (201) 825-3138 — E-mail: childanalysis@compuserve.com

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