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Emanuel Windholz: The Institute Builder

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The establishment of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society and Institute was definitely a group effort and yet, of all the early San Francisco analysts, Emanuel Windholz was probably more responsible than anyone else for the initiative, guidance and shape of the Institute during its first 40 years. He was seen by many as a passionate advocate for psychoanalysis, an uncommonly intuitive analyst, an inspiring lecturer, a powerful organizing force, and a kind and generous man. He developed a high profile by never shying away from controversy and was also ambitious and productive enough to have his critics. He was, more than anyone else, the Institute Builder.

Emanuel Windholz was born on March 13, 1903 in Hronec, Czechoslovakia. He was the youngest of five children in a Jewish family in Bohemia (Czechoslovakia). His father, Pinkus Windholz, owned a grocery store in the small Bohemian village of Hronec. His mother, Jeanette, kept house and worked in the store, as did everyone in the family. He had one brother and three sisters. His eldest sister was instrumental in his upbringing and was later killed by the Nazis. Emanuel was recognized as a bright and sometimes mischievous child. At age seven, he was sent away from home to get his education attending Catholic schools. His older brother, Joseph, remained at home to work in the family store but died in 1921 from wounds he suffered during World War I (1,2,3).

While still in the Gymnasium, Windholz began reading Freud. He completed his basic education in Kremnika, Slovakia on July 10, 1920 and took one course at Masaryk University Medical School in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He then went on to attend Charles University in Prague where he studied medicine from 1921-26. He spent one of those years studying medicine in Paris. He was in training for five years and graduated with his medical degree on December 17, 1926. He was the only one in his family to attain such an advanced education. Upon completion of his medical training he did a residency under Dr. Pelnar, at a small sanitarium outside of Prague, the Internal Clinic of Charles University in 1927. It was there that he met his life-long friend Dr. Jan Frank. Frank also became an analyst and later settled in New York. From 1927-29 Windholz was the Chief Assistant, under Dr. Jaroslav Stuchlik, at the State Hospital for Nervous and Mental Disorders in Kosice. He was Chief Resident at Kramer Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental Disorders from 1929-31. Following his residency Windholz opened a private practice in the treatment of "neurotic and mental diseases" in Prague. He had an office located at Stepanska 28 and later at Jungmannova str. 9. He was a member of the Medical Chamber of Bohemia, the Czechoslovakia Medical Association, and the Psychoanalytic Society of Switzerland (1, 2, 3, 4).

In the summer of 1930 Windholz went to Berlin to study psychoanalysis and begin a personal analysis. His analyst was Dr. Moshe Wulff, a Russian analyst who emigrated to Tel Aviv in 1933. During this summer Windholz worked at the Berlin Polyclinic and was accepted for training at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. At the end of the summer, Moshe Wulff and Ernst Simmel told him he should return to Prague and begin practicing psychoanalysis. He was astounded to think he should begin practicing on his own after an "internship" of only a few months. He returned to Czechoslovakia to work at a small sanitarium outside of Prague,. He also opened a private practice, listed himself in the phonebook as a student of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, and began seeing patients. He and his patients were ridiculed for their psychoanalytic undertakings by the chief of the sanitarium but such ridicule did not stop patients from inundating Windholz with requests for treatment (1,5).

Some time after Windholz's return to Prague, the German analyst, Mrs. Francis Deri, left Berlin and came to set up practice in Prague. Windholz soon entered into analysis with her. He was fond of recalling that Deri, who was staying in a pension, at that time, used her bed as an analytic couch. Windholz had the first appointment of the day and his knock on the door apparently often served to awaken her. She would get out of bed, put the blankets in order and welcome her first patient into her "office." Windholz would enter her room, lie down and notice that the bed was still warm. The warm bed, of course, gave rise to a flood of new fantasies (1).

Mrs. Deri also supervised Windholz's work with his own patients. Deri and Windholz began giving lectures. Windholz gave a lecture series (10 lectures) entitled An Introduction to Psychoanalysis with ten students in attendance. Deri gave a lecture on The Interpretation of Dreams with twenty attendees and another on The Fundamental Principles of Psychoanalysis with 100 attendees! Deri and Windholz then gathered together a few other students and began a project to have some of Freud's writings translated into Czech. This project necessitated a trip to Vienna where Windholz met with Sigmund Freud for the first time to request permission to do a translation of Freud's Psychoanalytical History of Illness into Czech. Permission was granted. Windholz noted that what struck him most about this meeting was Freud's uncanny observational abilities (1, 6).

In May of 1931, Windholz sent a birthday greeting of some sort to Sigmund Freud and in return received a printed thank you card signed by Freud (4).

On Sunday, October 25, 1931 there was an "Unveiling of a Memorial Tablet at the Birth House of Professor Dr. Sigmund Freud in Pribor-Freiberg, Moravia." Though Sigmund Freud was unable to attend, it was an event of great importance and pleasure to him. He sent to this event a delegation of his son, Martin; daughter, Anna; and his brother, Alexander Freud. There were seven speeches including Freud's acceptance speech, read by Anna Freud. The other speakers were F. Slabihoudek, Juranem, Benes, Paul Federn, Max Eitington, and Emanuel Windholz who had played an important role in the organization of this event (7,8).

Windholz also edited and published a collection of papers on psychoanalysis, written by Czech authors, in honor of Freud's 75th birthday. This little book, written in Czech, includes an introduction by Windholz and two additional chapters that he wrote. One is entitled The Psychoanalytic Treatment and the other, The Structure of Personality and the Application of Psychoanalysis. The book also includes photographs of the unveiling of the plaque at Freud's birth house and the speakers giving their speeches. In the private archive of Dr. Michael Windholz is a copy of this book, signed by Sigmund Freud. The book is entitled Sbornik psychoanalytichych praci (4, 7).

In the early 1930s the political situation in Germany was rapidly deteriorating and many of the German analysts and students of analysis were leaving Berlin for more hospitable countries. In October 1933 the Czecho-Slovakian Study Group was formed and this group included Steff Bornstein, Francis Deri, Jan Frank, Elizabeth Gero-Heymann, Edith Gluck, Hannah Heilborn, Richard Karpe, Heinrich and Yela Lowenfeld, Christine Olden, Annie Reich, and Emanuel Windholz. The study group also had guest lectures delivered by August Aichorn, Edward Bibring, Paul Federn, Otto Fenichel, Ernst Kris, Rene Spitz, and Robert Waelder. Meetings were held in Deri's apartment on Jacna Street. (1,6,9)

The sudden increase in the size of the Prague Study Group was, of course, a result of émigrés fleeing Nazi Germany. To facilitate Steff Bornstein's emigration to Czechoslovakia, Emanuel Windholz married her. There was no romantic relation between them but this marriage insured her safety. In her article, in the Almanach der Psychoanalyse 1938, her authorship is listed as Steff Bornstein-Windholz (1).

In 1934 the Prague Study Group officially affiliated with the Vienna Society at the International Psycho-Analytical Congress in Lucerne. In 1935 Otto Fenichel emigrated from Berlin to Prague, via Oslo. In April of 1935, Deri left Prague to immigrate to Los Angeles. She turned over the direction of the Study Group to Otto Fenichel. Windholz described this as the most exciting time in his life. He was being analyzed and supervised by Fenichel. The study group met three evenings a week in cafes where long discussions continued late into the night. Weekends were spent with visiting instructors from Institutes outside the country. Windholz was President of the Prague Psychoanalytic Study Group from 1936-39.

The translation project came to fruition in 1936 when Freud's Psychoanalytical History of Illness was translated into Czech by Dr. Ota Friedman. Dr. Friedman acknowledged receiving assistance in the translation from Hugo Bondy, Terezie Bondy, Steff Bornstein, Richard Karpe and Emanuel Windholz. It was published under the Czech title Psychoanalytike Chorobopisy. In April 1938 Fenichel left Prague for Los Angeles and laid the mantle of leadership on the shoulders of Emanuel Windholz. Windholz was 35 years old (3,6,8,9,10).

The Prague Study Group continued under Windholz's leadership but most of the analysts had already left. Only the library and a few study group members remained. Within the deteriorating political situation the study group continued and Windholz married his second cousin, Lilly (Lilla) Epstein. The Nazi threat loomed larger and larger until March

1939 when Germany marched into Czechoslovakia and declared it a German "Protectorate." The remaining members of the Study Group finalized their plans for emigration. Jan Frank went to New York, Richard Karpe to Hartford Connecticut, the Lowenfelts to New York, Kristine Olden to Los Angeles, and Emanuel Windholz, carrying with him the Prague Psychoanalytic Study Group Library, emigrated to San Francisco with his wife (1,8).

When the Windholzs arrived in San Francisco they stayed with Otto and Anna Maenchen, in Berkeley, until they could get a flat of their own in San Francisco on California Street. In order to be licensed, Windholz completed a medical internship at Mt. Zion Hospital from 1939-40. Later they moved into a flat on Union Street. The Windholzs had two children, Suzanne, born in 1941, and Michael, born in 1947 (1,8).

In San Francisco Windholz joined a small psychoanalytic study group led by Siegfried Bernfeld who had emigrated from Vienna in 1937. Others in this group included Bernhard Berliner (from Berlin), Anna Maenchen (from Vienna and Berlin), Donald Macfarlane (trained by Berliner in San Francisco), Erik Erikson (from Vienna), and a number of interested others who were not analysts. This study group, originally under the auspices of the Chicago Psychoanalytic Institute and later under the Topeka Psychoanalytic Institute, was called the "Technical Seminar." They discussed a wide range of topics including one of Windholz's patients who had been silent for months at a time over a period of two and a half years. These meetings took place regularly and met in the participant's homes. They usually met at the home of the Bernfelds in the Marina District but they also met at the Berliners' or the Maenchens'.(11)

Meanwhile Otto Fenichel, Hannah (Heilborn) Fenichel, Ernst Simmel, Francis Deri, Christine Olden and others had already formed their own study group in Los Angeles. On Saturday and Sunday, March 30-31, 1940, the San Francisco and Los Angeles analysts met at the Foothills Hotel in Ojai, California for the first meeting of the West Coast Psychoanalysts. The next meeting took place on September 14-15, 1940 at the Hotel Plaza in San Francisco. There were a variety of presentations made at this meeting but it is particularly noteworthy that there was a Symposium on Neurotic Disturbances of Sleep that featured presentations by Fenichel, Windholz, Haenel, Olden, Deri, Maenchen, Berliner, and Simmel. The papers were subsequently published in *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* 1942, Vol. 23, No. 2 (11, 12).

In December of 1940 the formation of a Psychoanalytic Society and Institute was very much on the minds of the West Coast analysts but there were two major issues that needed to be addressed. The first was the issue of lay analysis. In 1938 the American Psychoanalytic Association passed the resolution against the future training of laymen for the therapeutic use of psychoanalysis. This had an enormous impact on psychoanalysis in America for the next 50 years, and it had immediate consequences for the early West Coast analysts as many of the major analysts, like Bernfeld, Erikson, Deri, Olden, Maenchen, and others, were lay analysts and many of the émigré M.D. analysts like Fenichel and Simmel still needed to do internships to be licensed in California.

The second hotly debated issue was the nature of the organization of the Institute. Would it be highly organized as the Berlin Institute had been or would it be more informal like the Vienna Institute had been in its earlier years? Bernfeld, the leading analyst in San Francisco, was a lay analyst in favor of lay analysis and a more informal Institute. Windholz, on the other hand was an M.D. who favored a more organized Institute. He was sympathetic to the cause of lay analysis but was also eager to build an Institute, even if it had to be in accordance with the guidelines of the American Psychoanalytic Association, which excluded the lay analysts.

In Otto Fenichel's Rundbriefe (an underground series of letters addressing psychoanalytic issues and politics which he distributed to his friends and close colleagues) he wrote about these issues often and specifically identified Windholz as agreeing with his pro-lay-analysis stance. Nonetheless, anyone who wanted to establish an Institute, in those days, had to play by the rules of the American Psychoanalytic Association. To do otherwise was to become marginalized. The émigré analysts were fleeing Nazi Germany and Austria, learning a new language and settling in a new land. They were professionally at sea, financially unstable and had families to feed. The need to legitimate psychoanalysis was urgent and attempts to do so were often desperate and, regretfully, at the expense of their non-medical colleagues (11, 21).

Ultimately Windholz and the American Psychoanalytic Association agenda prevailed. The existing lay analysts were given "Honorary Memberships" or "Accredited Lay Analyst" status, no other lay analysts were to be trained and in 1942 the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society was established in accordance with the guidelines of "the American." Its members were primarily located in Los Angeles and San Francisco but a few were in Tucson, Arizona and Seattle, Washington. The Charter members were William Barrett, Bernhard Berliner, Otto Fenichel, George Gero, Bernard Kamm, Jasha Kasanin, Donald Macfarlane, Douglass Orr, Ernst Simmel, and Emanuel Windholz (11,13). The San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society and Institute were established, the "lays" were marginalized and while the bad feelings persisted the controversy between Windholz and Bernfeld was administratively resolved. Two years later Bernfeld would begin privately training analysts outside the structure of the SFPI and in flagrant violation of the rules of the American. Bernfeld later resigned from the training committee and delivered a legendary two-part lecture entitled On Psychoanalytic Training in which he put forth his ideas about a preferred mode of psychoanalytic training only months before his death. His lectures were posthumously published in 1962 in the Psychoanalytic Quarterly.

For the purposes of licensure, Windholz did an internship at Mount Zion Hospital from 1939-40. During the war years (World War II), he was Chief Psychiatrist at the Veterans Rehabilitation Clinic of Mount Zion Hospital under the Directorship of Jasha (Jacob) Kasanin. It was there that Kasanin brought together dieticians, recreation assistants, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and Jungian analysts to address the psychiatric rehabilitation of returning veterans from the Second World War (3,15).

At this clinic San Francisco analysts developed short term psychoanalytic treatments for dealing with the enormous influx of psychiatrically impaired veterans. Vocational rehabilitation plans were devised taking into consideration the patient's neurotic problems rather than ignoring these features, as had previously been the custom. And Windholz developed an intensive application of group therapy for returning veterans. They also used hypnosis and pentothal treatments (15, 16).

In 1946 the Los Angeles group made a planned and friendly split from the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society and Institute to establish their own Society and Institute. Semi-annual joint meetings of the two Societies, however, continued for a time.

The San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute and Society continued to grow despite the on-going controversies regarding lay analysis and the organization of the Institute. Policies, procedures, committees, rules, and regulations proliferated often in the service of the training and, by some accounts, sometimes to its detriment.

Windholz had a higher profile and wielded more power than any other analyst in the Institute. He trained many analysts and promoted them into positions within the organization of the Institute. Having a strong personality and wielding power in the Institute he became for some a person to love, admire and emulate and for others a worthy opponent. Whatever the relation, Windholz was, more than anyone else, the Institute Builder and a person with whom one had to deal.

Windholz was very active in Institute politics. He was the Society's second President from 1944-1946, was appointed Training Analyst in 1946, and was elected President of the Institute from 1956-58. He was Chairman of the Education Committee from 1947-56, and on the Committee on Progression and Graduation from 1960-66. He was on the Research Team with the Psychotherapy Evaluation and Study Center of the SFPI beginning in 1976. He promoted the Institute's Low Fee Clinic for the public and the Moderate Fee Clinic for psychologists and social workers. He was instrumental in raising money for these clinics and later in raising money for the purchase of a building to house the Institute.

Factions within psychoanalytic societies frequently fall into controversy over matters such as theory, technique, admissions, institute organization and teaching styles. The SFPI was no exception in this regard and, as stated earlier, Windholz never shied away from controversy. It has been emphasized by some, that Emanuel Windholz always met controversy by standing on the side of inclusion. He attempted to build consensus and promote dialogue to avoid splits, rejections and expulsions. There were, however, two exceptions to this rule. The first exclusion pertains to the early controversy between Windholz and Bernfeld over the issue of lay analysis and specifically the refusal to grant training analyst status to Bernfeld's wife, Suzanne Bernfeld, who was a lay analyst, analyzed by Hanns Sachs and Sigmund Freud. She was considered a brilliant analyst by some but others felt she was inadequately trained. A second exclusion pertained to the removal of "training analyst" status from an analyst in the early 1960s. Windholz appears to have been in favor of both of these exclusions. In subsequent years, however,

whenever exclusion became an issue, Windholz is said to have stood on the side of inclusion. He disagreed with the proposal to lower the retirement age for training analysts; fought the exclusion of analysts and training analysts who held viewpoints that were not "classical" in orientation; opposed the exclusion of those with viewpoints closer to the Kleinian position; warded off threats to split the Institute; was interested in new ideas, developmental points of view and new research strategies; and without necessarily agreeing with them he supported the people who considered alternative psychoanalytic viewpoints. He struggled to be a consensus builder, which, of course, is both a difficult and unpopular position to maintain. (1)

In the American Psychoanalytic Association Windholz was Chairman of the Membership Committee from 1948-51, member of the Executive Council from 1951-57 and again from 1960-64. He founded the Committee on Psychoanalytic Education in 1959, was Councilor at Large on the Executive Council from 1951-57 and again from 1960-64. He was Chairman of the Study Group on Supervision from 1964-70 and was also a member of the editorial board of the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association from 1955-63 (4).

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Committee for Personal Service and worked with them as a consultant in the San Francisco jails and at San Quentin. Of course, he also had a private practice. His first two patients were sent to him by psychologist, Nathan Adler, who also worked at the Jewish Committee for Personal Service and was in supervision with Windholz. Windholz's first office was located at 1809 California, later at 2686 Union Street, then at 2235 Post Street where he was in the same building with Erik Erikson, the pediatrician Ernst Wolff, and internist Leona M. Bayer. Drs. Wolff and Bayer were husband and wife, and very sympathetic to psychoanalysis. Later Norm Reider moved into their building and their office became the headquarters for the Society and Institute, complete with the secretarial services of the famous Jennie Chiado, who worked for the Institute for over 40 years. Later when the Institute moved to 2420 Sutter Street Windholz moved his office into one of the private office spaces in the Institute building (4).

Windholz was involved in the training of psychiatric residents and social workers at the Veteran's Rehabilitation Clinic at Mt. Zion from 1943-47. He was a clinical professor of Psychiatry at the University of California from 1945 until his death. He trained psychiatric interns at Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute from 1945-71, at Mt. Zion Hospital from 1945-75, at Letterman Hospital from 1948-71, and at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Oakland from 1951-53. Students loved his clinical conferences and were inspired by his discussion of cases. They were charmed and thrilled by his manner and he left a lasting impact on their training that many remember fondly to this day. They packed the conference rooms when he spoke and many made their decisions to become analysts while sitting in his seminars. He spoke eloquently on the theory of narcissism and is remembered by some as offering particularly creative insights into narcissistic character pathology (1, 4, 17, 18, 19).

He was more of a teacher than a writer but his collected works include the following

papers:

The Publications of Emanuel Windholz

In Czech:

(19??) The Vegetative Nervous System of Epileptics, Experimental Studies with Pilocarpine, Vestnik Spolku csl. Lekarů Koscich, 6,4.

(19??) Treatment of Epilepsy with Salamandrine, Vestnik Spolku csl. Lekarů Koscich, 7,3.

(19??) Paranoid Reactions and their Relation to Anal Character, with Dr. J. Stuchlik, Vestnik Spolku csl. Lekarů Koscich, 8,1.

(1931) Sbornik psychoanalytických prací, (This book was published in honor of Sigmund Freud's 75th Birthday. It was edited by Emanuel Windholz and includes three contributions by him. The first is an Introduction. The second is a chapter on The Psychoanalytic Treatment in which he offers a brief description of the concept of neurosis, followed by a discussion of the treatment process illustrated with case histories and a discussion of the indications and limitations of psychoanalytic treatment and its relation to other types of psychotherapy. The third is a chapter on the Structure of Personality and the Application of Psychoanalysis in which he discusses the concepts of the "conscious" and "unconscious," the development of the ego and superego, the biological basis of psychoanalysis, and provides descriptions of character neuroses, impulse neuroses, and depressions. He then discusses the importance of psychoanalysis to the fields of criminology, psychology, sociology, and biography. He illustrates his biographical assertion with examples from the works of Balzac, George Sand, and a number of Czech writers. An analysis of the relationship between Verlaine and Rimbaud is given substantiating the suspicion of homosexuality and another section is devoted to the psychoanalytic interpretation of the modern art of Jean Frois-Wittman. Additional chapters in this book are written by Fr. Bennes, Dr. Jar Stuchlik, Dr. Osipov, Dr. Fr. Slabihoudek, and Dr. Jan Frank.

(1934) Psychoanalysis and Medicine, Lekarska Revue, 1,4.

(1936) Psychoanalyticke' Chorobopisy (Translation of Freud's "Vier Psychoanalytische Krankengeschichten" or "Psychoanalytic History of Patients." It includes the case histories of Dora, Little Hans, the "Rat man" and the Schreber case.) - It was translated into Czech by Dr. Ota Friedmann with the assistance of Dr. Hugo Bondy, Dr. Terezie Bondy, Mrs. Steff Bornstein, Dr. Richard Karpe and Dr. Emanuel Windholz. Julius Albert, Praha.

In English:

(1942) Symposium on Neurotic Disturbances of Sleep, International Journal of Psychoanalysis, Vol. 23, No. 2.

(1944) When Johnny Comes Marching Home, Beacon: The Bulletin of the Mental Health Society of Northern California, Vol. 3, No. 3.

(1945) Observations on the Psychiatric Rehabilitation of Veterans, Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, Vol. 9, No. 4.

(1947) Criteria of Therapy of War Neuroses, with Jasha Kasanin and Charl Rhode, American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 104, No. 4.

- (1949) Countertransference and Attitudes of the Analyst in the Therapeutic Process, presentation by Leo Berman, MD, Discussion, Bulletin of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 5, No. 2.
- (1951) Current Problems of Psychoanalytic Technique, Panel Presentation, Bulletin of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 7, No. 3.
- (1951) On Depressive States, Panel Presentation, Bulletin of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 7, No. 4.
- (1954) Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychotherapy, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 2, No. 1.
- (1955) Problems of Termination of the Training Analysis, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 3, No. 2.
- (1956) Technique of Supervised Analysis, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 4, No. 3.
- (1957) Acting Out and Its Relation to Impulse Disorders, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 5, No. 1.
- (1957) Technique of Supervised Analysis, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 5, No. 3.
- (1958) Technical Aspects of Regression During Psychoanalysis, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 6, No. 3.
- (1959) Problems of Reanalysis, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 7, No. 3.
- (1962) The Psychoanalytic Situation, International Journal of the Psycho-Analysis, Vol. 43, Parts 4-5.
- (1962) Future Plans of the Committee on Psychoanalytic Education, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 10, No. 1.
- (1963) Some Technical Problems of Character Analysis, Journal of the Hillside Hospital, Vol. 12, No. 1.
- (1963) Analysis Terminable and Interminable, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 11, No. 1.
- (1966) Working Through, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 14, No. 1.
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- (1970) The Theory of Supervision in Psychoanalytic Education, International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, Vol. 51, Part 3.
- (1971) Some Specific Transference, Countertransference and Supervisory Problems in the Analysis of a Narcissistic Personality, with Jerome Oremland, International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, Vol. 52, Part 3.
- (1972) Continuing Research: Modification of Defenses, Panel Presentation, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 20, No. 1.
- (1972) Ten Years of COPE: Perspectives in Psychoanalytic Education, Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Vol. 20, No. 4.
- (1979) The Inscrutable Jennie Chiado, Dialogue: A Journal of Psychoanalytic Perspectives, Vol. 3, No.2.
- (1981) Application: The San Francisco Project - The Supervisor at Work, in Becoming a Psychoanalyst, Ed. Robert S. Wallerstein, International Universities

Press, Inc.

(1985) *Consensual Analysis: An Introduction*,
Consensual Analysis: Current Findings and Future Implications, Appendix C -
Excerpts From a Case Study of an Hysterical Character,
Appendix D - The Intuitive Understanding of a Transference Paradigm,
Appendix E - *Consensual Analysis: The Multiple Appeal of Interpretations*, in
New Ideas in Psychoanalysis: The Process of Change in a Humanistic Science. Ed. C. Settlage & R. Brockbank, The Analytic Press.

Windholz's later papers on psychoanalytic supervision, a topic on which he had a great deal to say, are surprisingly few and deceptively brief. Psychoanalytic supervision was a passion for which he had a great deal to say but it was always easier for him to speak about his ideas than it was for him to write about them. In these later papers he introduced a research approach to understanding psychoanalysis through an innovative strategy akin to "supervision," which he called "Consensual Analysis." It was, in fact, not supervision at all. It was called Consensual Analysis as it involved two analysts who agreed to observe an analysis. In Consensual Analysis the treating analyst saw his patient four times a week and wrote extensive process notes on the patient hours. These were then passed on to Windholz at the end of the week. The treating analyst would then go to see Windholz once a week to speak about the analysis. Unlike supervision, however, Windholz remained completely silent from beginning to end. These meetings were audio recorded, transcribed and years later these transcripts were compared to the analyst's written reports in a seminar led by Windholz and the treating analyst. Among other findings, it was found that the treating analyst seemed to pay more attention to his emotional involvement with the patient in his meetings with Windholz than he did in his process notes. This led to an increased awareness of what is referred to these days as the clinical significance of enactments, evoked transferences, and so on. They studied how the unconscious of the analyst works and how it interacts with the unconscious of the analysand, attending to what is forgotten and what is remembered by the treating analyst and tracking the transferences and countertransferences that were being generated in the room. It was an innovative piece of work for which he had a great passion in his final years. He dedicated long hours to going over the data and his conclusions inspired his colleagues (20).

On May 20th 1986, at the age of 83, Emanuel Windholz died. In addition to the legacy that Windholz left behind in the form of published papers, numerous students, and an Institute that he was largely responsible for building, he also left behind a daughter, Suzanne Model, who is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts, and a son, Michael Windholz, who is a psychologist, psychoanalyst and a member of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute.

Emanuel Windholz, always at the heart of Institute politics, was one of the most controversial figures in the history of psychoanalysis in San Francisco. He was considered an inspiring teacher and supervisor by many. He was extraordinarily supportive and helpful to his loyal students. Though he was an ardent proponent of

classical analysis and described, by some, as being rigid, to a fault, he is said to have loosened up quite a bit during the last ten years of his life. His so called "rigidity" has also been contextualized by his supporters who couch it in terms of his formal, old world, European style on the one hand and his attempts to conform to the formalities of the American Psychoanalytic Association on the other. He was interested in new ideas in psychoanalysis but could be sharply critical of watered down approaches as well. Despite his reputed "rigidity" he was very supportive of the creative work of younger analysts in the Institute as they came upon innovative new ideas, approaches and research strategies. In the early days he was known as Doctor Windholz but in later years was referred to by his colleagues simply as "Windy."

He is said to have had an extraordinary memory for clinical details, which was put to good use as a clinical supervisor and in his work with the APsaA Study Group on Supervision. He had an impressive memory for clinical material and clearly took pleasure in uncovering the infantile sexuality residing beneath the surface of this material. Loved and respected by his students and colleagues, many of them noted, at his memorial, that he was very private about the details of his own life. They found he would always manage to turn around a question about how he was doing into an inquiry about their well-being. Nonetheless, he was found to be a generous man and a strong supporter of his students. He was also known to have been a very good dancer.

Emanuel Windholz, psychiatrist, psychoanalyst, supervisor, teacher, administrator, writer, researcher, husband and father, colleague and friend, was a passionate advocate for psychoanalysis who received praise from many and formidable critiques from others. But in either case, Windholz must be recognized as one of the giants in the history of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. He did not build the Institute single handedly. He built it along with Berliner, Simmel, Kasanin, Macfarlane, Bernfeld, Maenchen, Erikson, Barrett and the rest, but because of his active involvement in the administrative workings of the Institute, his extensive psychoanalytic teaching, the number of training analyses he conducted and the traditions he put into place and promoted through his students, it is more than justified to attribute to him the title - The Institute Builder.

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