

## BERLIN CONGRESS PANEL ON EASTERN EUROPE

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The growth of psychoanalysis in Eastern Europe since the profound political changes of 20 years ago was the focus of a panel at the Berlin Congress of the IPA in July 2007. All of the speakers (Paolo Fonda, Tamara Stajner-Popovic, John Kafka, Aira Laine, Gilbert Diatkine, Gabor Szonyi) hold positions on the Board and Staff of the PIEE (Psychoanalytic Institute of Eastern Europe). Each is from a different country, yet all are deeply involved in IPA training initiatives in Eastern Europe. Thus all of the speakers were able to present highly personal impressions of the growth that has occurred. They enlightened the audience with a variety of views on the changes that the region has experienced.

Eastern Europe is not a single entity, though it might appear so to the uninformed. Each country has its own culture, language and psychoanalytic history, which varies even inside the borders of each country. Grouped together, the following presentations impress the reader with the scope of the commitment trainees in each country have made, of the challenges that have been met, and of those that are still to be faced.

Paolo Fonda (Trieste), the Director of the PIEE Board, introduced the panel members, remarking that this joint IPA-EPF venture, formalized as an institute in 2002, is officially named the Han Groen-Prakken Psychoanalytic Institute for Eastern Europe in honor of Dr. Groen-Prakken's early leadership and inspiration. He spoke of PIEE's introduction of certain changes in training as a matter of necessity, and suggested that these changes represent a new model for institutes involved in the development of psychoanalysis in less than ideal circumstances, in previously unserved areas of the world. The changes include the use of shuttle analysis and shuttle supervision, and an individualized curriculum based on available resources in which final qualifications are stressed more than the following of a prescribed program.

### Tamara Stainer-Popovic: The Beginnings, Han Groen-Prakken, The Challenges

In order to review that process and how we got there, we turn first to Tamara Stajner-Popovic's (Belgrade; PIEE Director of Outreach) contribution. She recalled, with both humor and drama, her personal experience at the beginning phase, precisely 20 years back:

"In 1987, at the initiative of Han Groen-Prakken, then President of the EPF, and Gyorgy Hidas, IPA Liaison Officer for Eastern Europe, a handful of potential candidates were invited to Budapest for a meeting with the EPF Executive Committee and some high-ranked IPA officials. For me it was the first analytic meeting. Even now, twenty years later, I still consider it the most frustrating and exasperating one I have ever attended. Luckily, in the years to come it would be seen as one of the most fertile ones, for it was at this meeting that the project of integrating half of the European continent into the analytic community began. The so-called "nothings," from Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Berlin and former Yugoslavia (Zagreb and Belgrade) were told that there was no chance of developing analysis in their countries. We were far behind the well-developed educational structures of Western societies - which was completely true. We were told that due to our complete isolation our analytic knowledge was backward - which was

partially true. And we were told that for given reasons it was evident that there was no potential for the development of analysis in Eastern Europe - which would be shown to be completely false. As one of the youngest ones at the meeting I was among the last to speak. Today I wonder whether I would still be so outspoken, but being quite upset I said then that half of the European continent is just being written off, that it is pretentious to assume to know the unknown, or to have seen that which has not been seen, and that it would make sense to go and see and then to decide. In a nutshell, I declared their arguments to be utterly non-analytical. Han did not say a word during the whole session. The meeting of the EPF Executive was to be that same evening and we were to be told of their decision the next morning.

“Next morning while I was standing in the corner drinking coffee, Han approached me with a “Hello, Tamara. Do you want a cigarette?” I was surprised that she remembered my name, yet I said “I do not smoke” which was really a big lie. “Hmmm,” said Han, and continued, saying that I was not too polite the last evening. I agreed, and stated that I did not feel a bit sorry about it. That was the first time I heard her heart-warming laughter. Han said that some rather stupid things were said at the meeting and that the EPF Executive Committee had decided “to go and see.” They would start with Belgrade, if we wanted them. I asked her for a cigarette.

“In the next few years there was the first Conference in Budapest (1989), then Belgrade (1990) and Pultusk (1991). Most of the parts of Eastern Europe where analysis had developed and survived before the Second World War were visited. Han and John [Kafka] and a few other training analysts from developed western societies were faced with numerous obstacles and a lack of understanding. In those times most did not want to have anything to do with East Europeans. As for the so-called “nothings,” even though there were no possibilities for direct membership then, it seems that they did very much want to become analysts, so they endured. Today most of those who were present at the meeting in Budapest in 1987 are members of the four IPA societies from Eastern Europe. And now in addition, there are four Study Groups, with several more to be added in the near future.

“The first groups to become IPA established groups developed more or less in isolation, mostly along the tripartite model, including standard analysis with analysts who were IPA members before Soviet times. There was a lot of catching up to do, but the foundations were there. The real challenge was to spread analysis in the parts of Eastern Europe where analysis had either been totally annihilated by the Communist regime (e.g., Moscow), or where it had never existed. This was the task that the IPA and EPF gave to the Han Groen-Prakken PIEE, which was founded in 2002, but which existed in nascent form for many years prior to that. The Director (Paolo Fonda) and the Associate Directors (Aira Laine, Gilbert Diatkine and myself) were involved in “Project Eastern Europe” almost from the beginning, with the novelty that two of us (Gabor Szonyi and myself) were East Europeans.

“Nonetheless, work lies ahead for our goal of integrating analysts of Eastern Europe into the worldwide analytic community. In many circles, Eastern Europe is still considered something of a “mess,” though less so than before. These are some of the tasks and questions

which still confront us:

1. What are the specific issues for developing analysis in societies that are in transition?
2. What is the residual impact of the totalitarian regime in each group?
3. How much has analysis been integrated into the society/culture itself?
4. Does the training provided by PIEE produce “second-rate analysts?”
5. Is there an Eastern European analytic identity or community?
6. How far along in this process are the Eastern European analysts of today?

“The task is complicated by stereotypes that Easterners and Westerners sometimes still have of each other. Briefly put, the Easterner often tends to perceive his Western colleague as a strict judge who on one side possesses all of the precious analytic knowledge, while on the other has no insight into the circumstances that the Easterner lives and works in. The Westerner is the giver, the Messiah, the colonizer, so the Easterner hides his lack of know-how, ingratiates and devalues himself. For Westerners, the East is a challenge; they are ready to dedicate themselves and see opportunities to give, but simultaneously see the Easterner as a second-rate analyst, trans-generationally traumatized, with caution flags raised. When the picture does not fit the stereotype, I have observed that it is because the Eastern European is not a “real” Eastern European, or the Westerner has an Eastern background. In short, integration is obviously a long-term process.

“Western European analysis has the advantage of the traditions of a century or more. However, that may carry a risk of one’s becoming too petrified and strict, not sufficiently flexible. The fresh potential of creativity and the pioneering spirit from Eastern European analysis may be a welcome transfusion.

“To conclude, I return to the words of Han Groen-Prakken: “We were sometimes pessimistic about the future of analysis. We have no reason to be about the East. In the East, there is a hunger to make the most of the opportunity for freedom of thought. Yet also, there is a large number of traumatized patients. Psychoanalysis started in Central Europe, with roots in the East. There is still a cultural affinity between the East and psychoanalysis, and a number of gifted and talented analysts.”

#### John Kafka: The IPA, The West Goes East, Innovations in Training

John Kafka’s (Washington, D.C.; Consultant to PIEE Board ) view of PIEE’s history starts from his administrative position as a Westerner in the IPA, which contrasts with Tamara’s as an Easterner, on the side of the “receivers.” He comments: “My own institutional involvement with Eastern Europe began in 1989. I had been elected Vice President of the IPA and Joe Sandler gave me the job of chairing an IPA Committee on Eastern Europe. I was told that there had been a previous joint IPA-EPF East European Committee, the functioning of which had been disappointing. Now, presumably, there would be an IPA Committee and an EPF Committee. Han Groen-Prakken and I were able to work well together. Jointly, we managed to put the organizational problems on the back burner. Although she was chair of the EPF East

European Committee at some time, she and I eventually became co-chairs of the IPA East European Committee.

“Initially, after I was named Chair of the IPA Committee, I was not given any work and the Committee had no budget. I discovered that this situation reflected the attitude that on one hand we had to have a committee on paper, but its inactivity was designed to reflect the profound skepticism of some of the IPA's leadership that anything resembling valuable psychoanalysis could develop in Eastern Europe. This skepticism is confirmed by Vaclav Mikota's reporting that in 1981 Joe Sandler said "under such unhealthy social conditions, it was impossible to do any sound and healthy psychoanalysis." His attitude and that of others changed, but the Committee still had no budget by 1990 when I first went to Belgrade. (Incidentally, in 1990 when Tamara spoke of the probability of a civil war, I thought she was crazy.)

“In 1991, Charles Hanly came to an East European seminar in Poland and convinced himself of the vitality of psychoanalytic development in Eastern Europe. As my involvement expanded, I learned the history of what had survived and what had been decimated in Eastern Europe. I became aware of the hunger for psychoanalysis and the caution necessary to avoid narcissistic injuries to those who had kept some psychoanalysis alive.

“The hunger for psychoanalysis led Western analysts to travel to Eastern Europe. Our Committee had to try to keep track of the many efforts made by Western analysts and analytic organizations. Frequently these efforts were much appreciated and were very stimulating, but the lack of coordination presented a problem and limited their usefulness. Moreover we sometimes encountered a kind of psychoanalytic "tourism" that led to presentations which were inappropriate for the local level of psychoanalytic development. Not rarely were we faced with what I call "psychoanalytic colonization" - efforts to promote a particular psychoanalytic school or orientation to the exclusion of all others.

“To make use of local psychoanalytic talent, we had to rely heavily on evaluations of an individual's psychoanalytic understanding rather than on formal psychoanalytic training. The absence of local training analysts led to experiments with shuttle analysis and shuttle supervision. Very gradually, the cooperating IPA and EPF Eastern European Committees changed the guidelines to more formal regulations which were adopted and elaborated in the transition to the Han Groen-Prakken Institute.

“Similarities could be seen between the beginnings of psychoanalysis in Vienna (and elsewhere) and the new beginnings of psychoanalysis in Eastern Europe. The one thing that both situations have in common was that in both periods psychoanalysis developed during times of massive, rapid social change. I cannot elaborate on this idea here but it is clear that psychoanalysis never developed "in an average expectable environment." I believe that close study reveals that psychoanalysis develops optimally when the possibilities for broad social change and the possibilities for the expression of individual change have a good fit.

“Concerning the skepticism that the rebirth of psychoanalysis in Eastern Europe initially

encountered from the leaders of psychoanalytic organizations, there is a historical counterpart. In the Freud Archives in Washington there is a copy of the circular letter from the IPA written in 1923 by the Secretary of the IPA, Otto Rank. It states that "the professor [Freud] thinks that we should recognize the group in Moscow. Of course, they are terrible both personally and professionally, but at least we would have some control over them. They can't possibly be any worse than the group in New York." While healthy skepticism is well-entrenched in our psychoanalytic culture, the subsequent developments of psychoanalysis in New York nor, as we can see today, in Eastern Europe, show that the skeptics have not had the last word.

#### Aira Laine: The Baltics and Finland, First PIEE Events, Pioneers

Aira Laine (Turku, Finland: PIEE Associate Director for Training) also reflected on those early years:

As early as in 1987, Lithuanian psychologist Virginijus Pocius and psychiatrist Levas Kovarskis wrote to Han Groen-Prakken, wanting to establish contact with EPF. They had founded a psychotherapy group in Vilnius and they hoped that one day it could become a Member Society of EPF. The next year Han, with Eero Rechartt, Finnish analyst and former vice-president of IPA, travelled to Lithuania, a country about which the West seemed to know nothing and about which no information seemed to be available (not even in the Amsterdam Communistic bookshop, as Han said). Through pure coincidence they started their visit on the very special day of October 7, 1988 when Lithuania declared its independence and saluted its own flag at the fort in Vilnius. Han and Eero were attending a press conference when someone asked what psychoanalysis stood for. Eero's answer, "Freedom of thought," was met with spontaneous applause.

"The visit affected Han and Eero deeply. They were struck by the great enthusiasm and therapeutic sensitivity of the people they met in Lithuania over that intensive three-day visit. In the period of independence from 1918 - 1940 interest in psychoanalysis had blossomed, but had been completely repressed after the Russian annexation in 1940. On their way back through Leningrad Eero said to Han, "I want to get a number of them to Helsinki and train them for regular analysis." As a result, five Lithuanians began their training in Helsinki 1990. Later they all became members of the Finnish Society. The training was first in English but later switched to Finnish when the Lithuanians had learned our difficult language enough. Eero made enormous efforts to arrange everything that was needed: negotiations with the Finnish authorities, finding apartments, helping candidates and their families furnish their homes, arranging employment, personal analyses, supervisions and seminars. Many of our pioneer analysts, who themselves were trained abroad, participated in this project. Unfortunately one of the Lithuanian analysts died in an accident, one moved back to Vilnius to play a very important role there, two stayed in Helsinki, actively working for their native country, and one moved to the US. Lithuania now has five IPA direct members and one "Finnish" member.

"Western analysts traveled by invitation to Eastern Europe during the first years and created important contacts in many different countries. The visitors were convinced of the vast

cultural and political diversity and also of the great differences in psychoanalytic history in the "Eastern" countries. A separate East European Committee (EEC) of EPF was instituted in 1991 with Alain Gibeault and Ronald Baker, with Han Groen-Prakken as Chair.

“What came after the Conference in Budapest and visits to the East? The first step was the East European seminar, based on the model of the EPF Associate Member Seminar (which had begun in 1985 in the West). It took place in Hungary in 1989, with both Eastern and Western participants. Seminars were subsequently held in Budapest, Belgrade, Pultusk, Vienna, Vilnius, and Eforia de Sud (1995). Afterwards there were EE Conferences from 1995 to 2002, in Moscow, Berlin, Kiev and finally, Prague. These meetings played an important role in familiarizing the East and West, and diminishing prejudice on both sides. The year 2002 was also the year that the IPA-EPF Han Groen-Prakken PIEE was established, as successor to the East European Committee.

“The first Summer School, our oldest teaching event, initiated by Han Groen -Prakken and Endel Talvik of the Estonian Group, took place in Estonia 1994. The program lasted five days and launched a new format for teaching, which included lectures, theoretical and clinical discussions in small groups, and individual consultations. There were 30 participants and 8 Western training analysts as teachers. Since then the Summer Schools have been organized annually by PIEE’s Outreach/Teaching Section. In the summer of 2007 the 14th School took place in Odessa, with 110 participants and 20 teachers. PIEE organizes two other annual schools, each lasting one week: The “Child and Adolescent Psychoanalytical School” in collaboration with the Croatian Study Group (now in its ninth year), and "The Members’ and Candidates’ Seminar" in collaboration with local organizing committees. This takes place in different countries, and has now been organized eight times. It is open only to candidates and IPA members, with the number of participants usually limited to fifty. Training analysts from both the East and the West participate as teachers.

“From the point of view of the development of the various groups, these PIEE teaching events have been very important. The Summer School is open to newcomers, with a mixture of new and previous participants every time; candidates are also welcome. The Child and Adolescent School is also open to newcomers, and we recommend that all candidates participate at least once. The Members’ and Candidates’ Seminar is open only to registered candidates and IPA members but Westerners are also welcome. We have had candidates from Italy, Germany, India and Turkey. A teacher from Venezuela also participated this year, too.

“The Helsinki project and the Amsterdam training offer “concentrated training,” as does the TSR program in Ukraine (Theoretical Seminars in Russian) which started a year ago. The Finnish program of psychoanalytical training for East Europeans started in 1999. Ten candidates from St. Petersburg, Estonia and Latvia traveled to Helsinki every second week to have their analysis, seminars and supervisions there, but did not move to Helsinki as the five Lithuanians had before. They had their own analysis, two sessions per day twice a week, meaning four sessions every second week. I call this form of analysis "concentrated analysis." The theoretical training lasted for five years but some candidates continued their analysis and supervision after

the formal end of the seminars. About 30 Finnish analysts participated in this project. The short distances between Helsinki and Tallinn, St. Petersburg and Riga made this training possible.

“The Amsterdam theoretical program began also in 1999. Like the TSR, it is based on four long weekends a year, for four years, and accepts candidates from different countries. Their analyses can be regular, concentrated or shuttle, as is the case for supervision, depending on the geography. A new class of 12 candidates started every second year, with Antonius Stufkens directing the program and 40-45 Dutch analysts involved in many different roles. The number of candidates who have trained in Amsterdam is really remarkable.

“We have not found any Eastern country without a group interested in psychoanalysis, and more informed about it than we perhaps had imagined in advance. Now even Siberia has become involved: the First Siberian International Psychoanalytical Conference was organized last August (2006) in collaboration with the Baikal Psychoanalytical Association.

“Hungary has a long psychoanalytical tradition. Ferenczi founded the Hungarian Psychoanalytic Society in 1913 and analysis existed during the whole Communist period. The Hungarian Group was accepted as an IPA Component Society in 1989, followed by the Czech Psychoanalytical Society. Belgrade has been accepted as Component society this week here in Berlin. In Poland there is a Provisional Society. There are Study Groups in Croatia and Romania, with two groups in Moscow. In addition there are IPA direct members in Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, St. Petersburg and Ukraine. PIEE works with the groups until they reach Study Group status. Then responsibility is transferred to the Sponsoring Committee, but we maintain contact in different ways because we have worked with them for so long and know them well. Members of the Study Groups have already been teachers in the Summer Schools.

“No surprise - we have found that "Eastern" groups are in many ways very similar to "Western" groups, with sibling rivalry, etc. But there are real differences as well. The background is often more traumatic. For Westerners it can also be difficult to understand the circumstances of living in the East, for instance the unreliable post. In the beginning only faxes was functioning - I remember the day when I received 120 faxes when organizing a Summer School. Of course, most of this has now been made easier by the internet. Obtaining visas for traveling to shuttle analysis can also be extremely difficult at times, something which may not be appreciated in the West.

“Working with East Europeans means working with the pioneers. They are enthusiastic and eager to learn, often very talented and ready to sacrifice much in order to reach their goal. It is a pleasure for us to work in that kind of atmosphere. To be a pioneer confers a special position for the future of psychoanalysis in the country. Having a generative attitude and enjoying generative pleasures can provide a good "home" for psychoanalysis. A pioneer's position is narcissistically very satisfying, but if that is its exclusive meaning for an individual, it can lead to conflicts with other group members (competitive pressures, restriction of others' rights, grabs for power, splitting.) We all know this from our own analytic societies in the West.

I'll refer to Antonius Stufkens' paper in Odessa - "Dreams demonstrate that, no matter how different everyone may be, we are all made of the same stuff," - in asking the question, what kind of sibling rivalry will be present between West and East?

Challenge

Gabor Szonyi: The Hungarian Exception, EE Challenges and Strengths

After Dr. Laine's remarks, the unique situation of Hungary was clarified further by Gabor Szonyi (Budapest; PIEE Associate Director for Research.) He reminded the audience that Hungary was unique in having an old society which became re-established. The original psychoanalytic society was founded by Ferenczi in 1913. It played an important role in the development of the IPA until World War II. It was forced to dissolve itself in the Soviet period (1949), but its members continued to train. Psychoanalysis was not persecuted by the Communist government - it was tolerated. The Hungarian Psychoanalytic Society went through a second foundation - a study group in 1975, provisional society in 1981, component society in 1989 - and again became a member of the EPF and IPA during communist times. In 1987, the Hungarian Society organized the first and only international psychoanalytic conference in a communist country, with about 300 attendees in Budapest. This provided an opportunity for IPA executive representatives to meet with EE colleagues from several countries. Hungarian psychoanalytic development and that event contradicted the prevailing viewpoint about the impossibility of the possibility for psychoanalysis to exist in EE. Part of the unusual nature of the situation is that Hungarian psychoanalysis is regarded both as part of, and yet not part of, both "Western" and "Eastern" surveys of analysis' historical development. The original group was founded by Ferenczi in 1913; the Study Group re-founded in 1975 with training analysts from the original society and from the new generation. It became a component society in 1989.

Dr. Szonyi reflected, "The situation had its positives and negatives. One advantage was that the Hungarian Society received almost all of the help available to EE groups for a period of 10 years. Thus, psychoanalysis could take a leading place among competing psychotherapies. However, there was also a price to be paid. The Hungarian Society's members were seen as exotics from EE, and the internal price was that there was suppression of all theoretical debate.

"By 2004, 40% of PIEE candidates were in shuttle analysis, 40% in condensed analysis, and the rest in regular analysis within PIEE guidelines. Later, the amount of condensed analysis diminished while the amount of regular analysis grew. The advent of PIEE helped to bring EE training into a comprehensive system. Shuttle analysis was a complicated matter - it brought about what has been called a "shuttle life." The consequences for the candidate were considerable - effects on the candidate's family, patients, and on the institutions involved. Each candidate's situation varied, yet they shared certain traits. There is always the problem of cultural difference, sometimes culture shock - border crossing is a physical fact. There are always differences in social, political and economic systems, with language, religion, traditions. It demands extra commitment from the candidate, as well as over-investment in the organizational aspects of arranging training and analysis.

“What are the post-totalitarian problems being faced? Some of them are (1) the spreading and developing of psychoanalysis in countries with little or no antecedents in psychoanalysis, (2) its spread in countries with little antecedent history in psychotherapies, (3) the spread of analysis in several countries simultaneously, (4) its spread in areas with shortcomings in democracy (required for psychoanalysis to thrive), and (5) its spread by committed individuals, institutes and societies with differing motivations and strategies.

“PIEE is an institute without a pre-existing model. It has had to develop new solutions for lots of problems, and helped to define further questions. Some of these are: How to handle the issue of the “helper-helped” syndrome?; how to integrate a training institute where training and supervising analysts are not members of the institute that its candidates belong to?; how to prepare PIEE affiliated members and candidates for the move to another institute?; how to help the transition from preformed non-analytic groups into a Study Group of equal members?; how to convince established psychoanalytic organizations that the emergence of a higher number of new psychoanalytic groups is not a threat to the existing system?; how to keep developmental boundaries? But there are strengths in PIEE which will help to address these potential problems: an extra high commitment on the part of candidates, who have international training with the special perspective that this provides. Further, they are assessed by cross-border colleagues, and they are open to experimentation.. In that spirit, we expect much to come from the candidates in PIEE, and the new ideas that our institute has brought to analytic training.

#### Gilbert Diatkine: The French Connection

Gilbert Diatkine (Paris; PIEE Associate Director for Training) spoke on the particular situation in France, where several Russian candidates were able to begin training:

“In 1992, a group of five French-speaking candidates from the former Soviet Union, two from Moscow, and three from Moldavia, applied to the Paris Institute. They had decided to emigrate to Paris in order to receive their training in psychoanalysis. The three Moldavians disappeared after a time, but the two Russians from Moscow had regular four-time-a-week analysis with SPP Training Analysts over a period of four years. During this time, they were authorized to participate in any teaching seminar they wished, although they were not yet accepted as candidates in the Institute. After four years of analysis, they applied to the Institute and were accepted as candidates. This means that they were authorized to take analytic cases in their home country, and to be supervised by fax by Paris Institute training analysis. They returned to Moscow, as Paris Institute candidates, at the precise moment when some other Moscow people who had trained in Germany also went back. Those in the latter group had already finished their training, and were ready to be elected as IPA direct members. This was the result of the differences in models of training in Paris and in Germany. It turned out to be the beginning of a long-lasting tension between the two IPA-affiliated groups in Moscow. When PIEE was created in 2002, one of its goals was to reduce the gap between the two groups. This is now a task of the Moscow Sponsoring Committee.

Dr. Diatkine continued by addressing the particular situation that arises from efforts to

provide supervision for candidates over such a large geographical area:

“It is only since 2006 that some IPA authorized supervisors are available in Moscow. Before that there were none. Supervision is now conducted by Training Analysts from any IPA institute by email, fax, or phone (skype), though a certain number of face-to-face supervisions are essential in all of the area that PIEE serves, except Moscow, where new IPA Study Groups have been formed. Many IPA training analysts have doubts about the practice of e-mail or fax supervision. A written report does not convey all the depth of a face-to-face situation. Candidates have to be able to write in the supervisor’s language, in a concise way, but experience shows that many are able to convey analytic process, transference manifestations, and even some aspects of counter-transference. A regular weekly schedule is very important in those supervision processes, as in normal supervision.

“In the French model, there is no “curriculum.” Candidates choose freely any seminar they are interested in, so that it is usual that in a seminar you can meet candidates at very different levels of experience and training, as well as Society members. It is not difficult to integrate foreigners with little experience into the seminars. Accordingly, Paris Institute accepts in any of its teaching seminars East European applicants and candidates when they come to Paris for their training analysis or their supervision. However, shuttle candidates are not able to attend seminars all year long. Regular teaching remains quite necessary, as in the seminars organized in Amsterdam, Helsinki, or Odessa precisely for this purpose of expanding the curriculum, particularly the theoretical part of the curriculum.

#### Paolo Fonda: Where We Go From Here

Dr. Fonda offered some concluding remarks, observing where we have come from and where we are going. He predicted that in 6-8 years the PIEE will withdraw from several countries and cities (as it has already done with respect to Moscow), and that eventually its mandate will have been met. Local groups will then continue the regular training of new analysts in post-Communist Eastern Europe. He noted that in the 20 years of IPA’s efforts, information has spread all over Eastern Europe, so that the focus is no longer on informing about what psychoanalysis is, rather it is in developing “correct” analysis, of a high standard of quality. This is an important goal, since all over this area there are more and more “non-IPA psychoanalysts” who may stand to benefit from the standards that our own trainees are taught to aspire to.

And in the next few years, Dr. Fonda added, we are aiming still to improve the quality via the following initiatives:

1. Improving the selection of candidates.
2. Supporting the training even more intensively, through the use of individual mentors and the promoting of local educational efforts such as conferences and seminars with the participation of IPA analysts.
3. Taking special care to support our graduates into the phase of post-graduate education,

imparting the belief that psychoanalytic learning does not end with the formal end of training.

4. Promoting improved group functioning in the various cities where our candidates live. This involves support and consultation at the pre-study group phase, with the consideration that future candidates in these cities, as well as our own PIEE graduates, will continue to need to be nurtured by their local groups, something that is taken for granted in our own psychoanalytic groups in the West.

To conclude this summary of the panel, I would like to add some of my own remarks. As rich as the history and work of PIEE is, perhaps what needs to be emphasized to the reader is the spirit with which this initiative occurs. As anyone who has attended them knows, the schools are very dynamic events, with much sharing of experience among the candidates (and teachers) from many countries. Supervision is occurring at times from 7 in the morning to 11 at night; the passion for the unique insights of psychoanalysis is palpable. The political overtones of all the changes in Eastern Europe during this time are a background presence, but the manifest theme is always the future - the candidates' striving to get more training, advice, assistance with supervision and finding analysts, and enhancing the rapprochement with experienced colleagues from the West. There is something to be learned on both sides. This hope is expressed in Dr. Stajner- Popovic's remarks, when she argues for an analytic approach to the advent of psychoanalysis itself in the East, and asks for an open-mindedness to "otherness" like that which we have with our patients. And Dr. Kafka reminds us that the rapid political changes in Eastern Europe should not be seen as obstacles - it is pertinent to the history of psychoanalysis that it has often developed at times of societal change and turmoil, contrary to a frequently held point of view. Psychoanalysis is already flourishing in Eastern Europe due to the prodigious efforts of all of the speakers at this panel. It is the job of all of the rest of us to support that effort and facilitate that growth.