

group analysis

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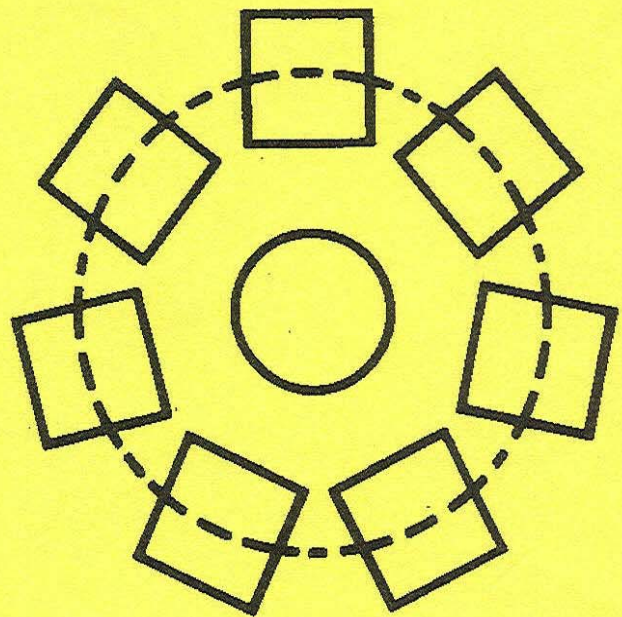
april 1981

Palermo, April 3, 1993

Heidelberg, August 31, 1993

London, October 22, 2004

**its roots
and destiny,
the gaipac way,
... of course !**



**re-convener juan campos, barcelona
hanne campos, barcelona**

MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF GROUP ANALYSIS:

**The European Group Analytic Movement and the
Question of Internationality of Group Analysis**

by

Juan Campos Avillar, M.D.

Honorary Member of GAS

and

Hanne Campos, Lic. Psych., Ph.D. Sociology

Member GAS and Member IGA

INDEX

Introductory Comments	4
1. Change is in the air	5
<i>Antecedents of the Bedford College Spring Meeting 1982</i>	5
<i>What did the founder of Group Analysis bring to the network?</i>	6
S. H. Foulkes' matrix and change	6
S. H. Foulkes and his changes: Two steps and their consequences, or were there three?	7
National and international recognition	7
Foulkes' type of leadership and change	8
<i>Three prophecies and change:</i>	9
<i>Resistances to the group approach, problems of acceptance, and time span of integration</i>	
<i>Foulkes' legacy</i>	11
Three institutions	11
Three provisions	11
2. Transition and development	12
<i>The founder of Group Analysis and the author of this history</i>	12
<i>Three important things happened while in New York in the sixties</i>	14
<i>Changes in Europe</i>	15
First European Workshops in Estoril (Portugal) and London	15
Generational change in GAIPAC	19
Group Analysis' U-turn in 1981	21
Second version of the riddle of the Sphinx	23
<i>Correspondence related to this Transition</i>	25
<i>(Dennis Brown, Juan Campos, Peter Bott, Fabrizio Napolitani, Ronald Sandison, Peter Lewis and others)</i>	

3. Preparing the AGM in Heidelberg 1993	27
<i>From Bedford College 1982 to Heidelberg 1993</i>	27
<i>The story of the GAIPAC dossier</i>	29
<i>Introducing the fishbowl event “Historical Overview” in a plenary session of the Heidelberg Symposium</i> (Introductory papers of Peter Bott, Göran Ahlin and Juan Campos)	32
<i>Epilogue to a dossier, third version 2004</i>	45
4. Constitutional Change	46
<i>Some thoughts about the Constitutional Reform 1993</i>	46
<i>Constitutional changes in the GAS</i>	46
<i>Report of President Bryan Boswood to the AGM 1993</i>	49
<i>Proposed amendments to the GAS Constitution to be voted at the AGM Heidelberg on Wednesday September 1, 1993, 5-7 pm</i>	51
5. Historical Reflections to the Special Study Day 2004	53
6. Writings on Teaching and Training by Juan Campos	61
Appendix I Historical Documents of GAS and GAIPAC	62
Appendix II Correspondence related to the Transition	99
Appendix III Writings on Teaching and Training by Juan Campos	146
Appendix IV Constitutions of Four Allied Professional Societies	198

Introductory Comments

A history is a process described in retrospect, a trail we leave behind as we make our way through the jungle of decisions and changes. The trail of group analysis is marked by crossroads and milestones. A major crossroad is related to the trans-national character of Group Analysis which can be conceived of and represented in different ways: 1) Group Analysis itself —the Group Analytic Society (London) and Group Analysis International Panel and Correspondence— as a trans-national meeting ground, a large group which serves as group analytic reference and container for whatever sub-group memberships or activities might emerge, always including the analysis of the relationship between the parts and the whole, between the nodal points —be they individuals or groups— and the network; or 2) Group Analysis as an institution which harbours group analytic institutions and their members dedicated to promote group analysis in theory and practice. The present history points to the possibility of taking the first direction at this crossroad. Along with other markers, there are two principal milestones along the road in this direction: The first, the Bedford College Spring Meeting of the Group Analytic Society in 1982, which marks different directions at the crossroad, when members become aware that changes were taking place related to the internationality of the membership and the activities of the Society; and the second, the IX European Symposium of Group Analysis in Heidelberg in 1993, when the Constitution of the Society had to be adjusted to clearly express the direction taken by the Society as a whole. The documentary evidence of these historical events weaves in and out of time and space in the process of joining and separating ideas and facts. The two milestones will be the two principal sections of this history. There will also be an epilogue written from the perspective of the year 2004. Good reading!

1. Change is in the air:

Antecedents of the Bedford College Spring Meeting, 1982

In fact there are *inter alias* two important meetings in the eighties of last century indicative of institutional change in the group analytic network: The Bedford College meeting in London, May 8-9, 1982, and the meeting at the Sacro Cuore in Rome, April 3, 1987. But let us start at the beginning.

At Bedford College London, the GAS Spring meeting on the weekend of 8th-9th May, 1982, coincided with the third meeting of "overseas" and "UK members" of the Group Analytic Society and Correspondents of GAIPAC —Group Analysis International Panel and Correspondence—, an event likely to pass into history of Group Analysis as its "British May", the group-managed revolution. The decision in 1982 to hold a meeting of "UK residents" and "overseas members" of the Group Analytic Society¹ did not come out of the blue. It was preceded by meetings on occasion of the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy in Copenhagen in September 1980 and the V European Workshop of Group Analysis in January 1981 on "Group Analysis: a Wider Role?", the debate in the Correspondence section in the GAIPAC's Vol. XIV/1 & 2 issues of April 1981, and another informal meeting after the V European Symposium in Group Analysis in September 1981 in Rome on "Group Analysis: Aspects of resistance"², where it was decided to have a meeting the following Spring in London.

It was at Bedford College that, for the first time, the professional community of group analysts became aware that a "European Group Analytic Movement" was in progress. In the words of the chairman of that meeting, Malcolm Pines: *"...(there) had been a change in perspective and a change in identity of the GAS. We had become part of a European movement and should take full cognizance of that. We need, however, to move slowly and definitely towards a different organization."* For the time being though, the organization of the GAS London seemed a good enough matrix for that development.

A midway Seminar was arranged at the Sacro Cuore of Rome on April 3rd 1987 to check how we were doing and in which direction we were going. To the group of Italian analysts there present which had been involved since the early days of that movement it did not look that we were heading towards what we decided at Bedford College. It did not seem that the London Society, or any other local organization or even a national confederation such as the COIRAG³ could be the appropriate environment to facilitate an all encompassing group analytic movement as the one being envisioned⁴. So, at the Sacro Cuore it was decided to explore other possibilities. The first was the one which S. H. Foulkes already contemplated

¹Link with "GAIPAC International?: A Bystander's View" in Appendix III, p. 159.

² Link with "Training to resist..." in Appendix III, p. 166.

³ Link with "Rationale for a Confederation of Group-Analytic Organizations", Appendix II, p. 145.

⁴ A fascinating example of what is meant here is the unbelievable situation existing until 1992 between the IAGP and the AGPA, one of its "organizational members", the first, a mother institution, was in turn affiliated as daughter society of the latter.

many years ago⁵, namely to establish a Specialized Section of Group Analysis within the International Association of Group Psychotherapy (IAGP). This proposition did not prove viable either to the IAGP nor to the Committee of the GAS (London). Instead, as a compromise it was agreed in 1989 during the IAGP Amsterdam Congress to give a trial to a Committee on Study Groups in Group Analysis to be established⁶ chaired by the promoter Juan Campos until the late nineties.

The underlying concerns for all those meetings and public debates were different for the Committee and British member of the London GAS and the "overseas members" and active correspondents of GAIPAC. In London the concern was the relation between the Society and the Institute, a question of double membership and no longer a question among peers, while "on the Continent" so to speak the problem was about the in-between organizations and the leading role taken by the British group, pretending that they are the only legitimate inheritors of Foulkes' legacy. All this made "finding a rational solution to problems of growth and expansion in the group-analytic organizations in Europe after Foulkes' death very difficult. As long as he lived he was the one capable of keeping up the interest in different kinds of Group Analysis in so many people, and so many groups in so many lands. Once he disappeared, the questions the local Society of London had to face during the last part of the 70's were then being confronted in two different arenas by the London group and by the rest of an expanding network of Group Analysis.

The Bedford College and Sacro Cuore meetings and their antecedents marked a crossroad and a turning point in the process of change in the group analytic network. These changes no longer depended on what happened in the dynamic relationship between the founder and the diverse individuals and subgroups which had formed around him. Now these subgroups began to have significant relationships within their own boundaries and with other subgroups of the network. To be able to have an idea where this network and the people who sustained it was at this moment in time, and also to be able to look forward and conceive of where to it may possibly be heading for, it seemed necessary to first look back.

What did the founder of Group Analysis bring to the network?

S. H. Foulkes' matrix and change

To understand the process of change in the group analytic network, we also need to understand the origin of Group Analysis related to Foulkes' style of leadership in the movement, to the general psychological, socio-political, economic, material, personal and professional circumstances under which Group Analysis has first been conceived and later developed, all of them intimately related. It has to be remembered that Foulkes reached

⁵ On October 10, 1967, Foulkes was writing the following letter to Raul Schindler, one of his fellows at the International Committee for Group Psychotherapy with whom he was preparing the following International Congress at Vienna and a subscriber of GAIPAC: *"At first sight I have no particular criticism to make about the program (that of the Vienna Congress) in principle, except that what was agreed between us at Bienne (site of the last meeting), has not been implemented, namely that we should have separate sections, in particular in group analysis..."*

⁶ Reports of the Lisbon Meeting (1990) and of the Montreal Meeting (1992) of this Committee are available, the latter having been reported in the last issue of Lifwynn Correspondence and is to be published in the next Forum of the IAGP.

maturity as a physician and analyst in continental Europe during the rise and fall of the Third Reich. His psychoanalytic training in Vienna —as a foreign graduate— and his later career, first in Frankfurt and later in London before and after the Second World War was highlighted by the most vicious battles for power and leadership within the psychoanalytical movement. Not only the bickering between Anna Freud and Melanie Klein about "child analysis", but also the discussions about Freudo-Marxism and other "scientific" *Weltanschauungen* influenced daily experience. His own reference group, the *Frankfurter Psychoanalytische Arbeitsgemeinschaft*, founded in 1928, was the study group of the German Psychoanalytical Society farthest to the left. This South West Study Group of the German Society was the first to set up a year later the *Frankfurter Psychoanalytisches Institut* (FPI), linked to the *Universität Frankfurt*, patronized by Horkheimer's *Institut für Sozialforschung* (ISF), with whom they shared premises and organized joint activities where a most fruitful cross fertilization between un-orthodox Marxism and red psychoanalysis took place. Underneath all that was the power struggle between Vienna, Berlin, London and New York for being the World Capital of Psychoanalysis. Very little is known about Foulkes' political convictions or sympathies during these years. He tried to keep aside, something quite difficult as he was the director of the *Therapeutikum* of the FPI, the Temple of Freudo-Marxism at Victoria-Allee 17 in Frankfurt am Main where he worked. Later in London it was not easy either being a "Freudian foreign graduate from Vienna" first, and later a didactic analyst of the B-group (the Freudian wing of the British Society) at the London Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Also we could retrace Foulkes' experiences in groups of identification, of belongingness, of reference and the general atmosphere in Heidelberg, Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Glasgow, London, Exeter... all the long itinerary from wanting to be a "different" psychiatrist to becoming a psychoanalyst of Freudian persuasion, and finally a quite different psychoanalyst indeed. That would do for a very exciting excursion some day.

Foulkes and his changes: Two steps and their consequences, or were there three?

He says: "[I]n the Winter of 1939-40 I took two rather decisive steps. In some cases I saw members of a family together in consultation or in treatment. The therapeutic success of this procedure was very good. Also, for the first time at the same period I brought together people, patients, for treatment in a group. This happened in Exeter when I had a provisional appointment with a very busy colleague in private practice as a psychotherapist while waiting for service in the armed forces."

Foulkes does not mention another previous and crucial step which lead him to cooperate with former patients as colleagues, N. Elias, E. J. Anthony, Malcolm Pines, Robin Skinner, and others.

National and International Recognition

Foulkes knew that his discovery lead to revolutionary changes, but he also needed that others recognize this fact. If Freud had to go to America in order to get international

recognition, America in the person of Slavson came to Europe to recognize Foulkes on occasion of the 1948 World Congress of Mental Health in London. It was during this monster Congress, as Anna Freud called it, organized by the former Brigadier and ex-director of the Tavistock Clinic, J. R. Riess, just at the moment the British National Health Service started, gathering 2500 people during two weeks, that Foulkes shared a Section on Communication where his original "Monday night study group of 7 Linnell Close"⁷ presented their research on the "Study of Communication in a Group by a Group" (Foulkes et al, 1948).

For Slavson it was very important to count with a qualified Freudian psychoanalyst, a member of the International Psychoanalytic Association, interested in a psychoanalytical approach to groups, something that he was not and was very rare among his followers of the American Group Therapy Association. By then, Foulkes not only counted with three important articles, two of them published in psychoanalytical journals, but had just published his first book: *Introduction to Group-analytic Psychotherapy. Studies in the Social Integration of Individuals and Groups* (Foulkes, 1948).

The other source of international recognition came to Foulkes through his incorporation in 1950 to the National Health when being appointed Consultant Physician to the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals. Those were postgraduate teaching hospitals attached to the Institute of Psychiatry, by then the most prestigious training institution in the Commonwealth whose DPM courses were attended by specialists from all over the world. That is how the International recognition of Group Analysis developed at the time. But once this happened, the small peer group of colleagues in London with whom Foulkes by 1952 had started the private 'pilot center' in group analysis, known as the Group Analytic Society, could not but be affected. On one hand, students poured in and, on the other hand, since the Group Analytic Society was the only group organization in England, other British members to be co-opted with him to the International Committee —Joshua Brier, J. D. Sutherland, Henry Ezriel and T. P. Riess— were invited and accepted to join the Society. Curiously enough, this fact has been deleted from the abstracts published of Foulkes' address⁸ as President given to the first General Meeting of the enlarged Society on 31st of January, 1955 (Foulkes, 1955). That well could have implied a real changeover in the nature of the Society, so much so that it could have given rise to an institutional cooperation with the people of the Tavistock.

Foulkes' style of leadership and change

As mentioned before, Foulkes had always been convinced of the revolutionary character of his discovery⁹. His peculiar style of leadership —following the group rather than directing

⁷ Link with Elizabeth Foulkes "Early days..." in Appendix I, p. 92.

⁸ Link with Appendix I, p. 66 and p. 82-87.

⁹ In effect, the day after conducting his first group in Exeter, when Foulkes returned home he commented to his wife Kilmeny "an historical event has taken place in psychiatry today, but nobody knows about it". Two years later, when with his associate Mrs. Eve Lewis he broke these news to the world, they wrote in 1942: "...we would like to mention the educational value of such treatment. The concrete realization of the part that social conditions play in their troublesome problems, the social front of their inner conflict so to speak, sets people thinking in a critical way and makes them experience the part they themselves are playing, both

it— was part and parcel responsible for this discovery. How to reconcile this with his firm commitment with “classical psychoanalysis” was not easy. Foulkes was most reluctant to apply the term “leader” to the therapist in the group. This attitude is quite clear in the chapter he contributes to a collective volume in honor of Al Wolff *The Leader in the Group* (Foulkes, 1975).

Only on two occasions, as far as I know, Foulkes felt forced to impose his authority. One was during the “Palace Revolution” of 1961. Foulkes was so hurt about the pressure put on him by the “Young Lions” to move to larger premises where to set up The Group Analytic Practice, that at that point he told them that they better find themselves other premises. However, Elizabeth Foulkes to whom we owe these confidences, tells us that Foulkes finally “gave in” and “*it was all done in the end on very friendly terms. They came to an agreement —there are some letters in here that set out the financial arrangements they made.*” (Roberts and Pines, 1991)

The second time was during the Second European Symposium of Group Analysis in London in 1971, following this remark of Pat de Maré’s: “*The large group is a totally different kettle of fish... and it will liberate us from the group-analytic group just as this has liberated us from psychoanalysis*”¹⁰, occasion well described in other parts of this document.

Three prophecies on change (1957)

Resistances to the group approach, problems of acceptance, and time span of integration

It was not only his style of leadership and the fact that he worked with groups “in practice” —in, with and through groups— what made it difficult to ignore his revolutionary contribution. Foulkes even has foreseen already at the end of the 50’s the changes his discovery would force on us, of which we did not become fully aware until the 80’s.

In his address to the Second International Congress of Group Psychotherapy in Zurich of August 1957 (Foulkes, 1959), while saying that “*the idea of psychology or psychotherapy based fundamentally on the group is anathema to the psychoanalyst*”, Foulkes allowed himself to make this little prophecy: “*I would say that this opposition of the psychoanalyst to the group movement will come into the open during the next ten years. It will take practical form, too,*

actively and passively, as objects as well as instruments of these conditions, an altogether desirable contribution to their education as responsible citizens, in particular of a free and democratic community.”

¹⁰ Foulkes felt such remark so completely contradicted his own attitude, that he wrote the following comments in GAIPAC’s report of the meeting: “*As I sat so near, I said to Pat, ‘mayI later say something about that?’, to which he nodded but he never came back to this. As this went on for a while and others, as if it were from nowhere, began to talk, or shout, or call out, I felt that what I was in for was an experiment. I therefore thought I should react in my own person as I felt. In this spirit I suddenly called out: ‘This is quite chaotic’. Upon which, Robin Skynner, who sat in front of me, turned round and said ‘Why do you say that?’ I said ‘Well, some time ago I asked Pat if I might say something to what he has said, but I have not had the chance’. Robin said ‘Then you are looking upon this entirely from your own point of view.’ And I said: ‘Yes, of course, I do.’ After this, I made no further attempt to participate and I also could not really hear what was said and who said what.*”

as it will become increasingly impossible to ignore this unwelcome new arrival and an attempt at wholesale incorporation will only lead to indigestion. It will take another ten, or twenty years after that until the inevitable and constructive integration has been achieved. Nor will this integration be a matter between psychoanalysts and group analysts alone. Leaving the realms of prophecy, what can we do in this situation, we, who already now, have arrived at or are on the way to such an integrated view?"

But, how seriously did Foulkes take his own prophecies? And, what did he do to turn the dice in his favor? We are in 1957. For the International Congress in Zurich he already had published the first edition of the Penguin book, jointly written with E. J. Anthony (Foulkes and Anthony, 1957), the one which carries on its cover the motto: "Patients and students join in a common quest for the solution of mental and emotional problems". This was something to start with.

But, to make his second omen come true, he invented GAIPAC. This neither came out of the blue. It had its precedents, maybe even in the *Rundbriefe*¹¹ of the Marxist opposition to the German Association of Psychoanalysis under the Nazi regime, which published 119 issues between 1934 and 1945 in spite of exile, but most certainly in the private correspondence with South American colleagues initiated in 1963 as is shown by Foulkes' comment to the letter from Werner Kemper from Berlin¹², published under the heading of "A short contribution to the history of analytic psychotherapy and GAIPAC" (Kemper, 1975)¹³. A much nearer precedent, without doubt, is the publication of News and Views¹⁴ in 1961 which we are to comment on later.

The actual launching of GAIPAC had to wait, however, until Christmas 1966. Then, Foulkes mailed out to friends and colleagues all over the world one hundred-and-fifty copies of the maiden issue of Group Analysis International Panel and Correspondence, (No.1 Confidential: For circulation to registered subscribers only). The fact —as already mentioned in footnote that in 1961 he did not succeed in having a separate section of Group Analysis within the IAGP, seems to have cooled down his enthusiasm for the International Association and inclined him to put all his efforts behind GAIPAC as an alternative and the later development of complementary face to face meetings in the form of itinerant European Symposia of Group Analysis. The first one was held in Estoril (Lisbon) in 1970 and, because of expediency, it was decided that yearly European Workshops were to be held the first week of each year in London from 1973 onwards.

Unfortunately, Foulkes could not be with us for the second and third of his omens to come true. He died on July 8, 1976, midway between the Third London Workshop on "Change and Understanding. Activity versus Verbal Methods" and the Fourth on "Potentials for Learning and Change", where the group analytic community impotently witnessed the coming split between the Institute of Group Analysis and the Institute of Family Therapy,

¹¹ "Hier geht das Leben auf eine sehr merkwürdige Weise weiter... Zur Geschichte der Psychoanalyse in Deutschland", Coordination: Karen Brecht u. Volker Friedrich, Verlag Michael Kellner, Hamburg, 1985, p.38

¹² Dr. Kemper was not only a pioneer of group psychotherapy in Brazil but as well in promoting lay analysis. In Jones' III Vol. on Freud, written in 1957 we find (while talking about T. Reik's suit on the Question of lay analysis) on page 223 the following quote: "I hear that Dr. and Mrs. Werner Kemper have been arrested in Brasil under similar charges."

¹³ Link with Appendix I, p. 88 and 89.

¹⁴ Link with Appendix I, pp. 66-68 and 64-70

finally consummated in 1977. I wonder if that is why his last words in the group of senior colleagues he was conducting were "*I am sorry, I cannot go on any longer*". There, in between these two Workshops, to my understanding, are planted the roots of the generational changeover of the following decade.

Foulkes' Legacy

Three institutions

Just after the International Colloquium (July 1975) and before the IV Stockholm Symposium (August 1978), under the umbrella of the Trust for Group Analysis (1972) —a non-profit making charitable institution— were incorporated three constituent units: The Group Analytic Society (London) (1952), the Institute of Group Analysis (founded in 1972; General course 1965, embryo of institution 1967) and Group Analysis International Panel and Correspondence (1966). The first two were housed at The Group Analytic Practice, 88 Montagu Mansions and the latter in Foulkes' kitchen at 7 Linnell Close.

Although, I would say that there are not three but five different organizations that we inherit from Foulkes: The Group Analytic Society, a study group of peers on equal basis. GAIPAC, a large group study group forum, a space for confrontation, a correspondent society and a large continuous workshop. The Institute of Group Analysis, a republic of students and teachers aimed at the establishment of a recognized professional qualification. The Group Analytic Practice, a group practice in the most classical British tradition of a surgery. And, last but not least, the IAGP to which Foulkes contributed from the very beginning the assumptions of colleagues and groups of colleagues meeting for cooperation and dialogue as representatives of different orientations and techniques. Dr. S. H. Foulkes, was the first President of the GAS, and represented the Society in the International Council of Group Psychotherapy since its inception in 1963. Malcolm Pines, the then President of GAS, played an active part in the founding of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy in 1973. The GAS is affiliated to the IAGP and is represented in its Executive Council.

Three provisions

Before departing, as if he was getting ready for it, Foulkes made the following provisions. He handed over the editorship of GAIPAC to his old and faithful pal, Pat de Maré. He published his Method and Principles and he continued working hard on the theory book he promised there¹⁵. And, he organized¹⁶ the "Colloquium between psychoanalysts and group analysts on Group Analytic Psychotherapy at the University College" coinciding with the 29th International Congress of Psycho-Analysis celebrated in London on July 27-28, 1975.

¹⁵ The last transcripts and corrections of the five chapters dictated by him, are dated September 5, 1975. The project was to publish these notes at the beginning of the eighties, which unfortunately did not materialize.

¹⁶ See note of Vivienne Cohen in GAS Bulletin No. 35.

I shall quote from Foulkes' last Editorial in GAIPAC what I consider to be his views and his will regards this organization which was conceived, as you may see, as something more than just a journal:

“GROUP ANALYSIS (GAIPAC) was founded to bring together qualified psychoanalysts, psychotherapists, group psychotherapists and others concerned with social problems who share a basic conviction which corresponds to my concept of group analysis and group-analytic psychotherapy in theory and practice. This in itself is a huge and varied field, held together by certain principles from small groups to large groups, from groups for selected problems to family groups in all diversity. While correspondents are not necessarily expected to be strictly trained as group analysts in our sense, they were and are expected to be in sympathy with those principles and, above all, to understand them.

After eight years, I think, I may say that we have succeeded to bring together that way about five-hundred colleagues, and I see no reason why this number should not double or treble, although by contrast to most journals which aim to attract the highest possible number of subscribers we shall continue to adhere to the principle of high selection.

While GROUP ANALYSIS got under way, a related enterprise was started on my initiative, namely to bring people together in person, once or twice a year. The Correspondence is an exchange in writing, a large group as it were in correspondence with each other while meetings, symposia and workshops serve the personal exchange by talking together, working together, making more intimate acquaintances a ‘means to an end and part of a related enterprise whose eventual aim always has been an international association of group analysts’.” (Foulkes, 1975)

Foulkes' address at the University College was “On Qualifications as a psychoanalyst as an Asset or a Hindrance for the future Group Analyst”. There he took up a new the question that he had already raised in his letter to Freud in 1932 regards the ways in which analysts succeed in evading the influence of analysis on their own persons, question that was the cause of the greatest disappointment to Freud in analysis and that Foulkes understood he was encouraging him to study. This in turn was the topic I was to take for my position paper for the Rome European Symposium of Group Analysis 1981 (Campos, J. 1981)¹⁷ on the theme of “Aspects of Resistance”. In retrospect and after so many years of studying the question of organizational resistances in the group analytic network, I ask myself if this topic was not the secret agenda that geared Foulkes throughout his professional career.

2. TRANSITIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The founder and the author of this history

Before we proceed to the next part of this essay on the group analytic movement — Transition and Developments— a word is in place about the observer, the story teller, myself, Juan Campos Avillar. One of my main interests has been the history and dynamic development of the professional groups, societies and associations to which I belong. This has earned me the nickname of Xenophon of Group Analysis, but, beyond some specific consultations, has not aroused great enthusiasm or following. It's a pity. Anyhow, here goes

¹⁷ Link with Appendix III, p.166.

some of my last efforts to transmit history in a way that may be useful for looking into the future with hope and expectation.

Even though I had first known Dr. Foulkes in Barcelona in 1958, followed him to the Maudsley to be trained by him and other GAS members —Kräupl-Taylor and Malcolm Pines, and —while in America— acted as a spokesman of his ideas at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health and the AGPA, it was not until after the meeting in 1964 at the Londoner that I joined the Group Analytic Society (London). It was out of courtesy to S. H. Foulkes, and had to me no more meaning than other alumni organizations to which I belonged. I was not interested in the GAS (London) until I joined GAIPAC in 1967 as an active correspondent member.

Were I to define myself today, I would say that I am a radical analyst of Foulkesian persuasion (trained formally both and qualified in individual psychoanalysis and analytic group psychotherapy, personal group analysis twice a week). I did not start to become interested in the advancement of GA in theory and practice until the 1975 Colloquium. Before that I just applied a technique to my work in the Family Psychiatry training unit I had set up in a childrens' hospital, as University Professor and as WHO Expert in Mental Health, member of the Research Council of the International Sociological Association.

Something personally important to me took place at the small party at Foulkes' home in 7 Linnell Close, following the 1975 London Colloquium, when he invited some of the foreign correspondents. At the time, I was involved in the local organizing committee of the World Congress of Group Psychotherapy of the IAGP which was going to take place in Madrid a year from then. I suggested to Foulkes that this would be a good occasion to publish a Spanish version of *Method and Principles* and that way to bring up to date his contributions in the Spanish literature which so far only consisted of the translation of an unrevised first edition of the Penguin. He felt enthused about the idea when I volunteered to look for a publisher and supervise the translation myself. That is how a period of frequent correspondence and intense cooperation started during which I came to the understanding of Group Analysis that I write about in my "Posthumous Prologue"¹⁸ to this Spanish edition.

Looking back, there have been three times that the relationship with Foulkes was significant to me. The first was when I met him at a Symposium on Group Analysis in Barcelona in 1958. I followed him to the Maudsley and became his student but not yet a group analyst. This early imprinting meant a turning point in my life as well as in my career. Instead of following the academic pathways towards university psychiatry which I was heading for, on his advice I went to the Postgraduate Center in New York, then the only analytical training institution which carried a program in analytic group psychotherapy as well as psychoanalysis. The second time was the one mentioned above, in 1967, when he invited me to join the large study group by correspondence which was GAIPAC. That, from being a student not turned disciple, turned me into being a correspondent and corresponsable for Group Analysis. Finally, the last time when in 1975 he entrusted me with the Spanish translation of his *Method and Principles*, in the process I became his friend, I felt that Foulkes was a colleague, and I started to be a group analyst myself.

¹⁸ Link with Appendix III, pp. 147-158.

Three important things happened while in New York in the sixties

I think they are relevant to the changeover we are going to examine here. Firstly, I had to face the misunderstanding that Foulkes had left behind when he delivered at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health his paper *"The application of group concepts to the treatment of the individual in the group"* (S. H. Foulkes, 1960) which started a vivid discussions with Al Wolf and Manny Schwartz on what they called the "myth of group dynamics". After Foulkes' presentation I was forced to defend his position on "group dynamics" which nobody there understood, besides maybe Asya Kadis and Helen Durkin. That made that my colleagues at the Postgraduate ever since identified me as a Foulkesian group analyst, even though I never have been, paraphrasing him, a group analyst of Foulkesian persuasion. Secondly, upon his return home in 1960, Foulkes had to face the Palace Revolution lead by the "Young Lions" which in turn lead to the establishment of The Group Analytic Practice at 66 Montague Mansions. And thirdly, the first thing this new institution did was to publish *News and Views*, a forerunner of GAIPAC, where through Foulkes' Editorial I first came to know about the beginnings of the Group Analytic Society (London).

In *News and Views*¹ we can read: *"With this little booklet it is hoped that a first step has at last been made in bringing closer together the active exponents and friends of 'group-analytic psychotherapy'. They are, as yet, a small band, but of distinguished people in many lands. The contribution which can be made by group-analysis, based on therapeutic investigation and theory as understood by us, is considerable, deep and wide. Thanks to a start of twenty years or so in organization here in England and the willingness of some of us to give time and money and to take trouble, we can now offer this NEWS AND VIEWS and act as its editors. With your co-operation it will live and grow, without this, it will die. Active intercommunication is necessary. Let us begin!"*

This short paragraph puts in a nutshell the history of the group-analytic organization as seen by Foulkes in 1961. In retrospect, I can read many more things into it than those that Foulkes felt like saying explicitly at that time and on which I am not to comment here. Let us examine what the situation of Group Analysis was at this point. For me this is personally important because it corresponds precisely to the *inter-regnum* between the time I met Foulkes in Barcelona in 1958 and the time I joined the Group Analytic Society (London) around 1964. What I am leading at is that there are two different kinds of organizations which emerged from Foulkes' group-analytic activity in London: one is the local Group-Analytic Society (London), founded in 1952, from which the Institute of Group Analysis developed by differentiation of its educational activities, and the other is GAIPAC, a result of Foulkes' international activities and conceived as an international association right from its inception.

By 1961, the "small band" of active exponents and friends of group analysis he is referring to added up to exactly thirty members residing in the UK, twenty-four of them in London, and thirty-three "members living overseas". Those data are taken from the list of members published in *News and Views* No. 2². Just for the sake of curiosity it should be added that

¹ Link with Appendix I, p. 64.

² Link with Appendix I, p. 80.

all the members living overseas were professionals, more than ninety per cent of them M.D.'s and four university professors. Among those living in London, a few were just the wives of some members. Another feature is, it seems to me, that at that time, in the by-laws of the Group-Analytic Society most probably there were no distinctions about categories; we were all, regardless of discipline, training or experience, peers on an equal basis. Well, maybe there were some students, but if that is so they were not listed. The question of different categories of members came much later, in one of the multiple revisions of the Constitution, precisely at the moment when it was required to clarify that "membership to the Society is not a professional qualification". Living overseas, it should be noticed, was not as yet a de-qualifying category, which, as we discovered later, regardless of training, merits or qualification, relegated us to the position of associate members with neither voice nor vote in the dealings of the Society. The only real distinction was that most of us overseas had been either trained by Foulkes at the Maudsley or else became acquainted with him as peers on equal basis in international congresses or associations. Instead, contrary to what happened to people in England, very few were related to Foulkes through family or transference relationships. I insist on this point because I feel it is most relevant to the course of events which lead us into Bedford College and, since memory is thinner than blood, our British colleagues tend to forget about it.

It is my conviction that the establishment of The Group Analytic Practice, together with the pressure towards the institutionalization of teaching that emanated from the successful Course in Group Work started by Robin Skynner and Pat de Maré in 1964—which in 1971 crystallized in the establishment of a Qualifying Course by the Institute of Group Analysis—implied a change of nature, a true metamorphosis of the Society. If in 1948 and 1949, the failure to find public support for creating a group psychotherapy center within the National Health Service and "increasing outside interest in the group's activities", in 1950 (Foulkes, E., 1977) lead the original study group of peers at 7 Linnell Close to finally establish a "private pilot center for group analysis, where to centralize the work of group analysts, wherever it was carried out", which in 1952 it lead to the foundation of the Society, in 1967 it was the internal pressures from the staff group that conducted the General Course towards a Qualifying Program which lead into the creation of a proprietary teaching institution where, of course, the sign "Trespassers will be prosecuted" could be hung up at the doorstep.

Changes in Europe

First European Workshops in Estoril (Portugal) and London

In the development of GAIPAC the *décalage* must be noted that exists between the interchange in writing, "a large study group or a workshop by correspondence, initiated in 1967", and its "related enterprise of bringing people together in person once or twice a year". If it is well true that the initiative for the first came exclusively from Foulkes, the initiative for the face to face meetings came from Harold Kaye and Eduardo Cortesao, who started to contemplate, as far back as the Vienna Congress of 1948, the possibility of organizing a scientific week-end with members of the Group Analytic Society and of the Portuguese Group Analytic Society. Foulkes seemingly was not very enthusiastic about it and it was not until his 70ieth anniversary in London, that Rita Leal, Alfonso Ribeiro and

Guillermo Ferreira worked out the idea and persuaded Foulkes himself to participate. That is how, as a confrontation of theories and methods between two group analytic societies, crystallized the First European Symposium of Group Analysis in Estoril in 1970. Even if, due to the short notice given, many other European group analysts who had been invited were not able to attend, the organizers were anticipating —I am taking this from Cortesao's opening remarks on September 3, to see European group analytic organizations emerge from this Symposium and were hoping to see at future Symposiums those analysts who — as myself— have replied explaining why they could not be present on this occasion. The meeting was a success and, only then, as usual, Foulkes followed the group enthusiastically and suggested that the discussion of the meeting should be published and followed up in GAIPAC. In his introduction to this discussion, he felt forced to make the following semantic distinction:

"I adopted the term Group Analysis only after it had been relinquished by Trigant Burrow and I was for many years the only one to use it. Later, I spoke more specifically of group-analytic psychotherapy, after giving much thought to what was the best term to use in order to express the fact that this method is based fundamentally on the group. This is and remains a very different proposition to psychoanalysis. Furthermore, it is a form of psychotherapy. This term, psychotherapy, no longer has the meaning of a less valuable and less intensive treatment than is psychoanalysis whether in the individual or the group situation. Quite on the contrary, much and very varied experience based on my own work and that of others has convinced me that psychoanalytic psychotherapy is more powerful than psychoanalysis in "his pure form". Though, more difficult to practice. Later, I used the terms of group analysis and group analytic psychotherapy as synonyms, but have more recently found it useful to use group analysis as a slightly more comprehensive term for the various methods and theories as long as they are on a basis essentially compatible with psychoanalytic and group analytic assumptions."(Foulkes, 1970)

For Foulkes, an analyst of Freudian persuasion, of course, the principles of psychoanalysis he had in mind are those of Freud. He does not clarify, though, if the group analytic principles implicit in his comprehensive definition are his or not. I take it that they are his, those which he was going to spell out as General Group Analytic Principles in *Method and Principles* (Foulkes, 1975). His position regards the use of the term Group Analysis was clear enough. He did not know, however, as I pointed out in my "Farewell to Arms", that Trigant Burrow had never abandoned this expression, even if he used it as an equivalent of psychoanalysis. What is more, my feeling is that when Foulkes thought of calling his own method Group Analysis, he had more in mind Karl Mannheim's use of the term in "Diagnosis of our Time" than Trigant Burrow's³.

The Lisbon Symposium closed with a meeting chaired by Harold Kaye where the general feeling was that it had been an excellent beginning of cooperation between European group analysts, and please note, not of group-analytic organizations as is usually understood. There the hope was expressed that this be maintained through GAIPAC and a resolution to hold another similar meeting during the Easter holidays of 1972 was passed. Foulkes

³ I came to this conclusion through reading his 1946 paper "On Group Analysis" where the only reference given is Karl Mannheim's 1943 "Diagnosis of our Time" of which, although published after Foulkes used the term for his maiden paper, "Group Analysis, studies in the treatment of groups on psychoanalytical lines", he was surely familiar with Mannheim's ideas thanks to his contact with Elias.

welcomes the delegates to the Second Symposium in London the following way, an address which I call the GAIPAC Will:

"It is a very agreeable function for me to welcome you here to London at this conference. I do this, of course, in the name of the Group-Analytic Society (London) and also of Group Analysis International Panel and Correspondence, GAIPAC, about which I hope you all know. As it happens, almost to the day, the Group-Analytic Society is just twenty years old and GAIPAC is in its fifth year..."

"First and foremost, this meeting serves the purpose of European cooperation and integration in the field of Group Analysis. We, therefore, confine personal invitations to European members and subscribers only for this occasion..."

"Almost all European countries are represented. This is very important for the "political", as it were, purpose of this meeting and we are very happy about that..."

"Group Analysis, it goes without saying, is international. It is open to everybody and, therefore, we naturally felt and feel that all international members of the Group Analytic Society and subscribers to GAIPAC should be entitled to come. I, therefore, welcome those international delegates warmly and thank them for coming." (GAIPAC V/2, August 1972, p. 83)

What becomes clear to me is that Foulkes was quite conscious at this meeting that he was wearing two different hats, the one of the Society and the one of GAIPAC. As far as I know, none of the attendants were delegated by or representing any group. Neither I felt that way the times that I sat at that so euphemistically called European Council. Well, maybe that was different for the Portuguese or British Group-Analytic Societies which were already formally organized, but not for the members or subscribers that spontaneously answered to the appeal or the announcement of those meetings. It is clear that in Foulkes' mind, even if the Journal then published for the Trust of Group Analysis and on behalf of the Group-Analytic Society (London) by Chaucer Publishing Company Ltd., the Society and GAIPAC were two different social bodies. I am not saying so on legal grounds but just operationally from a group-analytic frame of reference.

The London Symposium closed, as it was starting to be a tradition, with a business meeting where the venue for the next Symposium was discussed. There was, however, a clearly voiced majority expressing the wish to meet more frequently, matter that was primarily expressed by Mr. James Home who considered the sharing of experience and knowledge amongst European members as vitally important if group analytic concepts were to be applied effectively. It was finally agreed that a series of European regional meetings should be organized through a European council representing twelve countries. The enthusiasm of the meeting was such that Mr. James Home, after launching the idea, was duly appointed to organize the first one. He expressed his wish that the workshop would remain very simple and not demand more energy organizing it than participating in it, and pragmatic. The First European Workshop of Group Analysis took place the first week of January 1973 in London. H. J. Home, in his introduction, said that in planning it he had particularly in mind the style and atmosphere of the Estoril Conference 1970 and the structure of the Introductory Course in Group Analysis run annually in London by the Institute of Group Analysis. It was planned, I quote literally: *"to be a statement of the British Society's ideas on Group Analysis both practically and didactically."* And he added that *"many members of*

the Workshop expressed the wish that other workshops would be held in the future in other countries. If national groups used such occasions to state their own special emphasis in Group Analysis I could not think of a better way of promoting mutual understanding. As psychoanalysts (my underlining), we know how necessary it is to know a person if we are really to understand his ideas."

At the this time called "European Coordination Committee for Group Analysis" which met during the Workshop, a very striking thing happened. It was unanimously decided that in the future one Workshop would take place annually in London during the first week in January. The British representative accepted the proposal and the responsibility for organizing the workshops on condition that the teaching and other scientific contributions should be shared between all the participant countries and societies in Europe. Indeed, one of the tasks of this committee should be to propose the teachers, themes and subject matter of each year's European Workshop. Notwithstanding this decision, there may also be other European Workshops provided they are sufficiently prepared and organized and agreed upon by the members of this committee. In addition, all local get-togethers and more restricted meetings inside Europe are warmly encouraged and should be coordinated in GAIPAC... The structure of GAIPAC can be considered the framework of theses conferences, symposia and workshops in so far as all those accepted as active correspondents to GAIPAC are *ipso facto* qualified participants. It was decided that all European members of this Coordination Committee should be subscribed to GAIPAC as well as their institute or other bodies to which they belong... As to questions of foreign membership of the Group Analytic Society (London), it was not felt that this should be an obligation for the members of this Committee or others to participate in the meetings, but they should, of course, be free to apply and would be welcome as foreign members if they wished to belong.

For the time being, this Committee was not yet an organized body with its own constitution but it will meet on the occasion of Symposia and Workshops, the principle being that each nation should be represented by at least one participant, possibly by one or two more if local conditions warrant this." (GAIPAC VI/1, March 1973)

It is fascinating to see the transference imprinting of the "General Course", a teaching institution from which later develop both the Institute of Group Analysis and the Institute of Family Therapy, as peer associations whose aim in principal was the confrontation of ideas and experiences. It can absolutely not be said that this deviation was only the fault of the British. The rest of Europeans were as much to blame for it. It is something like what the people of the *Institut für Sozialforschung* discovered regards the authoritarian personality and fascism, that equally applied to leaders and lead, in this case to teachers and taught; a question, by the way, for which Trigant Burrow has coined the expressions of social neurosis and "I-person complex" and which he has tried to fight against with the Lifwynn Foundation since 1927.

As you see, we have been able to trace the forerunners of GAIPAC in its written and its face to face version. It is not at all an easy task because, even if I keep the issues of GAIPAC since its beginning and this makes it easy to follow its development, not the same happens with the Group Analytic Society (London). I didn't know exactly how many years I had been a member when I found myself on a list that was sent to Dr. Hans Syz in 1964. At that time, in the Society we were only sixty-seven members, of which more than half

were members living overseas. But I must confess that until 1967 I did not get really interested in its activities. I paid my subscription as I do in other alumni associations to which I belong. My professional association as a foreign member was rather linked with the AGPA, into which I entered as a student in 1959 and later became a foreign member and, finally, a Life Fellow. For many of us, GAIPAC as a whole, I mean the journal and the face to face meetings welded, became a sort of an umbilical cord that linked us with the group-analytic matrix, even if as a correspondent I was not at all active at that time. But, when Pat de Maré, in his last editorial, announced that Harold Behr, for me a newcomer, a newly graduated Institute Member, was going to take over his job, I thought it was near time that I started to write.

Generational change in GAIPAC

This was a moment of "generational change", since an Institute Member of the first promotion was taking over the baton from old-timer Pat de Maré. I was concerned that GAIPAC may be heading for being a more traditional professional journal and, as I rightly guessed, a sort of international journal of group analysis, and far from the international workshop or large study group by correspondence that it was originally intended to be. So in the first issue under Harold Behr's editorship, a letter of mine to him of June 10th, 1979, appeared under the heading "Group Analysis, International Panel and Correspondence: A Bystander's View"⁴, where, after quoting the above mentioned last editorial of Foulkes, I showed my concern for the future of GAIPAC in the following terms:

"What are the prospects of an international association of group analysts? or, without being so ambitious, what is left of our intended international workshop or study group by correspondence? It is my feeling that without face-to-face contact, without free and thorough discussion of all of us concerned with this common adventure, GROUP ANALYSIS runs the risk of becoming institutionalized and the dynamics of power will take out the wit and soul of what it could have been. Hierarchical organization will kill the possibilities of growth that our affiliative association had at its beginning. In the preliminary issue of GAIPAC are the blueprints of what it was supposed to be. It was thought to be guided by group-analytic principles. Are we still running GROUP ANALYSIS on the same track? More active participation among us is needed in order to do the necessary task of reflection to know where our large group will go. I wonder if the next International Congress in Copenhagen would not be a good occasion for the Group Analytic Society (London) and GROUP ANALYSIS to organize a large meeting among overseas members and correspondents?"

To my surprise, the Committee of the Society took my proposal seriously, and once at the Copenhagen Congress, an informal meeting was improvised at lunch time where more than fifty people took part. Mrs. Jane Abercrombie, the then President of the Society, asked me to expand on my ideas and a very lively discussion followed. Later, she kindly asked me to report on the meeting in writing for GAIPAC, which I promptly did upon my return home in a paper of November 14, 1980, and which was published under the heading "Some

⁴ Link with Appendix III, p. 159.

afterthoughts to the Copenhagen Meeting"⁵. At that time I could not understand, to save my life, why the Committee was taking so much interest in my initiative. But, as soon as this article of April 1981 issue XIV/1 appeared, I began to understand. This issue is a sign post of the most important changeover Group Analysis had made since its inception in Exeter in 1938. At the time, there was a great strain in London between two of the organizations founded in Foulkes' lifetime, the London Group Analytic Society and the Institute of Group Analysis. The third of these institutions, the printed arena of GAIPAC, was adopted to debate these issues. Seemingly, the debate between these two organizations had gained a sense of urgency as the pressure to expand and develop met the pressure to cut back in the face of a gloomy economic climate. So, the whole Correspondence Section of that issue was entirely taken up by letters concerning the past, present and future of the group-analytic movement. The idea of using GAIPAC that way was stirred up by a letter of Robin Skynner of 29th of January, 1981, prompted by the Reports of the President and Honorary Secretary of the Group Analytic Society that were circulated in preparation of the Annual General Meeting of the Society. They were submitting their resignation since they felt that the status of the Society needed critical examination on three issues: the already mentioned financial dilemma, the relationship with the Institute and the relationship with Overseas Members. The general feeling was that the transference relationship with Dr. Foulkes has not yet been solved and that the loss of leadership had not yet found resurrection in their collaboration together. The chain of events, in a very short period, as they can be reconstructed now, are the following: In September 1980, three important things happened at Copenhagen: The above mentioned meeting of GAIPAC correspondents and UK and Overseas Members of the Society; then, two other informal meetings took place on my initiative, one between the Group-Analytic Society and the School of Social Psychology of Enrique Pichon-Rivière of Buenos Aires and another with Diego and Fabrizio Napolitani the organizers of the oncoming European Symposium of Group Analysis in Rome; and, last and most important, Malcolm Pines had been elected President of the IAGP. In December 1980, a joint meeting between the Society's Committee and the Council of the Institute took place where the President of the Society put forward a proposal that the Society and the Institute may combine to become one entity but having a number of facets. The facets would have reflected different aspects of Group Analysis, for instance therapy, training, education, research into normal as well as abnormal behavior. The idea had been debated and finally rejected. Those concerns, as usually happens, permeated the frontiers of the January Workshop of 1981, which curiously was entitled "Group Analysis: A Wider Role?", closely related to the problems with which the Committee had been struggling for the preceding year. It had to do, in the words of the Honorary Secretary Andrew Powell, with the re-examination of the *raison d'être* of the Society in the light of changes that went on all around. My concern was not at all about what went on between these two sister organizations of London but about how much that was impeding a smooth development of the dynamic matrix of the group-analytic community as a whole. As a matter of fact, my report on the Copenhagen meeting with which started the April issue, I closed with the following statement:

"What I actually propose, is that among this broad network of people who have been influenced by Group Analysis, who are group analysts at heart, even if they never heard of

⁵ Link with Appendix III, p. 159.

it, a small number of them would get together and set themselves to think and to work towards such a sort of a (GAIPAC-like) association. For that I am asking for volunteers, and I think that our panel of correspondents could well serve as a launching point... I was neither qualified as a psychoanalyst - of the International Psychoanalytic Association I mean to say - nor as a group analyst - of the Group Analytic Institute. Regardless of how many formal training certificates I obtained from other qualifying institutions, I feel basically a group-analyst. What is it to be a group analyst? To me it means to face the problems of the individual and of society in the nodal point where they meet and they may be solved —the small face to face group— led on analytical lines. It is also, to further communication at all levels by frank and open discussion. It is to function in the daily professional and associational life guided by group analytic-principles, as worded by S. H. Foulkes in Method and Principles. That is why he and this way of thinking is so dear and appealing to me and this is the sort of association I aspire to and envision."

Group Analysis' U-turn in 1981

Skygger, who had been at the above mentioned joint meeting of December, felt that there were unresolved transference problems in relation to the "Founding Father" of both institutions that were not expressed frankly and talked about. But, how to approach the problem when these unresolved problems "cannot be known" and so cannot be communicated. He thought that it reached a wider circle of people with shared interests and much more independence and objectivity than could be reached by those who worked with Foulkes in London. So, he suggested that Group Analysis, the journal, might provide the solution to their difficulties if they could throw their dilemma open to their colleagues in its pages and, that with this purpose, the reports of the President and Honorary Secretary be printed in Group Analysis, if they give permission, and contributions provided by everybody towards the solution. He finally advanced his own interpretation in the following challenging terms:

"I have believed for many years that innovators in the field of psychotherapy pass on their most positive contributions through their ideas, while the limitations of which they are unaware (and of which their students are unconsciously taught to be unaware) are passed on in their technique. Thus, Freud's greatest contribution was his recognition of the centrality of the oedipal conflict for later development. And his limitations —his actual inability to deal with rivalry and jealousy— was passed on in a technique where those feelings never had to be encountered because the design prevented more than two people from being present at the time. I was attracted to Foulkes' ideas and technique because he seemed to me to transcend this limitation of Freud's, thereby extending the technique further. My interest in family therapy developed because it seemed to contain the possibility of carrying this resolution further still. (This is why I had been always concerned about the temptation for some among our number to do a U-turn back to psychoanalysis and its limitations). So, the question might be, what were Foulkes' limitations, which were transmitted in his technique, or do we want to be followers, which requires that we avoid seeing his limitations, or do we want to build on what he has been able to give us which requires that we see him more objectively?"

Skygger's suggestion was transmitted to the Committee who willingly accepted his letter to be circulated among a few people in London, things which arose a very vivid discussion. Myself, not knowing what was going on there, I spontaneously responded to the AGM Reports with a letter of February 12, 1981. By the way, these were the first reports I ever received in almost twenty years of membership. What prompted me to write the letter, however, was a mailing *lapse* which I took as a symptom. My wife's mailing —a graduate Institute member— included the following note: *"Please make sure you have read the enclosures. This is your Society and your participation in its affairs is vital."*, something that mine did not include. *What does this imply?*, I asked. *Does it mean that it is not mine as well? What is the role of the Overseas Members in the Society then?* So, my letter was also included. I was turning into the spokesman of a silent minority, overseas, exactly a 40% of the membership. I was not, however, in for any political moves. I was corresponding as if I were where I was: in a large group by correspondence.

Now, in retrospect, I can see what I was not able to see there and then: that the issues of 1981 were leftovers from something that could not be openly expressed in 1976. It had to do with my participation in the Workshops that preceded and followed the death of Foulkes. The January Workshop of 1976 was the last ever to be attended by Foulkes. Under the title of "Change and Understanding", beneath an open confrontation of action versus verbal techniques, of group analysis in natural versus proxy or transference groups, lay a hidden dispute between two irreconcilable trends within the Institute of Group Analysis, the one preconizing integrative methods, the Introductory Course in Family Therapy headed by Robin Skygger, and the one sustaining pure analytical methods of which the maximum exponent was Mr. James Home. In the large group the day before last of that meeting, I asked Foulkes how we can remain analytical in the family, in answer to which Foulkes seemed to have given permission to integrate techniques by defining the family situation as a *"group situation of a special kind, a natural group who lived together... which make the therapist more active... though still aware that he is a transference figure and fulfilling a special function... In a very different situation he needs a new flexibility in attitude."* This did not seem to satisfy me, since during the next large group the last day I defined the whole experience to which we have been submitted as a psycho-shock and its effects in the Workshop as "psycho-shaking". These expressions made fortune, had the virtue of centering the end of the discussion and went on making waves in our GAIPAC matrix for issues on end (GA IX/2, July 1976, p. 159). When the following year we met for the Fourth London Workshop on "Potentials for Learning and Change", a revival of the previous one, the mood was much more gloomy. We had entered the jubilee year of the Group Analytic Society, thirty-eight overseas old-timers and twelve staff members, but without Foulkes. The psycho-shock this time was his loss. Two themes seemed to be untouchable. One was the already decided oncoming split between the Institute of Group Analysis and the future Institute of Family Therapy. The second was the question of succession in leadership and the threat of dictatorship if this was not solved. Of course, the importance of that meeting cannot be totally appreciated unless one was there, even if the masterpiece of workshop reporting by Isabel S. Jacobs make still available to us today most of its flavour (GAX/2, August 1977, p.136-150). From it, I just want to copy the paragraph which I feel most closely relates to the subject I am contemplating here:

"Malcolm spoke of the problem as it affected him. He was reminded of the Riddle of the Sphinx, a confused horrible mixture of the sexes, like family therapy and group analysis."

He felt that Foulkes was being seen as someone who had solved the Riddle, faced the problem of putting things together creatively: Foulkes had integrated groups with psychoanalysis. But, with his death and with the emergency of all sorts of other questions to be answered and integrated, we were again faced with the Riddle. People wanted someone to take over, Malcolm was experiencing pressure on himself to be that person; but he felt in no way able to do so. In his fantasy, the participants from overseas were like invading hordes descending upon the family in London with enormous pressure to resolve their succession problems before they were ready. He felt like saying, "Answer these questions yourselves or leave us to work them through on our own."

Second version of the riddle of the Sphinx

Which version of the Riddle of the Sphinx was Malcolm reminded of? The one of Freud's medallion with the inscription "Who divined the famed riddle and was a man most mighty", which his small group of followers in Vienna gave him on his fiftieth birthday in 1906? Or, the one of which nobody ever dares to speak about? The first is quite simple, one does not need to be Oedipus Rex to solve it. You know, it is the one about who is the animal which in the morning walks on four legs, at noon on two... etc. etc. The answer comes from plain observation and it takes the most elementary resources of cause-effect thinking. It refers to the ontological development of a single, individual man. The second one is much more complicated. The riddle is: *"There are two sisters, one of which engenders the other and, in turn, is engendered by the first."* This arouses much deeper anxieties in mankind. It leads us towards "circular thinking". The answer is the day and the night. Day in Greek is feminine, that is why it can be the sister of the night. It has to do with the relationship of man with nature, with words and with thinking., a group matter indeed. There, the dichotomic, reductionist viewpoint of Freud's of group psychology as made up of two psychologies, the one of the leader, necessarily narcissistic, and the one of the followers based on a renunciation of the plural others, the collectivity, as source and object of love, is no longer applicable. So, as usually happens, that Workshop happily ended by the staff recognizing the unspoken split, but not working through the sorrow and loss, that is avoiding the depressive position.

In order to understand what is implied in Skynner's perceived threat of Group Analysis *doing a U-turn back to psychoanalysis and its limitations* (Skynner, R., 1981), we will have to know where psychoanalysis stood when faced with a similar situation. In this regard, Ellenberger's statement at the end of his chapter on Freud of his *Discovery of the Unconscious* is worth being considered.

"The psychoanalytic method is Freud's creation and constitutes the inmost originality of his work. Freud was the inventor of a new mode of dealing with the unconscious, that is, the psychoanalytic situation with the basic rule, free associating, and the analysis of resistances and transference. This is Freud's incontestable innovation".

"But Freud's most striking novelty was probably the founding of a "school" according to a pattern that had no parallel in modern times but is a revival of the old philosophical schools of Greco-Roman antiquity ... Almost from the beginning Freud made psychoanalysis a movement, with its own organization and publishing house, its strict rules of membership, and its official doctrine, namely the psychoanalytic theory. The similarity

between the psychoanalytic and the Greco-Roman philosophical schools was reinforced after the imposition of an initiation in the form of training analysis. Not only does the training analysis demand a heavy financial sacrifice, but also a surrender of privacy and of the whole self. By this means a follower is integrated into the Society more indissolubly than ever was a Pythagorean, Stoic, or Epicurean in his own organization."

Ellenberger did not write a word about Foulkes or any other analytical group worker. He did not go further than talking about the *baquet* collective treatment of Mesmer and the foundation in 1784 of his *Société de l'Harmonie*, the first registered trademark association of professional psychotherapists, and also the collective treatment around the old elm tree at Buzancy of his disciple, Amand-Marie-Jaques de Chastenet, Marquis de Puységur, and the creation in 1789 of the latter's aristocratic, philanthropic association of amateur psychotherapists, the *Société Harmonic des Amis Réunis* (Ellenberger, 1970). If we want to clarify what sort of organizations emerged around Foulkes, we will have to write the history of this development ourselves. It seems, though, that we have been so busy making history that we forgot to write it and, when this history is written, it is written with specific group purposes and from a particular viewpoint. It seems that finally some interest in history is starting to emerge⁶. As Pat de Maré told us when five years ago we prepared the bi-lingual edition of his History of the Large Group, "young people are not interested in history because they lack experience. We are interested because we have too much." For the next European Symposium a fish-bowl on history will be organized to which I have been invited to participate. But historical fish-bowl event have a different and long story. The first one I was able to organize was during the IAGP 1989 Amsterdam Congress on "Pioneers' Encounter: The Fathers of our Constitution in a Fish-bowl". The history of Group Analysis had to wait until during the IX European Symposium a "Historical Fish-bowl" was convened for which I prepared a facsimile GAIPAC issue so that the membership of the GAS could cast an informed vote on the questions of the trans-national character of their Society and activities. But we will come to this later.

⁶ For the jubilee of the Group Analytic Society, Elizabeth Foulkes wrote her magnificent essay on "The Early Days of the Group-Analytical Society" (GA X/2, April 1977, p.104-108) which, besides the most discrete autobiographical notes written by Foulkes himself as an self-presentation to GAIPAC (GA Vol. 1 No. 2 June 1968 and Vol.1 No. 3, February 1969), are the only solid reference on Foulkes we can recur to. Now, coinciding with the jubilee, first, of The Group Analytic Practice and, then, of GAIPAC, we count with two more very valuable pieces of information to be considered. The first brought us the a most honest and frank group discussion on The Practice of Group Analysis (Roberts and Pines, 1991) where the development of that Group Practice, originally intended as material support for a pilot center for group analysis, is reviewed from its inception in 1952 in the light of to-days circumstances. For the second anniversary, Group Analysis the Journal of Group-Analytic Psychotherapy dedicated a section of its Volume 25 to the Twenty-fifth Year of Publication. There, T. E. Lear, a former President of the Society and member of the European Working Party elected in Bedford College in 1982, under the heading of "Twenty-five Years of the Group-Analytic Society Network" offers his personal view of the particular role played by GAIPAC within the last twenty-five years of development of Group Analysis. Of course, he cannot but see it from the place where he is, the British islands and, since thanks to the authorities he consulted, this can be considered the official view of British Group Analysis, I feel that it should be contrasted with the "Continental" view of European Group Analysis. This history is an inter-group, inter-national history and I think it should be written, of course, by the groups and the people who were its protagonists.

Correspondence related to this Transition

While gathering some of the correspondence related to this crucial period of transition of the Society, we received the sad notice of the death of Dennis Brown. The main part of the correspondence of Appendix II¹ is in fact from Dennis while he was President of the Group-Analytic Society (London). Let this collection of interchange with other members of the Society pay homage to a great person of whom these pages give testimony.

His extensive correspondence with Juan Campos is an example of his patient, considerate and thoughtful relationship with others. In his exhaustive and long analysis and proposal for discussing the “Future Structure and Function of the European Sub-Committee”² at the 1987 AGM, Dennis invokes us with the following closing words:

“I have taken the liberty of spelling out my proposals in some detail, not because I wrestled with the problem during a restless night before the AGM (which I did!) but because it is important that we get the details right for the task, recognise the cost implications, and have an organisation that is flexible and able to respond to a developing situation. I hope that for the Opinion Poll, those putting forward alternative proposals will bear this in mind, so that we can compare like with like.

Having clarified the alternatives, and consulted widely, we should be able, at least by the next AGM, to make a decision which is generally supported. Then our development can proceed.”

Obviously, Dennis lived and worked by what Foulkes expressed when he said that it is thanks to the willingness of some of us to give time and money and to take trouble that we can provide and sustain a space of dialogue which only with our co-operation and active intercommunication will be able to live and grow. He always responded, corresponded and kept the dialogue alive.

Before and after his Presidency of GAS, Dennis was always concerned and involved with trying to understand all parts implied in a conflict in view of changes for the future. Peter Lewis, in correspondence with Dennis and Ronald Sandison, called his a “inordinately painstaking work”.³ Memories and experiences in Juan’s and my (Hanne) relationship would take me very far in time and space and, obviously, this is not the moment to share them. The truth is that they all point to the extraordinary personal qualities of this unassuming human being.

This chapter of the dossier could really include many more colleagues who have contributed significantly to the dialogue, discussion, communication and correspondence related to these last decades of interchange on the subject of internationality of the Society. Hopefully, other members will make their participation, intervention and contribution public through the dialogue we open in the WEB. We could then successively insert revised versions of this and other chapters of this historical dossier. I also hope that this is more than wishful thinking.

¹Link with Appendix II, p. 100.

² Link with Appendix II, p. 122.

³ Link with Appendix II, p. 141.

Although we are not able to include it here, in the epilogue of this dossier “Some historical reflections to the Study Day 2004”⁴ you will find the reference of two “paper group discussions” —realised in GAIPAC in 1981⁵ and in the GAS Bulletin in 1988⁶— which led towards two important meetings on the subject of the international development of Group Analysis: Bedford College 1989 and Heidelberg 1993. The second one was prompted by the correspondence between Dennis Brown, Peter Bott and George Christie —the latter two both members residing in Australia. Unfortunately, during these last years we also had to mourn the loss of Peter Bott. Actually it was Peter who suggested the fishbowl event “Historical Overview” for a plenary session in the Heidelberg Symposium. You will notice his contribution in Section 3 of this dossier about the preparation of the AGM Heidelberg. Peter Bott’s introductory paper is a “Historical Review of the Group-Analytic Society. Boundaries and Barriers”⁷. May this be a little testimony in his memory.

Included in Appendix II⁸ is a short correspondence from Juan Campos to Fabrizio Napolitani, another dear friend and colleague who unfortunately is not with us any longer. The importance of this 1987 interchange is in showing the efforts being made in finding an adequate container for the international development of Group Analysis and the possibility that the IAGP may be such a container. There is a note of Fabrizio and Diego Napolitani given to Juan Campos at that same time about their “Rationale for a Confederation of Group-Analytic Organizations”⁹, an Italian idea of bringing different institutional and organizational developments under one hat.

At this point, we reiterate the hope that other colleagues and members of the Group Analytic Society come to the fore and share their experience, participation and ideas about the international development of our common space of dialogue.

⁴ Introduce number of pages of Section 6 in Dossier

⁵ Introduce number of pages GAIPAC

⁶ Introduce number of pages GAS Bulletin

⁷ Peter Bott, “Historical Review of the Group-Analytic Society. Boundaries and Barriers”, p. 34-36.

⁸ Appendix II, pp. 43-47.

⁹ Appendix II, p. 47.

3. Preparing the Annual General Meeting in Heidelberg

From Bedford College 1982 to Heidelberg 1993

When we headed from Rome towards Bedford College in 1982, there were three main group-analytic organizations in Europe: the British, the Portuguese and the Italian. All of them with training institutions attached. At Bedford College we contemplated basically three alternatives of cooperation among associations in Europe. One was to develop within the umbrella of the Group-Analytic Society, another was the Italian model of a Confederation of analytical organizations and the third was the IAGP which included room for individual members as well as for organizations. My contribution at Bedford College in May 1982 was 1) to convey the knowledge I had obtained from the study of the by-laws¹ of three types of organizations to which I belong and 2) to make a formal proposal² for a comprehensive peer association of group analysts based on the experience of GAIPAC. Even though this proposition was enthusiastically received, it was in the long run the end of GAIPAC as conceived by Foulkes and understood by myself. It is my feeling that with the establishment of EGATIN came to the fore the same sort of pressures towards institutionalization of knowledge and away from the forum and the confrontation aspects of group analysis which the Group-Analytic Society experienced at the turn of the eighties. The coming unity of Europe with the free circulation of professionals and more and more pressure towards the financing of treatments by third parties, will add still more pressure towards accrediting teaching institutions and certifying professionals. In the long run, I bet before we reach the year 2000, the educational and accrediting functions will be taken away from the learned professions and taken over by the University. What is more, most likely we are going to witness the birth of a new profession whose activities in this society of individuals in which we are living are going to be regulated by the State. Recently I received from the university a leaflet on a course on "Managerial change in organizations". It is organized jointly with Andersen Consultants, a multinational firm of American origin. The course is about the implementation of strategic change in "organizations which learn". The course is addressed to managers of public or private concerns or consultants in an internal or external capacity involved in strategically significant change in organizations. I wonder if we group analysts would not have to send the executives of our organizations to courses like that. When I was working in hospitals, those were directed by physicians. Nowadays, they are often directed by professional managers. I wonder if this was not going to be the final destiny of our organizations.

More than a decade has elapsed since the May Meeting of the Group Analytic Society in Bedford College, London. Juan Campos' proposal—for the establishment of two subcommittees of the Society Committee, one to deal with international and trans-national matters and, the other, a GAIPAC sub-committee to deal with the organization of symposia, workshops and correspondence—was unanimously accepted, but ignored or misinterpreted in praxis in the years to come. The ideas presented aimed at a comprehensive integration of the Group Analytic Society and GAIPAC, both understood as an association of peers on equal basis, not a "learned society" but an "organizations which learns". Throughout Juan Campos emphasized the need for communication via the Journal and Foulkes' ultimate aim

¹ Link with Appendix IV, pp. 199, 206 and 212.

² Link with Appendix I, p. 97.

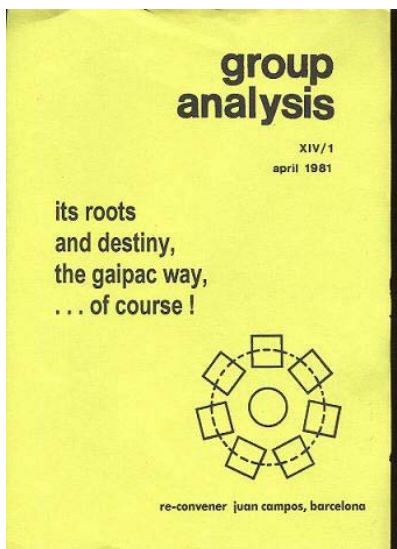
to form an international association of group analysts, not at all an association of group-analytic societies as erroneously reported. The constitutional internationality of group analysts freely sharing their work and projects, after the death of the founder who held them together, seems to have turned into a battle field of power struggles. Internationality as envisioned by Foulkes showed symptoms of a dis-ease on two fronts: the constitutional internationality as expressed particularly by the “overseas” membership” of the Society and the question of training outside the dominion of the Institute of Group Analysis and the Group Analytic Society (London) which was steadily growing in the United Kingdom, Europe and Eastern countries.

The suggested international sub-committee to deal with the organization of symposia, workshops and correspondence did not survive beyond a working party for preparing the 1984 European Symposium of Group Analysis in Zagreb, although it made an enormous effort to hold the different meetings in the home countries of working party members in an intent to get to know each other’s socio-cultural and professional context. The idea to have a sub-committee dealing with trans-national matters slipped back into oblivion before taking body. Block-training in different European and Eastern countries by an increasing number of members of the Group Analytic Society and the Institute of Group Analysis was developing, although without any articulation between these programs nor with the training already established in these geographical areas themselves. On the other hand, members of different Group Analytic Institutes being founded at the end of the 70’s and beginning of the 80’s of last century, set up an interim working group —two members from the London Institute, three from Athens, two from Zurich, one from Gentofte (Denmark), and one from Germany— which eventually inaugurated, significantly in Heidelberg on October 16, 1988, the European Group Analytic Training Institutions Network, E.G.A.T.I.N. Institutionalization and institutional control were riding the waves.

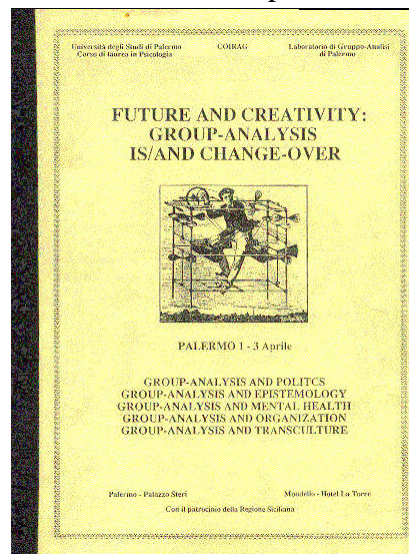
In a nutshell: The IX European Symposium of Group Analysis, under the *leitmotiv* “Boundaries and Barriers” and with an impressive quality and amount of contributions and activities as is shown in the 814-page Proceedings, made place for an adjourned —from London May 1993 to Heidelberg 1st of September, 1993— Annual General Meeting of the Group Analytic Society (London). For the first time the AGM was held outside the United Kingdom, and on this occasion the membership had to decide on how its Constitution had to concretely reflect the international character of the Society. Curiously enough, the Symposium also made place for an IAGP Board Meeting where it was decided that the psycho-dramatist members of the Association could constitute an International Psychodrama Section. In consequence, the Network of Study Groups in Group Analysis was renamed Group Analysis Section —a nomination not acceptable only a year before because of the meaning of “splitting” it implies.

The story of the GAIPAC dossier

Regardless of difficulties, Juan Campos prepared for the fishbowl event “Historical Overview” of the Group Analytic Society (London) a dossier that would enable the membership of the Society cast an informed vote on the constitutional changes to be made. This is the third version of a dossier in relation to the history of group analysis. Its first version was prepared for the international encounter “Future and Creativity: Group- Analysis is/and Change-Over”, organized by the University of Palermo, the COIRAG and the Laboratory of Group Analysis of Palermo in April 1993.³ The proceedings of the encounter, written in English, did not include the contribution of Juan Campos “Il cambiamento nell’organizzazione gruppoanalitica”, which was written in Spanish and handed to the translators and participants before the presentation, but was later published in the Italian book about the



encounter.⁴ Well aware that it was unlikely that in Sicily or the rest of Italy a full collection of GAIPAC would be available where to find the many references used in his presentation, Juan Campos decided to collect the articles quoted under the yellow facsimile cover of GAIPAC XIV/1 April 1981, edited by Harold Behr, London. This 1981 issue was the first time that GAIPAC was used as an *arena* to debate the critical moment the Group Analytic Society was in. Some way, the Palermo encounter was a forerunner of the European Symposium of Group Analysis “Boundaries and Barriers” at Heidelberg. The issue of the internationality of the Society was being debated and in the Annual General Meeting celebrated there, constitutional amendments were proposed which recognised this international character. One of the central topics on agenda was if the “(London)” in the name of the Society was to be suppressed. For the Symposium of Heidelberg it was the second time that I prepared a dossier under the yellow GAIPAC cover and collected documents that might help the members of the Society to have a creative debate. I used the same GAIPAC IV/1 1981 cover but I doctored it with a slogan. The dossier was duly distributed among members of the Society and also to members of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy meeting there, who in turn were to vote on the change of name of the “Study Groups in Group Analysis”, approved during the 1989 Congress, for that of Group Analysis Section of the IAGP. In Heidelberg it was also the first time that a Board Meeting of the IAGP was made to



³ Dossier in English prepared by the organizers for the international encounter 1-3 April, 1993, in Palermo.

⁴ Franco Di Maria and Gioacchino Lavanco (1994) *Nel Nome del Gruppo. Gruppoanalisi e società*. Milano: FrancoAngeli, 260 pp.

coincide with a European Symposium of Group Analysis, something not devoid of historical significance.

The Heidelberg dossier started as follows:

“Heidelberg, 2nd August 1993

“This is an “experiment in writing”, on a group, or rather a group of groups of people writing the history of a group endeavour: GROUP ANALYSIS. The pages here bound together under an apocryphal cover of Group Analysis XIV/1 of April 1981 are meant to be a jumping board for others to get their reminiscences down on paper.

“The ultimate aim of this endeavour is to build up a sort of living archive which helps persons and groups of group analysts —whatever that means— to go ahead with the task which E. J. Anthony suggests us to perform. To avoid this history to become his-or-her-story, or what is worse their-story, the one of the official writers and become our common story I have thought that the meaning of the rejected old acronym GAIPAC should be understood as Group Analysis Interactive Panel and Correspondence but to be guided by the rules suggested by S. H. Foulkes in its maiden issue.

“We are at this time negotiating with an important English Editorial House the publication in book form of what comes of this research and also we are looking for some grants to support it. For the time being, however, this enterprise will have to be home-made, and its initial financing dutch treat. Plexus Editor(e)s from Barcelona which I head volunteers to co-ordinate the project for the time being; contributors are asked to please send their contributions, commentaries, references, etc. in WordPerfect 5.1 or 5.2, in Word 2, or in ASCII or just by fax or files by modem.

“Plexus Editor(e)s Tel. and Fax (34 93 417 5639, contact by voice first if the fax machine does not answer). Mail address: Dr. Juan Campos, Paseo San Gervasio 30, 08022-Barcelona, Spain.”

All this correspondence was done by fax and xeroopies, before we had at our disposal e-mail and other communication technologies of today.

The Report of the “Historical Overview” during the Plenary Session of August 31, 1993, 10:15-11:30, chaired by Brian Boswood, President of the Group Analytic Society (London), and the discussion following it were omitted in the Proceedings of the Symposium. No tape of the session was made.

For this third and last version of the historical dossier on Group Analysis the sections have been slightly altered and some new documents have been added. Just the same, let us share here the poster we had prepared for the fishbowl event and the introductory papers of the “inner fishbowl participants” —Peter Bott, Göran Ahlin and Juan Campos— which have been circulated before the event and versions of them have been published in the Proceedings of the Symposium.



Poster introducing the fishbowl “Historical Overview:



P L E N U M / P L E N A R Y

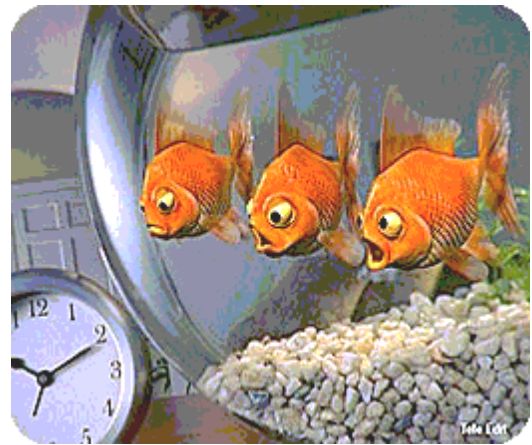
Kongresshouse, Grosser Saal
Simultanübersetzung
Simultaneous translation

Fishbowl: Historical overview
(Historischer Überblick)

Dienstag/Tuesday, 32, August, 1993

[2004: the lapsus in the date is symptomatic of the impossibility of the endeavour.]

10.15 - 10.35



Teilnehmer/Participants:

Peter Bott
Juan Campos Avillar
Góran Ahlin
Earl Hopper
Leonardo Ancona
Liesl Hearst
Malcolm Pines
Vibeke Nathan
Yannis Tsegos
Lionel Kreeger
Elizabeth Foulkes

10,35 – 11,00 Diskutant/Discussant: Gábor Szönyi

11,00 – 11,30 Diskussion/

Introducing the fishbowl event “Historical Overview” in a plenary session of the Heidelberg Symposium

Papers of the participants of the “inner fishbowl” —Peter Bott, Göran Ahlin, and Juan Campos.

**PETER BOTT, MRCPsych. MInstGA (London)
Group Analyst
33 Orchard Rd, Chatswood, N.S.W. 2057, Australia
TEL (02) 419 8426 FAX (02) 487 1099**

**HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY
Boundaries and Barriers
August, 1993**

This segment on Boundaries and Barriers within and between Organisations offers us an opportunity to use the History of the Group-Analytic Society -- how we have managed various Critical Events and evolutionary stages in our development as a movement -- to illuminate these constructs in vivo.

Attention to the total context in which events occur is a basic Foulkesian principle. So perhaps before focusing on Boundary and Barrier issues within the Society, we should start from the outside. At the widest level, we might consider how the sociocultural and political realities [the Europeanisation of the former USSR, and the Sovietisation of Europe] impinge on the values and norms of the Society. More sharply, a detailed review of the relationship between the Society and related bodies, firstly, the IAGP, and secondly, the various Institutes of Group Analysis, and EGATIN, may provide examples of functional [or dysfunctional] Boundary and Barrier operations.

To go further into the structural history of the Society, the processes in operation at any one time, may be usefully understood in terms of a series of levels--- by taking a vertical view. If we put these together in an historical time sequence, we can develop a longitudinal view.

Of the vertical levels, the first we could equate to Foulkes' level of current reality -- the straight historical facts, what happened, what didn't happen etc. Operationally, this is to do with the nature, purpose, structure and function of the organisations and their constituent parts, and the people who carried out the roles in these positions.

The next level, I think, is something akin to Foulkes' projective level. In organisational terms -- who [or which parts of the organisation] carried out, or held, various psychological, as opposed to operational, functions -- the location of the anxiety, the creative drive, the maintenance of the boundaries etc. It involves the concept of our containers. -- for example, the “Australian Problem” can be seen as the projection of the contentious boundary issues between the Society and the London Institute. [Historically, the colonies functioned as containers for the unaddressed Sociopolitical problems of the

“Mother Country”] The possible role of the office at Daleham Gardens as a container of confusion is another.

The third level might be something akin to Foulkes’ primordial level, where ritual, symbolism, ceremonial and the like are all-important ends in themselves, and do not function as means to an end. The elaboration of a mythology fits in here, too. These are the processes which are to do with cult formation, religious movements and so on.

This outline probably gives enough to start thinking historically about some of the Critical Events in the evolution of Group Analysis.

The Northfield Experiments, which took place in a context of a massive and real external threat, had a very practical and reality-based function as part of the response to it. We might speculate on just how Foulkes would have managed were it not for this threat, which created conditions favourable to a number of major developments in British approaches to groups and organisations.

The interesting thought that follows is about the split between the Foulkesians and the Tavistockians —the “Thirty Years War”. How much was this a mutually projective system which, in effect, continued the situation of a common external “enemy”, channeling the internal hostility safely outwards, and maintaining the external [and competitive] challenge as a stimulus to creativity? Foulkes’ Freudian slip referring to Rickman as “Hitler” fits in with this formulation.

Foulkes’ death is another critical event, and how we handled this at the projective level, is, I think, something we need to examine in depth.

Another critical event was the change in Membership structure of the London Society. The “old” structure [some doubts as to whether or not it was the original] was one in which there were Full, and Associate Members, mostly from London, with a large number of Overseas Members. Most of the Full Members were Members of the London Institute—naturally enough since the Institute arose from the Society— and the boundaries between the two organisations were fairly open.

The “new” structure created a de facto International Society, altering the power relationships and identity boundaries quite significantly, yet with residual, anachronistic relationships still in place. The London Institute, instead of intimately relating to a London Society, whose culture was virtually identical, now relates to a much-changed organism. To what extent this has contributed to a sense that the Society has “lost control” of the Institute, and a hardening of the London Institute’s boundaries I’m not sure. Perhaps the issue is one of the Boundary between an International Structure, [The Society], and National, or Regional structures. There is now no truly local “London GAS” for the London-based Society Members and London Institute Members to identify with. The London Institute has -taken this place, but it is a competence-based, qualifying body, not an interest-based organisation, and is therefore quite different..

Boundary mechanisms which mediate the affirmation and recognition of professional identity carry very deep-seated implications for individuals and institutions. The delineation of the boundary/ies that establish just who is a “recognised” Group Analyst, and who is not, is contentious, as it involves facing differences, and the envy this provokes.

Some years back, there were moves to create a Section of Group Analysis within the IAGP, but these lapsed as the establishment of this Boundary was thought to be “too divisive”.

Questions about the nature of the Societies boundaries may need to be addressed. If these are too loose, the Society may moving in the direction of becoming a “nice person’s” IAGP, and actually compete for the space the IAGP now occupies. In that case, EGATIN, or a Federation of Group-Analytic Institutes, may move into the space for an International Group-Analytic Organisation now functionally occupied by the Society.

Perhaps the formation of a Section for Organisational Behaviour may be a useful step, to keep an awareness of organisational issues before the Society Membership, as well as providing a focus for those Members who have a particular interest in this area.

Communication amongst the Society-as-a-whole was historically conducted through GAIPAC, the publication of unedited correspondence, with commentary -- dialogue in a kind of international large group communicating in writing, instead of sitting together. There are questions around how much the changes in the intra-Society communication structures subsequent to critical events have imposed barriers or boundaries on this free flow, and also questions around their effects, particularly at the second level.

Peter Bott

Södra Stockholms sjukvårdsnämnde

Fryldatriska verksamheten

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: GÖRAN AHLIN'S ANGLE

Stockholm 930818

History is never independent of the perspective under which the spokesman/writer studies it and the dialogues in the surrounding groups/networks where it is formulated.

My perspective: the devoted follower and participant observer of the Group Analytic Movement. I am a licensed psychotherapist and trainer, as a group analyst in important aspects autodidact, yet practising and training group analysis and doing research using the group matrix concept. My angle is psychiatric, psychodynamic, Swedish and international.

Our group here in this room: a condensation of some core relationships within GAS (London) and some important British and Anglo-phile tendencies during the last 15 years in the GAS network. In complex ways we constitute a small group bound together by knowing each other, by strong likings and dislikes and linked by conceptual, ideological and methodological similarities and differences. We have been together many times before in various constellations where “the big elephants are dancing” and elsewhere. We are friends and to some lesser degree and at certain times we were also somehow foes. This is an example of a relevant group for creating dialogues about the continuing narrative of Group Analysis.

My contribution will focus on these aspects The conceptual, ideological and methodological inheritance carried over from S H F and the group of pioneers surrounding him up to his death. Our small centre group here can certainly personify and concretize that legacy.. Should more persons be added I would mention first Elisabeth Foulkes and then Pat de Mare, Robin Skynner, Ernest Hutten, Diego Napolitani and Hanne Campos and — if they had been alive — Jim Home, Jane Abercrombie and Tom Main. Second to that a number of regional pioneers and inspirations in -Denmark, Germany, Croatia, Slovenia, Portugal, Norway, Finland and Switzerland. Dialogues about the history of Group Analysis calls for large or medium sized groups.

My second aspect deals with dialectics in theory: between psychoanalysis (in various forms), social psychology (in various forms), psychiatry (in various forms) and Group Analysis. Dialectics between analysis in the group, of the group and Group Analysis. To me Group Analysis has the capacity of being (becoming?) a truly innovative bridging and changing agent in these dialectics. I do not think it is yet.

My third aspect: the application of Group Analysis upon its own Institutions and networks. Often claimed to be done but the results are a bit confusing. My idea at Bedford College 11 years ago was —and still is— to look upon the Group Analytic movement sociologically as a church formation. A secularised and expanding and growing church, now showing some signs of orthodoxy. In some places.

My fourth aspect has Group Analysis as a historically determined foreground phenomenon to the background of the —great utopias of monotheism, atheism, Judaism, socialism and

scientism and of the great social upheavals of industrialism, urbanisation, fascism and racism and the human mass catastrophes of the World Wars and the Holocaust. Group Analysis has similar roots as psychoanalysis but has more obvious links to democracy and collectivity.

My fifth aspect looks to the future: what I would like to see coming are more open and democratic group analytic institutions and more conceptual development and research being done in Group Analysis. With full and deep respect for the great amount of thoughtful and valuable texts produced in the previous two decades, not the least by members of this group and in Heidelberg: the concepts of S.H.F. are not very much more developed than in his lifetime, except by de Maré. And research in Group Analysis has so far produced very scanty results. Bridges have to be built (again) to adjacent fields of knowledge on human development, family processes, organizational development, peace and conflict resolution research and others.

Group Analysis is no Ivory Tower. It is potentially a rich, fertile and messy hothouse which could be the breeding ground of many dearly and since long-time needed plants.

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)

By Juan Campos Avillar, M.D.

I have been asked to give in just one page an overview of the development of the Group Analytic Society (London) of the close to 35 years I have been in contact with it.

For those who do not know me (I have not been around in societal gatherings since the first Oxford Symposium) it could be of interest to know that some of those views may be colored by the following facts. I first worked as a Clinical Assistant for Foulkes at the Maudsley in 1958 and then, after joining the Society in 1964, when I was already a fully trained and qualified psychoanalyst and analytic group psychotherapists (Postgraduate Center of Psychotherapy —later for Mental Health, class 1963), I was finally invited by Foulkes in 1967 to join GAIPAC as an active correspondent. This last and most creative endeavour of S.H. Foulkes was always understood by me as addressed to the constitution of "*an international association of group analysts*", an aim which I have done my best to achieve since 1979. In pursuing those aims, I have not only suggested to the Society to convene a series of pertinent meetings and put forward in Bedford College the motion to launch the later so called European Group Analytic Movement, but also I first served four years on the Society Committee and then other six as Vice-president in the Executive of the IAGP, Association to which the Society in turn is affiliated as "organizational member". At present I have anew been elected to its "Board of Directors" and confirmed in my responsibility as Chairman of its "Study Group in Group Analysis Committee", a development that was initiated in 1987 when it was felt by some Mediterranean group analysts that further development in the above direction was not possible within the context of the London Society. From this perspective I will state the following points:

1) If I was to single out one factor as mainly responsible for the idiosyncrasies of Group Analysis, I would say it is related to the imprinting left in the matrix of the London group by S. Foulkes' attitudes towards the authoritarian personality. Foulkes' dictum "that the conductor in a therapy group should rather follow than lead the group" which makes wonders in therapy, if applied to management of group analytic organisations has paradoxical if not deleterious effects.

To illustrate what I mean, in Foulkes' life time, when in a meeting of the 7 Linnell Close group on March 20th, 1950, at a crisis over the need for more organization, the collective name of Group-Analytic Research Center was adopted, Foulkes' position was only reluctantly accepted after "...the group agreed to continue meeting... but the procedure should be more systematic and contributions read and discussed." The original idea of setting up a "pilot group center" in 22 Wimpole Street, out of which The Group-Analytic Society and The Group-Analytic Practice emerged, was to set up a single place where everything would be together: practice, training and research". The "private group center" was established only after attempts at having a "public" one had failed. Foulkes was to give in to the "Young Turks" sponsoring the "palace revolution" to found "The Practice" and later training revolution to found "The Institute", but never stood up for setting up "The Clinic" or "The Research Center" which, surely, he was secretly aiming at ever since the Frankfurt Clinic of the Psychoanalytic Institute he headed had to be closed because of lack of funds in 1932.

So, by refusing to adopt a strong leadership he was forced into tamed fellowship by the former patients and students with whom he had founded the Society which he tried in vain to turn into colleagues¹. The unavoidable Dire Mastery/faithful discipleship trap of which Foulkes himself was not capable of escaping mirrored itself later in the London Group Analytic Society as an organised group.

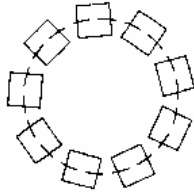
2) To my understanding, Foulkes being half-aware of this danger took as a provision to set up a peer level on equal basis association, first within the more comprehensive IAGP and later, when he felt that there this did not work, with launching GAIPAC. A genuine alternative to the leadership/fellowship dilemma can only be overcome at a fellowship on equal bases or partnership on equal terms level which basically I feel GAIPAC meets.

3) The tragedy of the London Society lies in that it is a "leading group" in the international arena, it finds itself in the very same difficult spot of its originator when trying to pave a way from being a student or trainee to becoming a colleague, that is to say someone with whom one is engaged in a life-long, continuous, mutual learning association. That is maybe the one corner of Confucius' which nobody showed Freud, but which Foulkes discovered by himself and the only good reason for him to found GAIPAC, a Corresponding Society, for which maybe we can find a precedence in the ones molded on the 1792 London Corresponding Societies founded during the French Revolution by the shoemaker Hardy Thomas with the objective of promoting parliamentary reform in Great Britain under Pitt's regime.

4) If it was hard for Foulkes to learn the lesson, even harder it seems to be for the flock of people who followed his teachings. So far, evidence of the old pattern repeating itself may be found in London in the confrontation of "qualified youngsters" of the Institute with the "unqualified great parents" of the Society; the "pseudo-problem" of the over-seas members covering up the rebellion of the "over-seas training institutes" as shown in EGATIN and, finally, in the repetition of it at the level of "Provinces" between the "diplomating" and "diplomates" of the London Institute of Group Analysis.

I had forecasted all those sad events and my warnings were of as little help as the weather forecaster's announcing a tornado. I am here to witness the results of a reform I sparked off many years ago and to forecast, if possible, the future consequences we are likely to expect from the measures taken during the oncoming AGM at this Symposium in Heidelberg. Regardless, paraphrasing Foulkes in his 1961 editorial of News and Views, I would like to state how much I appreciate the work done by all those who *"Thanks to a start of fifty years or so in the organization there in England and the willingness of some to give time and money and to take trouble, the Society is as it is. With our co-operation, that is of past, present and future cooperators, Group Analysis will live and grow, without this, it will die. Let us begin!"* On our way to Heidelberg 1993. Signed: Juan Campos

¹That my view seems supported by the wording of the booklets "Aims, organization and activities" issued before and after Foulkes' death. In the 1967 version it says: The Society "... a scientific association, was founded by a group of pupils and associates with the purpose of exchanging ideas about group analysis and of extending the work of teaching and training carried out by Dr. Foulkes at the Maudsley Hospital". By 1984, the version had already changed to the following: "... is a scientific body which was founded by the late S.H.Foulkes and a group of colleagues for the purpose of exchanging ideas and experiences about group analysis".



9th European Symposium in Group Analysis "Boundaries and Barriers"

Heidelberg, August 29 – September 4, 1993

GAIPAC's "Heidelberg Rundbriefe"

by Juan Campos Avillar

This is to introduce a GAIPAC story — **"To kill a mockingbird?"**— a set of excerpts of papers, speeches, reports, public and private letters related to the question of "internationality" in Group Analysis which I have been collecting for close to 35 years of association with its London Society and which I specially put together and comment for this year's Symposium at Heidelberg. The general theme for the Symposium centers on Tuesday on **"Boundaries and barriers within and between organizations"**, and the morning Plenary Session starts with the Fishbowl, a **"Historical Overview"** to which I have been invited to contribute.

This is not the first time I participate in a similar endeavor. As a matter of fact, on occasion of the 100 years anniversary of the birth of Moreno at the IAGP Congress in Amsterdam in 1989 I organized a get-together entitled **"A pioneers re-encounter: the fathers of the constitution in a fishbowl"**. Last year again I gave to fishbowls a trial at the IAGP Montreal Congress, that if well was announced in the program as a panel on **"Beyond dichotomy: the orientation of Trigrant Burrow"** we managed to make it work as a fishbowl. Both experiences were quite enjoyable, and as far as the public is concerned a success, but so it happens that in the fishbowl business, a success in public implies a failure in communication. I doubt if any of them generated the sort of "learning conversation" which is aimed at this year. Tapes of the first are available but so far nobody had the interest and patience to listen to them. The Lifwynn Foundation did both things for the Montreal meeting and full proceedings were published by Lifwynn Correspondence*. So from experience I know well that if the fishbowl technique can be good for mass communication and TV shows it does not for work in large face to face groups the size of ours. So it happens that last April I found myself in a very similar situation in Palermo. I was invited as speaker for the area "Group Analysis and Organizations" to a Congress on **"Future and creativity: Group Analysis is/and Change-over"** and asked to prepare for the discussants a *"Case study of Group Analysis as organization"*. The difficulty of this "case study" lies in that it has to be based on documental evidence and most of the one I was using came from early issues of GAIPAC —numbers difficult to be found by the discussants. So I made xerocopy of the materials I have been using and bound them as a

* Vol 2. Num. 2. Copies available at the Symposium bookstore.

facsimile of the GAIPAC's Vol XIV/3 April 1981 issue, the one where Robin Skynner pointed out the **Rubicon of Group Analysis**: the temptation of some amongst us to do "*a U-turn towards Psychoanalysis and its limitations?*"

Foulkes was well aware of those limitations and maybe of its remedies. He was quite proud of his Vienna's "Kinderseminar", and I would not be surprised if he was not as well an active participant of the network who maintained the famous "Rundbriefe". Maybe this was the reason why in a moment of malaise at the London Society, after the "palace revolution", when The Group Analytic Practice was established, he recurred to NEWS & VIEWS, the forerunner of GAIPAC, the International Panel and Correspondence, real mother institution of the European Movement of Group Analysis, likely to be established this week in Heidelberg. Jorge Santillana, the English speaking Spanish thinker said on a certain occasion "*If we do not learn from History we will be condemned to repeat it*" and Freud himself in his speculations about "historical truth" or "material truth" in "Moses and Monotheism" seems to imply that whole societies may "suffer of reminiscences".

To-day we count with better technical means to make an "*expanded circular letter, international workshop or study group*" than those available to GAIPAC when started. Maybe I would not suggest as Cristopher Rance does to adopt "*The computer as conductor*", but certainly a computer assisted communications network could be of some help once most of us had been cured of our pandemic bit-allergy. Just think in the use of fax and xerocopying machines. There is one in every newspaper stand on the next corner, something which goes in this direction, and not to say if we dare recur to home audio or video taping and desk editing, public or commercial BBS, electronic mail services, file interchange by modem, telephone or BBS group conferences etc. They are paraphernalia as available as a compact disk or wireless telephone, besides, they never will be as expensive as is today the collective cost of a traditional professional conference. Think just on how much we all spend together for just coming here, it surely will come up to a few hundred thousand dollars.

Many of those present I am sure never set eyes on old format of GAIPAC. Maybe you have heard of it in the Jubilee Volume of Group Analysis (GR/AN, XXV/3 September 1992). The history reported there is seen and recounted from the very hub of the wheel which not necessarily is the same lived by others in the periphery. A curious trend seems to have appeared as of late at the headquarter: more and more group interviews and conversation are being reported, if not, think of those in the **The Practice of Group Analysis**, in Ormay's interview with the "International Editorial Committee Group" of the Jubilee issue, or the "recorded conversation regards the IAGP" reported in Bulletin number 36. This tendency seems to point out that more personalization and intimacy is needed in large group "co-rrespondence" and that a sort of a "fishbowl on paper" is being demanded. Those familiar with Kurt Lewin's work cannot but think how his T-groups started in 1946, by just giving access to the staff meetings to plain people of the Laboratory. That in Workshops or Symposia of Group Analysis is still to be tried. What stimulated me to put together the apocryphous version of the 1981 "GROUP ANALYSIS" Vol. XIV/1, is that it is in this issue that the "Rubicon of the Group Analytic Movement" was crossed. My "mockingbird story" is rather an experiment in group writing that fits quite nicely with the GAIPAC experiment to which it is related.

Three other factors however contributed for me to go ahead with the project. It so happens that last Summer at the Montreal Congress, to celebrate the incorporation of the Lifwynn Foundation in the IAGP we organized a panel on the historical background of Trigant Burrows work and its relevance to the present. Upon my return I coincided with the "Traveling Salesman of Group Analysis", Malcolm Pines, who is preparing a book on History. Later this Winter Sabina Strich visited us in Barcelona and, of course, we were talking about history? Later with her Archivist's hat on she asked me to tape my reminiscences and to collect material on Foulkes for the Wellcome Institute "where it will be well looked after and made available to bona fide scholars".

So, a fair amount of materials I had accumulated and quite casually bound together under the cover of the GAIPAC issue, which you will find conveniently reproduced and tailored. Malcolm in seeing my trick pulled my leg, asking if I was trying to start all on my own a "GAIPAC Operation Phoenix". I thought that this would not be a bad idea. After All, Bion headed in 1946 the Tavistock's Operation Phoenix, but he was not all by himself. I don't know if that did much good to the development of group psychotherapy on psychoanalytical lines, but it certainly gave birth to the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, an endeavor that Foulkesian Group Analysis has neglected so far. So I thought it over during the night and at breakfast, before Malcolm departed I formally asked him permission to reproduce that cover and some of the relevant material from GROUP ANALYSIS, something that he as the editor promptly and generously granted.

To cut a long story short, I have good news to share with GAIPAC freaks like myself. The newly appointed editors of The Bulletin, Anne Harrow and Sheila Thomson feel this to be an appropriate moment to consider changes. *"Here is to reflect the movement that is taking place in the Society as well as the need to respond to comments and requests about the size and the content of the Bulletin"*. *"So watch this space!!!"* they finish. They may be right that we will be watching and keeping our fingers crossed so that they go in the right direction. Changes of format may be quite dangerous, that we know from past experience. I was the one in Bedford College who made a motion for Sub-committees to keep GAIPAC publications and face to face encounters together only to find poor GAIPAC doctored away and deprived of its beautiful "..IPAC tail" and our lovely "home journal" in the best British tradition neatly split in two, like in "Up-stairs, Down-stairs". Really, the one who convinced me that I should do what I am doing was nobody else than Shakespeare: "If one good deed in all my life I did, I do repent it from my very soul." Of good intentions the way to heaven is full.

As a way of introduction: The long march towards Group Analysis International

by Juan Campos

All things are full of labour; man cannot utter it; the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing. The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun "(Ecclesiastes 1. 8)

We are at a turning point in the history of the Group Analytic Society (London). The Society is finally going international. If that is good or bad for its ultimate purpose is something that only the future will tell. It is as far as we could go given the whole situation, material circumstances included, as Foulkes would say. That is why I started with those verses of the Ecclesiastes.

"Group Analysis is not the child of Psychoanalysis, Said Foulkes in 1961, that is only historically true. It is in fact a more comprehensive approach, which does or should comprise individual Psychoanalysis". Besides that this may lead us into the problem of "real truth" versus "historical truth", with the emergence of the repressed that so fascinated Freud in his latter days, it is still to be seen if that holds true also for the organizations set up to assure its development. Freud wrote to Ferenczi about the IPA foundation on 12 April 1910: *"Avec la Diète de Nuremberg se termine l'enfance de notre mouvement; c'est là mon impression. J'espère que s'annonce maintenant une jeunesse riche et belle"*². I wonder if after the *Diète of Heidelberg* the infancy of the so-called **"Group Analytic Movement"** will be over. Let us hope, though, that the beauty of youth does not go with it as well. We know to where its internationalisation led the "Psycho-analytic" movement: to orthodoxy and to the expulsion of Jung, then its President and almost the whole of Zurich's *"Freudian Society of Physicians"*. It is to hope that we may find a better formula for our organization than the "family model" adopted then by the IPA.³ At least we have dedicated to this endeavour much more time, much more thinking and of many more people than at the times of the founders of the IPA. Scarcely it took two years from the 1908 *"First Congress for Freudian Psychology"* at Salzburg to the 1910 Foundational *"Second International Psychoanalytic Congress"* at Nuremberg.

We have dedicated twenty five times as much as they did and we had many more people thinking about it. On top we counted with the experience of what happened to Trigant Burrow at Bad Homburg in 1925 while trying to develop Group Analysis within the province of Psychoanalysis and also what has been the destiny of his **«Lifwynn Foundation for laboratory research in analytical and social Psychiatry»**, the group that he was forced to launch in 1927. So, it has been a long march, and certainly a slow one.

On the eve of the transcendental step to be given here in Heidelberg this week, the step that either takes us to the top of the mountain or it throws the whole project down to the depths of the abyss, I cannot but be sort of weary. It is emblematic that this would happen within

² Sigmund Freud Sandor Ferenczi Correspondance Tome I 1908-1914, Calman-Levy, 1992 pp.

³ It is with reading to this respect Ferenczi's. "On the organization of the Psychoanalytical Movement" (1911) Final Contributions 1955 reprint 1980 by Karnac Books, 299-308

the context of a European Symposium —its ninth— and to take place in the very same city where the originator of European Group Analysis, S.H. Foulkes, initiated his pre-clinical studies to start with in the Winter semester of 1919, and while reading Freud decided to become a psychiatrist, but a different kind of psychiatrist, that is a psycho-analyst. Heidelberg is already a landmark in the history of the psychoanalytic left during the thirties and for the role played in the psychiatric revolutions of the sixties. Maybe, at a moment when the professional conservatism in psychotherapy is reaching its peak with all its concern for accreditations and certifications, it would be good to go back to Heidelberg and start anew. At this AGM it will be finally decided if this Society wants to turn truly into an *inter-national association of group analysts or into something else*. The moment, for me, is of such an importance that not only I came for the occasion, but also I renewed the payment of membership dues in arrears in order to regain my voice and to cast my vote at the Annual General Assembly where the final decision will be taken.

At the edge of this major event —to my understanding a true metamorphosis for the group analytic organizations— and consistent with the role that as an "overseas member" and as an "active correspondent" I have been playing in that direction since 1979, I consider myself obliged to render account of this development. Of course, my own views come coloured by the fact that this "foreign London Society" to me, and its "international" organ of expression GAIPAC since 1967 were always very close to me and my hometown, one of its strongholds of group analysis at the Continent. It was on occasion of the IV International Congress of Psychotherapy of Barcelona in 1958 where I first met Dr. Foulkes. There he came accompanied by a few members of London and with them set up a Symposium in Group Analysis within the Group Section of the Congress he was chairing. It was also in Barcelona where Dr. Foulkes in a stop-over of his 1967 Mediterranean Cruise first told me about GAIPAC, handed me a copy of the No. 1 "for registered subscribers only" and invited me to subscribe. In those days that meant, at least to me, something more and quite different than just a subscription to a "home journal" as it was described by some. It was a sort of an ideological choice, very much alike the Kinderseminars' "Rundbriefe" of the 30's with which Dr. Foulkes may have corresponded in his youth. It brought to me reminiscences of the "London Corresponding Society" of the shoemaker Thomas Hardy set up in 1792 to promote parliamentary reform.

The actual circumstances remind me of two other meetings relevant to the so called "international projection" of Group Analysis: First the Annual General Meeting of January 3rd, 1955, at the time that the Society expanded to include students and associates, and when it already counted with members of such stature as Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Ezriel and Dr. Gosling from the Tavistock. The other, just near ten years ago, during the AGM held on Sunday 22nd of May 1983 at the Wolfson Lecture Theater of the London Business School at Regent's Park, I was elected to the Committee under which the European Group Analytic Movement heading towards internationality was finally officially started. Well, that is a way of saying, since as its own founder Dr. S.H. Foulkes would put it once and again "Group analysis, it goes without saying, was always international".

Nowaday's decision symbolically and by itself is of such transcendental importance or more than the one taken in 1982 by the Committee, when it accepted the suggestion made at the Bedford College May meeting that same year for changing the traditional AGM date of February in order to make it coincide with the annual Foulkes Lecture and other May

scientific weekends. The amendments to the Constitution to be debated and voted at Heidelberg's AGM on Wednesday 1st of September 1993, 5:00 to 7:00 p.m., imply a major change, a second order change, on the nature of the Society and are the result of a very slow and prolonged process initiated in 1967 by Foulkes with the launching of GAIPAC. Raimon's line "*Perdre els origens es perdre la identitat!*" (To lose the origins, is to lose one's identity!), one of his freedom songs, is worth being remembered here at this point. How to change without losing ones origins or not to change enslaved by its past is the challenge for the Group Analytic Society in what is left of the Century and the new Millennium. I have been an eye witness of this process for more than thirty years, at times as a passive observer, at times as a very active participant, and I see it as my duty, in an act of recognition and of gratitude to the colleagues with whom for so many years we cooperated in building up this Society, to put down in writing what I remember, what I found in my library and in my files and what I think of it, which is what you will find from here on.

This collection of documents, some of them punctuated by my comments, is divided in three sets:

1. Documents related to the history of the London Society with special emphasis in the role and function of GAIPAC;
2. Papers relevant to that development; and
3. Documents of interest for the constitutional reform being contemplated.

There is a secret agenda to all that which you may deduce from my dialogue with the historians with which I introduce the first set of documents.

Epilogue to a dossier, third version2004

Now —when the Management Committee of the Group Analytic Society (London) has set up a Special Study Day preceding its AGM in October 2004— the President of the Society, Luisa Brunori, has asked me to write about the milestones and turning points in the history of Group Analysis. Since my state of health does not allow me to be in London in person, and I will not be able to expose my views there, I thought I will do better than that and recur to my same old trick: prepare a special dossier for the occasion. This, once again, is a very serious, crucial moment in the history of Group Analysis. The number of members is diminishing as old-timers go and new blood is not entering. The financial situation, once again, is near bankruptcy. The management of the Society by an international team has been most difficult. Communication between the members never was so poor. So, I feel that we should not wait for October in order to study the problem. The new technologies of information and communication allow us to start the debate right away virtually. At the point of writing, we don't know yet what definitive form this 2004 dossier will take and neither the agenda for the Special Study Day and AGM to which it is addressed. What I would like to happen is to include in this last dossier not only my opinions but also the views of all those who send them to me electronically.

At the point of collecting this dossier, we learned of the death of Elizabeth Foulkes on Tuesday the 10th of August 2004. She was, among many other things, the living archive of the Society. Malcolm let us know by saying: “Elizabeth Foulkes died to-day —a link with the past broken! We do not wholly agree with his omen. Elizabeth took good care to leave behind in writing all she was able to remember, and the rest was put into the Wellcome Foundation. We knew how frail she was, but still we were hoping she may be present for such an important occasion like the October meeting. So, we will include in the dossier also some of the articles that must be remembered during the discussion. The future of the Society is in our hands. We cannot count with Elizabeth's help in our discussion. So, I opened a [g-Yahoo](#) group where at least her words and memories, and those of all others who cannot be personally present, will be heard from cyberspace.



4. Constitutional Change

Some thoughts in reference to the Constitutional Reform 1993

On two occasions, the Group Analytic Society (London) has felt the necessity of publishing a booklet on Aims, Organisation and Activities, whose cover we will reproduce on the following page. In the one issued in 1976, when Foulkes was still alive, the Society was still living happily together with the two other group-analytic institutions, The Institute and Group Analysis: International Panel and Correspondence, charity institutions under the safe umbrella of The Trust for Group Analysis. In the one issued in 1984, The Institute and the Society had become Registered Charities in their own right, The Trust was dissolved the Institute of Family move on its own and GAIPAC, split in two: The Journal and the Bulletin, had returned back under the wings of the Society, where from both originated.

In the editorial of the Bulletin N° 26, of June 1993, their newly appointed editors -Anne Harrow and Sheila Thompson- made this declaration of intentions:

"This edition of this Bulletin is in its familiar format. However, we think that this is an appropriate moment to consider introducing changes. There is a need to reflect the movement that is taking place in the Society, as well as a need to respond to comments and requests to the readers about size and content of the Bulletin. So, watch this space!"

This was not the first time I saw editors aiming at a change of format. The first one was when Harold Behr, the first editor of GAIPAC, an IGA graduate from its Qualifying Course, decided to do so. It was how a chain of events was initiated that led into the Bedford College meeting and, finally GAIPAC, our International Panel and Correspondence, was split in two and later thoroughly eliminated. "Group Analysis, The Journal of Group Analytic Psychotherapy", continued to be a home published 3 times a year journal, edited by Harold Behr until SAGE Publications, a commercial firm took over and Malcolm Pines became its editor from Volume 19/2, June 1986 onwards. "The Bulletin", a 5 times a year hand made xeroxed booklet in A5 was edited by Elizabeth Foulkes. It is curious that in the Constitution of the Group Analytic Society no specific provisions are made for the destiny of its official organs of expression.

Constitutional Changes in the GAS

We are at a turning point in the life of the Group Analytic Society. Major amendments to its Constitution are to be decided in the course of this Heidelberg Symposium. The Constitution in a professional society is the legal framework from where an operational network of associated people is suspended. We love to talk about networks in Group Analysis and within our culture the word network has very specific theoretical meanings and the question of boundaries and barriers is of particular importance. A change of framework forcefully changes all relationships between the nodal points in the network and the relation with other networks. These changes become necessary due to the growth or the extension covered by the network. In the Silver Jubilee Issue of Group Analysis: The Journal, T. E. Lear exposes his view of what he calls twenty-five years of the Group-Analytic Society Network. His view, of course, comes from the very hub of the wheel,

London. The "projection" of Group Analysis as seen from this point cannot be the same as the one seen from the periphery. In his article he talks about territories, boundaries and finances, and then goes on to tell the story of these last years of expansion.

In the June issue of the Bulletin a very interesting conversation regards the IAGP is recorded. It is striking that at a point in history when within the Group Analytic Society we are doing away with centralization, London is contemplating not only to have the 1998 International Congress of Group Psychotherapy in London but, in the words of Earl Hopper, the President-Elect of that Association, thinks that this way "the [Group Analytic] Society has the chance of being regarded as the spokesman of Group Psychotherapy in the UK". And, he goes on to ask, "if we see London as a possible home for the Association with an international secretariat and office?"

I can well see how people from London may conceive the IAGP that way. After all, in the inaugural meeting of the London Society, held at 22 Upper Wimpole Street London, W1, on Tuesday 3rd June, 1952, with only six people present, Dr. Foulkes envisioned the forming of such a society to *centralize the work of group analysts wherever it was carried out* (see Notes on the Early Days¹). Three years later, on January 31st, 1955, when the decision was taken to enlarge the Society to incorporate students and associates, in the First Annual General Meeting Foulkes, who had already been coopted as representative of Great Britain to the International Committee of Group Psychotherapy together with Dr. Joshua Bierer, Dr. Henry Ezriel y Dr. T. P. Riess, in his address not only expressed the belief that exponents of any discipline can meet on the common ground of group analysis and that the interdependent cooperation between psychiatrist, psychoanalysts, psychologist, anthropologists, scientists, artists, historians, writers, etc. was one of the features of the Society. At that point the Group Analytic Society (London) had assumed the role of an umbrella organization for the geographical development of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy in the United Kingdom. In this respect, Foulkes was quite convinced that the *Society could influence the national and international situation of group psychotherapy favourably, actually as well as symbolically by its example*. And he was happy to tell the Assembly that *"we have representatives of all different analytical approaches among our members and can thus act as free and fair forum in frank interchange of opinion, approach and observation."* In this respect he was particularly glad to mention among those Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Ezriel from the Tavistock Clinic. This information was deleted from the excerpted versions later published in News and Views 1962 and more recently again in 1992 in Selected Papers of Foulkes. But these data is of sufficient importance if we want to understand the unknown aspects of our development as is to the Bye-laws, that is the rules of the game, of the organizations we are part of.

The model organization from which we all depart is the International Psychoanalytical Association, founded in 1910. In Group Analysis, the senior of all associations, is the Lifwynn Foundation of 1927 and, the junior of all the International Association of Group Psychotherapy which took from 1954 to 1973 to be established. The Group Analytic Society is likely to acknowledge formally its internationality this week. I thought that was an important enough event in the field of psychotherapy as for me to renew my membership and being here at this Symposium in order to have my voice and be able to

¹ Link with Appendix I, p. 92.

cast my vote in the Assembly. We received a proposal of amendments² sponsored by the Committee, quoting the Articles which were to be amended. But, I did not know which was the last version of the Constitution. I asked for it and to my surprise I found that it was the one of 1979, that is the year the Trust for Group Analysis had to be dissolved. Strikingly enough that is when I entered the international arena of Group Analysis by writing on June 10th 1979 to the then new editor of GAIPAC, Harold Behr, asking if the time was not ripe for establishing the international association of group analysts Foulkes had envisioned for so many years and where to eventually GAIPAC was aiming.

I thought, maybe it would be of some service to have on hand the Constitutions of the four associations just mentioned. I include the one of the IPA, because it is just the one Robin Skynner was concerned about when he warned us in 1981 about taking a U-turn back to its limitations. The one of the Lifwynn Foundation I include because, besides being a historical curiosity, it belongs to the only analytical association who consciously and deliberately tried to apply to itself the group the principle "doctor first cure thyself". Finally, I enclose the one of the IAGP, because we are organizationally affiliate to it and it is itself in the process of being amended. Of course, I could have added still those of local group-analytic organizations of which the members of the GAS are individual members, but I did not do so because I feel that the Group Analytic Society should be a society of individuals and not of organizations, as is the case of the IPA, and neither be a society as if it were a group, as is the case of the Lifwynn Foundation. These two extremes have to be well known in order to be aware of their pitfalls. Foulkes' introductory book had as a subtitle "Studies in the social integration of individuals and groups". I think that in order to be coherent with this in practice, no inter-national association is possible or of any good. Back on November 15, 1980, when I summarized the proposal I had made to the Group Analytic Society during the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy in Copenhagen two months before, I expressed the feeling that the sort of association of people and organizations that we should be aiming at should be above nations, if anything trans-national, in the same sense that Foulkes spoke of transpersonal communication and interaction within a network. We count with some of our group-analytic colleagues who seem to have accomplished such a task in the European Transcultural Association. But, it is not just a matter of culture or of language that we are facing. The lesson we can learn from the vicious resurgence of nationalism in all of Yugoslavia and the old USSR, and the absolute inadequacy of the international political organizations to be of any help, should be kept in mind when we are aiming at changing things. The enemy is not outside us, the enemy is within us as long as we don't learn to live as what we are, that is as human-we-beings.

² Link with p.53 of this dossier.

Report of President Bryan Boswood to the AGM Meeting 1993

As its title implies, the Society was founded, more than 40 years ago, as a London Society. Nevertheless the Society now has members in 40 countries. Only 57% of those members live in the United Kingdom.

In recognition of that increasingly international membership the structure of the Society has been gradually changing during the last decade. We first abolished the category of Overseas Membership so that people may be Full Members or associate members regardless of where they live³. We sought to broaden the base of the Society Committee by co-opting members from outside the UK as Corresponding Members.⁴ More recently we have welcomed the election of two Committee members from outside the UK and agreed to pay their expenses to be present at four Committee meetings each year.

In 1992 for the first time a Committee member not resident in the UK was appointed as one of the Honorary Officers of the Society, the Hon. Membership Secretary. In 1993, for the first time, part of the Annual General Meeting will be held outside the UK, in Heidelberg. All the international business of the AGM will be transacted there.

These gradual changes have been achieved through the energy and initiative of a European Working Party, more recently given the status of a Standing Committee answerable directly to the AGM and the President. That Standing Committee has been confronting the Society with possible options for further structural change.

At the AGM last year the mood of the meeting was cautious and more favourably inclined towards further gradual evolution than towards the creation of a new international society. In response to that caution the European Standing Committee has proposed some changes in the Society's Constitution which recognise and ratify the changes which have already come about and allow their further gradual extension.

The thrust of the proposed constitutional changes is fourfold. They remove the particular link between the Society and the United Kingdom by dropping the word "London" from the Society's title, by enlarging one of the Society's areas of interest from "the National Health Service" to "Public Health Services in different countries", and by spelling out that our activities extend to different cultures and countries. Second, they abolish the special link between the Society and the London Institute of Group Analysis so as to allow equally strong links with comparable institutions in other countries. Such links can be spelt out from time to time through regulations or by-laws. There will be no reference to the London Institute in the propose amended Constitution. Third, they require the elected membership of the Society Committee to reflect the international membership of the Society as a whole. In present circumstances this would require us to have four elected members on the Committee from outside the United Kingdom, instead of the two we have at the moment.

³The main argument when suggested originally in Rome was in favor of democratic equalitarism, considering that "overseas" regardless of qualification had no right to vote. To that Malcolm Pines agreed quoting the English dictum. "No taxation without representation", subject which is still do be considered for all other categories of members besides Founders and Full.

⁴ The first to be elected was myself but as an ordinary member, and it was not until 1985 that with Werner Knauss that the concept of Correspondent was introduced.

The European Standing Committee has calculated that the increased cost of travel and hotel expenses of such an arrangement would be about £2000 p.a. That would involve raising membership fees by £4 per member. Fourth, the proposed changes allow Annual General meetings to be held at any time in each calendar year and require the Committee to take notice of the Society's international events in deciding when and where such meetings will be held.

The present Society Committee voted unanimously at its March meeting to recommend these proposed changes to the AGM. To effect them the Society needs a majority of 75% of those voting in person or by proxy. Immediately following the adjournment of the AGM in London in May there would be an opportunity for informal discussion of the proposals. They will formally be discussed at the adjourned AGM in Heidelberg and the vote will be taken there.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)
TO BE VOTED ON AT THE ADJOURNED AGM IN HEIDELBERG,
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 1st 1993, 5-7 p.m.**

Article 1	To be deleted Article 2 therefore becomes 1
Name Article 2 (now 1)	The name of the organisation shall be The Group-Analytic Society (hereinafter called "The Society")
Committee of Management Article 2 (new article)	The Society shall be managed by a Committee of Management (hereinafter called "The Committee")
Object Article 3	(i) and (ii) no change (iii) to organise international symposia and workshops in Group Analysis in different cultures and countries (iv) to promote and foster the development of Group Analysis in different cultures and countries (v) (previously (iii)) now to read: to further the work of Group-Analytic Training Institutions in advancing the education and training of persons for work in the field of Group Analysis
(iv) to become	(vi)
(v)	(vi)
(vi)	(viii)
(vii)	(ix)
(viii)	(x)
(xi)	(previously (ix)) now to read: to assist in the development and application of Group Analysis within the framework of Public Health Services in different countries
(x)	to become (xi)
Membership Article 4*	(i) Classes There shall be six classes of membership: A) Founder Membership B) Honorary membership C) Full Membership D) Associate Membership E) Guest Membership F) Student Membership (ii) Founder Membership no change (iii) Honorary Membership no change (iv) Full Membership., Full Membership shall be open to such appropriately qualified persons as the Committee shall deem to have contributed effectively to the science of Group Analysis

(v) Associate Membership

Associate Membership shall be conferred upon such persons as the Committee, at its absolute discretion, shall decide are qualified by reason of their experience to further the object of the Society

(vi) Guest Membership no change

(vii) Student Membership

Student Membership shall be conferred, at the Committee absolute discretion, upon any person who is currently attending a course in Group Analysis

General Meetings**Article 6**

(a) An Annual General Meeting shall be held once in every calendar year. The Committee shall determine the date, time, and place of the Annual General Meeting taking into consideration the venue and times of the Society's international events. Written notice of such meeting shall be given to all Founder, Honorary, and Full Members by posting the same to their last known address not less than twenty-eight days before the date of the meeting

(b) and (c) no change

Votes of Members**Article 14**

Every member shall have the right to attend General Meetings of the Society but only Founder Members, Full Members and Honorary Members who have formerly been Full Members present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to vote and they shall have one vote each. No Member whose annual subscription is in arrears shall be entitled to vote. In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Committee of Management**Article 17**

The Committee shall consist of the President of the Society (who shall act as Chair) the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, those Founder Members who make an election under paragraph 17 hereof and not less than six and not more than ten elected Honorary and Full Members. The Committee shall reflect the international and cultural composition of the membership of the Society

Article 19

(a) no change

(b) to be deleted

Article 23

The Committee shall meet at least four times in each calendar year at such times and places as they think fit and twenty-one clear days ' notice of the date and place of such meeting shall be given in writing by the Secretary to all members of the Committee. A quorum of the Committee shall be one half of the membership of the Committee

Article 50

The Society shall be an unincorporated (a new article) charitable association and the law of England and Wales shall apply to it.

Maybe it is worth to compare the above proposed amendments with the original proposal made to the Committee during the Spring Meeting at Bedford College, London where a Working Party was appointed to promote the whole movement.

5. Historical Reflections to the Special Study Day 2004

“The Group Analytic Society, London: Present and future”

by

Juan Campos

*To my Co-operators,
past, present and future.
S. H. Foulkes, 1948*

Says our President, Luisa Brunori, that we are at the peak of a trans-generational and trans-cultural crisis leading towards internationality. May this is so. This is a way of reading history.¹ After years of research on the official records of the Group Analytic Society (London), I dare say that perhaps the truth of the matter is just the other way round. This is to say, that the British organization of group psychotherapy was initiated thanks to an international congress, the one of Mental Health in London in 1948, and the influence of Moreno and Slavson towards an international association of group psychotherapy. To follow this argument would take more time than the one we have here. It is well described in **“A History of the IAGP: Facts and Findings”** I wrote as Honorary Archivist for the London Congress in 1998, and available in Internet. What I mean to say here is that what produces the present crisis was what at the end of World War II unchained the group psychotherapy movement. If Slavson had not come to London for the 1948 Congress and initiated the International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, if Foulkes had not visited the States the following year, and Moreno had not set up in 1951 in Paris an International Council to organize group psychotherapy² and, in turn, come to London to probe the possibilities for an international group congress in London and of setting up a group society in England³, most likely there would not have been any justification for Foulkes to raise the problem of a “more formal organization to meet increasing outside interest in the group’s activity” [the informal Monday night Linnell Close group] in March 1950. The feud in America between Slavson’s and Moreno’s organization, to be substituted in London between the group people of the Tavistock and the Maudsley, seems to be settled there by January 1955, after the Toronto Congress, when S. H. Foulkes delivered his speech to the first General Meeting of the Group Analytic Society, which is the moment when the Society really gets started with the admission of students and associates. Up to then, there

¹ To start with, reading “Notes on the early days...” of Elizabeth Foulkes and “The position of Group Analysis to-day with particular reference to this Society” of S. H. Foulkes, will suffice.

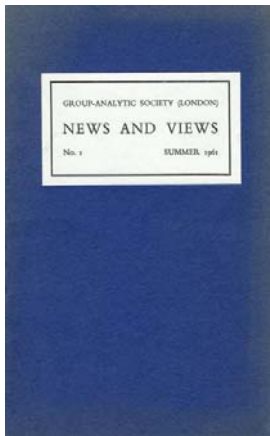
² The Council had as explicit objectives: 1. To define the professional standards of group psychotherapy and reach an agreement in this respect; 2. To prepare at the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy to be held in the autumn of 1952—which should have taken place in London or Paris, but did not until 1954 in Toronto; 3. To sponsor the creation of the International Archives on Group Psychotherapy—something which had to wait until the IAGP was founded in 1973 and I myself was appointed Honorary Archivist in 1995.

³ On this visit he presents Bierer with the proposal for calling a meeting—attended by T. P. Rees, H. Ezriel, P. Senft and S. H. Foulkes—with two issues on agenda: Moreno proposed a plan for a British Society of Group Psychotherapy and a British journal of Social Psychiatry. In J. Campos *A History of the IAGP: Facts and Findings*, p. 170.

were only seven members in the Society, its founders. The period from 1948 to 1954 may be considered just a preparatory one for the project Foulkes had in mind. Says Foulkes: "Group analysis is not the child of psychoanalysis. This is only historically true." I say: "Group Analysis is the child of the international movement of group psychotherapy". So, it is likely that the trans-generational and trans-cultural crises we are in are as much coming from as leading towards internationality. Maybe it is just part and parcel of our group nature.

The imprint of the founders on a formal organization is significant, as is the way history is made, written and read. This is why, in the memory of a group, it is so important what founding members had said. I was very surprised to find in the old [Web](#) Group Analysis described just as a *learned society* and from the seven founders mentioned only three, Dr. Foulkes, Mrs. Abercrombie and Norbert Elias.⁴

Fifty years ago, Dr. Foulkes and Elizabeth Marx (later Foulkes) were in Toronto for that famous group congress, as they were as well in London in January 1955 for the first General Meeting when the Group Analytic Society was really launched with the admission of students and associates. They are no longer with us. But surely it is interesting to read what they said in the first official organs of expression of the Society. So, Dr. Foulkes in his first editorial to News and Views No. 1⁵:



"With this little booklet it is hoped that a first step has at last been made in bringing closer together the active exponents and friends of "group-analytic psychotherapy". They are, as yet, a small band, but of distinguished people in many lands. The contribution which can be made by group-analysis, based on therapeutic investigation and theory as understood by us, is considerable, deep and wide. Thanks to a start of twenty years or so in organization here in England and the willingness of some of us to give time and money and to take trouble, we can now offer this NEWS AND VIEWS and act as its editors. With your co-operation it will live and grow, without this, it will die. Active intercommunication is necessary. Let us begin!

London, June 1961.

Elizabeth, in turn, said in her closing paragraph to the «26th S. H. Foulkes Annual Lecture: A historical introduction»⁶:

"I feel that there has been steady progress in the amount as well as the quality of the Society's work. One of the more recent features is the increasing participation of colleagues from Europe, which has



⁴ More recently, this error has in part been repaired: Dr. E. J. Anthony, Dr. P. B. de Maré, Mrs. E. T. Foulkes have been added. But, one is still missing: Mr. W. H. R. Iliffe—a sort of a Von Freund of Group Analysis, a former patient of Foulkes' who was most helpful in finding the premises of 22 Upper Wimpole Street, and the most generous sponsor of the Society acting as its Chairman until his death in 1959.

⁵ I have heard of a previous «Correspondence» but could not corroborate its existence so far.

⁶ GA Vol 35 (4):454-5.

brought much stimulation and fresh perspectives to the Committee. Roughly half of the members are now from outside the UK. When a few years ago the London Committee put a proposal to the membership to drop "London" from the Society's name this was defeated, apparently by non-British colleagues. The original members, 50 years ago, had thought that in time there might be Societies identified as GA Society (Barcelona, Frankfurt, Zurich etc.) Perhaps a future development might be for an overall international body, possibly with changing headquarters, to which the current various Societies subscribed. Whatever developments come about I am confident that group analysts will continue to do good work in their various settings and that Foulkes would not be displeased with our current efforts".

As you see, both messages end with a glimpse of hope. Were they unrepentant optimists? If that is so, this is the soil where the roots of Group Analysis are planted. The "small band, but of distinguished people in many lands" at the end of the first decade of the Society's life has turned into a multitude thanks to Foulkes' creative invention of GAIPAC, which allowed not only members but also subscribed friends and sympathizers of Group Analysis. Nowadays, the latter are only accepted to face to face meetings and reading the Group Analysis International Journal. Correspondence is restricted to only members in good standing both in Contexts and the Web. Is the natural diminution of members due to the fact that with age, people who were ready to "*give time and money and to take trouble*", apart from losing financial capacity to keep up with their dues, also lose interest in meetings and publications mostly of purely professional or "scientific" contents?

I wonder if the "new blood" we are looking for to replace the loss of our elders is not to come out of Cyberspace. With the actual e-mail and Web tools we count with, we don't have to rely only on the "mouth to ear" trick suggested by Kevin Powers, our Honorary Treasurer, to recruit new members. We could well start the new Era with the old spirit of GAIPAC. This probably would lead us to the same point where we were in 1979 when, unknown to us, the Management Committee was in the middle of a most serious crisis and, once again, GAIPAC was changing editor, falling into the hands of one of the new generation, Harold Behr. Alarmed by the consequences this generational change might have both in GAIPAC and the Society, I felt compelled to send my first contribution to GAIPAC. Up to then I had been a passive subscriber, what to-day we call a "lurker" in an electronic forum.

In "Group Analysis, International Panel and Correspondence? A Bystander's View"⁷

I started quoting from Foulkes' farewell editorial⁸:

"GROUP ANALYSIS is means to an end and, part of a related enterprise, whose 'eventual aim has always been an international association of group analysts'. The correspondence is an exchange in writing, a large group as it were, in correspondence with each other, while meetings, symposia or workshops serve the personal exchange by talking together, working together, making more intimate acquaintance..."

I finished with the following questions and a proposal:

⁷ GAIPAC 1979 XII/2, pp. 107-108.

⁸ GAIPAC VIII/3, October 1979.

“What are the prospects of an international association of group analysts? Or, without being so ambitious, what is left of our intended international workshop or study group by correspondence? It is my feeling that without face-to-face contact, without free and thorough discussion of all of us concerned with this common adventure, GROUP ANALYSIS runs the risk of becoming institutionalised and the dynamics of power will be taking out the wit and the soul of what it could have been. Hierarchical organisation will kill the possibilities of growth that our affiliative association had at its beginning. In the preliminary issue of GAIPAC are the blueprints of what it was supposed to be. It was thought to be guided by group analytic principles. Are we still running GROUP ANALYSIS on the same track? More active participation among us is needed in order to do the necessary task of reflection to know where our large group will go. I wonder if the next International Congress in Copenhagen would not be a good occasion for the Group-Analytic Society (London) and GROUP ANALYSIS to organise a large meeting among their overseas members, and correspondents? As a member of the silent majority, I would like to thank Pat, our last convener, for all his efforts and the magnificent job he has done as Editor of GROUP ANALYSIS. Also, I would like to congratulate Harold for the job that has fallen on his shoulders and promise him all our help. Let us see if we correspondents dare to unfasten our seat belts of silence and stop being readers for the sake of this new era of GROUP ANALYSIS. Best wishes to them all.”

This one-page paper had unforeseen responses. Firstly, the Society convened the meeting suggested among those attending the Copenhagen Congress, and over seventy people attended. Secondly, maybe inspired by this initiative, the Society decided to take GAIPAC as a Paper Group where to expose and understand the source of the crises it was in. In her report of the meeting Elizabeth Foulkes' says: *“Even the question of a formal European international association had been raised in many previous symposia, workshops and other conferences of the Society, until then it has been felt to be premature. The discussion suggested that the time was ripe to set up such an international association. Although it was not possible at this meeting, the hope was expressed that we could do so at the next European Symposium to be held in Rome in September 1981, adverting that the constitution should be discussed at various centers. A basic point to be decided was how far local or regional or language based societies or institutions should be responsible in deciding such matters as the qualification required for membership.”*⁹ Also, Elizabeth was reporting as if I had asked “what were the prospects of an international association of Group Analysis” when I really was asking for one of “Group Analysts”, as I always understood from Foulkes. This difference is essential for going to the source of all our crises regards an internationality that is not emerging but underlying right from the beginning.

The history of Group Analysis divides up in two parts: Before and after the death of its founder, Dr. S. H. Foulkes is the dividing line. Now that his wife Elizabeth has died, this period of the history ends and a new Era begins. While they were here, some provisions were taken to preserve the spirit of the Society and its integrity as an organization. As Elizabeth said:

⁹ Elizabeth Foulkes GAIPAC 1980 XIII/3, pp.217-218

“Since Jane Abercrombie’s death I am the only one of the Society’s original Committee, ‘elected’ in 1952, and who is after one break of—I think five years— still there. I feel I should explain. The original Constitution of the Society had a clause to the effect that the seven Founder Members could remain on the Committee without standing for re-election, provided they continued to be actively concerned with the Society and were within reach of London. The reason behind this was to provide continuity and also as a safeguard against being infiltrated and ‘taken over’ by some group with different aims and a different viewpoint. (This may sound slightly paranoid now, but there was some justification at the time.) The present Constitution has retained a similar clause. The other Founder Member, who is still very much around, Pat de Maré, has served on the Committee for many years but is not there at present...”¹⁰

We are to-day at a similar spot. E. J. Anthony is still living in America and Pat de Maré is not in a condition to take on this role. For the last two years Elizabeth also was too frail to take it on herself. This was in regard to principles and ideology. Or is the time ready for a group “with different aims and a different viewpoint to take over”?

There was another fire wall to preserve the integrity of the Society by tying the different parts emerging with money: The Trust of Group Analysis Inc., a non-profit making charitable trust. Growth without differentiation of functions is not possible. Neither the life of the whole of the organism is possible if the differentiation is not accompanied by integration. It has to be remembered that the Group Analytic Society was originally conceived as a learning-teaching society, and the first thing undertaken after failing all attempts to get a group analytic center under public support, upon arriving at 22 Upper Wimpole Street, was to set up a course of group analysis. But, lacking teachers to carry it out, Foulkes had to settle for initiating a seminar during the course 1951-52, out of which most of the future student-teachers had to come.¹¹ It was not until 1970, the year before the Institute of Group Analysis started its Qualifying Course, that the Trust of Group Analysis was founded. There happily together under the financial umbrella of the Trust lived the Group Analytic Society (London), The Institute of Group Analysis and Group Analysis: International Panel and Correspondence. I read in a most interesting booklet “Aims, Organization & Activities” published in 1976. I searched in vain for the one used when The Trust was established. Also, we should find out when, by whom and for what reason The Trust was dismantled. I am convinced that most of the troubles between the parts come from riding the waves without this safety belt. Could anybody answer my questions, please? The secret of why most of the ominous prospects the Committee makes for the future of the Society could be hidden behind the answers. My belief is that rather a question of moneys and members, what we are dealing with is a problem of communication.

My “Bystander’s” letter in 1979 prompted Martin Grotjahn this vignette:

¹⁰ Elizabeth Foulkes “On being on the Society’s Committee”, Bulletin No. 15, April 1986, pp. 5.

¹¹ Regular participants included Jane Abercrombie, James Anthony, Ronald Casson, Paul de Berker, Pat de Mare, Julius Guild, James Home, Joyce Martin, Elizabeth Marx (later Foulkes), Dorothy Munro (later Ayton), Paul Senft and Hedwig Schwarz. Of these twelve, four were founders and others played important roles along the years. Home, specifically was the inventor of the European workshops.

From: Martin Grotjahn
416 North Bedford Drive
Beverly Hills
California 90210



The Paper Group

Greetings to the Paper-Group!

"To Juan Campos:
I have unfastened my seat belt and
try to express my response to the
twice born Paper-group".
GR/AN 1979 XII/3 pp. 191,
Martin Grotjahn

Ever since, the Paper Group has been used at least twice for dealing group analytically with problems of the Society. The first one in GAIPAC XIV/1 of April 1981, when it was used to help the Committee under Jane Abercrombie to get out of the difficult spot the Society was in because of so-called financial reasons. This is precisely the GAIPAC cover I used for the dossier I prepared for the Palermo Symposium in April 1993. The second one was initiated in the Bulletin No. 22 of September 1988 by the correspondence between the then President Dennis Brown, Peter Bott, an Institute Member residing in Australia, and George L. Christie, Member of the Australian Psychoanalytic Society regards the problems that emerged between different developmental histories in the organization of group psychotherapy in that country. Both Paper Group discussions led to face to face encounters of great importance in the history of Group Analysis. The first –after the 1981 encounter in the Symposium of Rome– led into the Bedford College Study Day of 1982, where the seeds of an international association were planted. The second, instead, led to a fishbowl event “Historical Overview” at a plenary session at the Heidelberg Symposium in August 1993. It was there that it was decided to make the necessary changes in the Constitution to become an international association, but did not gather enough votes to change its local (London) name. Three of the European Standing Committees resigned as a result. There, yes, was a change of editors, of format, of color and of name of the Bulletin which, in its first issue, passed to be called Context International Newsletter of The Group Analytic Society, without its (London) tag. In the second issue, the then President Brian Boswood felt like a short note regards the conflict over the name of the Society. There he said: “The Committee would encourage a wide discussion of the Society’s name and would welcome a correspondence in Contexts”, from then on called Group-Analytic Contexts — International Newsletter of the Group-Analytic Society. Ever since, in effect, the topic of the name or rather of the underlying local or international character of the Society has been filling the pages of the Newsletter.

To Heidelberg I also brought a variation of the Palermo dossier which I will again modify for the 2004 Study Day and the AGM that will follow. I keep on assembling documents in dossiers every time important decisions have to be taken by the assembly of members of

the Society. The reason why is that I am convinced that the memory of most of us is weak and many have no experience or knowledge of the facts to enable them to cast an informed vote. This dossier was distributed also to the Board of Directors of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy meeting previous to the Heidelberg Symposium to decide on the renaming of the Study Group in Group Analysis I had been promoting as Group Analysis Section of the IAGP. In October 1993 Brian Boswood in October 1993 sent me the authorization of the Committee to use the 1981 GAIPAC cover for what he understood my projected new journal, provided, he said, "it is clear (as it is on the draft you circulated in Heidelberg) that it is your journal and not the one of the Society". I did not use this cover for any other dossier until this summer when, prompted by the announcement of the Study Day and previous gathering and following AGM, and the compromise with Luisa Brunori who entrusted me to write some historical notes for the events, Hanne and myself unearthed the previous dossiers and documents. You will be able to see that the size and the aspect of the dossier and judge from it how difficult it is to summarize it in a few minutes talk. So we decided to put it up in a [Geocities Web](#) that is linked to a [Yahoo!group](#) which makes possible for the group analytic community the interactive discussion "On Internationality" that we initiated in the forum of the [GAS Web](#) together with Olov Dahlin and the late Dennis Brown. It stopped being operative when published in Group-Analytic Contexts Issue No. 22, February 2003. I do hope that in the future it will be possible to resume it in the Web. Meanwhile, it will have to be followed from the Geocities Web and continued from a Yahoo!group we set up for this purpose.

Just to finish and as a summary:

1. Since Heidelberg the Group Analytic Society is constitutionally an international society. The question of its name that has centered the discussion in Contexts every since is a pseudo-problem. The problem now is to decide what sort of society we should be. A society of group analysts? A network of group analytic groups? Or, an international association of group analysis? To reach a conclusion we would have to fulfill the issues that raises Elizabeth Foulkes in her report on the "Meeting of Members of the Group Analytic Society (London) attending the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy at Copenhagen" in August 1980.¹²
2. The Group Analytic-Society is by nature a local teaching-training society and in essence a trans-national society. A society of individuals who in the mind of Foulkes gathers together to help each other in their life task of being group analysts.
3. To think of Group Analysis as a confederation of group analytic societies or institutes, I feel is a big mistake. Most likely what this favours, in consonance with the actual trend towards globalization, is the competition for power and money of the different groups associated in this endeavour
4. Once upon a time paper communication was complemented by face to face encounters in symposia, workshops and other scientific or social activities. This is how GAIPAC was built, and the international projection began. Nowadays maybe the time is ripe to put the new CITs at the service of communication. Subscription

¹² Elizabeth Foulkes GR/AN XIII/3 pp. 217-218.

of virtual members to the Society may bring enough new members and money to get us out of the crisis as it is formulated at the moment.

5. The last point is not a question of age. Elizabeth Foulkes quite well understood that the Spanish translation of Foulkes' work and its electronic publication and distribution by Internet instead of hampering its distribution rather facilitated it, mostly among people of low income. It is on these grounds that Elizabeth transferred the author rights of these publications. Unfortunately, she could see only the production of Foulkes' introductory book of the collection that we are preparing in Barcelona for Spanish speaking countries. If that was to work, maybe an example to be followed by other language areas.

Tuan Guipao

6. Writings on group analytic teaching and training, by Juan Campos Avillar

During these crucial decades of the eighties and nineties of last century and while thinking about the crossroad and milestones along the pathway of Group Analysis, Juan Campos has been meditating and writing about the organization of our professional societies, their relationship to the type of teaching and training they dedicate themselves to and the impact this has on the possibilities of creative change of the organizations and their members. Since these writings are thought from a radically group analytic perspective and are intimately related to the developmental crisis of Group Analysis as an institution and as a profession, we thought it may be of interest to add to this dossier an Appendix which brings together the pertinent papers. If you happen to be interested, we refer you to Appendix III where you will find in full the papers referred to in the text of this dossier:

“Comments on a Posthumous Prologue by S. H. Foulkes”¹

“Group Analysis International Panel and Correspondence? A bystanders’ view”²

“Some Afterthoughts to the Copenhagen Meeting”³

“Training to resist, learning not to change”⁴

“From the politics of teaching to the pragmatics of learning: Group Analysis’ greatest Hope in Training”⁵

“The Workshop Experiment: Don’t Treat nor Teach! That is not your assignment!”⁶

“Farewell to Arms” and “Reply to Juan Campos by Ronald Sandison”⁷

¹ Link with Appendix III, pp. 147-158

² Link with Appendix III, p.159-160

³ Link with Appendix III, pp.161 and 165.

⁴ Link with Appendix III, p.166.

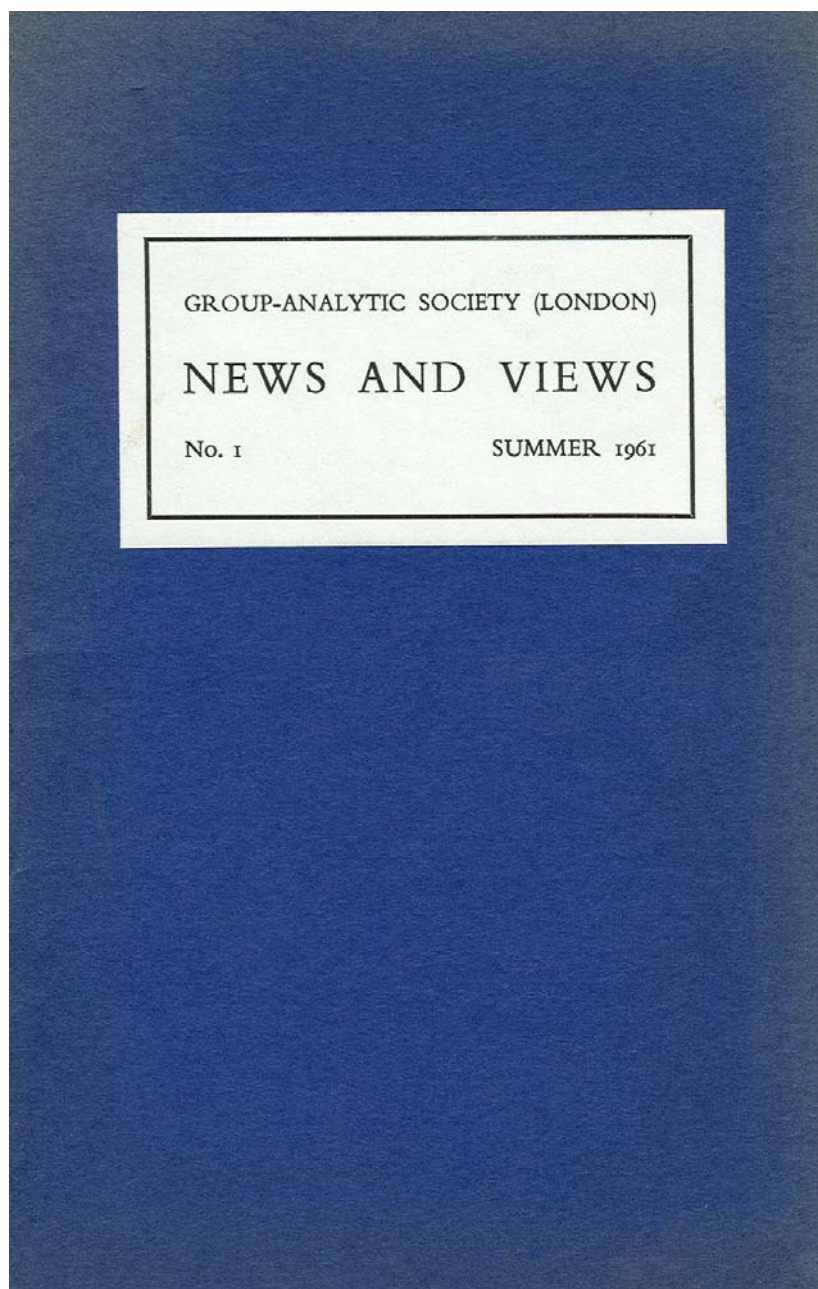
⁵ Link with Appendix III, p.172.

⁶ Link with Appendix III, p.191.

⁷ Link with Appendix III, pp.195 and 197.

APPENDIX I

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF GAS AND GAIPAC



NEWS AND VIEWS
No. 1 SUMMER 1961

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
Report on Recent Activities of the Group-Analytic Society	4
The Position of Group-Analysis To-day (Extracts from an Address from S. H. Foulkes.....)	6
Book Review.....	11

GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)
22 Upper Wimpole Street London W 1

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1960-61

S. H. Foulkes, MD, *President*
M. Pines, MB MRCP DPM, *Hon. Scientific Secretary*
E. T. Marx, *Hon. Administrative Secretary*
F. R. C. Casson, MB DPM, *Hon. Treasure*
M. L. Johnson Abercrombie, BSC PHD
E. F. Carr, MB MRCP DPM
P. B. de Mare, MRCS LRCP DPM
H. J. Home, BA
A. C. R. Skynner, MB BS DPM

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

F. R. C. Casson, H. J. Home, E. T. Marx.

INTRODUCTION

With this little booklet it is hoped that a first step has at last been made in bringing closer together the active exponents and friends of "group-analytic psychotherapy". They are, as yet, a small band, but of distinguished people in many lands. The contribution which can be made by group-analysis, based on therapeutic investigation and theory as understood by us, is considerable, deep and wide. Thanks to a start of twenty years or so in organization here in England and the willingness of some of us to give time and money and to take trouble, we can now offer this NEWS AND VIEWS and act as its editors. With your co-operation it will live and grow, without this, it will die. Active intercommunication is necessary. Let us begin!

London, June 1961
S.H.F.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

Recent meetings of the Group-Analytic Society (London) included the following. In July 1960 Dr Wilfred C. Hulse of New York City gave a paper on Multiple Transferences in a Therapeutic Group, which led to a lively discussion. In September 1960 Dr Paul Hakas from Greece reported on the results of a Research Project he carried out jointly with Dr Nicola Wolf from Yugoslavia while both were at the Maudsley Hospital, with some financial assistance from our Society.

In January 1961 Dr A. C. R. Skynner gave a paper on "Some Differences in Group Psychotherapy with Children and with Adults". In March, Dr Milton B. Berger of New York City had an informal meeting with some of our members here in London.

There are at present three study groups, on clinical and research aspects of group-analysis, meeting regularly. It is hoped that some of their findings will be briefly reported in future issues of NEWS AND VIEWS.

One of the most important recent developments is the formation of a Group-Analytic Practice by six members of the Society. Though this is a separate body, there are close links with the Society, and it is due to the generosity of the Group-Analytic Practice that the idea of publishing NEWS AND VIEWS has now become a fact.

Recent publications and activities of members of the Society:

Books

M. L. Johnson Abercrombie. THE ANATOMY OF JUDGMENT. An investigation into the processes of perception and reasoning. Hutchinson. 1960. 25s.

F. R. C. Casson. COMMON NERVOUS DISORDERS. Foyles Health Handbooks. 1961. 4s.
Wilfred C. Hulse (Chief Editor.) SOURCES OF CONFLICT IN CONTEMPORARY GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. Basle & New York: S. Karger. 1960. (Part I consists of a paper given in New York. by S. H. Foulkes, with discussion and comments by leading group psychotherapists). Swiss Francs 27.

Activities

Dr Foulkes was invited to read a paper and to run a series of seminars at the Lindau Psychotherapy week in May 1960 which was specifically concerned with group psychotherapy. The audience of over five hundred doctors, many of them General Practitioners, and from German speaking and other European countries, showed a lively interest.

Dr Foulkes read a paper to the Medical Section of the British Psychological Society in May 1960 on "Group Processes and the Individual in the Therapeutic Group" (published *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.* Vol. 34, pp 23-31, 1961) and gave the Address from the Chair to the same Section in January 1961 on the subject "Psychotherapy 1961." In May 1961 Drs M. Pines, A. C. R. Skynner and S. Resnik gave a symposium on "The Saboteur in the Therapeutic Group" to the Medical Section of the British Psychological Society.

Note: Members are urgently requested to send us full details of their activities and publications concerned with group-analysis. The publication of such items is intended to be a regular and, we hope, valuable feature of NEWS AND VIEWS.

**THE POSITION OF GROUP ANALYSIS TO-DAY,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
THE ROLE OF THIS
SOCIETY**

Extracts from an Address given to the Group-Analytic Society

on 31st January, 1955

by S. H. FOULKES

Members may welcome the opportunity of hearing a little more about the Society. First, a few words about its history. After an informal start soon after the end of World War II the Society was formally founded in 1952. In view of the work and time they devoted to the Society as well as the financial sacrifices they made, the following are Founder Members: Dr James Anthony, Dr P. B. de Mare, the Hon. W. H. R. Iliffe and myself. They were joined from the beginning by Mrs M. L. J. Abercrombie, Dr Norbert Elias and Miss E. T. Marx.

Our present step in broadening the basis of the Society, incorporating friends old and new, goes hand in hand with shaping this Society for its special, actual and anticipated functions. Group psychotherapy, as you know, is rapidly developing all over the world. At this moment the English speaking countries, especially the USA and Great Britain, have a long lead. This rapid spread raises considerable problems but also has great potentialities, in view of the almost limitless range of variations of group psychotherapy. The question of standards becomes of paramount importance...

I attended the first International Conference on Group Psychotherapy which was held in Toronto in 1954, and was co-opted to an International Committee which it was hoped would become the framework of an international organisation of group psychotherapy. Being a private body, this Society can afford to provide the opportunity for co-operation on equal terms between all disciplines. We may have to accept certain restrictions from outside our province, but the more respected this Society and its work is, and the more fruitful it can show this interdisciplinary co-operation to be, the stronger will be its influence for the revision of such barriers.

Coming to the different analytic approaches more particularly, we may fairly claim that our work here is not behind that anywhere else, including the USA. If we ask "what is group analysis ~" in the wider sense (as used for instance by the late Karl Mannheim) the meaning is clear: the analytic, scientific study of various groups within the community. In the more specific sense, as a mode of psychotherapy and psychodynamic research, I may claim a right in its definition as I was the first to practice it in this country (and, as later turned out, anywhere in this form), and the first to use that name since Trigant Burrow whose work lay back thirty years and who had abandoned this name in favour of "phyloanalysis". Since that time, in 1940, many features of the basic procedure and many of our concepts have been accepted universally in this field, often silently and anonymously, sometimes explicitly. I will not now trouble you with any details which have been reported in many papers and in my introductory book, and which are alive in this Society; a condensed account should appear later this year in *Acta Psychotherapeutica* (Published in Vol. III, pp 313—319, 1955) and a more comprehensive presentation is due to appear in the Pelican Series, in co-authorship with Dr Anthony, in which new aspects will also be published.

You may ask why I, as a senior psychoanalyst and one whose main concern has always been psychoanalysis, should have devoted so much work and energy to this new subject. Does not psychoanalysis provide more than enough scope for work, practical and theoretical? Indeed it does. Well, apart from personal reasons into which I cannot go here, the reason is that I was very much impressed from the beginning by the importance of this group-analytic work as a therapeutic and research tool, an educational instrument and a meeting ground of minds. These are just the functions of this Society I want to present to you to-night.

As a form of psychotherapy this approach has been called “group-analytic”. The word is a composite of two parts, “group” and “analytic”. “Analytic” can for all practical purposes be considered synonymous with psychoanalytic, but we have always maintained the other part to be of equal importance, namely the group or social aspect. In this our work links up with the social psychologists. We differ from other related analytic approaches in group psychotherapy, called by various names, e.g. “analytic group psychotherapy”, “psychoanalytic group psychotherapy”, or even “group psychoanalysis”. In the USA there also exists a section of members of the American Psychoanalytic Association interested in group psychotherapy, but only two of them, if I am not mistaken, have had as much as five years’ experience with groups, the rest considerably less. As our own approach contains elements shared with non-analytic quarters, often opponents of psychoanalysis like J. L. Moreno or Kurt Lewin, while retaining its psychoanalytic basis, is it a hybrid formation? I do not think so, and it is for this reason that I have stressed that our approach is group-analytic, and not *psychoanalytic*. Both aspects, the individual and the social one, not only are integrated in our approach, but their artificial isolation— never found in actual reality—does not arise. Exponents of any discipline can meet on the common ground of group analysis. This inter-dependent cooperation between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, sociologists, anthropologists, philosophers, scientists, artists, historians, writers and so on, is one of the features of this Society. To acquire such a group-analytic outlook is, as we well know, an emotional therapeutic task as well as an intellectual one, and is best achieved by participating in a group-analytic group.

This Society can, I think, influence the national and international situation of group psychotherapy favourably. We admit our bias in favour of Freudian psychoanalysis but do not rule out other schools of thought, provided they are not incompatible with the group-analytic approach. This meeting on common ground takes place in actual operation; it is not a compromise solution, but a dynamic proposition.

How does what I have said reflect on this Society’s structure?. (1) All our fully qualified members at present have had a thorough experience of their own with psychoanalysis, and most of them (2) have gone through, or are in the process of learning to know about, the group-analytic situation by their own participation in an unreserved therapeutic sense. On the whole the core of members, to whom group-analysis is a central concern, will grow in the future from our own students as they qualify. We think it most important that our students should have had a thorough experience with psychoanalysis in their own person, and make it a condition that our students be group-analysed.

I shall not enlarge upon details of our study course. At present the first three Mondays of each month are reserved for a seminar which serves as an introduction. The fourth Monday is as a rule reserved for our general meetings. We try to meet the different demands of our students according to individual circumstances, in providing facilities for observing therapeutic groups conducted by or under the supervision of experienced members (“sitting in”), from there proceeding in stages to conducting groups under supervision, first with a supervisor present, later based on reporting, to qualify for independent work. Previous background and experience are taken into account. So far we have had to use almost exclusively hospital groups under the direction of our members, but with the increase of private referrals it is

hoped that greater use can be made of such private groups for training and research. There are many advantages in this, not least that these groups can be more carefully selected and matched and can achieve greater intensity than is usually possible under the National Health Service; another advantage is that the conductor is fully trained and experienced. Needless- to say no step is taken which might in any way influence the patients' treatment unfavourably. At the present time, for technical reasons these referrals are handled personally through channels of private practice, and are not the concern of the Society. If and when this clinical therapeutic activity grows beyond its present pilot stage it may well become the function of a separate institution or clinic. We try to arrange seminars, supervision, etc., on special request, either for individuals or groups of members. This refers to clinical, theoretical and research problems, and we hope that in time teachers on special subjects can be found, in the first place among our own members. One such seminar is at present being run by myself on an advanced level.

Dr Foulkes then went on to say that group-analytic psychotherapy was being carried out or supervised by members of the Society at four London Teaching Hospitals, including the Maudsley Hospital, at six Mental Hospitals, two Child Guidance Clinics, the Prison Service, a Marriage Guidance Council and at a number of specialised clinics.

In my own unit at the Maudsley Hospital an experiment which has been going on for eighteen months will be reported soon (Published as "Out-Patient Psychotherapy: a contribution towards a new approach" by S. H. Foulkes and A. Parkin, Intern.J. Social Psychiatry Vol. III, pp 44-48, 1957). Essentially it consists of a flexible use of correlated groups of different structure, according to the changing requirements of the different patients, or the same patients at different stages of progress of their treatment. In addition there is Dr Anthony's work in the Children's Department, with both mothers and children. There are many visitors from abroad who attend our regular seminars.

To recapitulate the characteristic features of this Society:

It is a private, independent Society with high standards. Its aims are the development of group-analytic psychotherapy (1) as an experience, (2) as a technique, (3) as a tool used for investigation, whether psychiatric or otherwise, and (4) as a body of theoretical constructs based on factual and clinical observations; particularly concepts of use in the psychotherapeutic or sociotherapeutic field, and concepts linking up with the social sciences.

The Hon. W. H. R. ILIFFE

In 1959 the Society suffered a grievous loss through the death of our Founder Member and Vice-President, the Hon. W. H. R. Iliffe. Older members who knew him well will keep a warm memory of him. The members who have joined the Society more recently may not realise the extent of his help and support, without which it could not have come into being. Apart from his generous donations he did valuable work in its service. He was its first Treasurer and a regular member of the Committee, where his acute intellect and wise counsel were highly appreciated. Personal experience gave him a deep understanding of our subject, in its practical aspect and its theory.

A final appreciation of Iliffe's contribution belongs to a history of this Society and we hope that it will be possible in the future to express the Society's indebtedness to him in a lasting form.

BOOK REVIEW

GROUP PSYCHOANALYSIS. B. Bohdan Wassell.

Philosophical Library. N.Y. 1959. Pp. 306. 30/-.

Dr. Wassell is a fellow of the Academy of Psychoanalysis and Secretary of the Association of Medical Group Psychoanalysts. That he has had years of clinical experience with individuals and groups emerges again and again in comments of sophisticated shrewdness that shine from a text that is marred by discursive anecdotalism, inapposite quotation and grammatical solecisms. It also emerges that he has moved along the lines suggested by Karen Horney towards a view of neurosis in terms of faulty adaptation to cultural stresses.

The group situation seems to be seen as a cultural microcosm in which the therapist picks up and points out the stereotyped social attitudes revealed by the patients. The interpretations are individual: the author suggests that the functions of the analyst are (p.125) to support, guide, interpret and help in reality testing. The theme of support and guidance recurs throughout the book. The author recommends "one or more" individual interviews with each prospective group member. Here the concern is not only with selection, but, as in the first chapter of the book, with advertising the advantages and minimizing the discomforts of the group method. "It is clear that preliminary consultations are essential so that the analyst, through pre-knowledge, can later avoid unnecessary suffering in the interchanges so characteristic of group psychoanalysis." (p.13). Such a therapeutic attitude may well have its own validity, but, in the reviewer's opinion, it is misleading to describe it as analytical. The protective alliance, freely offered, must tend to prevent the re-establishment of the pathogenic conflict within the network of the group, and will thus deprive the therapist of one of his most valuable areas of observation the re-enactment of pre-determined attitudes, within the transference situation, between group members. (*cf. Foulkes, 1958*).

Some practical details are given which show that there is a good deal of variation in the techniques employed. Groups are made up of six to nine patients of mixed sexes and varied diagnoses. They sit in a circle and meet two, three or four times weekly. The length of each session is not stated. They appear to be "slow-open" groups, though the average duration of each is not indicated. Pre- and after-sessions are regarded as inevitable and are encouraged. Combined individual and group psychoanalysis is recommended as the treatment of choice "for many patients" (p.274), but it is difficult to avoid the impression that the group-analyst is thought of as a conventional psychoanalyst with extra duties.

There are hints in the more technical parts of the book that Dr. Wassell's practice may be more sophisticated than what he here preaches, but in some respects his own formulation, though out of context, seems apt: "In our age of over-industrialisation and looming automation, man has to some extent become enslaved by the very machine he invented."

E. F. Carr.

Reference

Foulkes, S. H.: "The Application of Group Concepts to the Treatment of the Individual in the Group". *N.Y. 1958*.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

No. 2 SPRING 1962

CONTENTS

Editorial.....	3
News.....	4
Vivienne Cohen. Dynamics of an Individual Change.....	6
George H. Hogle. Group-Analytic Approach to a Family..	8
Book Reviews.....	15
List of Members.....	19

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EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

F. R. C. Casson, H. J. Home, E. T. Marx.

EDITORIAL

The second issue of NEWS AND VIEWS is offered with renewed hopes that it and future issues may serve as a medium for active intercommunication by our members.

Contributions of group-analytic interest are invited, from full-length articles or abstracts, to brief clinical observations, also news of members' activities relevant to the Society's aims. It is especially hoped that members outside the U.K. will invigorate the Society in this way.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

It is hoped to mark the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of this Society in June 1962 with a special meeting, and possibly a dinner. Details will be announced shortly.

DR WILFRED C. HULSE

While going to press we received the sad news of the recent death of Wilfred C. Hulse of New York City. This is a grievous loss for group psychotherapy of which Dr Hulse was a leading exponent. He was at the height of his activities in this field, and his contributions will be sorely missed. We mourn and remember him as a longstanding friend of this Society and all it

stands for and, since 1955, one of our earliest foreign members. His memory is especially alive among us through his visit to London in July 1961, with Mrs. Hulse, when he addressed the Society.

NEWS OF MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

Dr David Maddison has been appointed to the new Chair of Mental Health at the University of Adelaide. He has also sent a most interesting reprint of an address given to the Royal Australasian College of Physicians in Sydney in October 1960, entitled "Physicians, Psychiatrists and General Practitioners", dealing with a training group of General Practitioners, and the impressions and opinions derived from the experience.

Dr C. Ruiz Ogara of Barcelona expresses his appreciation and that of his colleagues there of being in contact with the developments of the Group-Analytic Society through **NEWS AND VIEWS**. He reports that in the autumn he was conducting a symposium on "Principles, methods, advantages and differences between individual psychotherapy and group psychotherapy" at the Psychiatric Department of the University of Barcelona, in which he was emphasizing group analysis as "the most promising and group oriented of all the different analytic approaches". He also sent a report (in Spanish, though with his own translation into English in typescript) on "La Psicoterapia en el Maudsley Hospital de Londres" published in the Bulletin of the Instituto de Medicina Psicológica, Barcelona.

Mr G. Doron writes from Jerusalem where he has an appointment connected with the medical teams acting in the school service. He finds group-analytic treatment especially useful for parents whose children are also in treatment, and also runs a group of school health nurses and teachers. There are a number of other workers in Israel who are applying the group-analytic method.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

F.R. C. Casson. Common Nervous Disorders. Foyles Health Handbooks. 1961.

MEETINGS

Great interest was shown in Group Analysis by participants of the International Psycho-Analytical Congress held in Edinburgh in July 1961. On special request an evening seminar was arranged at which Dr Foulkes presided and which was attended by over thirty psychoanalysts. A very lively and stimulating evening, by all accounts.

During the "pre-congress" scientific meetings in London Dr Foulkes also gave two seminars at the Maudsley Hospital for overseas participants.

Dr Foulkes was invited to give a lecture on Group Psychotherapy as part of the Maudsley Bequest Lecture Course organised by the Royal Medico-Psychological Association in February 1962. Over 500 psychiatrists attended; the questions asked after the lecture were especially well-informed.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

At the fourth International Congress of Psychotherapy held at Barcelona in September 1958 a symposium was presented to the Section of Group Psychotherapy (of which Dr. Foulkes was chairman) by Drs. Cohen, Foulkes and Hogle on work done at the Out-Patient Psychotherapy Department at the Maudsley Hospital, London. The symposium was introduced by Dr. Foulkes with a paper entitled "Some Observations on Teaching Psychotherapy" (published in *Topical Problems of Psychotherapy*, Volume 3, S. Karger 1960) in which he described the use of group methods in teaching psychotherapy in his unit. The papers by Dr Vivienne Cohen and Dr George H. Hogle which follow are published here for the first time in English. Two members of this Society, Dr P. B. de Mare and Paul Senft, read independent papers to the same Section, which were well received.

DYNAMICS OF AN INDIVIDUAL CHANGE

Vivienne Cohen, M.B., B.S.

This paper reports some happenings in a group situation which could be related to an observable change in a member of the group. This was a closed, mixed group of seven young people, aged 19-24, which met weekly at the Maudsley Hospital.

Miss P. was a single girl of 20 who lived alone. She was the eldest, unwanted child of a woman widowed in the war when our patient was 7. One of her main problems was that she was constantly seeking a dependent relationship and, in spite of herself, destroying it.

In the early sessions of the group, she was silent and miserable; she felt worse after the meetings and sought immediate distractions. In the seventh session her distress was interpreted as due to disappointment because she had so much to say and could not say it.

She came to the next session determined to talk, but was prevented from doing so because another member spoke at length of his own unhappy childhood. His account mirrored many of her own painful feelings and towards the end of the session, she began to look increasingly distressed. The group coaxed her into talking and she began to tell about her rejecting mother and her father's death. She was unable to finish her story before the session ended and she was left tense and frightened and in such a panic that she could not leave the hospital until the next day. She remained panicky during the week. She seemed so distressed that two days later her family doctor asked me to see her. This had happened several times before. In this individual session she merely reported events and feelings in the same way as in the group sessions, but with much less emotion.

At the next session, the ninth, the group members were talking about their relationships with their parents and she again became visibly distressed. She said she didn't want to have to listen it was like listening to her mother's troubles all over again; her mother used to confide in her. She told how, after her father died, her mother became pregnant by a man who would not marry her, and had tried unsuccessfully to commit suicide. Afterwards she had sat weeping on our patient's bed, telling her how unhappy she was and how she would have to get rid of all the children. Miss P. recalled sitting in bed, her fists clenched under the bedclothes, thinking over and over again, "Stop telling me; I've had enough stop telling me."

Suddenly she stopped and said, "I didn't want it to sound so awful it's as if you're blaming it all on your parents. When I talk I blame myself; I feel guilty and bad afterwards. People shouldn't feel sorry for me." She sat tense and frightened and, I thought, looked as if waiting for the group to attack her. I said, "You feel the group is very angry with you," and interpreted that she identified with her mother, and that she felt the group should be angry with her for

having to listen to her troubles, as she had been when listening to her mother's troubles. She agreed. She had not wanted to hear about them; she felt her mother should have kept her troubles to herself, and that's what she thought other people felt about her. The group reassured her; the member whose childhood mirrored her own was the first to do so.

From the following session her appearance and behaviour were different. She was much more animated and communicative, she looked happier and held her head higher. Throughout the life of the group she never again needed to be seen individually. Later, she reported that round about this time, her interpersonal relations outside the group had changed completely and she was now able to make good relationships with people.

Comment

Miss P.'s search for a dependent relationship which she would then destroy had dominated her life. Every relationship was of this type, and the group was just one more instance. This was the key to her initial reaction to the group she made the group her mother and transferred so promptly because this was her pattern of behaviour in life.

The constellation in the group repeated and reflected the patient's own problems. She was threatened by having to face a relationship with her mother. It came to a climax when something she was afraid of happened—she had to give to the group by listening, but when her turn came, there was no time for her to finish. The “group-mother” thus became terrifyingly like the real mother, demanding support, yet seeming to give nothing in return.

At the same time, she herself identified with the real mother, demanding support, but feeling she did not deserve it. People should hate her, not feel sorry for her. She became her mother and the group became herself. After this transference had been correctly interpreted, and she found that the group had not rejected her, she underwent a profound change.

GROUP-ANALYTIC APPROACH TO A FAMILY

George H. Hogle, M.D.

The main effort of psychotherapy has usually been devoted to recognising and exploring the inner economy of the individual, dealing with him as an isolated person. Much valuable knowledge has been gained, but therapeutic results have sometimes been relatively meagre. An important factor in therapeutic failure must often be that the therapist is unable to deal with the group in which the individual patient is situated.

Just as the treatment of a neurotic child is often blocked until the parents are taken into account, so the adult patient may be the product of his family environment. He should not be assessed or treated as an isolated individual.

Foulkes (1956) emphasises this: “Psychoneuroses and other mental disturbances are not confined to any one person but invariably involve a number of persons ... their proper treatment and investigation must take into account this entire network of the psychopathological process. Such a network might include family members, work associates, friends, lovers, etc. The total network under consideration could be referred to as *one case*. Individual participants in this plexus could be seen as actors in the context of a play or drama. The play would then be the particular field of investigation. This would constitute an attempt to treat all the main transferences of a person, his main network of neurotic relations. The current neurotic disturbances could be considered as the common product of a number of persons who cooperate to bring it about and maintain it. Hence, a much more powerful therapeutic attack might be expected from this approach, if it is true that any change in any one of the participants is interdependent on a corresponding change in others. It can be

accepted that, as far as the genesis of psychopathological reactions is concerned, the contemporary interactions are based on earlier patterns, and thus are “second—hand”, but as soon as it is a question of *therapy*, the dynamics of interaction in the contemporary field must be seen as of first rate importance. Change must always be in the present.

Rennie (1955) and Ackerman (1958) make similar pleas that the psychotherapist should consider the entire family disorder, not just that of the individual. Ackerman suggests a multi-personal therapeutic approach by a clinical team, initiated by full psychosocial evaluation of the family. This would include home visits, even having a trained person living temporarily with an acutely disturbed family. Psychotherapeutic interviews would be planned according to the situation, either with the individual or with any combination of family members. The aim would be to map out the conflicts in which the patient was locked with other members of the family, to measure the disturbances in the bond of individual and family identity, and the interdependence of the homoeostasis of individual personality with that of the role relations in the family as a whole. It would then be possible to define the patterns of family interaction available for resolution of the conflict.

In this paper, I hope to show how a group-analytic approach to a family was perhaps the only effective way of achieving some beneficial result to an individual or of making him amenable to insight psychotherapy. I am indebted to Dr Foulkes for his advice and collaboration in the case and for helping me see the validity of this approach.

Before starting treatment, the patient, a rather obsessional man of ~p, had over the previous eighteen months developed increasingly severe anxiety attacks. His fears of going out or being left alone made him unable to work. He and his wife had always lived with her dominating mother. They had one daughter, aged 15, sulky and withdrawn, close to mother but not to father. The wife was timid, immature and of lower educational and social status than the patient. He had tried to dominate both her and their daughter. They were both sexually repressed and reticent, becoming more so as his symptoms increased. The onset of his agoraphobia seemed directly related to his wife taking a job to get away from the oppressive atmosphere of home and her mother, and probably also to his sexual frustration.

In individual therapy with another (experienced) psychotherapist, once weekly for five months, he seemed to gain little insight and remained resistant. The doctor knew that the home situation was slowly deteriorating and that the members of the family were mutually reinforcing one another's resistance to psychotherapy or to any change in themselves. It was clear that the wife also should have treatment, but she persistently refused, telling the social worker that it was doing no good to her husband and that there was nothing the matter with herself. Finally, the doctor decided that nothing more could be achieved, since he was unable to effect any change in other members of the family beyond his reach.

Although it seemed an unpromising set-up for any sort of therapeutic intervention, here obviously was a neurotic network, a challenge to the possible effectiveness of the group-analytic approach. The couple agreed~ to go on with treatment, on this basis, only out of sheer desperation.

I have now seen them, usually simultaneously, in twice-weekly sessions for eight months. At significant times, some when I have chosen and others when the opportunity presented itself, other members of the network have been invited to these sessions: her mother, his father, a close neighbour, and their daughter. I can only give a few examples of their interaction in the group sessions, of how they came to realise what they were doing and to work it out.

To begin with, the pattern was much the same as in his individual sessions: long, droning repetition of symptoms and asking for advice. She would remain quiet, looking bored and sullen. When this was pointed out to her, she would at first try to avoid participating, saying that she was not a patient and was only there to answer questions and give information. This

led eventually to analysing the fears of them both, of being thought abnormal or “loony” for coming to a psychiatric hospital.

Then, probably feeling safer in a permissive atmosphere where the doctor was not hostile, she blamed the previous doctor for causing much of the trouble. She used to wait in the lobby while her husband had his interview, and he would often emerge afterwards telling her that the doctor said *she* was much to blame for his anxiety, that he should show his aggression towards her whenever he felt like it. He would also frequently quote another psychiatrist, who had seen him only once, as having said that he should not return to work. She unburdened herself further that when they went home after seeing me, he would quote me as having said something which she had understood quite otherwise. He tried to justify himself, struggling to restrain his hostile feelings, but as they argued he became restless, chain-smoked, and said it was all no use, as she could not understand.

She would then become silent, looking frightened and morose. When I pointed this out, she said I was just stirring up trouble, and it was best for her to be quiet and keep the peace. She agreed that keeping silent made her seethe with resentment against him and indulge fantasies of leaving him. He in turn reproached himself bitterly for making her so unhappy because of his anxiety for which he could see no solution.

The next session again began with him anxiously relating his symptoms and his feelings of hopelessness. I remarked on her silence, and at last she told me that after the previous session he had carried on the discussion at home *ad nauseam*. He protested keenly, saying that this was what the doctor wanted, for them to work out their problem. She retreated, there was a pause, and talk of his symptoms again monopolised the session. I pointed out how they avoided one another's anger. She refused to talk any more, and he urged me to see him alone in future. He could not stand seeing her so upset, all because of him. I suggested they should save discussion of their problems for when they came to see me, and not at home.

The next time, she waited outside and would not come in with him. He was in the depths of despair, saying it was hopeless, they would have to separate. He could not stand such a prospect, and suicide was the only answer. Talk of death led on to thoughts of his brother's premature death and his own feeling of being rejected by his mother. Those feelings were similar to what he now felt about his wife's rejection of him and to his panic when he thought she might leave him. He told how, in some outburst, she would occasionally make this threat. Finally, he admitted that he would probably never kill himself, but that at times he felt this was the only way to free his family of himself. He indicated that **it** would be a considerable shock to them if he did. He agreed that, for a time, I should see him and his wife separately.

She consented to come in by herself, and poured out her resentment against him, which she could not voice directly to him because **it** stirred him up so much. She was continually in fear of him being violent, because he had once smashed something. Ultimately, she was terrified lest he should kill himself with an old gun he kept. In spite of her fears, she said, she herself sometimes exploded, threatening that she would leave him, although she knew she never would. When I pointed out that she spoke easily when alone with me and very little when her husband was present, she said that she always found someone else to unburden herself to, her mother or sister, rather than to him.

Next time, she came and saw me alone. She wore perfume and talked calmly and sensibly about how he made her into a mother-figure. He had always been jealous of her mother and of their daughter.

After three sessions of each seeing me alone, they consented to coming jointly again. We could analyse differences which had caused much tension. He needed to control her and get his own way, and this led him to construe whatever a doctor said so as to prove his point, whether to blame her or to justify his staying away from work or his demands that she should not leave his side. Moreover, it could now be pointed out to them how suppressing resentment

led eventually to explosive outbursts, in which each made terrifying threats that they did not really mean to carry out but which caused the other to give in. At the time, his panic attacks increased but afterwards, when he came to realise that she did not really intend to leave him, his anxiety diminished considerably.

Nevertheless, at subsequent sessions, when more dynamic material relating to the past came to light, the same pattern recurred. She would fall silent, finally bursting out to accuse him of having always wanted to dominate her. He would deny this and try to convince her by an overwhelming torrent of words. She would then point out how he was doing the same thing at that moment, which he would stoutly deny. More rows at home would ensue, threats to one another, and she would again refuse to come to the same session with him. Once more, after a cooling-off period of seeing me separately, they could continue and realised how they had repeated the old pattern. Although he still denied that he felt superior to her or had tried to dominate her, he gave up trying to convince her at home. Also, he gave up trying to control the daughter's actions as strictly as he used to. This in its turn reduced another source of conflict and anxiety.

The wife became aware that other people had manipulated her because of her fear of aggression. She became better able to stand up for herself in the sessions and somewhat more independent at home. He also reported that he was not so anxious after their arguments.

Finally, after three months, his symptoms had diminished enough for him to face leaving home and returning to work, at which he has remained with only occasional absences. This was a relief to them both and helped them to thrash out their problems in the sessions with less anxiety. They realised that, the more demands he had put upon her, the more she wanted to push him away and to oppose anything he said, even if it were logical and true. When he had tried to control her at home, she would complain to her mother and daughter and get them as allies against him. He had felt impotent and persecuted by this feminine grouping. Gradually, as she learnt to face him on more equal terms in the sessions, and as neither succeeded in making me an ally, the pattern during treatment and at home began to alter.

The attendance of other members of the network, though less significant, has been important in overcoming resistance to therapy. Her mother was invited at the outset; being permitted to express her strong feelings about her son-in-law's inadequacy and as to how he should be treated, she apparently stopped trying to hinder their coming. A male neighbour, ostensibly a friendly father figure, was invited when it became evident that he had much influence on the husband. During the session he attacked me and all things psychiatric with such pompous inconsistency that his influence thereafter was markedly reduced. The husband's father, who happened to visit them, himself asked to come along. This enabled them to see some important psychogenetic factors in the man's early life. Finally, in recent stages, their daughter has come with them. She was the most resistant of all the network and a very disturbing element between her parents. Her attendance has opened up the possibility of working out some of their chief mutual conflicts. She has gradually become more positive towards her father and is now willing to participate in therapy.

In a non—directive atmosphere, with the therapist saying little, the couple have gradually ceased asking for advice and come to rely more on themselves. They can more readily relate his anxiety to the home situation. He is better able to tolerate strong feelings, to stand some frustration of his infantile demands, and not to panic at physical symptoms. He is beginning to go to work by himself, and can bear his wife returning to work, which provides her with a much needed outlet.

Their sexual problems, hitherto far too highly charged to tackle, can only now start to be explored. Even now, this may need to be done by individual sessions to start with.

Summary

The individual's neurotic involvement with other people may prevent him deriving benefit from psychotherapy. Such a case is reported. The patient, a man of 42, suffering from agoraphobia, was effectively treated by a group-analytic approach. He was seen together with his wife in most of the sessions, and occasionally with other members of the neurotic network. By voicing their feelings and obtaining mutual insight, he and the others could modify their behaviour and achieve a more realistic relationship. This made further psychotherapy, based on insight, acceptable and assimilable within the group. Before the other members were brought into the therapy, the patient was at an impasse in his individual psychotherapy.

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BOOK REVIEWS

EXPERIENCES IN GROUPS AND OTHER PAPERS. W. R. Bion.

London: Tavistock Publications, 1961. Pp. 198. 20s.

The first part of the book gives an account of the original Northfield Experiment which was terminated in 1942. (A related but independent approach by Foulkes from 1943 to 1946, also at Northfield, is described in Foulkes' book *Introduction to Group-Analytic Psychotherapy* (1948).

Bion graphically relates how he was faced by the need to display neurosis as a problem of the group, as a disability of the community. The lessons gained from these experiences raised serious doubt in his mind as to the suitability of a military hospital milieu for psychotherapy and he envisaged an organisation more fitly described as a psychiatric training unit.

The second part consists of seven papers originally published in *Human Relations* from 1948 to 1951. In these Bion describes his experiences of therapeutic groups which he had been asked to take by the professional committee of the Tavistock Clinic. He found it disconcerting that the committee seemed to believe that patients could be cured in such groups and he points out that he was interested not so much in therapy as in trying to persuade groups of patients to make the study of their tensions a group task.

He limits his own role to firmly drawing the group's attention to their claims on him, however fantastic, and to the hostility roused by this elucidation.

Bion isolates a triad of interacting entities: first, the group mentality; secondly, the group culture which expresses itself in three stock patterns termed basic assumptions (namely, fight-or-flight, pairing, and dependency); and, thirdly, the individual's desires and needs. Subsequently he modifies these concepts and one gains the impression, though this is not stated in so many words, of a sort of dialectic process between the entities of basic group, individual aspirations and what he calls the "work group" which recognises the need for development rather than reliance on the efficacy of magic.

Bion points out that patient groups differ from other groups in a tendency to act more on basic assumptions. He goes on to say that whilst any one of the three basic assumptions is operative, the other two are suppressed but continue to operate in a hidden way in what he terms the protomental matrix. This matrix forms the potential source of group diseases which

should be studied as manifestations or particular group structures. He extends his speculations to the sociodynamics of the larger group and to such features as currency fluctuations.

The last part of the book is more theoretical and deals with his concepts of group dynamics in relation to Kleinian theories of projective identification, and the interplay between the paranoid-schizoid and depressive positions. He feels group concepts cannot advance without the aid of these theories and considers that in dealing with the complexities of life in a group the adult resorts to what may be a massive regression to mechanisms described by Melanie Klein, and he compares it to the formidable task that faces the infant in relating to the breast. The failure to meet the demands of this task is revealed by this regression.

Although, speaking of Bion's approach, Foulkes considers it to be essentially related as far as the group analytic situation goes, only differing substantially in regard to the conductor's role, Foulkes is very clearly "group" orientated, whereas Bion is equally clearly individually orientated, and seems to stress rather than resolve the dichotomy between the concepts "individual" and "group". This dichotomy extends to the ideas of a basic and work group as if they were essentially antithetical whereas group analytic psychotherapy emphasises the group as a whole as being central.

Bion's stress of the basic assumptions of fight-or-flight, dependency and pairing and the Kleinian theories are all firmly based on a two-person relationship which by his own definition is not a group.

Whereas Foulkes' comprehensiveness errs on the side of diffuseness, Bion runs the risk of confining the delicate and complex group processes to premature and individualistic formulations. In this respect Foulkes is careful to stress the unique specific qualities of the group situation itself, placing emphasis on characteristic features such as exchange, socialization, communication and location.

Bion frankly admits that his procedure is not necessarily therapeutic. He states on the last page that he does not think the time has yet come to give a definite opinion as to its therapeutic value. He believes there may be room for research by qualified psychoanalysts possibly with groups composed of individuals who themselves are having or have had psychoanalysis.

P. B. de Maré

THE ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC GROUPS. F. Kräupl Taylor.

Maudsley Monographs, No. 8

London: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. 122. 25s.

Dr Taylor outlines, with extraordinary conciseness, his views on psychotherapy in general and on various aspects of group therapy. He is particularly concerned with sociometric analyses of intra-group processes by techniques he has described previously, and it is to this type of investigation that the "analysis" of the title refers, though the therapeutic approach is also analytic in the dynamic sense.

The book starts with a general evaluation of psychotherapy, the author declaring his attitude in unequivocal terms: "Unfortunately, as next to nothing is known about how to choose the right psychotherapy for the right patient at the right time, assertions about the specificity of any method have little practical value, and published results show that, whatever the method, about two-thirds of neurotic patients report at least some improvement. We cannot escape the conclusion, therefore, that psychotherapy . . . is for most patients a palliative procedure whose aim is to relieve suffering and allow time for remedial adjustment." This scepticism does not lead Dr. Taylor to an Eysenckian nihilism, but to a rejection of particular theoretical systems in favour of an attempt to extract from them the basic factors that have been found of

“potential curative value”. He cites the “Hawthorne Effect” of a display of interest in the patient and discusses four further procedures: temporary reduction of social restrictions; confession of sins; emotional excitations; and interpretation of the meaning of illness and symptoms.

The next chapter refers more specifically to group therapy, and the author outlines some of his own ideas and demonstrates again his desire for precision and his concern to avoid dependence on theory. He feels that the psychoanalytically oriented therapist may not realise the implications for the group of his apparently noncommittal remarks, and may rely too much on the literal sense of his words. To this, it might be said that the object of being non-committal is to enable the conductor to study the group reaction, particularly emotional, to this early indication of attitude. Dr Taylor prefers to be explicit about the tasks he expects groups to perform. These are: candid self-revelation; disclosure of significant life-experiences; and search for interpretations that will make neurotic responses seem intelligible. The first is the most important and there is no equivocation about the extent of control advised for the group conductor. “They [the patients] can withhold information about which they feel sensitive, *but* they should discuss it then with the therapist privately and leave *him* to decide whether and when the group should be told about it.” (reviewer’s italics).

A discussion of methods of recording and evaluating various group phenomena occupies the most detailed section of the book, indeed it accounts for its main bulk if the narrative of a group, which is largely couched in sociometric terms, is included. After a short review of related studies, the author describes his own methods. The amount of individual verbal participation in each session is converted into a score which indicates the separate members’ behaviour in this respect and reflects that of the whole group in a gradient of group participation. The feelings, attitudes and opinions of members towards one another and towards the group are studied. The therapist assesses members’ dominance and popularity, and they are also asked to give self-ratings. Technical details and statistical formulae are given in an appendix. Dominance, both public and private, was easily recognised; patients could assess their own and their colleagues’ dominance with fair reliability. They were less reliable in assessing the public popularity of colleagues, and least reliable in assessing their own. Patients with high dominance/low popularity status tended to leave prematurely, but Dr Taylor found that this might be prevented when he could forecast that they might soon be finding plausible reasons for ceasing treatment.

The final chapter sets out the results of treatment, first in terms of changes in the most disabling symptoms and secondly some aspects of the changes in relation to the therapeutic measures used. Five out of the seven patients felt better, and the author points to the coincidence with the “inevitable two-thirds”, remarking again that this improvement rate has never been bettered by any psychotherapeutic method impartially investigated. However, regarding psychotherapy as palliative rather than curative, he concludes that it can be accepted as useful at this level, a view that may comfort those who speak diffidently of their efforts as superficial, supportive treatment, but will not find favour with many engaged in intensive group therapy. From the group studies, three factors emerged which correlate positively with clinical improvement. These were: public popularity (but not public dominance); the degree to which patients were disturbed by discussion of sexual problems; and the degree to which they were out of step in dyadic relations.

The book is uncompromising in its point of view and the author’s impatience with woolliness is expressed in its clarity and brevity. It may be felt that an attempt to impart the same qualities to the group situations contributed to the somewhat depressing conclusions. However, the methods described make possible a real and welcome approach to the formidable task of describing aspects of group treatment. Dr. Taylor has written a forthright and challenging book. E.F. Carr

Members of the
GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)

Mrs M. L. J. Abercrombie BSc PhD '4 Park Drive, London NW11
Dr E. F. Carr MA MB MRCP DPM Pemberley, The Marld, Ashstead, Surrey
Dr F. R. C. CASSON MB DPM 66 Montagu Mansions, London W1
Dr D. H. Clark MA MB FRCP DPM Fulbourn Hospital, Fulbourn, Cambs
Dr V. Cohen MB ES 8 Linnell Drive, London NW11
Dr N. Elias PhD 59 St. Peter Road, Leicester
Dr S. H. Foukes MD LRCP LRCS 22 Upper Wimpole Street, London W1
Dr R. H. Gosling BSc MD DPM 3 Devonshire Place, London W1
Dr B. A. J. C. Gregory MA MD LRCP DPM Holmwood House, The Avenue. Tadworth, Surrey
Mr H. J. Home BA 66 Montagu Mansions, London W1
Dr E. H. Hutton PhD Flat 2, 52 Compayne Gardens, London NW6
Mrs E. H. Hutton Flat 2, 52 Compayne Gardens, London NW6
Mrs I. Jacobs MA 27 Asmuns Hill, London NW11
Dr H. M. James MRCP DPM 3 Brompton Square, London SW3
Mrs L. James 3 Brompton Square, London SW3
Dr P. B. de Maré MRCS LRCP DPM 66 Montagu Mansions, London W1
Dr A. J. Martin MRCS LRCP 52 Welbeck Street, London W1
Miss E. T. Marx 22 Upper Wimpole Street, London W1
Mrs D. Munro 47 Pentland View, Edinburgh 10, Scotland
Mr F. Orford MA is Bulstrode Street, London W1
Miss E. Perry 8 Gosfield Road, Blackheath, Colchester, Essex
Dr M. I. M. Pines MB MRCP DPM 66 Montagu Mansions, London W1
Dr S. Resnik Rear Garden Flat, 12 Redington Road, London NW3
Miss H. Schwarz 36 Hamilton Terrace, London NW8
Mrs L Seglow 192 Goldhurst Terrace, London NW6
Mr P. A. Senft PhD 57 Platts Lane, London NW3
Dr A. Sheldon MA MB 47 Milverton Road, London NW6
Dr A. C. R. Skynner MB BS DPM 66 Montagu Mansions, London W1
Dr J. D. Sutherland PhD MB ChB DPM The Tavistock Clinic, 2 Beaumont Street, London W1
Dr J. L. Swift MB BS MRCP DPM Claybury Hospital, Woodford Bridge, Essex

MEMBERS LIVING OVERSEAS

Professor D. W. Abse Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA
Professor E. J. Anthony Division of Child Psychiatry, Washington University, 369 North Taylor Avenue, St. Louis 8, Missouri, USA
Dr S. Betlheim Neuro-psychiatric Department, Medical Faculty, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Dr D. Blazevic Neuro-psychiatric Department, Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Dr E. I. Cortesao Rua Andrade Corvo 29-3°, Lisbon, Portugal
Mr G. Dobon Shikun Sela No 13, Kiriath Jovel, Jerusalem. Israel
Mrs H. Durkin 7 Fairview Road, Scarsdale, New York, USA
Dr J. N. Fortin 5757 Decelles Avenue, Montreal, P.Q., Canada
Dr A. Garma Av. Libertador G. San Martin, 2392-Piso 3°, Buenos Aires, Argentine
Dr F. W. Graham 56 Powlett Street, East Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dr P. Hakas Omirou Str 50, Athens, Greece
Dr G. Hogle 2000 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California, USA
Dr W. C. Hulse 350 Central Park West, New York, 25 NY, USA
Dr R. C. A. Hunter Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q., Canada
Professor K. IKEDA Psychiatric Department, Kyushu University, Katakasu, Fukuokashi, Japan
Dr J. Insua Pena 2065, Buenos Aires, Argentine
Dr Maxwell Jones CBE Oregon State Hospital, Salem, Oregon, USA
Mrs A. L Kadus 1000 Park Avenue, New York 28, NY, USA
Dr M. R. M. Leal Rua Rose Araujo, 16-2ºD, Lisbon, Portugal
Mrs T. Leonidis-Vergopoulos 26 Righillis Street, Athens, Greece
Dr H. S. Leopold 2 East 86th Street, New York 21, NY, USA
Dr D. C. Maddison University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Dr J. L. Martí Tusquets, Dr Amigant No 15, Barcelona, Spain
Mrs M. H. Mills 50 West 96th Street, Apartment 16c, New York 25, NY, USA
Dr L. Montserrat Avenida Generalísimo 400, Barcelona, Spain
Dr A. C. Parkin 8 Stratheden Road, Toronto 52, Ontario, Canada
Dr C. Ruiz-Ogara Department of Psychiatry, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
Dr W. A. Saffery National Mutual Buildings, 17 Church Square, Cape Town, South Africa
Professor R. B. Sloane Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Dr W. J. Stauble Alan Memorial Institute, 1025 Pine Avenue West, Montreal Q.P., Canada
Dr H. Walton New permanent address not known
Dr S. Walton (née Wolff) New permanent address not known
Dr N. Wolf Osmana Djikica 18, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Note: Members are requested to check that their addresses are correctly recorded. Any change of address should be notified promptly.

**THE POSITION OF GROUP ANALYSIS
(GROUP ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY) TO-DAY
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE ROLE OF THIS SOCIETY⁶⁴**

**Read 31st January, 1955, on the occasion of
the First General Meeting of the Society**

**by
S. H. FOULKES**

First of all it is my agreeable duty and privilege to-night to welcome you all after quite a long break in what we used to call our open meetings. We have, however, not been idle in the meantime. One result of our activities has been the decision to enlarge this Society somewhat, in consequence of which some of you find yourselves for the first time in the position of Associate Members, here to—night. May I welcome you warmly to the Society in the name of our Committee and thank you for your positive response to our invitation. May I also welcome our new students on this occasion? All of you here present who have answered our call and joined our Society may, I think, welcome the opportunity of hearing a little more about the Society. A few words about its history might not be out of place.

An informal start was made after the end of World War 2. Of this original group I will mention by name those who are with us to-day and some of them present tonight, namely Dr. Anthony, Dr. de Maré, Dr. Dalberg, Dr. Elias, Dr. Martin James and Dr. K. Taylor. About three years ago this Society was formally founded. Those who, in view of both the work and time they have devoted to the Society as well as the financial sacrifices they have made, count as Founder Members, are Dr. Anthony, Dr. de Maré and Mr. Iliffe, in addition to myself. Apart from these four, the Committee of Management was joined from the beginning by Dr. Elias and Mrs. Abercrombie. This self-appointed Committee of Management has been running the affairs of the Society up to the present and may yet have to do so for a little while, but we are looking forward to the time, not now far off, when there will be sufficient new Full Members qualified to enable us to have free elections. By that time some still outstanding questions as to legal status will also have been settled and the way will be free for some likely revision of our structure on that level too.

Our present step in broadening the basis of the Society, incorporating friends old and new, goes hand in hand with shaping this Society for its special, actual and anticipated functions. In order to explain this better and to make the role you can play more clear, I want to give you a brief survey of the total field of Group Psychotherapy to date, both national and international.

Group Psychotherapy, as you know, is rapidly developing all over the world. At this moment the English-speaking countries, especially U.S.A. and Great Britain, have a long lead, certainly quantitatively. This rapid spread raises considerable problems, but also great potentialities, in view of the almost limitless range of variations in Group Psychotherapy. The

⁶⁴ We are not sure when exactly Foulkes wrote this address. Obviously it was not dictated, as was his habit, but typed by himself. Most likely it was immediately after returning from the First Congress of Group Psychotherapy in Toronto and his related visit to New York at the end of August 1954. The fact is that before reading the address he felt forced to make amendments, striking out parts of the text and clarifying others. We advance here a possible interpretation of these changes in the footnotes of JCA.

During the first two years of the Society's existence the membership consisted exclusively of the founder members. Study courses for interested colleagues and students and monthly scientific "open meetings were organized. During the latter part of 1954 those who had taken part in the activities and some of the senior colleagues were invited to join the Society.

question of standards becomes of paramount importance. In conjunction with the First International Conference on Group Psychotherapy, which was held in Toronto in August, 1954, an International Committee was formed with its headquarters in New York to lay the foundations of a comprehensive international organisation in this field. The following have been co-opted from Great Britain:

Dr. Joshua Bierer
Dr. Henry Ezriel
Dr. T. P. Rees
and myself.

We hope shortly to enlarge this list, insofar as this might be permissible in view of the fact that the total number of the International Committee has been limited to a maximum of forty, of which we therefore already represent 10%. However, there is reason to believe that in the wake of this development a national body will come into existence during the course of this year, the membership of which will be more comprehensive. Group Psychotherapy in general is considered part of Social Psychiatry and it is therefore likely that any official organisation will have a medico-psychiatric basis.

Being a private body, this Society can afford to provide the opportunity for co-operation on equal terms between all disciplines. We may have to accept certain selective restrictions in various ways from outside our province, but the more respected this Society and its work is and the more fruitful it can show this inter-disciplinary co-operation to be, the stronger will be its influence for the revision of such barriers.⁶⁵ Coming to the different analytic approaches more particularly, we may fairly claim that [this country] our work here is certainly not behind any other, including the U.S.A., ~~but in view of the universally recognized importance of the analytical approach, this is saying a good deal.~~

If we ask what is Group Analysis in the wider sense, as for instance used by the sociologist, the late Karl Mannheim, the meaning is clear: the analytic, scientific study of various groups within the community. In the more specific sense, as a mode of psychotherapy and psychodynamic research, I may claim a right in its definition as I was the first to practice it in this country (and, as later turned out, anywhere in this form), and the first to use that name since Trigant Burrow, whose work lay 30 years back and who abandoned this name in favour of phyloanalysis. Since that time, in 1940, many features of the basic procedure and many of our concepts have been accepted universally in this field, often silently and anonymously, sometimes explicitly. I will not now trouble you with any details which have been reported in many papers and in my introductory book and which are alive in this Society, but a condensed account should appear during this year 'in the "Acta Psychotherapeutica" and a more comprehensive presentation should appear this year in the Pelican series in co-authorship with Dr. Anthony in which quite new aspects will also be published for the first time.

You may ask why I, as a senior psychoanalyst and one whose main concern always has been, and still is, psychoanalysis, should have devoted so much work and energy to this new subject as I have done, at least relatively to my capacity and time. Does not psychoanalysis provide more than enough scope for work, practical and theoretical? Indeed it does. Well, apart from many personal reasons, into which I cannot go here, the reason is that I was very much impressed from the beginning by the importance of this group analytic work as a therapeutic

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and research tool, an educational instrument and a meeting ground of minds. These are just the functions of this Society which I want to present to you to-night.

As a form of psychotherapy this approach has been called, as you know, "group-analytic". This word is a composite of two parts, "group" and "analytic". "Analytic" can for all practical purposes from our point of view be considered synonymous with psychoanalytic, but we have always maintained the other part to be of equal importance, namely the group or social aspect. In this our work links up with the sociologists and more specifically with that of J. L. Moreno, Kurt Lewin and Norbert Elias. In this we differ more or less from most other related analytic approaches in group psychotherapy, called by various names, mostly analytic group psychotherapy, or psychoanalytic group psychotherapy, or group psychoanalysis. In the U.S.A., by the way, there exists also a section of psychoanalysts interested in group psychotherapy as part of the American Psychoanalytical Association but only two of them, if I am not mistaken, have had as much as five years experience, all the others considerably less.⁶⁶ As our own approach, therefore, contains elements shared with non-analytic quarters, often opponents of psychoanalysis, like Moreno and Kurt Lewin, while retaining its psychoanalytic basis, is this a hybrid formation? I do not think so at all and it is for this reason that I stress that our approach is group analytic and not psycho-analytic. Both these aspects (the individual and the social one) are not only integrated in our approach but rather their artificial isolation, never found in actual reality, never arises. Exponents of any discipline can meet on the common ground of group analysis. This inter-dependent cooperation between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, sociologists, anthropologists, philosophers, scientists, artists, historians, writers and so on, is one of the features of this Society. To acquire such an [a group analytic] outlook is, as we well know, an emotional therapeutic task as well as an intellectual one and is best achieved by participating in a group analytic group.

This is all very well, you will say, but what about controversy? I believe that this Society can influence the national and international situation of group psychotherapy favourably. ~~In this respect, actually as well as symbolically, by its example. I am happy to tell you that we have now representatives of all different analytic approaches in this country amongst our own members and can thus act as a free and fair forum in frank interchange of opinion, approach and observation. In this connection Sutherland and Dr. Ezriel from the Tavistock Clinic, and Dr. Maxwell Jones, have joined us. In addition, we shall continue to invite visiting speakers and discussants in our general meetings.~~ We admit our bias in favour of Freudian psychoanalysis, but do not rule out other schools of thought, as long as they are not incompatible with the group analytic approach. This meeting on common ground is, therefore, taking place in actual operation, is not a compromise solution but a dynamic proposition. ~~We are not here to iron out differences but to learn from each other and test our hypotheses on the grounds of operation.~~⁶⁷

⁶⁶ In the U.S.A., by the way, there exists also a section of psychoanalysts interested in group psychotherapy as part of the American Psychoanalytical Association but only two of them, if I am not mistaken, have had as much as five years experience, all the others considerably less. [JCA: SHF doubts if to say American Psychoanalytical Association or American Academy of Psychoanalysis, since from the two people with five years experience there were members of the latter. From the first, Trigant Burrow had been expelled because of his interest in group analysis, and Schilder because "of lack of training".]

⁶⁷ This is all very well, you will say, but what about controversy? I believe that this Society can influence the national and international situation of group psychotherapy favourably. ~~In this respect, actually as well as symbolically, by its example. I am happy to tell you that we have now representatives of all different analytic approaches in this country amongst our own members and can thus act as a free and fair forum in frank interchange of opinion, approach and observation. In this connection Sutherland and Dr. Ezriel from the Tavistock Clinic, and Dr. Maxwell Jones, have joined us. In addition, we shall continue to invite visiting~~

Now, how does what I have said reflect in this Society's structure? (1) All of our fully qualified members at present have in fact had a very thorough experience of their own with psychoanalysis and most of them (2) have gone through, or are in the process of learning to know about, the group analytic situation by their own participation in an unreserved therapeutic sense. On the whole the core of members, to whom group analysis is a central concern, will grow in the future from our own students as they qualify. We think it most important that our students should have had a thorough experience with psycho-analysis in their own person and make it a condition that our students be group-analysed. ~~In very exceptional circumstances other experience in groups may be counted as an equivalent. This refers particularly to those full members who want to qualify as therapists and group analysts themselves, whether medical or lay, and not necessarily as strictly to those full members of whom we think as "scientific members", who work in related fields. A good example of the latter category are Dr. Alias, and Mrs. Abercrombie and her work.~~⁶⁸

Coming to the wider circle, I want first of all to stress that they fulfill a very important role, just because their attitude is perhaps more detached or more controversial. This category corresponds to our Associate Members, with the exception of course of those who have been our students and are Associate Members while expecting to qualify as full members. We hope that this category, with their practical experiences in related fields, will make an important contribution, both in a practical and a theoretical respect.

I shall not enlarge upon details of our study course. At present the first three Mondays of each month are reserved for a seminar which serves as an introduction. The fourth Monday will as a rule be reserved for our general meeting. We try to meet the different demands of our students according to individual circumstances in providing them with facilities for the observation of therapeutic groups conducted by or under the direction of one of our experienced members ("sitting in"), from there proceeding in stages to conducting groups under supervision, first with a supervisor present, later based on reporting, to qualify for independent work. Naturally previous background and experience play a great part here. So far we have had to use almost exclusively hospital groups under the direction of our members, but with the increase of private referrals, it is hoped that greater use can be made of such private groups for training and research. There are many advantages in this, not least that

~~speakers and discussants in our general meetings.~~ We admit our bias in favour of Freudian psychoanalysis, but do not rule out other schools of thought, as long as they are not incompatible with the group analytic approach. This meeting on common ground is, therefore, taking place in actual operation, is not a compromise solution but a dynamic proposition. ~~We are not here to iron out differences but to learn from each other and test our hypotheses on the grounds of operation.~~ [JCA: This is consequence of Moreno's suggestion to create a British Society of Group Psychotherapy made during his trip to London in 1951, in a meeting in Bierer's home to which Foulkes, the people of the Tavistock and others were invited. The fact that he crossed out this paragraph before his speech implies that between the time it was written and January 5th when it was read most likely these persons had withdrawn already from the Group Analytic Society.]

⁶⁸ ~~In very exceptional circumstances other experience in groups may be counted as an equivalent. This refers particularly to those full members who want to qualify as therapists and group analysts themselves, whether medical or lay, and not necessarily as strictly to those full members of whom we think as "scientific members", who work in related fields. A good example of the latter category are Dr. Elias, and Mrs. Abercrombie and her work.~~ [JCA: Similarly, between the two dates also his criteria in reference training has hardened regards the kind of group experience. Curiously enough, non-medical persons such as the founding members members, Elias and Abercrombie, are considered, rather than full, "scientific members"; a category which was to disappear in the following years.]

these groups can be more carefully selected and matched, can achieve greater intensity than is as a rule possible under the National Health Scheme, in addition to which the conductor is fully trained and experienced. Needless to say, no step of any kind, is taken which could in the slightest way influence unfavourably the patients' treatment. At the present time, for technical reasons, these referrals are handled personally through channels of private practice and are not a concern of the Society. If and when this clinical therapeutic activity grows beyond its present pilot stage, it may well become the function of a separate institution or clinic. We endeavour to arrange for seminars, supervision, etc., on special request, either for individuals or groups of members. This refers to clinical as well as to theoretical and research problems and we hope that in time teachers on special subjects can be found in the first instance from the ranks of our own members. One such seminar is at present being run by myself on an advanced level.

Clinical work carried out or supervised by individual members at present takes place at the following hospitals, clinics or institutions:

St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Belmont Hospital
Claybury Hospital
East Ham Child Guidance Clinic
Edinburgh Child Guidance Dept.
Edinburgh Marriage Guidance Council
Fulbourn Hospital, Cambridgeshire
Haywards Heath
King's College Hospital
Marlborough Day Hospital, St. John's Wood
Maudsley Hospital
Napsbury Hospital
Netherne Hospital
Portman Clinic
Prison Service
St. George's Hospital
Tavistock Clinic

Overseas, Dr. D. W. Abse, at the University of North Carolina, and Dr. J. Insua at Buenos Aires, who are already Associate Members, and a number of others whom we expect shortly to become so.

At the Maudsley Hospital, group treatment on group-analytic and related lines is being practised now as a substantial part (about half) of out-patient psychotherapy. ~~This is under the direction of Dr. K. Taylor and myself respectively.~~⁶⁹ In my own unit a new experiment has been in operation for about eighteen months, which will soon be reported. Essentially it consists of a flexible use of correlated groups of different structure, according to the changing requirements of the different patients, or the same patients at different stages of progress of their treatment. In addition, there is Dr. Anthony's work in the Children's Department, with both children and mothers. There are many visitors from abroad who attend our regular seminars.

⁶⁹ ~~This is under the direction of Dr. K. Taylor and myself respectively.~~ [JCA: Both were consultants at the Maudsley Hospital; Taylor responsible for the In-patient Psychotherapy Unit of Ward 6 and of the Social Therapeutic Club in the Outpatient Department; Foulkes, instead, was the one responsible for the Psychotherapeutic Unit of the Outpatient Department.]

To recapitulate the characteristic features of this Society which I have presented In a sketchy way to-night:

It is a private, independent Society with high standards,
Its aim is the development of group-analytic psychotherapy

- (1) as an experience;
- (2) as a technique;
- (3) as a tool used for investigation, whether psychiatric or otherwise;
- (4) as a body of theoretical constructs based on factual, clinical observations, particularly concepts which are of use in the psychotherapeutic or sociotherapeutic field, and concepts which link up with the social sciences.

In this respect we are to some extent in the role of teachers and learners.⁷⁰

In our interdisciplinary work, I have stressed mutuality. Here there should be give and take as to information and instruction in all fields of human activity.

In the field of group psychotherapy, and in particular that of an analytic type, we spoke of the forum function and the meeting on common operational grounds both in presentation and discussion at our general meetings, and in operational projects. All members are encouraged to be active participants.⁷¹

⁷⁰ ~~In this respect we are to some extent in the role of teachers and learners.~~ [JCA: This deleted sentences was re-taken as logo for the first edition of the Penguin books of 1957 "Group Psychotherapy. The psychoanalytical approach" in the form of "Patients and students join in a common quest for the solution of mental and emotional problems".]

⁷¹ In the field of group psychotherapy, and in particular that of an analytic type, we spoke of the forum function and the meeting on common operational grounds —both in presentation and discussion at our general meetings, and in operational projects. All members are encouraged to be active participants. [JCA: In this paragraph, we don't know if he actually said it or not in the address, there is already summed the whole spirit of GAIPAC as it was spelled out by S. H. Foulkes in his Editorial to the launching issue.]

In the last issue Dr. Foulkes edited of GAIPAC (GR/AN VIII/3 October 1975, p.175) he published the following note he received from Dr. Werner W. Kemper, at the time retired in Berlin. In the following issue (GR/AN IX/1 March 1976), the first to be edited by Dr. Pat de Maré, Dr. Foulkes published Dr. Kemper's obituary. Both notes are included here because of their relevance to the origins of GAIPAC. JCA.

A SHORT CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY AND G.A.I.P.A.C.

Dr. Werner W. Kemper, Berlin

On the basis of the experience I have gained, in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America, about the significance of group analytic psychotherapy, I was disappointed by the fact that this branch of group therapy commanded so little attention at the 3rd International Congress for Group Therapy (Moreno) 1963 in Milan. I mentioned this in Milan, amongst other things, in two long conversations with S. H. Foulkes, then First Vice-President of the International Council for Group Therapy. I had briefly met him as early as 1948 at the First World Congress for Mental Health in London. We soon agreed that analytic group therapy, till then inadequately knowledged, must urgently be differentiated from other group dynamic and therapeutic approaches and defined more clearly as a specific procedure of its own.

Support of this need, I reported to Foulkes that, in contrast with Europe and the United States, South America had seen psychoanalysts of the Freudian school, introduce group therapy in the first place, and moreover the analytic variety. Starting with members of the Argentinean Psychoanalytic Association (which belongs to the International Psychoanalytic Association), in every Latin-American that possessed a psychoanalytic society, corresponding societies or circles for group analytic therapy have been formed, especially in Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay besides Argentina. With their constantly growing membership, they had, like their psychoanalytic counterparts, met in Latin-American congresses for purpose of closer exchange of findings: in Buenos Aires (1957), Santiago de le (1960) and Rio de Janeiro (1962). Recently, the seven Latin-American national groups by then existing (including Mexico) had gone further and formed a Latin-American Federation, taking up links with North-American groups and individual colleagues!

Foulkes likewise was in touch with colleagues interested in analytic group-therapy, both in the United States and in various European countries. I therefore suggested him, as proponent of analytically orientated group-therapy, that, in the interest of our case, the groups and individuals that had hitherto worked separately in various countries and continents should be brought into closer contact, the aim be the exchange of scientific findings and perhaps an eventual confederation. Foulkes had shown lively interest from the start, but was at first somewhat more reticent about this plan than I, quite apart from the work-load that this would mean for him. In the end, however, he willingly agreed.

On return to my place of work in Rio de Janeiro, I therefore told my South American colleagues about our plan. All were keen and got in touch with Foulkes as agreed. These exchanges of letters were soon followed by personal contacts, at international congresses and on the occasion of visits in London. This generated an exchange correspondence of much value to the participants that there was agreement on all sides when Foulkes proposed that a special forum should be set up for maintaining contacts and the attendant exchange of scientific findings in group-analytic psychotherapy. In January 1967 the first trial number of GAIPAC was published. By now, this journal, edited by Foulkes with exemplary dedication, is in its eighth year.

(Translated by P.F.)

S.H. Foulkes comments: I remember well and with pleasure the conversations I had with Kemper in Milan. I think the "hesitation" to which he refers had mainly to do my strong conviction that group-analytic psychotherapy should not be understood as being a psychoanalysis transferred to groups but be a discipline in its own right. We shared the hope that eventually this view would prevail and that group analysts should eventually have their own international association. We have meantime made considerable progress towards such an aim and G.A.I.P.A.C. as Kemper rightly stresses has been founded to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas internationally in this sense.

**IN MEMORIAM
DR. WERNER W. KEMPER.**

Dr. Werner W. Kemper died in Berlin on 27th September 1975, at the age of 76. He was an early supporter and contributor to GROUP ANALYSIS.

I first met him when, soon after the last war, he came to London with some other German colleagues and the late Dr. E. B. Straus of Barts arranged a meeting. Not long after this, Kemper went to live and work in Rio de Janeiro.

Kemper had considerable influence on the organisation of psychoanalysis in South America which overlapped with the organisation of those interested in group psychotherapy of an analytic type. He himself was trained at the pre-war Berlin Psycho-analytic Institute in the traditional sense, though many leading South-American group psychotherapists were trained here in London, predominantly by Kleinian-oriented psychoanalysts. This is reflected in their writings, including the book by Grinberg, Langer and Rodrigué, a German translation of which was edited by Kemper. This book, incidentally, shares much more of our own group-analytic view-point than the authors thought at the time.

Kemper and I met again at International Congresses of Group Psychotherapy (fore-runners of those to be organised by the recently founded International Association of Group Psychotherapy) which I supported in order to provide a forum for all kinds of group psychotherapy including an independent analytic section. As Kemper wrote in the last issue of GROUP ANALYSIS (V111/3, pp 175-6) he well remembered a talk we had during the 1963 Milan Congress, and the need we felt for an international group-analytic organisation to run parallel with the other.

Dr. Kemper returned to Berlin during the last few years of his life, partly for health reasons. We are sad to lose one of the very first contributors to our correspondence (see GROUP ANALYSIS)

S. .H. Foulkes

I include here the introduction of Dr. E. James Anthony to his chapter on the history of group psychotherapy, in Kaplan, H. and Sadock's, B.J. first edition of "Comprehensive Group Psychotherapy" of 1971, which I have quoted more than once, not only because of its beauty and talent that makes of Anthony the true historian in group analysis, but mainly because of the ultimate lesson from history that is relevant to the plexus of the group analyst and it may be a good stimulus for group analysts doing this task as a group themselves. However, that is unlikely since, as Pat de Maré said to me once, "young people are not interested in history because they lack experience, we are because we have too much of it." My comment to Pat, in consideration of Anthony's thoughts, was "but it will not be too late?" JCA.

THE HISTORY OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

E. James Anthony, M.D.

INTRODUCTION

History can be written in at least two distinctly different ways. The historian can choose to tell it as it really happened "*wie es geschehen ist*", in Ranke's famous phrase) or to reconstruct it in the context of present-day theory and practice. The first method has little dynamic value for the clinical historian, and there is no convincing reason why one should have to contemplate past ideas solely in terms of the *Zeitgeist* prevailing at the time. Moreover, it tends to place history firmly and disjunctively in the past, with little or no bearing on the present except as interest or illustration.

The second historical approach was first opened up by Nietzsche in his *Unseasonable Reflections* and carried, as so much of his work did, psychoanalytic undertones. According to him, the reconstruction of the past should not be an end in itself but the means of relating the past to the present in a meaningful and operational way. This process could be understood as the historian's equivalent to the transference. This approach assumed that the historian could and should live contemporaneously in the two worlds of the past and the present. In fact, only by linking these two together dynamically could the historical past be made to have both relevance and value in the present. Sometimes surprisingly, the apparently demoded insights of the past could be refurbished for current use. The student of history frequently sees how the present unconsciously plagiarizes the past.

This dynamic viewpoint ensures that history becomes an indispensable handmaiden of on-going life rather than remaining monolithically isolated as a monument to the past. It allows what is now to transact with what was then, and it finds an equal place for both within the continuous historical process. In this crucial scientific dialogue between past and present, the present must take and keep the initiative. The present should in no way become a slave to the past in the manner of tradition; it must be free to make full use of the past for its own evolving purposes.

The essence of the dynamic historical method is to select the significant facts of history and arrange them within a temporal sequence. Inevitably, some manipulation is involved in this selection and arrangement, but there must be no distortion of the facts. The clinical historian must be ready to admit that, although he may have a bias in his arrangement of facts, he is still able to recognize other perspectives, even when they contradict his own thesis. Like the good therapist, he should be able to see in this multiplicity of incompatible perspectives not failure or foolishness but the very richness of life.

The never-ending discovery and rediscovery of past developments by present-day workers are the expression of a dialectic that will last as long as the particular discipline concerned

remains viable and growing. On the other hand, the workers who disconnect themselves from the past not only miss out on the enrichment and self-revelation provided by the past but are also fated, if Freud and Santayana are right, to repeat compulsively the past while deluding themselves that they are breaking new theoretical or technical ground. An attentive awareness of past modes of feeling, thinking, and doing what Meinecke refers to as historicism helps to safeguard against this proclivity.

It would be a naive conceit on the part of the historian to suppose that he can reduce the conglomerated past to a unified and linear development. In this discipline, as in all other disciplines, there is always an irreducible plurality of operating systems. It is, therefore, important to preserve a wide angled viewpoint on all the global conspectuses that have existed within the historical evolution whether actual, factual, mythological or fantasied granting to each the recognition of its particularity.

There is another reason for mapping out the topology of the historical field. By doing so, the worker can develop what Whitehead, in a different context, aptly termed graded envisagement. He can become aware of a system of kinship within the general population of ideas belonging to his discipline. For example, the group worker can begin to realize that the disparate concepts of Gestalt therapy and analytic group therapy not only have antecedents in common but are often in close theoretical relationship, separated only by semantic confusion. Since all these ideas fall more or less within the same family system, it is not altogether surprising that intellectual totems and taboos are set up, so that it seems to become something horrendous to mate what are apparently neighbouring ideas. Many theorists, having swallowed their own intellectual totems, react to closely related ideas as if they were incestuous.

The ultimate lesson from history, therefore, is that for coherent, logical development in a discipline, one must constantly and consistently remember where he came from and where he is going. The past is conglomerate, complex, confabulatory, and conflictual, but it is incumbent on every worker to resolve these perplexities and complexities for himself and, by so doing discover his own professional identity and ultimate purpose. Each group psychotherapist must become his own historian and thread his way with open-mindedness and relative impartiality through the shoals of psychobiologically improbable, mythological, mystical, and para-logical ideas of the past and present, asking his own questions and seeking his own answers within the totality of what is known or imagined. He has to undertake this job for himself, since no one can do it for him.

The scientific mind that is brought up and nurtured on history obtains an equanimity and objectivity that becomes characteristic of the scientist in all his dealings. Bronowski, in describing how scientists communicate, has this to say:

They do not make wild claims, they do not cheat, they do not try to persuade at any cost, they appeal neither to prejudice nor to authority, they are often frank about their ignorance, their disputes are fairly decorous, they do not confuse what is being argued with race, politics, sex or age, and they listen patiently to the young and to the old who both know everything.

Patience, that essential scientific virtue, can come not only from listening to patients but also from listening to history.

GR/AN X/2 August, 1977, pp 104-108

**NOTES ON THE EARLY DAYS
OF THE GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)**

Brief history on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary

by Elizabeth Foulkes

The Monday night group

After wartime experience with group methods by a number of British psychiatrists mainly at Northfield Military Neurosis Center, near Birmingham - a small circle met regularly for discussion and exchange of experiences, This lead among other things to preparing a working paper on communication (a subject of special interest at that time) for the 1948 International Congress of Mental Health (see *Therapeutic Group Analysis*, pp. 269-278). Meetings continued, mostly at Dr. Foulkes' house at 7 Linnell Close in London. In 1950 regular participants were Drs., James Anthony, Erna Dalberg, Pat de Maré, Norbert Elias. Martin James, Kräupl Taylor and Sybille Yates.. Others joined occasionally, including visitors from outside London and from abroad.

A private group-analytic center

From the notes of a meeting on 20th March 1950:

"Dr. Foulkes raised the problem of a more formal organisation to meet increasing outside interest in the group's activities,. The general feeling ran counter to more organisation and the group agreed to continue meeting,.. but that procedure should be more systematic and contributions read and discussed. The collective name of 'Group-Analytic Research Center' was agreed."

An application to the S. H. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in October 1948 by Dr. de Mare, and a memorandum on the proposed establishment of a group psychotherapy center at the Maudsley Hospital in February 1949 had been unsuccessful in getting official support for a group psychotherapy under the National Health Service. Efforts therefore began in 1950 to find the means to establish a private group-analytic center. We looked at many houses and investigated and discussed the many problems connected with establishing such a center. The late Richard Iliffe was especially helpful at this early stage, having discussions with lawyers, accountants and even the Howard de Walden Estate (the ground landlords of the Harley Street area with very strict rules about who might practice where) he continued to be an active force until his untimely death in 1959.

One difficulty was finding experienced colleagues to work at such a center when the financial outlook was rather uncertain, especially as the effects of the newly established National Health Service on private practice were hard to estimate. No one, apart from S.H.F., felt ready to teach partly perhaps because group-analytic teaching requires active involvement, away from textbooks and other academic props.

Early in 1951 Dr. Foulkes had to give up his consulting room at **58 Portland Place** as the house was being sold and he took the ground floor at **22 Upper Wimpole Street** to accommodate a pilot group center as well as consulting rooms for himself, This 'pilot center' was the beginning of the Group-Analytic Society (London) as well as the Group Analytic Practice, '22' remained the Society's headquarters until November **1966 when the practice moved to 88 Montage Mansions** (outside the restrictive Harvey Street district) with consulting rooms for many senior members including Dr. Foulkes and where the Society was given hospitality, (At the time of writing we still hold committee meetings, workshops and other activities at '88' though lack of space has caused a spill over into nearly **1 Bickenhall Mansions** where the official headquarters are now located).

In September 1951 Dr. Foulkes announced a course in group analysis:

"... The course is intended to cover both elementary and advanced levels, from a practical-technical as well as a theoretical point of view. It will include small discussion groups under the direction of experienced tutors. If there is sufficient interest therapeutic (training) groups can also be formed, All possible help and assistance will be given to research projects. Personal individual supervision or other forms of teaching can be arranged on special terms..".

"As hitherto group work done elsewhere may be used for supervision, It will however be obvious to you that it is most desirable to plan and control a number of groups centrally - desirable from all points of view, the therapeutic, the patient's), the teaching and training as well as the scientific, It will therefore be possible to absorb a number of suitable groups. Any patients referred,.."

It took some years before all this could be put into practice, The first result was a weekly seminar by S.H.F. during 1951/52, Regular participants included Jane Abercrombie, James Anthony, Ronald Casson, Paul de Berker, Pat de Mare, Julius Guild, James Home, Joyce Martin, Elizabeth Marx (later Foulkes), Dorothy Munro (later Ayton), Paul Senft and Hedwig Schwarz.

Foundation of the Society

The Inaugural Meeting of the Society was held at 22 Upper Wimpole Street, London, W.1 at 8 p.m. on Tuesday 3rd June 1952. Present were: The Hon, W. H. R. Iliffe (Chairman), Dr. N. Elias, Mrs. M. L. J. Abercrombie, Dr., S, H. Foulkes, Dr. E. J. Anthony, Dr. B, P. de Maré, Miss E. T. Marx (Secretary).

On being invited by Mr. Iliffe to sponsor the Society Dr. Foulkes outlined the reasons for founding a formal body which would centralize the work of group' analysts, wherever it was carried out, After discussing the aims as incorporated in the draft constitution he moved the resolution:

That this meeting feels it would be helpful to have a body representing those concerned in the development of group analysis (group-analytic psychotherapy) in all its aspects and RESOLVES to form a Society with the object of furthering group analytic theory and practice.

Mrs. Abercrombie seconded the motion which was carried unanimously. The Chairman then announced the Society as formed.

The Constitution and Rules having been circularised in draft form were then considered and, after discussion, adopted in amended form, The first Officers of the Society were elected:

Dr. Foulkes - President

Dr. Anthony and Dr. de Maré -Vice-Presidents

Mr. Iliffe - Hon. Secretary & Hon. Treasurer At a meeting on 22nd July 1952 future plans were discussed in detail , particularly the question of membership, training and publications.

A sub committee was asked to draw up a training and lecture program, circulated and discussed by the whole committee on 23rd September. Colleagues known to be interested in group analysis were sent an announcement about the Society, the proposed training scheme and regular monthly 'open meetings' Monday night was chosen as the regular evening for meetings.(It still is.)

Mr. Iliffe made regular grants towards the expenses of the Society during the early years, and Drs. Anthony, de Mare and Foulkes gave all the income from groups they were conducting at Upper Wimpole Street towards expenses, Later when more groups got under way it was decided that each conductor be asked to contribute a levy of three guineas a session from their group earnings (the standard fee for groups was then one guinea a session, i.e.1 pound 1shilling., and most groups met once a week). The system of levies has survived to this day.

The hope had always been that the practice of group analysis could subsidise scientific and research activities of the Society, but the Society itself was never directly engaged in therapy having always in mind the likely future charitable status which has to be established before getting official recognition). Among those who conducted groups at '22' were James Anthony, Ronald Casson, Pat de Mare. S.H.F. , Jim Home, Malcolm Pines, Robin Skynner and Bill Stauble.

Scientific and other activities

On Monday nights there were various seminars and study groups dealing with clinical , theoretical and applied group analysis over the years but systematic training took longer to establish, The monthly meetings were held regularly at Upper Wimpole Street; at the first 'open meeting' , on 3rd November 1952, 21 persons signed the visitors' book. During the first three years attendance varied between 17 and 32, averaging just over 22, the most popular talks were those by Drs. Tom Main and Maxwell Jones.

The first 'general meeting' of Members, Associate Members and students on 31st January 1955 was addressed by our Founding President, S.H.F, who spoke on 'The Position of Group Analysis to-day with special reference to the role of this Society' (extract published in the Society's 'News and Views' No. 1 , 1961), In recapitulating the characteristic features of the Society he said: "It is a private, independent Society with high standards, Its aims are the development of group-analytic psychotherapy

- 1) as an experience
- (2) as a technique
- (3) as a tool used for investigation, whether psychiatric or otherwise, and
- (4) as a body of theoretical constructs based on factual and clinical observations; particularly concepts of use in the psychotherapeutic or socio-therapeutic field, and concepts linking up with the social sciences."

Elizabeth does not say so, but in 1958 the first Symposium of Group Analysis was held in Barcelona during the International Congress of Psychotherapy held there.

Our 10th anniversary meeting was held at the Royal Society of Medicine on 2nd June 1962 (30 persons signed the book), followed by a dinner.

On 31st August 1964, immediately after the International Congress of Psychotherapy in London, we held a meeting with a panel of speakers who had a ll recently written books on group psychotherapy: Helen Durkin, Jack Krasner, Emanuel Schwartz, S. R. Slavson, Hans Syz, F. Kräupl Taylor and Dorothy Stock Whitaker, with S.H.F. in the chair. Tapes of this meeting are available.

In October 1965 Mrs. Abercrombie who was then Scientific Secretary arranged a one-day meeting on 'Work in Progress' to enable members to learn more about each other's work, specially those from outside London (this was highly successful and could perhaps be repeated from time to time?). Exactly 50 people signed the book on this occasion as also at the panel in August 1964.

In July 1963 Dr. Foulkes conducted a well-remembered informal workshop at **Pallanza on Lago Maggiore**, following the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy at Milan, another such meeting was held in **Vienna** after the Group Psychotherapy Congress there in September 1968.

European Symposia on Group Analysis were held in Estoril in 1970, in London in 1972 and in Amsterdam in 1974. Our January Workshops in London, lasting five intensive days, are usually oversubscribed.

These various international undertakings remain the Society's responsibility. All other training has now been taken over by the Institute of Group Analysis (founded in 1971).

Research

Two major research projects and an application for funds towards a building to house al our activities were unsuccessful in spite of much work in formulating the applications.

The Trust is now in a better position to obtain funds and has made a good beginning in obtaining support. More research projects must now be put forward.

Publications

The first publication of the Society was a booklet by Dr. Foulkes entitled '**Recording Group-Analytic Sessions, a chart of attendances and other significant data**' (1953), together with the now widely adopted attendance sheets, '**News and Views**' Nos. 1 (Summer 1961) and 2 (Spring 1962) and three issues of a '**Newsletter**' (edited by Ronald Casson were fore-runners of GROUP ANALYSIS, the preliminary number of which is dated January 1967. It has appeared three times a year since.

Organisation and Membership

The aims, organisation and activities of the Trust for Group Analysis, the Group-Analytic Society (London) and the Institute of Group Analysis are set out in a Brochure available to anyone interested. The Trust and the Institute have grown out of the Society. Briefly, the Trust is responsible for the financial administration of the constituent bodies; the Society is an association of professional people mainly concerned with scientific and research aspects of group analysis as well as international collaboration; the Institute is concerned with training and qualification.

The Society started in 1952 with a membership of seven. In 1955 it was decided to enlarge it by inviting qualified persons to apply, resulting in 39 Members (Full and Associate) of which four lived overseas. In 1964 39 & 39 (In 1964 it has increased up to 67, 37 of them residing overseas and 30 in the U.K). (In 1977 the total membership is 272: five Founder Members, nine Honoraries, 82 Full and 92 Associate Members and finally 84 Overseas Members in 20 countries).

Membership of the Society is not and never has been a qualification in itself: this is the responsibility of the Institute.

Elizabeth T, Foulkes 7 Linnell Close London NH11 7LN

Motion made by Juan Campos at the closing session of the weekend meeting of the GAS on Sunday May 9th, 1982

A motion was presented that in order to both resolve the problem of "overseas membership" status within the GAS and those of the international relations with other individuals and organizations abroad related to it, the above mentioned membership category be abolished. Actual "**overseas members**" then, and according to qualifications, may apply as full or associate members.

The constitutional obstacles that may arise out of this decision could be avoided by making two small amendments:

- a) Article 3, point IX, Objects of the Society,... by "to assist in the development and application of group analysis within the framework of the national health services in the UK and abroad.
- b) Article 4, point V Associate and overseas members. Delete all that makes reference to overseas members.

Further, to fill the void left in membership categories may be filled with the creation of a new one to be specified (**Friends of Group Analysis, Scientific Associates, Co-operators** or whatever?). That way, may be incorporated persons who do not meet today's Committee criteria in full or associate membership because of professional qualifications or lack of active interest in the social organization of the Society, but nevertheless are sympathetic with its aims and are willing to cooperate in its activities.

This motion was seconded by Colin James and unanimously accepted by the Assembly.

A suggestion was made that two permanent Sub-committees be established by the Committee for the operative implementation of this motion:

1. A **Sub-committee** in charge of **international and trans-national** affairs.
2. A GAIPAC Sub-committee in charge of **international symposia, workshops and the journal**.

The Chair-persons of these sub-committees should be members of the Committee of the GAS and the travelling expenses of these liaison persons either to London or abroad should be affronted by the Society.

This suggestion was not formally voted but a **working party** for the **next symposium** was elected which by its composition and in spirit could well serve the function of the **second Sub-committee** proposed. There was a consensus that the liaison person for this working party should be Colin James, already member of the Committee.

Juan Campos declined the invitation to be a member of the working party because he felt that his interest was rather to serve on the **Sub-committee of trans-national and international affairs** the day that it was established.

Liesel Hearst will inform the Committee on the proposal submitted by Lise Rafaelson and Juan Campos of establishing a **workshop of research and development in international training**.

GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETY 6th May, 1982

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR MAY WEEK END 1982

Mrs.	Lise	Rafaelsen	Denmark	
Dr.	Jean Claude	Rouchy	France	
Mrs	Genevieve	Testemale	France	
Ms.	Annie	Sidro	France	
Dr.	Kurt	Husemann	Germany	
Dr.	Ursula	Keller Husemann	Germany	
Dr.	Gerhard	Rudnitzki	Germany	
Ms.	Mathilde	Trappe	Germany	
Prof.	Karl	König	Germany	
Dr.	Yanos.	Tsegos	Greece	
Dr.	Jaime	Ondarza-Linares	Italy	
Dr.	Fabrizio	Napolitani	Italy	***
Dr.	Rita	Leal	Portugal	***
Dr.	Juan	Campos-Avillar	Spain	
Mrs.	Hanne	Campos	Spain	
Dr.	Göran	Ahlin	Sweden	
Dr.	Agnes	Wilkinson	UK	
Dr.	Harold	Behr	UK	
Dr.	Dennis	Brown	UK	
Dr.	Hans	Cohn	UK	
Dr.	Murray	Cox	UK	
Dr.	Zaida	Hall	UK	
Dr.	Terry	Lear	UK	
Dr.	Josephine	Lomax-Simpson.	UK	
Dr.	Colin	James	UK	
Dr.	Don	Montgomery	UK	
Dr.	George	Renton	UK	
Dr.	Ronald	Sandison	UK	
Dr.	Estela	Welldon	UK	
Dr.	Heinz	Wolff	UK	
Dr.	Vivienne	Cohen	UK	*
Dr.	Murray	Cox	UK	**
Miss	Adele	Mittwoch	UK	
Miss	Pamela	Page	UK	
Mr	Tom	Hamroque	UK	
Mr.	Raymond	Blake	UK	
Mrs	Liesel	Hearst	UK	
Mrs.	Elizabeth	Foulkes	UK	
Mrs.	Anne	Mhlongo	UK	
Mrs.	Ilse	Seglow	UK	
Mrs.	Meg	Sharpe	UK	
Revd	Beaumont	Stevenson	UK	**

* attending on the Sunday only ** attending on the Friday evening only *** came later

APPENDIX II

CORRESPONDENCE RELATED TO THIS TRANSITION

1. Correspondence 1987
Juan Campos and Dennis Brown,
the then President of the GAS (London),
in reference to the internationality of the Society.

Related previous correspondence:

Juan Campos Avillar
Doctor en Medicina
Psicoanalista

Barcelona, 18.IV.1983

To the Working Party Members
elected May 9th, 1982

Dear friends,

If you remember, at the May Meeting 1982 I proposed two sub-committees of the Society Committee to be established. One, a sub-committee to deal with trans-national matters, the other, an international sub-committee to deal with the organization of symposia, workshops and correspondence. It was then requested that these proposals be communicated to the Group Analytic Society Committee and it was further proposed that a working party be established to continue the concern of this weekend meeting of the participants. Cohn James, as European Liaison Officer of the Society, together with Liesel Hearst were to co-chair the party and, quoting from the report, to principally initiate the organization of the next European Symposium internationally.

Well I can hardly agree with Colin's 'yes... but' tactics. I understand them because he was listening and talking, participating at the meeting as a Londoner, as a member of the Committee there on the Island. The reason why I made the proposals and the reason why I worded them as carefully as I did, was because as an Overseas Member I was contemplating the whole panorama from the scope not of a single nation but of trans-nationality.

This is in contribution to the European movement which is changing the perspective and the identity of the GAS. I ignore if by Sunday, 22nd of May, the date of the AGM, I will have already the right to be nominated or to vote in the elections for new members to the Committee. Some friends have asked me to accept nomination.

I am in two minds about it. For one, I am very honoured by this proposal and am convinced that now, that the proposition to delete reference to Overseas Membership is likely to be implemented at the ACM, continental members of the society should be duly represented on the Committee. On the other side, I am not prepared for the hard work that it will take and the expenses that it will imply to privately finance the six times a year compulsory to attend Meetings of the Committee. What is more, I would not accept nomination and be elected to serve on the Committee, unless I go there with a program and the support and representation of the people who voted me. So that is why I am writing you this letter to know your opinion

and your advice about the strategy in case you decide it is worth while for me to assume that endeavour.

If you remember I abstained to join your Working Party, because I reserved myself to serve on the first of the subcommittees, in case that it was established.

The two sub-committees which the Committee agreed to, as described in Bulletin No. 1, had nothing to do with the ones we had proposed. "Correspondence" and "Workshops and Symposia" are dealt with by two different and unconnected sub-committees. One, to deal with the publication of the Bulletin, chaired by Elizabeth Foulkes and acted upon by the Editorial Committee --I imagine of GROUP ANALYSIS. The other, to deal with international meetings --here again the Working Party.

The subject of publications, the forth in schedule for the May Meeting, had been deleted in Cohen's report. This topic was not discussed at the meeting because of the absence of the Editor of GROUP ANALYSIS, International Panel and Correspondence. You know the consequences. The Journal not only changed format but as well its name, today, officially, GROUP ANALYSIS, JOURNAL OF GROUP ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY. I have intention to raise this topic at the AGM agenda.

It is true that during last years May Meeting an important step was given towards a change in perspective and a change of identity of the GAS. I do not feel as much of an optimist though as Malcolm sounded at the meeting. We are still far from taking full cognisance of continentally and in the search of moving towards a different organization there is still a long way to go. I am confident though. The fact that we moved as far ahead as we did is proof our healthy social body and, that you can trust G.A. in self-doctoring if it goes strictly by its G.P. (general principles).

As you know, I have been invited to speak at the panel of "The Range and Scope of Group Analysis in Different Countries" in the afternoon session of this years, so called, GAS Spring Scientific Meeting. There I will clarify my concept of Trans-nationality. Altogether we have just six hours for working, much less, you will notice, than last years May Meeting.

With Lise Rafaelsen after last year we were thinking about the possibility of establishing a Sequential European Seminar to interchange ideas and experiences among the people responsible for group training programs in Europe.

We were looking for a catch name to baptize this crazy ideal. I offered her here two choices. One, the Air Borne Group Analysis Training Division, Think Tank. The other, whose abbreviation I love TNT TLC GAS which stands for Trans-National Teaching for Training, Learning & Change GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETIES. Would any of you be interested in having lunch over such an idea Sunday 22nd after the AGM. Those who are, please tell me in advance to make reservation at a restaurant nearby.

Love to every one. Hope hearing from you before May. Up to then if not.

yours, as always,
Signed: Juan Campos

[From Juan Campos Avillar]

Dr. Dennis Brown
President, Group Analytic Society
1 Daleham Gardens,
London NW3 5BY, INGLATERRA

Barcelona, 5th February 1987

Dear Dennis,

Given the importance of the subjects in agenda for the 9th of February Committee Meeting. I will take exception to the rule I imposed myself back in 19th June of 1985 "...not phoning or writing unless asked..." and do both, via Brenda.

The case discussion at issue relates to point 6 on Agenda, namely, the European Sub-committee (The European Working Party mess?) My thoughts in this matter are:

a) I am against converting the EWP into a Sub-committee of the Society for the time being. In my view the role and function of the EWP should be similar to the one of the former International Council for Group Psychotherapy played in the constitution of what is today IAGP. I propose the ESC to be abolished, and I raise my hand for it.

b) The election of EWP members and their mandate comes from and remits us to the Spring Meeting of 1982, a turning point in the history of the GAS (London), when we became aware of being part of a larger European movement, its implications being a "change in perspective and a change in identity of the GAS. of which we should take full cognisance" (Malcolm), what in turn implied "that we needed to move slowly and definitely towards a different organisation. The wish, there and then, was to "consolidate and reorganise initially within the confines of the GAS" (Colin James' report. Bull.num.1).

No due account has been given to people who originally elected the EWP or to our Society members which in solidarity with them implemented those views, of the change of purpose implied in the Society converting the EWP into just another Sub-committee, and neither regards the meaning implied on the resignation or major withdrawal of the original EWP members and their substitution by new ones, officers of the Committee, and, the related issues of financial autonomy, democratic representation, and nature of relations between the Society Committee with this, so called, GAS Sub-Committee. Things as they are, it is not wise for our President to chair the EWP. My vote to this regulation will also be NO.

c) I am amazed at the ways in which the European Fund Appeal has been conceived and established. Travel and other expenses of members of the EWP should be paid in full to all its members, including the ones coming from Barcelona, from the general budget of the Society. Other group analytic organisations may be asked to contribute, not individuals!

d) Regards EGATIN, it should be remembered that this has been a side development of the EWP and the Zagreb Symposium organised by them. Its initiative emerged from the questionnaire that Dr.Yannis Tsegos sent to various group analytic training institutions. This initiative was taken by Dr. Tsegos, an EWP member himself, on behalf of the group entrusted the "area of training" of the VI Symposium, chaired by me. I am very sympathetic in support of this project, both personally and as an Affiliate Teacher of the Institute of Group Analysis, but not as a member of the Society or its Committee.

From the whole bunch of correspondence about this issue, to me the most relevant information comes from the letter heads used by the different contributor. Please have a close look at them. This is the answer to the riddle of the Sphinx!

I do not feel that just an hour preceding the AGM to discuss such transcendental issues is enough. I suggest that it must be subjected to group analytic- scientific scrutiny on the Saturday S.M. and put to vote when presented to the AGM the following day for a democratic decision.

If this was the case, I feel ready to contribute and I am also assured that former EWP members and old "overseas members" would come and contribute. On the other hand, should there be no fair opportunity for such contributions, and in case that no provisions are taken to count with "appropriate time, space and chairmanship for the discussion", then I am afraid I shall have neither the time, interest nor the money to come to London for this Spring Weekend, and the same I guess will apply to members of Grup Anàlisi (Barcelona), which we recently founded in Spain or to other GA organizations on the Continent.

Maybe, we will decided to go to Athens for the First European Meeting in Group Analysis! After all, one never knows nowadays where the "real thing" is cooking...and at what place and what price it is being sold! Anyhow and, regardless of further coming developments, before I retire from office, I feel I will have to prepare a report. Also, I have been invited by the University of the Sacro Cuore of Roma to give next April a Seminar on "**Historical developments in GA, regards teaching and practice**". That is part of a group seminar on "Group analytic Organizations" to be held there by experts in group analysis and experts in organizations.

In order to prepare the above mentioned report and my Roma paper, I would appreciate if you could let me have for my records a copy of my hand-written letter of 19th June 1985, which I sent you, and would you please ask Brenda to send me copies of the Langford Meeting, together with a copy of Dr. Bryan Boswood's letter regarding the Joint Development Group. I am missing also the Minutes of the November meeting. It would also be helpful for me to receive as soon as possible a draft of next Monday's (February 9th) meeting. If you are in the habit of taping them, a copy of the tape will do. If you do not usually tape them, may I suggest that it would be a good idea to do so.

In due course I will advice you of my resignation from office. After having served my term, I have no intention of seeking re-election at this AGM. I feel, that it would be incompatible with my position as second Vice-president of IAGP, of which we the Society are also members at organisational level. Maybe from this position at the Executive of the IAGP, I may better help in the development of the "TRANS-NATIONAL" view which I envision and sponsor for Group Analysis and, as well, to serve the aims of our Society.

Are any of you aware that with the signature of only 25 of its members, individuals or organizations alike, the Bylaws of the IAGP allows the creation of a specialized section within the Association? Can that be a solution to the problem?

With warmest regards and wishes, cordially,

Signed: Juan Campos Avillar

P.S. In case that anyone is interested to discuss the matter further and clarify my views I shall be home for the week and also during the time of the meeting on Monday I may be reached by telephone - Barcelona 010 34 93 417 56 39.

P.P.S. (Copy of draft letter dictated to Brenda at am 11 February 5, 1987). Please notice important changes due to the dictation not having been reviewed by me. Especially, the one about my telephone number which recently has been changed.

Group-Analytic Society (London)

1 Daleham Gardens,
London NW3 5BY
Telephone 01 431 2693

DR/ad.

8th February 1987.

Dr. Juan Campos-Avillar
Paseo San Gervasio 30
08012 Barcelona
Spain.

My dear Juan,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter, dictated over the telephone to Brenda Ling. I have tried to telephone you over this week-end, but every time the telephone seemed to be engaged or out of order.

I am very glad that we have your letter to represent your viewpoint on several crucial issues when we talk about the European Sub-Committee tomorrow at the Group-Analytic Society meeting.

I think a lot of the difficulties we are having at present will diminish when we can clarify some of the philosophical, structural and practical issues in short, what we want and how best to go about it. I think we are all agreed that we want to promote the development of Group-Analysis in Europe and internationally. The problem is how to go about it. Perhaps I could go through some of your points in turn:

(a) I think the main purpose in making the European Working Party a Sub-Committee of the GAS Committee was to assist in clarifying these questions and in showing that the group had the maximum support from the Society as a whole. If the European Sub-Committee were abolished we would still need some international group to think about and develop ideas relating to the spread of group analysis. At the moment the main vehicle for this is the triennial symposium. In order to avoid some of the difficulties that arose over Zagreb, closer support by the GASC might be seen as helpful. I think these and other reasons were behind the decision by both the GASC and the European Working Party to convert its status into that of a Sub-Committee.

(b) I agree with you that this could very well be an interim stage and that a lot of thinking needs to be done how best to pursue our goal — perhaps a federal organisation, and perhaps one like the IAGP which you mention later. The whole question of accountability, representation and financial hacking are precisely the sort of things which the GASC is anxious to clarify. I have never suggested that I should chair the European Sub-Committee. I agree with you that it would be most unwise and inappropriate. All I was doing was to suggest that I took out my constitutional right to be interested in and perhaps participate at meetings of the ESC.

(c) Setting up of the European Appeal Fund was an attempt to break through some of the log jam created by the ESC needing to meet in order to clarify its role and functions, and there were no funds in our budget to allow this for 8 or 9 people meeting several times a year. There are many financial problems we are having as a Society, among them a critical situation in regard to the funding of the journal Group Analysis.

(d) I am glad that you point out that EGATIN is a development from the ESC and that you are sympathetic to it. However, because it is particularly concerned with training institutions, the Society and the IGA feel that we should only be interested in it from the sidelines, sympathetic and supportive but not actively involved, as the Society is not concerned with training itself. This function, as you know, is deferred by the Society to the Institute. These issues and boundaries are no doubt relevant to what you call the riddle of the Sphinx!

I agree that we need plenty of time in May to discuss these issues. We propose to have 1½ hours before the AGN and it might very well be that discussions will emerge on the Saturday, as the Scientific day is devoted to two papers, one by Yannis Tsegos on Group Analysis in Relation to Training, the other by Dr. Rudnitzki on Group-Analysis in Relation to Consultation to Institutions. There will be a small and large group discussion in the afternoon and I think this would make a very good starting off point for discussing how we can use group analysis to solve our own problems and institutionalisation. I know this is a subject dear to your heart and very much hope that you will come and help us.

I will look up the records for the documents that you want to have for your Rome seminar.

Naturally I am sorry that you are planning to resign from the GASC but can understand the reasons, particularly as you cannot get to meetings. Incidentally in your first sentence you talk about being asked not to write or telephone. My recollection is that you felt you had said the last word at that point and did not intend to. I have never myself wished you to stop communicating and very much welcome your letter in this instance. It is only a pity that I was not able to reach you on the telephone. But I will try again!

Your idea of Group Analysis being developed through the IAGP is a very important one and I am sure that we will all support this, many by joining the organisation, and I think many will contribute to the next meeting in Amsterdam. It would be helpful to discuss further the creation of a specialist section within the IAGP. Hopefully we can talk about this in May.

With warmest regards to you and Hanne.

Yours ever,

DR. DENNIS BROWN.

President, Group-Analytic Society (London).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PSYCHOTHEPIE DE GROUP
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GRUPPENPSYCHOTHERAPY
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE PSICOTERAPIA DE GRUPO

Incorporated according to the Swiss Civil Code Art. 60 ff.

Xth International Congress

Amsterdam, Netherlands, Aug. 27. Sept. 2, 1989

Barcelona, 19th February 1987

Dr. Dennis Brown, M.D.
 President. Group Analytic Society

Dear Dennis,

Thank you for your letter of February 8th and accompanying documents. My telephone number has been changed to 417 56 39. No wonder you could not reach me. I hope, by now, copy of the draft I dictated to Brenda is in your hands, So, that clears any misunderstandings or phone distortions.

There are some points in my letter, though, which deserve further clarification, since either I do not manage to convey its meaning, or there is no way for being understood in London by the rest of the GASC. I am referring, for example, to the fact that it is very unlikely that I attend this year's Spring Meeting and AGM for the reasons I exposed in my letter. I very much doubt that due exposition and a fair chance for discussion will be given to the AGM report on which I am working. Neither, I feel the conditions for this year's S.M. are the appropriate ones to go on with the task for which 'you hope I will come and help you with'.

Regards point c) of my letter I would like to have an explanation as to the reasons why Göran Ahlin was reimbursed for only half of his trip to London in October, and Hanne Campos has not been reimbursed a cent and this fact is not even mentioned,

I find Dr. Bryan Boswood's letter of October 23rd re: EGATIN very illuminating. I agree in full with his interpretation on that to be a second edition of the 'differentiation' (denied split?) Society/Institute, now at a European level! But, also it has to be remembered that it is a 'compulsory repetition' of the ways how the European Annual Workshop became for the GAS (LONDON) private propriety! ('See attached 'The Workshop Experiment'). The important thing, however, is his clear perception of its aims, namely 'the cause of group-analytic professional training organisations in years to come'; and his appreciation that the Institute, of course that is its business, 'is likely to continue to wish to be part of it'. But, should the Society go on supporting such a development? I mean the one, which without previous consultation or agreement with the GASC organises in April The First European Meeting in Group Analysis?

Recently I received a letter from a fellow former 'overseas member' of the Society interested in discussing with me the following hypothesis: 'The rise of London may have been less British Colonialism than the combination of chance factors... British Colonialism and British Trade go hand in hand, don't they? The British trade the chance factors... so? They do the same thing in psychoanalysis, Melanie Klein is not for export. You cannot become a Kleinian unless you go up to London for the real thing: A Kleinian analysis, that is!' Interesting, is it not? But, be careful with the Acropolis!

I am expecting Raymond Blake next Saturday, so I hope to be through him better informed.

With kind regards,
Cordially,

Signed: Juan Campos)
Grup d'Anàlisi (Barcelona)
Passeig de Sant Gervasi 30, 08022-Barcelona
Tel. 34 93 417 56 39

THE GROUP-ANALYTIC PRACTICE
88 MONTAGU MANSIONS LONDON W1H 1LF
9353103 9353085

DGB/DA

13th March 1987

Dr. Juan Campos,
Paseo San Gervasio 30,
08022 Barcelona,
Spain.

Dear Juan,

After our telephone conversation last week I had the opportunity to listen to the taped account that Raymond Blake gave me of his most interesting discussions with you and Hanne. It enabled me to see much more clearly the dynamics and problems to do with the European Working Party/Sub-Committee. Understanding what has gone wrong should help us to plan more fruitfully for the future.

Following your idea that it has a two-fold function of (1) administration, and (2) culture or analysis, I very much agree with you that there are two principle requirements at this point.

1. The ESC needs to clarify its own management, including roles, and responsibilities, and might require secretarial services to ensure for example that there are Minutes of Meetings. This area of work of course is particularly pressing in relation to the role of the ESC in regard to the Triennial Symposia.

2. What you call the 'analytic function', or the opportunity for face to face dialogue in regular groups meetings needs to be promoted by a regular schedule of meetings to which people can actually attend, taking into account the problem of costs, e.g. whether the meetings are annual at the May weekend, with extra meetings at the Symposia, or whether there will be other opportunities. Your idea of having a regular external consultant is an interesting one and does need to be discussed. This could be a way of avoiding hierarchy and rivalry which can emerge when there are officers such as Chairmen, particularly if these roles are not regularly rotated.

These issues are so important for the future of group analysis, that we hope to spend a lot of the time at the May Weekend exploring these issues and hopefully coming to some positive decisions at the AGM. It is proposed that the Society Committee and the European Sub—Committee/Working Party will meet for an hour or so on the Saturday morning, before the two lectures, and that the afternoon session be conducted as a large group discussion which I think will inevitably involve the issues that we are concerned about. It is interesting that Iannis Tsegos has changed the title of his talk to involve the idea of therapeutic community, and Gerhard Rudnitzki will be talking about group analytic principles in relation to consultation to institutions. As you say, we need to apply such principles to our own institutions! Then on the Sunday morning we will have another hour or so for the GAS Committee and the European Sub-Committee of the Working Party to have a second session together, hopefully to decide on proposals to submit to the AGM later in the morning.

I very much hope that you will approve of the program, and of course that you and Hanne will be with us, you as a Member of the Committee and Hanne as the Sub-Committee.

You might have heard through Hanne that I have told Colin that the Committee proposes to use a substantial amount of the funds collected by the European Appeal in order to facilitate Members of the European Sub—Committee to come to the meeting in March, the proportion — i.e. the whole or part — to be dependent on what the actual fares will be in relation to what the funds are. Obviously I hope it will be possible to reimburse people fully.

With sincere good wishes to you and Hanne,

Warmly,

Dennis G. Brown

Chairman,

Group Analytic Society

c.c. Dr. Cohn James, G.A.P.

Dr. Goran Ahlin, Bromsvagen 14A, S1253, Alvsjo, Sweden.

Mr. Raymond Blake, 31 Upper Grotto Road, Twickenham, Middx.

Dr. Don Montgomery, Hon. Secretary, GAS, 1 Daleham Gardens, NW3

Committee Management: Dr D G Brown DrD CJamea Dr L C Kreeger Dr M Pines DrJ Robert Mrs M Sharpe Dr A C B. Skynner
Associates: Mr B Boswood Mrs C Garland Mrs L Hearst Dr R Hobdell Dr J Maratos Miiss A Mittwoch Dr E G Wooster Dr L Zinkin

Group-Analytic Society (London)

I Daleham Gardens London NW3 5BY

Telephone 01-431 2693

30th March 1987

Dr. Juan Campos
Paseo San Gervasio 30
08022 Barcelona
Spain

Dear Juan,

Dennis Brown has informed me of your recent correspondence with him, and I understand that you are considering your resignation from the GAS Committee at the forthcoming AGM.

I should be most grateful if you would kindly let me know as quickly as possible whether or not this is the case as before the AGM takes place I shall need to know how many members of the Committee are resigning so that the commensurate number can be elected to replace them.

I also gather from Dennis that you wish to present a report at the AGM, presumably on the European Development of Group Analysis. I wonder whether you would like to have this distributed prior to the AGM with other reports which are being prepared. If so, would you be kind enough to let Brenda have it by the 10th April.

I look forward to seeing you in May.

With kind regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely.

Don Montgomery

Hon. Secretary.
pp. B.Ling

cc: Dr. Dennis Brown.

ONE STEP AHEAD IN THE HISTORY OF THE GROUP ANALYTIC MOVEMENT

An unfinished Report to the President of GAS for the AGM 1987

by Dr. Juan Campos Avillar

Barcelona, 8th April 1987

As a "former overseas", today "European" member of this Society and contributor to GAIPAC for as long as it lasted; as "past, present and future Co-operator in the building of Group Analysis with Foulkes for twenty-eight years (1958-1986); as one of the persons in this Society that since 1979 has been most actively involved in the change of perspective and the change of identity of the Society which was reached, I see it my duty to report.

"The Position of Group Analysis To-day, with Special Reference to the Role of this Society" was the title chosen by Dr. S. H. Foulkes for his presidential Address to the First A.G.M. of the Group Analytic Society (London) on 31st January 1955. That was the year after Dr. Foulkes, one of the inspirators and forerunners of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy since 1948 in London and 1950 in Paris, had attended the first Conference of Group Psychotherapy held in Toronto in 1954 and been co-opted to an International Committee which "it was hoped would become the framework of an international organization of group psychotherapy..."

I find myself at this point of history and in this my very personal address to my fellow members of the Group Analytic Society in London in a very difficult position: The concept of Group Analysis I sustain and the views I hold regards its future development of its international dimension in theory and practice do not seem to follow any longer the tradition of our forerunner and founder S. H. Foulkes and still less are understood by the actual members and officers of the Society Committee. To clarify what I mean let me just give you an example.

Dr. Terry Lear, the single British, non London resident member, of the European Working Party since 1982 and proposed by the British members of the Society's Committee as its President for 1988, is quoted in the Minutes of the Committee Meeting of March 9th as "suggesting that the further a group analyst lives from London the more anxious he might feel about his professional identity", and stating that "Group Analysis was developing in Europe, although in some places not as strictly as Foulkesian as in London." He thought (is added) that the Group Analytic Society could be a "broad church" and while maintaining and guarding an orthodox Foulkesian tradition could afford to explore and compare other approaches to group psychotherapy, and in its Scientific Meetings and Workshops be more "heterodox".

The Società Italiana di Psicoterapia Analitica dei Gruppi has recently conferred me "Honorary Membership", in order to celebrate that event and for me to accept such a great honor I had been invited by Prof. Leonardo Ancona, its President, to contribute to the activities of their Roma Institute by conducting on April 4th, 1987 a whole day "Historico-methodological Seminar on "Gruppoanalisi tra formazione e praxi". I waited to return from this encounter in order to write this report since they were mostly our Italian fellow members, those who nominated and convinced me to run for office at the Committee back at the AGM's election of 1983. There was another reason why I waited for this event. Basically this report will be a short balance of what has been my association with the Committee, "my own account of a history" which I feel I owe to the people who back at the 1983 AGM nominated me and voted for me, entrusting me with a mandate, which I tried to fulfil to the best of my might and knowledge, considering the reality conditions and the whole situation and circumstances.

What prompts me to write this report, is that I imagine the right the members of the Society are likely to express, giving their opinion by voting on very "hot issues" of the European Sub-Committee, its very dubious Fund, and its hierarchic relation to the Committee and other Sub-committees of the Society, to me a pseudo-problem, a symptom, of another more real, most important problem, the question of the prospective internationality of the GAS (London), of its adequacy as a "CONTINENT" for such a problematic development, and, also, the commitment of the Committee you [Dennis Brown, President of the GAS] preside to the development of a European Groupanalytic Network, which I understand are to be raised at the oncoming Committee Meeting and decisions to be taken by the next AGM.

It has to be remembered for those who are not too familiar with the origins of the movement started and have not closely followed it, it was in Rome, and after the Fifth European Symposium in Group Analysis of 1981, the one on "Aspects of resistance in Group Analysis", where was expressed and formulated the need among members of the Society residing outside London for changes which were explored the following year at an ad-hoc meeting in the Society towards an ecumenic Group Analytic Movement whose spirit crystallized in the motions I proposed to the Assembly, unanimously approved at the 1982 May Meeting in London at Bedford College, London.

I decided last year not to attend the Annual General Meeting as a sign of protest for the way business had been conducted at the previous AGM during the Spring Meeting in London the year 1985. Having served as an officer of the Committee for four years and being one of the longest standing since elected, I am forced now by Constitution and By-laws to resign, what I would do voluntarily and what I was going to do anyhow. I will certainly neither stand for re-election to which I am legally entitled, even though this possibility has been strongly recommended to me by some of the few British fellow members of the actual Committee who seem to understand and support the views regards "trans-nationality" of Group Analysis which I have been exposing and sponsoring since 1979. The reason why is very simple, it is because I do no longer consider the Group Analytic Society (London) a "good enough environment" to "contain" to foster the sort of development in group analysis which we envisioned back at Bedford College, London, in the May Meeting of 1982.

I was elected from the floor —an assembly of 40 members of the GAS meeting at 1 Bickenhall Mansions during the May Meeting of 1982 Bedford College. As Malcolm Pines, quoting Disraeli, said there: "The Continent will not suffer England to be the workshop of the world."

Let me first remind you of the reasons why I was nominated and voted for this position; why did I accept such a nomination from the floor and out of the dynamics of the 1983 AGM in spite of the fact that we all knew how unlikely it was that I could attend face to face Committee Meetings. And, finally, how did I understand the commandment entrusted with this nomination and with that vote.

1. The members who nominated me and voted for me at the 1983 AGM did so well aware of the trend of thought and line of action which regards the development of Group Analysis in its "international dimension" I had been exposing and sponsoring ever since, at my initiative, the G.A.S.'s Committee convened a "joint meeting of "U.K. members", "overseas members" colleagues and GAIPAC' subscribers", coinciding with the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy of Copenhagen in 1980.

2. The reason that prompted me to sponsor such a meeting was the awareness that the ongoing struggle between Institute trained and qualified I.M. and non-I.M. within the GAS (London) was being extrapolated and exported and was affecting the Society's relationship with

"overseas members" regardless of their personal training, qualification and experience as group analysts. Also, because after Dr. Foulkes death I was much concerned regards the future of this hypothetical International Association of Group Analysts he envisioned behind our work with GAIPAC.

It is likely that at the upcoming AGM the old unsettled question of the internationality of our Society is again to be raised under disguise. False questions such as the issue of the European Working Party versus European Sub-Committee, or of the European Travel Fund, or new ones such as the convenience of establishing a "European Secretariat rather than a national..."

I have not been in London since the Spring meeting of 1985. My correspondence with the Committee has been rather scarce since the letter I handed to the President on May 20th 1985, after a "post-mortem AGM preceding the May 20th, 1985 Meeting" that followed that year's AGM. At the Welcome Party which inaugurated the event I was talking to Elizabeth Foulkes in relation to the question on "our internationality". She commented to me that she never understood why Michael wasted his time on this.

To put it mildly: "I am still waiting to be phoned or written to rather than to volunteer views or advice which I feel are not welcome..." has been my attitude as I promised in my letter to the President of 19th June 1985. But, besides, in case I was tempted to break that promise, it would have been useless, since the Minutes of past "Committee Meetings" and the Agenda for oncoming ones never reach me to even apologise for my absence, needless to say, of course, to have a chance to contribute either by phone or in writing. This time, however, I am going to take exception of the rule of "silence" which I imposed on myself "in view of that in the Committee group nobody was listening to my voice or is ready to respond appropriately". The reasons for it are two: **first**, that after my retirement from the Committee this year I am not standing for reelection; and **second**, that in case the now remaining active members of the European Working Party nominated and elected by the "informal" party at the May Meeting of 1982 resigned from the European Sub-Committee, or/and the relations of that SC with the GASC and others SC are not appropriate and satisfactory for the Society and all its members concerned, including Londoners, in solidarity with them, I will not wait for the AGM to retire, but I am going to irrevocably resign and make public the reasons for my resignation.

Since, certainly, there will not be enough and appropriate time and space to discuss the important and transcendental questions related to the issue of the European Network —just one hour Sunday morning you have allotted to it in the next Spring Meeting— I have no intention, for the time being, to attend the event unless unforeseeable changes take place before that date.

As a senior, former overseas member of the Society, and also former subscriber of GAIPAC, and an officer of its Committee on which I served four years, I cannot be tranquil with just giving advice, and consent. To keep quiet at this point, for me would go against my principles, and I feel by doing so it would be a let down on the trust deposited in me by the people who nominated me, and voted for me back in 1983.

This is reported as follows: "Letter from Dr. Juan Campos to Dr. Brown. Expressing his disappointment, which came to head at the May Weekend, in the international role of the Society in developing an informal network which was epitomised in GAIPAC. He felt that his own devotion to this view of the Society, shared with S. H. Foulkes, was not appreciated or heeded. In consequence he proposed to withdraw into writing rather than speaking on the issue, and would wait to be phoned or written to rather than volunteering views of advice which he felt were not welcome. Because the GAS seemed an inadequate container, he felt

that we needed to explore the possibility of IAGP, or any potential confederation of group-analytic organisations filling the vacuum. He had little faith in this either."

That is exactly where I was five years after that meeting of "UK and overseas members of the Society and 'subscribers of GAIPAC'", which, at my suggestion, the GAS Committee convened during the Copenhagen World Congress of Group Psychotherapy. Four years ago, when during the meeting in Rome it was agreed that "no taxation without representation". And three years after the May Meeting of 1982 at Bedford College, where: "Gradually but definitely, the consensus of the meeting moved towards a wish to consolidate and re-organise initially within the confines of the Group Analytic Society to give ourselves time to reconsider changes in our organization and to move towards a greater collaboration on the resolving of the key issues such as democratic representation, professional qualification and financial autonomy for example." It seemed as if an agenda for many symposia were out-lined in the course of the weekend. As Malcolm Pines (who chaired the event) emphasized, there had been a change in perspective and a change in identity of the GAS. We had become part of a European movement and should take full cognisance of that. We needed however to move slowly and definitely towards a different organization". (Dr. Colin James' report Bulletin no.1)

Curiously enough, the administrative staff of the Society must have misunderstood my intentions as if I had submitted my resignation in sign of protest—which was not the case—and consequently they withdrew my name from the Committee mailing list. This mistake was happily noticed by the Society's Committee and duly corrected by September 15th (See point 3 of the Minutes of that date).

The difficulty of understanding each other by correspondence, is not just a question of language, I am afraid, and neither of what I jokingly answer when I am asked if I speak English: Yes, I do, but they do not understand. The question is that for many years in this Society we are suffering from this group phenomenon, polarization, that Dr. Foulkes, described in "The Issue" and we seem to be unable to take full cognisance of it, and remedy the ills it causes. At one extreme, there are people like myself, I hope, that firmly believe that the question deserves radical treatment, in the sense of what is at the root of our professional network and matrix, and that the treatment should be done in accordance with the General Group Analytic Principles exposed by Dr. Foulkes in Method and Principles. Others instead, equally aware of the seriousness and magnitude of the problem as ourselves, rather believe that the problem has to be dealt with politically, which is true, but unfortunately to this end they forget to apply what Robin Skynner and Pat de Maré have group-analytically advanced in their respective fields of research. The truth cannot be found Salomonically by cutting the baby in two parts. That way we have already lost the "family people" from our ranks. Neither will throwing out the baby with the bathwater be the answer, as it is likely to happen with former and prospective continental overseas members. "We are not here either to iron out differences, (as Foulkes pointed out to the First AGM in 1954) but to verify our hypothesis in the context of a group and for that the best way is to do so in a group analytic group" (I am quoting from memory, its text is in News and Views, num 1).

Is this or is this not a group analytic group? Nobody doubts that there are plenty of group-analysts in our files, some even are qualified as such! But is the GAS (London) a Group Analytic Group? And in case it is not, are we ready to govern its destiny along group analytic lines? To me, those are the important questions, and not if the people to whom we entrust the development of a EGATIN should be a European Sub-Committee, what its hierarchic relations with the Society Committee should be, or how it is to be financed. There are times

when the trees do not let one see the woods; others, when one has to come down from the leaves and look at the roots. Well I feel the last is our case.

Last year I was confronted with a similar decision to the one I have to face now that a year has elapsed. I lacked the time and I was not in the mood, complicated by the fact that I had accepted nomination as Vice-president of the IAGP, something that I did not feel I could make public before it had been announced and decided by ballot. There was also the risk that, by volunteering for retirement and not standing for re-election or standing for re-election, when I was not to be present at the AGM, with this gesture my intention and message would be misunderstood as myself "again resigning from the 'idealistic views' for which I stand and which were the ones on which I had accepted nomination from the floor in 1983, or just interpreted, and explained away, as greed for power or some other peculiar trait of character.

I am no longer in such a position though. I have been elected as 2nd Vice-President of the IAGP, mostly I guess by the vote of group analysts the world over, including those of our Society, of course. I will not have to retire from office and consider if to stand or not for re-election because what I am contemplating right now is to submit my resignation before the AGM comes. My final decision depends on how things develop from now onwards and how the problem of the European Sub-Committee is handled. That is why I am writing to you this difficult report, which is likely to lead me into starting a broader correspondence with fellow members of the Society, in the UK and on the Continent who share my views, and whom I feel to represent. In case that I am alone in this perspective of the Society I will have as well to either consider I am wrong and change in consequence my views or resigning from membership as well.

I do not feel the meaning of my "symbolic gesture" last year, and the reasoning behind it was thoroughly understood by you and being that the case, of course, neither conveyed to the other officers of Committee by just informing them, as you did, in the Meeting of 9th June 1986, by stating "that Dr. Juan Campos was unwilling to resign from the Committee at this stage, feeling that it was important to maintain a European presence on the Committee for symbolic reasons" (Minutes of the Committee Meeting on 9th June, 1986, 6(b))

That is not what I intended to say. It would be preposterous on my part to claim that I am more European than any other of the British born or nationalised people or London residing citizens sitting at the Committee. If I thought so or I was convinced that you think so, I could not stand being a member of a Society who is represented by this sort of people, and still less, you may imagine, to sit there, in order to make believe with my presence that that is not the case.

What I intended to do by abstaining to resign and avoiding to stand for re-election then, is clearly reflected on what I actually did say to you by letter of 29th April 1986, which here I quote underlining and adding in brackets the missing words which may lead to misunderstandings:

"I would like you to know that my personal wish is to continue in office, since I feel that regardless on how little effective (my presence there) has been till now, (I feel) it still holds symbolic meaning. We are still looking for more operative ways to instrumentalise representation of all members of the Society. As things are, I will no be able to be in London for this year's AGM and to discuss personally this questions with the others. I neither feel it would be wise for me to risk re-election in absence. I, therefore, leave the matter in your hands, hoping you will resolve things in the best interest of all concerned (those to retire for re-tirement) and of the Society."

I do not know how many of you have stopped to think about which are the advantages and inconveniences of counting in the Committee with officers residing on the Continent. Neither I know how much thought is being given to the fact that one fourth of our membership is living across the Channel. To both issues I have given plenty, and I would like to know what your opinion is. The symbolic meaning it has is the one of democratic representation for at least one fourth of GAS members residing outside the U.K. That is why I did not feel it was fair at the 1985 elections, for practical reason, to nominate as Corresponding and not as full member Dr. Werner Knauss from Heidelberg. The Committee, however, was not willing to take a stand on those questions and neither has done on the other two key issues: professional qualification and financial autonomy, pending in agenda since May 1982. Having failed to do so, on questions which directly relate to the subjects of sovereignty and power which, in Bion's words, never reach full maturity in small groups as the ones by him described in *Experiences in Group*, and on the extra-financial meaning of money, related to the aforementioned, and of which he could speak but not write about. No wonder then that these undealt with topics, frustrated attempts at communication, keep on showing up as irresolvable pseudo-problems, wrong questions which cannot but lead to false answers, such as the ones of the ESC, EGATIN or a Fund for the European Working Party. What is worse, the means we developed to deal according to General Group Analytic Principles with the business of the Society—I mean the situation of a Spring Weekend as a whole—and its purposes are being defeated when the whole situation we intend this way to create, a single space where matters to be decided politically at the AGM could be treated group-analytically the day before at the now just called "scientific meeting". Do you not think it is near time that those questions should be squarely faced and appropriate time and space given to be dealt with by the Society as a whole? I certainly feel that neither the Committee alone, with or without the ESC, nor a single hour offered at a busy AGM can solve the problems without doubt at hand but certainly out of sight or reach!

The real question to me is how much European, how much International a Group Analytical Society (London!) can be; and the subsidiary one, namely, if this GAS can serve as a safe enough container for the development we contemplate or else if we, all group analytic organizations in Europe, are in need of a supra-ordinate container for this endeavour. We have been struggling with this problem ever since 1970 (at the Lisbon Symposium) or to trust the word of Dr. Foulkes, since 1976 when, with the intention of founding an international association of group-analysts, GAIPAC was launched.

The Spring Meeting of 1982, was a peak moment in this endeavour. The Society gave itself space and time to reflect about its future direction. The "change in perspective and change in identity" of the Society reached there, was a very difficult task for a Society originally aimed at furthering the development of Group Analysis in theory and practice by centralizing in London the work of group analysts the world over. We know from our daily work, how difficult it is to change of perspective and to change identity for individual patients or practitioners, more difficult still it has to be for institutions whose main purpose is to transcend perpetuating themselves. That is not to change! This view of the Society was already challenged by Dr. Foulkes himself by 1954, in his address to the First AGM.

As group analysts we know that no change goes without resistances, and neither without a strong tendency to take a U-turn back to the place from which we departed. The best method a system has in order to avoid real change, as Bion learned and taught us, is to neutralise innovations by incorporating into the Establishment those who sponsor innovative ideas and act as spokesmen. That way the people are absorbed, the movement is stopped, and the ideas forgotten. That is exactly what I think happened with me when I accepted to be elected as an officer of the Committee back in 1983, knowing that it would be practically impossible to

participate in person in Committee Meetings. Tom Hamrogue and myself to no avail did our best to overcome this difficulty through phone calls and correspondence.

We also know that what is not openly discussed and understood in a group, manifests itself by the way of symptoms, regardless of the tremendous efforts made since 1982, we still have plenty of them. May I remind you of a few? For instance:

1. The fact that we have not found a better solution for easing the "financial burdens" of members of the former European Working Party set up in the 1982 AGM, now reconstituted, absorbed, as a sub-committee of the GAS Committee, has been to make an appeal for a very problematic GAS European Fund;
2. The question of EGATIN sponsored by the IGA (Athens), right now organizing the 1st European Meeting on Group Analysis To-day, in order to raise money for the promotion of that organization;
3. The fact that the list of U.K. residing members and those residing overseas are being published on different colour sheets in the roster of the Society, and that many representative former "overseas members" are no longer renewing their subscriptions;
4. The fact that the May Meeting, which was originally intended as a space where subjects could be decided by democratic vote at the AGM and could be discussed scientifically the previous day according to general group analytic principles, has been reduced to just another "scientific meeting".

The rise of London may have been less British Colonialism than the combination of chance factors. British Colonialism and British Trade go hand in hand, don't they? The British trade, the chance factors...so? They do the same thing in psychoanalysis. Melanie Klein is not for export. You cannot become a Kleinian unless you go to London for the real thing: A Kleinian analysis, that is!" But, as Malcolm Pines said, quoting Benjamin Disraeli —Earl of Beaconsfield Speech, House of Commons, 15 March 1838: "The Continent will not suffer England to be the workshop of the world...

We can read in SHF's obituary that when he died, "he was still brimful of ideas, of plans for further writings and he kept a benign but watchful eye on the activities of the Institute that was founded to train in his group-analytic method. He himself was not a formal teacher; his forte was that of a creative discussion with colleagues and what I would call a "creative monologue" with himself, in which he developed his ideas out loud and explored the possibilities that opened up as he spoke.

"He was the founder of our work, the father of the Society and the Institute; therapist to some of us, benign, tolerant, encouraging teacher to all. We will miss him over the years; he had been with us for so long and it could have been longer. The wish and the need do not command reality, the memories and the learning are real and will endure. What he began now belongs to us all. We are fortunate that he lived and that we knew him. That is our farewell; that is all." (Malcolm Pines, GAIPAC IX/2 July 1976). SHF died Thursday, 8th of July 1976. 7.05 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
ASSOCIACION INTERNACIONALE DE PSYCHOTHERAPIE DE GROUP
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GRUPPENPSYCHOTHERAPIE
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE PSICOTERAPIA DE GRUPO
Incorporated according to the Swiss CM Code Art. 60 ff.

Joan Campos i Avillar Grup d'Anàlisi Barcelona
 (Operativo Bona Nova)
 Passeig de Sant Gervasi 30, 08022-Barcelona
 Tel. 00 34 93 417 5639

May 14, 1987

Dear “co-operator-friends” and colleagues of the GAS (London),

That is to finally resign from the untenable position into which I put myself in accepting to be nominated from the floor and accepting to be elected a ‘full member’ of the Committee of this Society by the 1983 AGM. At that point, maybe led by the spirit of the London Spring Meeting of 1982, we all seemed to believe, Continental and Insular members alike, that this Society was ‘a good enough environment’ to contain the type of European group analytic collaboration for which we had been working since the end of World War II.¹ I had by then already had some doubts regards the viability of the project, as is shown in the attached letter I wrote to the EWP in April 1983.

To implement this aspiration, S.H. Foulkes besides founding the GAS (1952) and being involved in creating the International Council of Group Psychotherapy since 1948, he launched in 1967 GAIPAC at the same moment the seeds for the Institute of Group Analysis were planted as the General Course in Group Work.²

The Society certainly has changed since that London May, but not in the direction some of us wished and have been working for. The concept of Group Analysis I sustain and the views regards its ‘trans-national’ development in theory and practice does not coincide and is neither understood by some of the Society, including its ‘President elect’. Let me give you an example. Terry Lear, In the Minutes of the Committee Meeting of March 9th 1987 is quoted as suggesting ‘that the further a group analyst lives from London the more anxious he might feel about his professional identity’, and stating ‘that Group Analysis was developing in Europe, although in some places not as strictly Foulkesian as in London’. He thought, add the Minutes, that the Group Analytic Society could be a ‘broad church’ and while maintaining and guarding an orthodox Foulkesian tradition could afford to explore and compare other approaches to group psychotherapy, and in its Scientific Meetings and Workshops be more ‘heterodox’. Now I understand why Disraeli said ‘The Continent will not suffer England to be the workshop of the world’.³

It is well known that in recent years in the Group Analytic movement I sponsored the GAIPAC route as a sure device to protect our social body from the threats of ‘premature and stagnating institutionalization’ and ‘professional parochialism’ which I have foreseen since 1979. As group-analysts we know that no change goes without resistances, and, neither without a strong tendency to take a U-turn back to the place of departure. The best method a system has to avoid change, as Bion taught us, is to neutralize innovations by incorporating those who sponsor innovative ideas and are acting as spokesmen in the Establishment. That way the people are absorbed, the movement is stopped and the ideas forgotten. That is exactly

¹ GA VI July 1973

² Juan Campos “From the politics...” VI European Symposium of Group Analysis, Zagreb 1983

³ Earl of Beaconsfield Speech, House of Commons, 15 March, 1838

what I think happened with me when I accepted to be elected as an officer of the Committee back in 1983, knowing that it would be practically impossible to participate in person at Committee Meetings. Tom Hamroque and myself to no avail, did our best to overcome this difficulty through phone calls and correspondence.

We also know that what is not openly discussed and understood in a group, manifests itself by the way of symptoms, regardless of the tremendous efforts made, since 1982 we still have plenty of them.

May I remind you of a few? For instance,

1. The fact that we have not found a better solution for easing the “financial burden” of members of the former European Working Party set up in the 1982 ACM, now reconstituted and absorbed as a Subcommittee of the GAS Committee, than to make an appeal for a very problematic GAS European Fund.
2. The question of E.G.A.T.I.N sponsored by the IGA (Athens), who is organizing the “First (!) European Meeting on Group Analysis Today”.
3. The fact, that the lists of U.K. members and those residing overseas are being published on different colour sheets in the roster of the Society, and that many representative former ‘overseas members’ are no longer renewing their memberships.
4. The fact, that the May Meeting, which was originally intended as a space where subjects could be decided by democratic vote at the ACM and could be discussed the previous day according to General Group-analytic Principles, has been reduced to just another ‘scientific meeting’.

To close let me reiterate what I already said in my long letter to Dennis Brown of 5th February, 1987. I will not seek at this point re-election to the Committee. Also, I feel that my position as Second Vice-President of IAGP, of which GAS is an organisational member, may be a better place for developing the ‘TRANS-NATIONAL’ view which I envision and sponsor for Group Analysis, which is actively being promoted from the nodal point of Grup d’Anàlisi Barcelona (Operativo Bona Nova) and we hope will serve the aims of our Society.

Wishing you all the best of Spring Week-ends.

Cordially yours

Joan Campos i Avillar
(Signed: Joan Campos)

Group-Analytic Society (London)
1 Daleham Gardens,
London NW3 5BY
Telephone: 01431 2693

DBIad.

29th June 1987.*

Dr. Juan Campos
Paseo San. Gervasio 30
08022 Barcelona
Spain.

Dear Juan,.

I am sorry that you were unable to come to the May Weekend and AGM of the Group-Analytic Society but it was very nice to see Hanne there. You will have heard from her that we had long and ultimately, I hope, fruitful discussions about the European Sub-Committee/Standing Committee, and are going to conduct an "opinion poll" outlining the four proposals that emerged in the discussions.

It is in fact going to be difficult to organise this properly before the meeting in Oxford, when I hope you will be present, but it is such an important issue that we need to give ourselves adequate time. We will probably have to have an interim arrangement before making final decisions, perhaps at the next AGM, when I step down from the presidency and Terry Lear takes over.

In the meantime I would like to thank you most sincerely for your contributions to the Society, particularly at this point when you have just resigned, for your stalwart membership of the Committee and correspondence. I know it was very frustrating for you, but it certainly helped to keep us mindful of the European dimension of the Society.

With warmest regards.

Yours ever,

DR. DENNIS BROWN

President, Group-Analytic Society (London).

Registered Charity No. 281 387

* Handwritten PS. This was dictated a month ago!

From Dennis Brown

DISCUSSION ON THE FUTURE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE EUROPEAN SUB-COMMITTEE AT THE 1987 MAY WEEKEND MEETING OF THE GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON).

Since its formation at the 1982 AGM, initially as a Working Party and since 1986 re-designated as a Sub-Committee of the GAS Committee, this international group has had as one of its principal tasks the promotion of the triennial European Symposium. In liaison with the Yugoslav local Coordinating Committee, they were responsible to the Zagreb Symposium and Workshop. This was very successful in every way except financially, largely for unforeseen reasons, including a bout of international terrorism and tension. The plan to pay the travelling expenses of the eight or so members of the international Working Party out of income from the Symposium did not materialise, and the Society had to cover these considerable costs in conjunction with the Yugoslav Tourist Agency. Since then, problems of finance hampered meetings of the Working Party! Sub-Committee, so that there have been delays in their formulating the constitution to be agreed on by the Committee of the GAS and AGM.

From the beginning, the tasks of this group were seen as three-fold:

1. To promote the triennial Symposia.
2. To promote communication about the development of Group-Analysis in Europe, and to publicise information and ideas through a newsletter or bulletin (as a partial substitute for GAIPAC, the form of the Journal "Group Analysis originally edited by S.H. Foulkes).
3. To foster a European, and perhaps eventually an international network of people interested in group-analysis.

These are large, ambitious and important briefs with differing degrees of urgency. The symposium in particular imposes deadlines and requires prompt action and decision making

Because of this the Committee of the Group-Analytic Society became concerned in 1986 that the European Sub-Committee had not yet proposed its own constitution to be agreed by the GAS Committee and ratified by the AGM. We therefore proposed that the next symposium should be in the United Kingdom (eventually in Oxford) and Dr. Peter Lewis, the Honorary Scientific Secretary, was asked to chair the Symposium Committee and set up a local Coordinating Committee in Oxford - deliberately blurring the fact that at the 1986 AGM it was decided that the Symposium Committee should be a Sub-Committee of the European Sub-Committee, and would decide on a venue and liaise with the local Coordinating Sub-Committee. Valuable discussions then took place with those few members of the European Sub-Committee who were able to come to London in October 1986 and March 1987, prior to the May Weekend. They were able, particularly through their co-chairmen, Colin James and Göran Ahlin, to pass on their expertise gathered during preparations for the Zagreb Symposium. In consequence, we all look forward to participating in the fulfilment of their plans in September.

Some 36% of our own membership now reside outside Britain, mostly in Europe. It seemed vitally important that we get the optimal organisational structure to promote the important tasks delegated to the European Sub-Committee, and at the May Weekend we took advantage of (some felt abused:) the Scientific Programme arranged by our Hon. Scientific Secretary, John Schlapobersky, in which Yannis Tsegos spoke to us about the application of group-analytic and therapeutic principles in the highly original and dynamic training system developed at the Institute of Group Analysis (Athens); and Gerhard Rudnitzki told us about

the application of group-analytic principles in Heidelberg and other parts of Germany to fields as diverse as museum directing, factory work, unemployment and the rehabilitation of handicapped people. We followed these by two large groups convened by Mrs. Meg Sharpe, the first focusing on discussion of the mornings papers and the second on how we could use such principles in deciding on the optimal structure of our own network, including the European Sub-Committee. In addition members of the GAS Committee and of the European Sub-Committee met before the Scientific Meeting on Saturday and before the AGM on Sunday.

However, as a result four suggestions emerged at the AGM, all of which were supported by a considerable number of the large gathering. Rather than make a decision in an atmosphere of excitement and often hurt feelings, we thought that members of the Society should have a chance to reflect on the Weekend and to think about the issues with the benefit of a reasoned presentation by proponents of each.. It was decided that we shall carry out an Opinion Poll during the summer so that at a special General Meeting at the Oxford Symposium, opinions of the whole membership of the Society can be judged and a decision made by those present if one of the four suggestions has clearly major support. However, the Committee of the GAS has reluctantly decided that there is insufficient time to do this by the first week in September in a way that does justice to the importance of the decision to be made, But we will conduct the poll, and ask all members and associates who are concerned about the issues and understand them (they are complex:) to respond to the Opinion Poll when they are contacted.

My own opinion, expressed at the AGM, is that at present we have a structure which is not sufficiently task-orientated, does not articulate clearly enough with the Group-Analytic Society Committee, with the AGM, and with future Symposium Committees and local co-ordinating groups, nor with the membership of the Society in each country. Instead it promotes regressive transferences. At the May Weekend I described how I and the Group-Analytic Society Committee had been described as acting like an anxious, controlling, schizophrenogenic mother, while the European Sub-Committee was responded to as a demanding child who claimed it wanted to grow up but wouldn't: The shortage of money to finance international meetings on an open-ended basis became both a cause and a rationalisation of such feelings. (The setting up of a European Fund to promote meetings of the European Sub-Committee was seen as inappropriate, though many people had already contributed to it).

In my view some of the issues which get polarised by the present situation, in a sort of maleness-femaleness dichotomy are:

- (a) control and accountability versus freedom and spontaneity;
- (b) precision of constitution versus open-endedness;
- (c) concentration on current tasks versus reflection on possible future developments;
- (d) financial strictness versus hopefulness that the money will appear;
- (e) dependence versus autonomy;
- (f) London-centredness versus European/international centredness;
- (g) Group-Analytic Society (London) versus a European/international federation;
- (h) representation of major centres versus individual enthusiasm.

The four proposals, details of which will be circulated to the membership are briefly:

1. There is no further need for a European Sub-Committee so long as they are cared for by a Symposium Committee. Some of the network functions will be taken care of by the Bulletin and others have been taken over by the European Group-Analytic Training Institutes network (EGATIN).

2. A small European Sub-Committee to be an ongoing committee accountable to the Group-Analytic Committee and composed of five people from four countries elected at the AGM, with the task of organising the tri-annual symposia and funded by the GAS Committee.
3. The European Sub-Committee to continue with its full range of functions but as a freer Standing Committee rather than a Sub-Committee of the Group-Analytic Society Committee. Details of this are yet to be proposed.
4. The European Sub-Committee to continue with a chairman appointed by the Group-Analytic Society Committee of which he or she would be a Full Member (perhaps designated as European Secretary) and with a European member elected at the AGM. They would form the Executive and would meet twice a year (as the Membership Sub-Committee does) together with Regional Convenors from major centres in Europe (? Elected/ratified at the AGM), to form a network which would meet annually at the AGM. In the meantime they would correspond regularly together and with the whole membership through the Bulletin. (The Regional Convenors could also liaise with the Membership Sub-Committee, to promote new membership and help in the process of assessing whether and when Full Membership is more appropriate than Associate Membership in terms of the already established criteria.

Funding for this should be possible, as outlined by Dr. James Bamber, our Hon. Treasurer, in his annual report, and could be developed as necessary as the European/international organisation grows.

This interim structure would be part of a developing process. it would be appropriate for the development of networks and of facilitating exchange of information (the Regional Convenors could function as correspondents to the bulletin or appoint others in their country to undertake this). It could be asked whether it is sufficient for the third task, the promotion of symposia. For that we need to sound out opinions about the most appropriate venue for the next symposium, plan its outline and liaise with a local Coordinating Committee. We could try it out, for example, if we decide on the place for the 1990 symposium, say Heidelberg, Athens, Copenhagen or Barcelona.

I have taken the liberty of spelling out my proposals in some detail, not because I wrestled with the problem during a restless night before the AGM (which I did!) but because it is important that we get the details right for the task, recognise the cost implications, and have an organisation that is flexible and able to respond to a developing situation. I hope that for the Opinion Poll, those putting forward alternative proposals will bear this in mind, so that we can compare like with like.

Having clarified the alternatives, and consulted widely, we should be able, at least by the next AGM, to make a decision which is generally supported. Then our development can proceed.

DENNIS BROWN.

June 1987.

The figures below are extracted from Ronald Sandison's Report to the *ACM*, as Membership Secretary.

It was suggested to us that members might be interested to know in which countries our overseas members live and work.

Country	Full Members	Associate Members	Country	Full Members	Associate Members
Argentina	2	2	Iceland	0	1
Australia	11	0	Israel	1	6
Austria	1	2	Italy	10	13
Belgium	1	1	Japan	1	0
Brazil	1	3	New Zealand	1	0
Canada	0	1	Norway	1	2
Denmark	2	0	Peru	2	0
Finland	1	3	Poland	0	1
France	1	0	Portugal	1	1
West Germany	19	28	Spain	3	5
Greece	10	1	Sweden	2	0
Holland	2	1	Switzerland	3	5
Hong Kong	1	1	U.S.A.	2	3
Yugoslavia	3	0			

Total: Full Members 83

Associate Members 80

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Dennis Brown
President, Group Analytic Society (London)
FROM: Dr. Joan Campos i Avillar

DATE: July 11, 1987

SUBJECT: My letter of resignation to the Committee of May 14th.

This is to remind you of our telephone conversation yesterday night. The reason for my call was to acknowledge your letter of June 29th and to inquire about the above mentioned letter and attached materials which as you well know were intended as a report to this year's AGM.

I reminded you that Hanne brought the letter to London and that you authorized its duplication and distribution. The material was xeroxed and handed to Brenda for distribution the day before the AGM. As far as I know, this was not done and the fact that I sent this letter and materials as a "good by" report was not even mentioned by you or the Honorary Secretary at the AGM.

We agreed that you were to find out what happened with the whole affair and duly inform me about its results. Also, you suggested that publishing the letter in the Bulletin would be the best way to repair the mishap.

Finally, we also agreed that the "opinion poll" outlining the four proposals regards the ESC/SC should include also a fifth one being promoted by Grup d'Anàlisi Barcelona and sponsored by many other individual and organizational members of the IAGP. Initiative, by the way, which I invite you to personally join, by signing the enclosed form.

I also informed you that I will attend the Oxford Symposium where I hope we will find the time to further discuss these matters with you and any other member of the Committee interested in a trans-national dimension of Group Analysis.

With warmest regards,

Faithfully yours,

SAVED AS: C:\SAGA\Dennis83.FW
8:53 am July 11, 1987

Group-Analytic Society (London)
1 Daleham Gardens,
London NW3 SBY
Telephone: 01-431 2693

DB/ad

17th July 1987

Dr. Juan Campos
Paseo San Gervasio 30,
08022 Barcelona, Spain

Dear Juan,

Thank you very much for phoning the other week. I am enclosing a copy of the note I have written for the Bulletin of the Society entitled "Discussion on the Future Structure and Function of the European Sub-Committee at the 1876* May Week-end Meeting of the Group-Analytic Society (London)" and my own proposal No.4 for the opinion poll which we will be conducting later in the year. The other proposals will accompany this, so if you would like to add a fourth using the same seven headings, so that people can compare like with like, we will happily include it.

In the meantime we will hopefully have a chance to discuss the whole issue at Oxford. We are delighted that you will be there with Hanne, and her contribution will be awaited with great interest as it bears on a similar area.

Incidentally, we have still not had a note from Hanne about her travelling expenses for last October, and I have asked Tom Hamroque if he would clarify this with her.

I hope you both have a good summer in the meantime and look forward to meeting you in Oxford.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed Dennis)
DR. DENNIS BROWN.
President, Group-Analytic Society (London).

Enc:

* Lapsus: should read 1987

15th June 1987

To: Dr. Colin James
Mr. Werner Knauss
Dr. Yannis Tsegos

Dear

As you will see from the enclosed report due to appear in the next issue of the Bulletin, the Committee of the GAS are proceeding with the "Opinion Poll" on four proposals about the European Sub-Committee/Standing Committee/Symposium Committee that emerged at the recent AGM. (We decided not to use the term 'Referendum' as it was not intended as a vote). We are anxious, however, about the adequacy of the time we have to organise and carry out the poll, and analyse and publicise the results by the first week in September, for a deciding vote to be taken at the Oxford Symposium. Many people will be away in August and the Symposium timetable is so full that the only adequate time would be the final Sunday when many people would be leaving:

However, we are proceeding with a poll, the results of which can be studied by the GAS Committee and the European Sub-Committee. I hope we can meet at Oxford to discuss the next step and bring a firm proposal to the next AGM

I am enclosing my own proposal (No. 4 at the 1987 AGM). You will see that I have organised it under seven headings:

1. Designation and composition.
2. Appointment/election and duration of service.
3. Representation.
4. Accountability.
5. Tasks.
6. Frequency of Meetings.
7. Financing.

It would be tremendously helpful if you would organise your own proposals under the same headings; indeed it is essential if people are to compare the proposals and cast a valid opinion.

In the meantime, as I mention in my report for the Bulletin, we need to make a decision about the venue for the 1990 Symposium by the end of the Oxford Symposium. For the (current) European Sub-Committee, it might be helpful to know whether, e.g. Athens, Heidelberg, Copenhagen or Barcelona were serious options.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. With warmest regards and every good wish.

Yours sincerely,
Dennis Brown
President GAS

OPINION POLL, Proposal 4.

GAS= Group-Analytic Society

GASC= Group-Analytic Society Committee

ESC= European Sub-Committee

SC= Symposium Committee

1.Designation and Composition of GAS European Body

To remain the European Sub-Committee of the GASC. Composed of an Executive: Chairman, who would serve as Hon. European Secretary at all GASC meetings.

+A European Member.

and Whole Membership: also including 4-8 Regional Convenors from major European centres.

2.Appointment/election and duration of service

Chairman appointed by GASC for 3-6 years.

European member of Executive, and Regional Convenors elected annually at AGM but serving 3-6 years if possible to ensure continuity.

3.Representation

Chairman to represent whole GAS through GASC.

European member of executive to represent whole European membership. Regional convenors to represent present (and future) membership of GAS in areas where they live (e.g. Scandinavia, Central Europe, South-East Europe, etc. - optimal division to be discussed, and likely to change as development proceeds).

4.Accountability

Executive accountable to GASC, and whole ESC accountable to whole membership of GPS through AGM.

5.Tasks

a) Promotion of triennial Symposia, including setting up of Symposium Committee and the Local Co-ordinating Committee in the European centre chosen. (Symposium Committee would include the Chairman and/or others serving on the SC for the preceding Symposium).

b) Communication about developments in group analysis through Bulletin of GAS, etc.

c) Fostering a European/International Group Analytic network.

(Regional convenors could explore venues for then ext and subsequent Symposia, act as correspondents for the Bulletin - or ensure others did this - and facilitate recruitment of new members in co-operation with the Membership of Sub-Committee of GASC).

6.Frequency of Meetings

Executive to meet at least twice a year (e.g. May and November), whole membership at least yearly (e.g. May).

7.Financing

Travel for meetings funded by GAS through Hon. Treasurer, as outlined in his 1987 AGM report. If more funds can be raised, more frequent meetings could be held if needed.

Note: We are in a developing situation and need a flexible organisation to have current tasks performed and future ones thought about and promoted - i.e. action and reflection.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PSYCHOTHERAPIE DE GROUP
INTERNATIONALE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GRUPPENPSYCHOTHERAPIE
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE PSICOTERAPIA DE GRUPO**

Incorporated according to the Swiss Civil Code Art. 60 ft.

Xth International Congress

Amsterdam, Netherlands, Aug. 27 - Sept. 2, 1989

GRUP D'ANALISI (BARCELONA)

Passeig de Sant Gervasi, 30, 08022-BARCELONA, SPAIN

Tel. (93) 417 56 39

Barcelona, 22 July 1987

Dr. Dennis Brown
President,
Group Analytic Society (London)
1 Daleham Gardens,
LONDON NW3 5BY
INGLATERRA

Dear Dennis,

Thanks for your letter of July 17th. It seems though you forgot to find out what did happen with the distribution at the AGM of my letter of resignation to the Committee, as well as about the suggestion you made me of having it published by the Bulletin. See copy of my letter to David Wood.

By the time I go to Amsterdam Meeting I will already have a feeling of our Society membership regards the SAGA/GAAS. I take you received my previous letter and invitation.

Now, back to this peculiar democratic way of taking important decisions regards the future by an 'opinion poll' instead of by 'referendum' or voting by ballot. As you may well imagine, there are a few things in the Presidential proposal with which we are to disagree in Oxford, but there is something which I plainly do not understand. What is meant when you say, that the EXECUTIVE of the ESC should be chaired by a Full Committee member appointed by the Committee, the so called European Secretary and a European member elected by the AGM? Is that understood as co-chairmanship or not? Besides, the second 'European' may he also be a Londoner or U.K. resident? Let us be serious about it! For example, the more than 1/3 of our membership residing outside Britain, mostly in Europe, are not the same people nor with the same wealth of experience than that we had 5 years ago. The most important Group Analytic Centers on the Continent are the ones with less members, for example, Portugal, Italy, Denmark, France, Holland, Spain, etc.

My feeling is that this W.P. of ours has become like the U.N. The SAGA/GAAS proposal is a radical alternative to that whole business. It happens that only a handful of UK residing members of the GAS (London) hold individual membership at the IAGP as opposed to Continental Europeans, who maintain double membership at this point.

As maybe you know the Executive of the IAGP is contemplating affiliate organizations to take a more active role in the dealings of Association. Where we to count with an analytical section specialized in Group Analysis at the International, maybe we could unburden the London GAS Committee and those of other GA organizations the heavy chore of a Foreign Office

I will try to adopt your suggested outline for my presentation of SAGA/GAAS.

Back in 1982, a change of perspective and a change of identity took place in the GAS, when we became aware to be part of a broader group analytical movement. Four models of organization were then contemplated: Göran's Ecumenical Church, Rita's Academy, Fabrizio's European Federation of GA Organizations, and plainly the old Foulkes' GAIPAC. For the time being than we contemplated the possibility of this development taking place within the GAS (LONDON). That has proved not to be a good enough container. We forgot, however a fifth alternative, the one contemplated by Dr. Foulkes and the founders of the Society since 1948, I mean the IAGP, of which the Society as an organization is an full standing affiliated member, and for which individual membership qualify any associate or full members of the Society,

The persons and organizations promoting SAGA/GAAS (INTERNATIONAL) feel that should be an autonomous body which depends and is accountable only to the Board of Directors and Executive of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy. Members of the Association and members of affiliate organizations can apply for membership to the Section without further screening nor having to pay additional fees either to the Association nor to the affiliated Societies. Financing will come from the activities sponsored by the Section of which a part will go to the Association and from contributions that its members decide. Rules and regulations for the management of the Section will be decided by its founding members.

September 7th 1987 I intend to make a proposal to constitute a specialized section in Group Analysis of the IAGP at its Executive Meeting. We are already collecting the signatures of 25 individual members of the Association which according to article 10 of the Constitution, such a petition requires. Ever since the Copenhagen Congress of 1980 I have been acting within the European Group Analytic Movement as spokesman of the trans-national current which I identify with the one initiated by S. H. Foulkes with the founding of GAIPAC in 1967. Past April third in Rome at an international seminar organized by Prof .Leonardo Ancona's Society and other members of the COIRAG, there it was decided the best environment to favour such a development would be to establish a specialized section with that purpose within the IAGP. This agreement has been supported by international encounters held in Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia this year, and we hope by some of the IAGP's individual members attending the oncoming European Symposium of Group Analysis in Oxford.

I hope you have a nice summer. Looking forward to meet you in Oxford before my trip to Amsterdam.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed: Juan)

Juan Campos Avillar, M.D

Full member, GAS (London), and Affiliate member, IGA.

Group-Analytic Society (London)

1 Daleham Gardens,
London NW3 SBY
Telephone: 01431 2693

DB/ad

3rd July 1987

Dr. Juan Campos—Avillar
Paseo San Gervasio 30
08022 Barcelona, Spain.

Dear Juan,

Thank you very much for your letter confirming our telephone conversation. My recollection is that your letter of resignation was distributed to each member of the Society at the AGM. If I forgot to mention it specifically this was because of the pressure of events, and I sincerely apologise. I agree with you that the best way of ensuring that everybody understands and has a due chance to read your letter again, is that it should be published in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin. Elizabeth Foulkes is ensuring that this will be done as soon as possible.

With regard to your proposal for a Group-Analytic section of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy, this is very interesting and revolutionary. I think that it is probably a very good idea in itself, but I am still uncertain whether it would be a proper substitute for a closer and more intimate European dimension of the Group-Analytic Society. I notice, for example, that in your Memorandum you refer to “the European Symposium in Group Analysis” without mentioning that this is organised by the Group-Analytic Society (London), and in fact do not mention the Society at all. I think this is unfortunate.

I see your proposal as essentially bypassing the other proposals and not really comparable with them along the lines I proposed in my earlier letter to you.

However if you wish to propose a direct link with the Group-Analytic Society (London), and this Society is going to have direct financial responsibility in the organisation and function of the Section, then we will have to think in more detail about it. Perhaps we can do this when we meet in Oxford.

We hope to have a meeting between the Society Committee and the European Sub-Committee in Oxford on the Sunday at the end of the Symposium, to which any other people interested in discussing the European dimension of the Society will be most welcome. Obviously I hope that you and Hanne will be participating in this.

In the meantime I send you both my warmest good wishes for a good Summer.

Yours ever,

Signed: Dennis
DR. DENNIS BROWN.
President, Group-Analytic Society (London)

Group-Analytic Society (London)

1 Daleham Gardens,
London NW3 5BY
Telephone: 01431 2693

DB/ad

3rd August 1987.

Dr. Juan Campos-Avillar
Paseo San Gervasio 30
08022 Barcelona, Spain

Dear Juan,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 22nd July, which must have crossed mine written the following day. I very much agree with you when you comment that the Working Party has become like the United Nations! I hope that the Section of the IAGP will not run into the same difficulties. I hope many of us will support its formation, and we hopefully will be able to avoid some of the problems we have had within the Society.

I still think that we can sort out a clearer and more appropriate organisation for the development of group-analysis in Europe. which will be closer and more intimate than the International. Indeed I would see it as a model which other parts of the world might follow, should we get it right, which I think we can.

This is why we are not rushing, will make an opportunity to discuss the alternatives in Oxford, and then before the next ACM give an opportunity to Members of the Society to express their preference (I, 2, 3, 4) for the different proposals which will be laid out in easily compared form. Yannis Tsegos has withdrawn his proposal.

You ask in your third paragraph about my proposal. The intention is that the European Secretary would be somebody who can attend our monthly meetings of the GASC, and would therefore probably have to be present in London or nearby. The other member would be somebody coming from the mainland of Europe who would be elected by the AGM. I think co-chairmanship is confusing and should be avoided.

I very much hope that those important groupanalytic centres who are under-represented in the Society will be encouraged to participate more in the life of the Society by joining, and participating of course in the workshops and symposia organised through and by the Society.

I look forward to meeting you in Oxford and continuing our discussions. With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

DR. DENNIS BROWN.
President, Group-Analytic Society (London).

P.S. Thank you for the copy of your letter to David Wood. In fact he is no longer the Editor of the Bulletin. Elizabeth Foulkes is standing in until early next year when Ronald Sandison takes over. I will pass a copy of your letter to David Wood to Elizabeth, who is incidentally arranging for your letter of resignation to go into the next issue of the Bulletin. Might I add that we intend the Bulletin to be enlarged and to be a much livelier channel of

communication, helping to fill the gap that was left by GAIPAC. Your letter will add to this process.

2. Correspondence 1991
Dennis Brown, Ronald Sandison, and Peter Lewis
in reference to the internationality of the Society.

THE GROUP-ANALYTIC PRACTICE
88 MONTAGU MANSIONS LONDON W1H 1LF
071-9353103 071-9353085

DGB/JA

18th July 1991

Dr Ronald Sandison
Editor
The Bulletin
Group Analytic Society (London)
I Daleham Gardens
London NW3 5BY

Dear Ronald

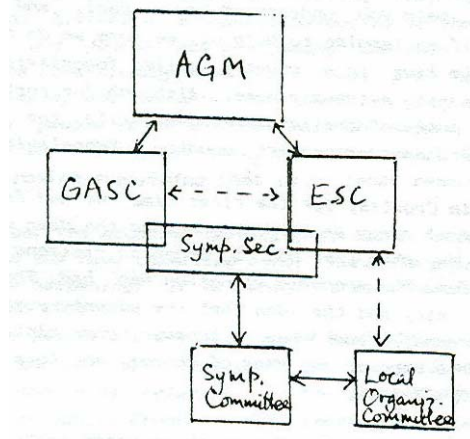
Through you I wish to express my appreciation of the careful and measured way that Peter Lewis has written to the President of the Group Analytic Society (Bulletin No. 30, June 1991; 48). It explains his disquiet at the constitutional changes affecting the relation of the Symposium Committee to the European Sub-Committee and the GAS Committee. As President at the time the structures were built up, I greatly appreciated Peter's dedication and energy on behalf of the Society in organising the two highly successful Oxford Symposia. The difficulty in finding a centre in Europe to host the successor to the first Oxford Symposium had led to our restructuring the relationship between the committees. We realised that we needed to facilitate forward planning, as well as insure adequate support for local organising committees. Following problems in Zagreb, we wanted to build in firm financial guidance. Peter's dismay and sense of being devalued when the work done to develop these structures was, seemingly swept away, can easily be understood. However not only were his feelings hurt but so were those of several other people, heightened by apparently precipitate action undertaken in zealous pursuit of the Society's affairs. Ultimately however, the future is more important than the past, and personal feelings should not impede necessary changes, so long as a sense of fairness and mutual respect are maintained.

At the AGM in May 1991, out of concern for the personal feelings of the main protagonists, I restrained myself from supporting more vigorously the call of Don Montgomery for a reconsideration by the GAS Committee of the constitutional significance of the changes agreed on at the meeting after the 1990 Symposium in Oxford. Subsequently I regretted this and decided I would write to the Bulletin about it. I am therefore writing in response to the events at the AGM, as well as to Peter Lewis's letter to our current President. While his letter says much of what I would have said, it also misses some of the reasons why an element of mistrust and resentment has got in the way of clear thinking on both sides.

Leaving personal feelings aside the Committee owes it to the Society to clarify whether the organisational structure set out in Peter's letter, and summarised in Chris Rance's diagram, is still optimal and relevant today, or whether it should be changed. Clearly the organisation for Heidelberg is well under way, and is in capable hands. But already we need to be planning for the next Symposium, at least in terms of where it will be and how the local organising

committee can be set up and supported. Therefore it is not too soon to ask whether the previously agreed structure should be restored or not.

When I stepped down from the Presidency in 1988, it seemed that a looser relationship between committees than that laid out by Christopher Rance would be optimal. I think such a development would prepare the way for a possible move towards a European or International Federation. This could be expressed diagrammatically as follows:



The European Standing Committee could thus be the embryonic federal body, which would have the organising of symposia as one of its main tasks. For the moment each would be answerable to the AGM of the GAS (London), at least for the time being. Again, at least for the time being, a Symposium Secretary could be equally a member of both the GAS Committee and the European Standing Committee, and would chair a Symposium Committee which would liaise with the local organising committee set up by the European Standing Committee.

Whether something like this is agreed on or not, I think the Committee should clarify its structures and their functions in planning ahead and bring symposia to fruition. Peter Lewis played a central role in both of the last two, and developed very valuable guidelines for the future. Doubtless these will have contributed to the planning and organisation of the Heidelberg Symposium which we are all looking forward to. We need clear structures that will facilitate this important three—yearly cycle, building on the success of the past and strengthening the future.

With warm regards

Yours sincerely

Dennis Brown

Peter Scott Lewis
Barton House, Barton Road,
Headington, Oxford

Mr. Bryan Boswood,
President,
Group Analytic Society
1, Daleham Gardens,
London. N.W.3.

17th May 1991

Dear Bryan

I wish by way of this open letter firstly to congratulate you on your unopposed election as President of the Group Analytic Society. I wish, however, to make clear to you and the whole membership of the Society my significant concerns about some society matters.

As you know my colleague Don Montgomery shares these concerns. As a former scientific secretary and long-serving secretary to the Group Analytic Society Committee Don Montgomery is only too aware of the constitutional procedures which were patiently and painstakingly put in place by Dr. Dennis Brown during his Presidency. It is surprising, therefore, that the Annual General Meeting should have voted against Don's suggestion that the Group Analytic Society Committee should review the alteration in the procedures approved by a previous A.G.M. These procedures were dismantled at a stroke by the chairman and committee of the Group Analytic Society in the interests of expediency when a committee meeting was held at the end of the Oxford Symposium. At that time without prior discussion and much to my surprise when the previous procedures had indicated I would remain as chairman of the Symposium committee, I was summarily stripped of my post. The post was given to Mr. Werner Knauss when he appeared to threaten to resign as Chairman of the Heidelberg Organising Committee if not given the post of Chairman of the Symposium Sub-Committee. We heard from Mr. Kevin Power, the current secretary, in an outburst at the Annual General Meeting, say that if these structures were reviewed Mr. Knauss would resign as Chairman of the Local Organising Committee. Regrettably Mr. Knauss was not there to comment although Mr. Power's statement was refuted by Mr. Tom Hamrogue. Mr. Hamrogue had, however, on a previous occasion, indicated that this was the course of action that Mr. Knauss would have followed. It seems, therefore, that the Group Analytic Society Committee in September were 'forced' to act on the advice of the Chairman and against the advice of Dr. Montgomery, the previous secretary, who was attempting to draw to the Committee's attention the likely result of such a vote which would countermand the carefully laid down plans of Dr. Dennis Brown and his committee, whose ideas were elegantly laid down in the diagram (here enclosed) created by Mr. Christopher Rance, the present treasurer at the Annual General Meeting of 1988. Dr. Montgomery's intervention at the committee meeting in September was over-ruled and no discussion was allowed by the Chairman.

In the October meeting of the Group Analytic Society Committee, when this issue was re-raised by Dr. Don Montgomery and myself some Committee members confessed they did not actually understand the implications of their voting at that September meeting. It seems, therefore, that many of the current committee have not done their homework as to recent antecedent issues important to the Group Analytic Society. Certain structures about the composition of committees were taken to an Annual General Meeting in 1988 for approval. Many of us who suffered the discomfort of uncertainty following the Zagreb Symposium of 1984 (which incurred a financial loss for the Group Analytic Society) know why many of the structures were put in place. They were instituted to offer support and guidance to the future

Local Organising Committees and to provide continuing feedback to the Group Analytic Society Committee about the local organisational arrangements and financial matters. A minute to be found in the November 1985 meeting of the Group Analytic Society suggested that “all members of the symposium sub-committee should be London based so as to provide this guidance, control and feedback”. As a consequence of this Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Hamrogue and myself were elected together with Dr. Sabina Strich as the Symposium Committee for 1987. I was proposed as Chairman of the Symposium Sub-Committee. With the help of the Symposium Sub-committee and the Local Organising Committee in Oxford, we undertook to convene the symposium in September 1987 at Somerville College, Oxford. It should be added here the organisation of this symposium was duly undertaken within a period of only 15 months.

Although the 1987 Oxford Symposium was very successful no other country seemed ready to take up the Symposium for 1990. The Group Analytic Society Committee wondered whether the Symposium should be cancelled. By this time I had resigned from the Symposium Sub-Committee. Nevertheless I was asked in a personal letter from the President (hand delivered to me in the USA) if I would re-accept the position of Chairman of the Symposium Sub-Committee.

Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Hamrogue remained on the Symposium Sub-Committee although Dr. Strich stood down (however, we appreciated her help and support during the week of the 1990 Symposium). The local Organising Committee in Oxford did not feel that they could be involved in 1990.

It must be understood that the enduring lesson learned from the Zagreb Symposium was that the Symposia should not incur financial losses. Consequently stringent attention was paid to the financial management of both Oxford Symposia. The 1990 Symposium was actually staged with a Symposium fee lower than the one in Zagreb in 1984 and certainly no higher than the fee in 1987 (indeed, it must be reflected that the Symposium fees were actually less than the London Workshop fees in the preceding January 1990). By careful, extremely time consuming, measures by myself and Mrs. Byrne-Burns, our symposium co-ordinator, costs were reduced. This careful budgeting enabled us to offer significantly subsidised places to our Yugoslav colleagues, to Qualifying Course Students, and also free places to some colleagues from Hungary and Estonia.

You will be aware that the combined profits of the two Symposia amounted to approximately £23,000.00, all the profits going to the Group Analytic Society. The Society is never likely to receive such substantial profits from Symposia in the future. The profits (or losses) of the future Symposium in Heidelberg will be shared by the Heidelberg Institute of Group Analysis and the Group Analytic Society.

In my role as Chairman of the Symposium Sub-committee I was an ex-officio member of the European Standing Committee, which consisted of Mr. Werner Knauss, Dr. Rudi Olivieri and Mr. Tom Hamrogue. Joined by Dr. Don Montgomery we had fruitful discussions concerning the title and programme of the Keble Symposium. This co-operation and exchange of ideas was very healthy and very much in line with the intentions of the Group Analytic Society and its Past-President who had proposed a structure which has now been seriously destroyed without any reference to the Annual General Meeting, thereby overturning the wishes of the Annual General Meeting of 1988. The Committee of 1987/1988, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Dennis Brown, had given considerable thought to these issues. Dr. Montgomery, then secretary to the Group Analytic Society was naturally involved. Not surprisingly he has been alarmed at the turn of events. His Intervention during the Annual General Meeting of 1991

registered his continuing concern at such an erosion of these structures and his fear of the consequences.

The consequences of these recent events are as follows:

Election of Mr. Knauss as Symposium Sub-Committee Chairman contradicts the intention of the previous Committee who wished for a Chairperson who could be continually accountable at Group Analytic Society Committee Meetings and London-based. The absence of Mr. Knauss from the Annual General Meeting in 1991 causes some concern.

The European Standing Committee remains with its previous members, Mr. Knauss, Mr. Olivieri and Mr. Hamrogue. They do not know have the co-option facility of the Chairman of the Symposium Sub-Committee because he is already a member of this group. Thus the European Standing Committee, in its functional relationship to the Symposium Sub-Committee, has been substantially altered.

Dr. Montgomery's understandable concern about these issues culminated in his proposal at the Annual General Meeting that the incoming Committee review current sub-committee structures and relationships and if necessary, re-instate those agreed in 1988. Despite being defeated in the vote he was supported significantly by two experienced members of the Group Analytic Society, namely the former President, Dr. Dennis Brown, whose inordinately painstaking work has been eroded ("fudged" as he put it at the A.G.M.). and Adele Mittwoch whose clear grasp of issues such as this could be understood when one examines their previous committee experience.

It should be noted that although I abstained from this vote I did so because I felt I might be seen to have had an interest at a more personal level. The insensitive dismissal, following a period of intensive effort over 43 years, and particularly throughout the week of the Symposium, was severely demoralising and precipitated a lack of trust in the Chairman and membership of the Group Analytic Society Committee. I still feel this distrust.

At the A.G.M. Mr. Hamrogue suggested that Dr. Montgomery's proposal was actually a vote of no-confidence in the Chairman and Committee. Such an action was inhibited by sensitivity for the feelings of the outgoing President, on reflection misplaced. Consequently within 24 hours of the A.G.M. I feel obliged to initiate the formulation of this letter to you.

Although I had been asked by my previous nominators if I would reconsider standing for President, you will now know why I would not allow my nomination to go forward to stand against you. The antecedent events caused me to doubt that, even if I had been elected, I would have been able to work with that Committee as its Chairman.

The 1987 and 1990 Symposia had been held in the U.K. in close collaboration with the G.A.S. Committee. The 1988 structures were instituted to help Symposia organised in other countries. Hence our bewilderment at the recent decisions of the Chairman and Committee.

I am sure that the experience, tact, and diplomacy which you bring as President. will be of considerable benefit to the Society and its Committee.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

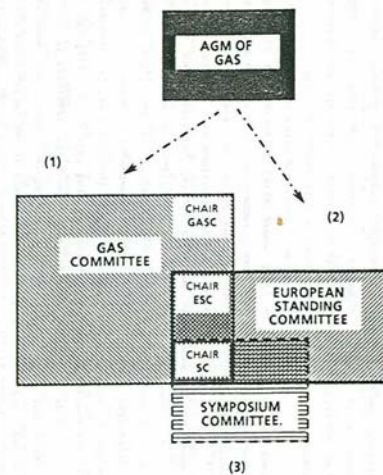
Peter Scott LEWIS

PROPOSED RELATIONSHIP OF COMMITTEE OF THE GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETY (1988-1993)

1. CASC is a standing committee of the Society and derives its authority from the AGM. Committee Members are elected by the AGM. Its Chairman is President of the Society.

2. ESC will also be a standing committee of the Society. The AGM will elect up to six members, four from different countries on the Continent, two from the UK at least one of whom, acting as Chairman or Secretary, will serve as an elected or ex-officio member of the GASC. The Chairman and Secretary will be appointed by those elected to the ESC from among themselves. If the total number is less than 6, further members may be co-opted by the ESC. The Chairman of the Symposium Committee will be an ex-officio member. The Chairman of the ESC will be answerable to the AGM for the functioning of the Committee. When not in session, the ACM will be represented by the President.

3. The SC will be a sub-committee of the GASC. Its Chairman will be appointed by the GASC from among its elected (or co-opted) members. The Chairman will be an ex-officio member of the ESC, but answerable for the functioning of the SC to the GASC. The SC may co-opt up to 4 additional members, who may already be members of GASC or ESC, but at least one should be an elected member of the ESC.



**3. Correspondence of Juan Campos to Fabrizio Napolitani
in reference to the internationality of Group Analysis.**

[From Juan Campos]

Fabrizio NAPOLITANI
Istituto di Gruppo Analisi di Roma
Via Parioli 90
00197 ROMA ITALIA

Barcelona, 20 July 1987

Carísimo Fabrizio,

How is life? I am well, in spite of the fact that I keep to not smoking, and the tragedy of giving it up is as painful or more than the one of Zeno, from Italo Svevo. Perhaps one day I write it. If I do, I already have a title: “Conciencia di se, conciencia di morte, conciencia di noi: La morte de la conciencia.” Apart from jokes, the truth is that it has been and still is being difficult. It consoles me that we are in the same boat, I hope you have not given up, although this “abstinence” must be little fish in comparison to the decisions you are facing at this point in life.

The trip to Rome was fruitful, I don’t remember if Rosa Maria was present in the final session when we decided to found SAGA/GAAS (Sección Analítica de Grupo Análisis/Group Analysis Analytic Section), or if Leonardo Ancona te ha comentado algo al respecto.

By the way, before I forget, the 17000 pesetas you sent me, I deposited them in the account of Grup d’Anàlisi Barcelona, the Bank of Santander. I am expecting you to let me know what I shall do with them.

The principal reason for having delayed the start of the project was that, to be able to go ahead we first had to decide, giving the name of Grup d’Anàlisi Barcelona to our own group, conceiving it as a nodal point, one more nodal point of the European network, naming it now worldwide SAGA/GAAS, of Group Analysis. Between you and me, my idea would be that any group member de SAGA should have the right to constitute themselves operatively as a local group and/or for any project by only having to name themselves and to be member of SAGA/GAAS [IAGP], notifying the Executive Coordinator.

Pretty anarchist? Don’t you think? We will see, the formula will have to be found in the foundational meeting, which I would propose be held in Barcelona. I imagine I will not be so lucky as to count with you in Amsterdam. Alone in front of the danger and with my scarce political talent, who would bet on the results. If we can count with sufficient signatures, perhaps it will come off. If not, I hope to get a conditioned approval, or at least that the conditions of approval will be spelt out. However, I believe that it will be more easy and short than in the context of GAS (London) with their damned European Working Party. For your information I sent you a copy of my “letter of resignation” which, of course, they did not even circulate between the members of the AGM as we agreed; they did not even mention it, and neither the “referendum” Dennis Brown esta preparando. Idem in reference to the photocopy of the “Minutes” of the last meeting which I received by error. To go to Oxford, writing a report for you RIVISTA, I think one would gain time with one of the good Editorials of yours, like the change of format of GAIPAC by Harold Behr.

When I return from Amsterdam, the development of “Operation SAGA International” will require naming efficient delegates in the different regions and organizations. How shall we proceed with the COIRAG and its affiliate associations? Think about it and let me know. For the moment, and urgently, make photocopies of the materials and send me as many letters of adherence as you can.

I shall leave it here, wishing you all the best for always.

With all my love and a big hug,

Juan

P.S. I enclose a copy of the personalized standard letter I circulated between the members of the Executive and Board of Directors, and other key persons who might be interested and influential in the creation of SAGA/GAAS. Here go two examples:

Dear ...,

At the Amsterdam Meeting in September 1987 I intend to make a proposal to constitute a specialized section of the IAGP in Group Analysis. As you well know, according to Art. X of the Constitution, such a proposal requires the backing of 25 members of our Association. Ever since the Copenhagen Congress of 1980 I have been acting within the European Group Analytic Movement as spokesman of the trans-national current initiated by S. H. Foulkes with the founding of GAIPAC in 1967.

Past April 3rd in Rome, with Dr.Fabrizio Napolitani, at an international seminar organized at the Sacro Cuore University by Professor Leonardo Ancona, it was decided that the best context which would favour such a development may well be the establishment of a specialized section to that purpose within our IAGP. This agreement has also been discussed and supported by members of the Association at International encounters held in Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia this same year. On April 10th 1987 in Madrid, on the occasion of a Workshop on Creativity, I discussed the matter also with our IAGP President Grete Leutz, who suggested that I write to the members of the Executive before the Amsterdam Meeting and send them the pertinent information.

I am herewith forwarding you a draft of the memorandum to be discussed in Amsterdam and am asking for your support. Also, if in the case that you can personally identify with such a project, I would be happy to receive by return mail a signed copy of the enclosed form specially designed for collecting the required minimum of 25 signatures of the petitioners.

Please do not worry about sending the money mentioned in the form since that is related to the financing of a European Conference on Group Analysis thought as a foundational act whose date is still to be decided but which most likely will take place in the autumn of 1987.

Looking forward to seeing you soon and wishing you a nice summer,

Cordially,

Juan Campos Avillar, M.D

PPS: See also Attachment below

Attachment of letter to Fabrizio Napolitani

From: Juan Campos
To: Bo Sigrel¹
Editor of IAGP Newsletter

cc Fabrizio Napolitani
Raymond Battegay

Barcelona, 20th July 1987

Dear Bo,

I take you had already received my previous letter. Let me congratulate you for being the first Scandinavian to sign up for SAGA/GAAS [International]. That reassures us Peninsular Group Analysts from the "soft belly of Europe" of not being the only ones aware of Trigant Burrow's "I-person complex". I enclose a few forms more just in case you feel like inviting more Swedish colleagues to join us in this adventure.

Since there is no precedent on setting up a specialized section in the IAGP, we will have to invent the procedure. As I see it, the pending steps are as follows:

To collect a minimum of 25 letters of support of "individual members" backing the petition and, if possible, before the Executive Meeting of Amsterdam September 7, 1989.

Even though I feel not only "individual members" of the Association but as well members of "affiliated organizations" should be entitled to join the Section, for the time being, however, it will be safer to abstain from including this class of associates to back our petition. Same applies for persons in representation of "organizational members".

When on April 10th 1987 I discussed with our President Grete Leutz our initiative, she suggested me to write the members of the Executive before the Amsterdam Meeting and also to send them an outline of the Regulations and By-laws for the Section. In the memorandum I forwarded to them this issue was deliberately left inconclusively open by just proposing to adopt the 1967 GAIPAC's blueprint of Foulkes' as an organizational model. My feeling is that this decision belongs to the founding members of the Section and should be left for a posterior European Conference on Group Analysis to be held in the Autumn, of which I speak in my letter. In principle I may advance that I envision the Section as "*a pluri-disciplinary, trans-national association of group analysts and not of group analytic organizations*". It will be a broad network of people and groups of people, not all of them necessarily professional psychotherapists, working co-operatively for the development of Group Analysis in theory and practice within the context of the IAGP. The idea of naming this founding encounter a "professional conference" came from Olov Dahlin in order to make possible to qualify for tax deduction.

With the mailing delays foreseeable with Summer holidays, we must be prepared for the eventuality of not counting with the required number of letters of support by September 7th. I will be doing a last effort in that direction just before that date during the Oxford Symposium with the hope to complete the required number, but even in case that we do not, I am for

¹ Bo Sigrel was the first to sign the petition.

submitting and debating the petition, and at least concretise with the Executive and the Board the conditions for the promotion of our Section. I hope you will be there.

Then, unless we launch our own "SAGA/Circular letter/GAAS, the promotional job I feel should fall upon our Newsletter and Bulletins of affiliate organizations Your experience as Editor and your help in this regard are invaluable.

If we start writing in Amsterdam a report for the IAGP Newsletter that may safely meet the next deadline.

RATIONALE FOR A CONFEDERATION OF GROUP-ANALYTIC ORGANIZATIONS

by Fabrizio and Diego Napolitani

1. The S.H. FOULKES approach is generally conceived as a theoretical and methodological “in betweenness” as recently James Anthony stated it: on one side the psychoanalytic culture with its predominant investment on the individual and, on the other side, the focusing on the group with its own processes.
2. This condition (the in-betweenness) should be considered as a transitional phase and not as an epistemic status permanently suspended between the individual and the group as phenomenological polarities.
3. This transitional phase is such only as long as it is promoted by a research project. The research of the meaning of our own origins (each individual's cultural matrix) and of the meaning of our group-analytic praxis which has been up to now based mostly on deep intuitions just because of its lack of an exhaustive theoretical model.
4. In every scientific field research is an open and systematic confrontation of different experiences and hypothesis: in our particular field this confrontation is often hindered because of unconscious defensive needs by rigid pre-scientific thoughts disguised in many ways as sympatism, orthodox belongings to schools, exalting one's own charisma, and so on...
5. "Good will" and availability of some of us as single people are not sufficient to warrant this systematic confrontation. What is needed is an adequate organization generating common research projects, a space of continuous and systematic meetings. An organization as concrete expression of an authentic agreement among different group-analytic institutions should both respect full organizational autonomy of each of them and help them in building up common research projects.
6. A Confederation seems to be the appropriate organizational structure to realize real scientific aims (and not just to arouse new feelings of belongings...)

This aims Could be reached instrumentally by means like:

- a) annual schedules of informal meetings among the confederated organizations (C.O.) for an up to date adjustment of the common research project.
- b) editing a free Correspondence journal similar to the original S.H. FOULKES ' G.A.I.P.A.C. (Group Analytic International Panel and Correspondence).
- c) Periodical confrontations with qualified representatives of different scientific group outlooks and approaches.
- d) Periodical congresses to expose and debate publicly the research results of each C.O. and/or of the Confederation as a whole.

APPENDIX III

Writings on teaching and training by Juan Campos

COMMENTS ON A POSTHUMOUS PROLOGUE BY S.H.FOULKES{PRIVATE }

by Juan CAMPOS AVILLAR, M.D.

English translation of “Comentarios a un Prólogo Posthumo de S. H. Foulkes” and “Postdata a una presentación y un prólogo póstumo” by Juan Campos, which contextualizes the Spanish edition of S. H. Foulkes’ “Psicoterapia Grupoanalítica: Método y Principios” Barcelona: Gedisa, 1981, pp. 15-41. The autor of this extensive prologue also supervised the translation and edition of this version.

This version should have appeared over five years ago. The idea was to make it coincide with the famous VI International Congress of Psychotherapy in Madrid, July 1976, and which eventually took place in Philadelphia one year later. Publishing difficulties and the sad decease of the author, S.H. Foulkes, caused the publication to be postponed until now.

My interest and urgency that the work be published as soon as possible was due to two main reasons. On the one hand, to fulfill the relative void in the Spanish-speaking environment in relation to group-analytic literature and, on the other, to correct some of the misunderstandings due to bad translations of S.H. Foulkes' work. On this subject we held long conversations and exchanged letters. From this correspondence I have extracted a few paragraphs in which I justify my boldness in rescuing from oblivion a foreword which very well he could have written himself. On October 13th, 1975 he wrote to me in one of his letters:

"Thank you very much for your nice letter, and I am particularly pleased that you go ahead with the translation. I don't think there will be any special difficulties from this end.

As to the foreword, I think it would be very much nicer for you to write this. One point I would be pleased to see mentioned is of course that this opens the book also for South America - and it seems to me that their approach to groups, in spite of certain differences, is in a very similar direction to my own."

At the time I did not understand his reason for wanting me to write the prologue, nor could we foresee his premature death or the circumstances that would make the publication of his book so difficult. In fact, I secretly wished that he would do it himself. There would be time enough to convince him! What's more, I had hoped that the publication of this version would be followed by the book on theory that he was working on. From my point of view, Methods and Principles without its partner is an unfinished work, in spite of its content in theory. Chapter six and especially parts II and III —The Conductor as a Group Analyst and Observations and Maxims— are full of theory, so much so that it will be difficult to really understand for someone who is not familiar with the rest of his work.

To prologue an unfinished work is not an easy task, more so when it belongs to the person who introduced me into the "impossible profession" of psychotherapies. The only justification of such an attempt is the promise I gave the author before his death. Overwhelmed by the responsibility, however, but not wanting to flee from it, I believe the best thing would be to recover what the

author himself wished to be said in this first edition of his book addressed to Spanish-speaking readers. Fortunately, I find myself in a privileged position since, apart from the hours spent discussing the subject with him, I recently discovered that in his last letter to me this prologue was practically already written. I will therefore translate his words, naturally leaving out personal remarks alien to the subject, after which I will add a few comments to facilitate understanding of the text within the group context where it originated and to which it is addressed.

In answer to a letter from me, on October 27th, 1975 I received a long letter with detailed instructions for the foreword:

Dear Campos,

Thank you very much for your letter of 19th October regarding the good progress of the Spanish translation of GROUP-ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY: Method & Principles. The Spanish translation of the Pelican book has already been posted to you - it is one of only two copies I have - together with a list of translations of my books to date.

As to your foreword, I do not think it is necessary to give lengthy tribute to South American work: their bias is as you say, but this may change in time. There is a group of colleagues in Peru (largely due I think to Professor Seguin of Lima) who are positively inclined to us. Féder and others in Mexico are also friendly, having had struggles with their Kleinian colleagues. Miller de Paiva, from the Argentine, writes interestingly, though using Bionian jargon, in GAIPAC, and B. Blay Neto who is Executive Director of FLAPAC (Federação Latino-Americana de Psicoterapia Analítica de Grupo), based in Sao Paulo, has always been very friendly.

I think myself that the book by Grinberg et al is not at all bad, though as you say they misunderstand my view. They all were influenced here in London by Kleinians, the Tavistock etc., and I had little contact with them. Their main misunderstanding is that they think we give only interpretations to the group as a whole, and that we stress verbal communication, whereas what I have always said is that, in the typical therapeutic group-analytic group, we treat the individual in the context of the whole situation, represented in this case by the group and its boundaries.

This is by distinction with groups with a task —what Bion calls work groups— and I myself have called much earlier groups with an occupation, to be approached primarily as a group in view of their task, or the larger organisation of which they are a part (e.g. in industry). The paramount and first experimental study of this took place in the first Therapeutic Community at Northfield Military Hospital (see my Introductory book). This was quite independent of Bion.

In any case it is perhaps not generally known that I began treating groups on analytic lines two or three years before anyone else here had ever done such work.

In America my holist approach has often been seen as linked to that of Kurt Lewin, as this was the only one they knew when I first visited the USA (1948/49). I on the other hand had barely heard of him, and to my knowledge I have not been influenced by him. I used the term "group-dynamic" in the sense of psychodynamics in the group, whereas Kurt Lewin was I think antagonistic to psychoanalysis. They discovered the therapeutic effect of sensitivity meetings (T-groups) accidentally somewhere around 1946, while with me it grew from my therapeutic experience as a psychoanalyst at the end of 1939. Some affinity between Kurt Lewin's holist orientation and my own may well exist through my acquaintance with Gestalt theory to which I

came through my work under the neurobiologist Kurt Goldstein. We psychoanalysts in Frankfurt also had contacts with some sociologists there, through Max Horkheimer and his circle.

Personally I also had fruitful contacts here in London with Franz Borkenau and Norbert Elias and their work, (both of whom have good knowledge of psychoanalysis and group-analysis, similarly with the anthropologist Meyer Fortes. (Borkenau had been with Horkheimer, Elias with Karl Mannheim, both in Frankfurt).

What is important is that at that time the sociologists assured me that there was no relevant literature in sociology concerned with small groups. I have however learned quite a bit from anthropological literature. This is for your information...

Another point of specific significance in my approach was the establishment of a largely unstructured situation, and the discovery of "free-floating discussion" on the part of group members taken together, as an equivalent of "free association". The ongoing work consists in the gradual analysis and mutual de-coding of all observable behavior, including all symptomatology, so-called psychosomatic as well as intermittent illnesses, accidents etc. It is all this which I mean by communication. The working through corresponds to the making conscious of the unconscious in psychoanalysis. When this working through has taken place insight becomes possible, together with the capacity to state the problems in verbal terms. Grinberg et al did not understand this at the time, and many, especially in South America, seem to think that what I meant was more or less intellectual interpretation. Another specific feature of my approach is in relation to the "here and now": though I have not made this into a slogan, it has from the beginning been essential for me to put into the center of attention the approach to the current conflict situations in life as well as in the therapeutic situation itself. I do however accept recollections and repetitions from the past, when they come into the present context.

You probably already know most of this, and it has partly been said before, but I thought it might be helpful to you to set it down in case you wish briefly to characterize some features of my approach. I hope it will be of some help.

With best wishes,

Yours,

signed:

S. H. FOULKES MD FRCPsych

POSTSCRIPT TO A PRESENTATION AND A POSTHUMOUS PROLOGUE

There is little I can add to the presentation made by Malcolm Pines, President of the International Association of Group Therapy, co-founder with S.H. Foulkes of the *Group Analytic Society* and the *Institute of Group-Analysis*, and one of the most faithful interpreters and followers of his work, as well as the letter by the author that I have just quoted as a foreword.

In truth, very little of what he said sounded new. Except perhaps the detail on his relations with Kurt Lewin, the rest we had already talked over and discussed more than once. It always worried me why group-analytic theory and practice had not been well understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and its scarce acceptance and diffusion in the Americas. During my trips to London and the times I visited him this issue was often the subject of our conversations. I have written on it extensively (¹and²) but in view of this prologue and with the publication of this, his last book, in Spanish version, I believe it is worth expanding on this.

My interest in this subject arose coinciding with the beginning of my formal training as a psychoanalyst and group analyst at the *Postgraduate Center for Mental Health* in New York. I addressed myself there precisely due to the suggestion and recommendation of S.H. Foulkes since this center was, at the time, the only psychoanalytical institute offering a formal training program as a group analyst concurrently to the classical training in individual psychoanalysis. To my great surprise I discovered that Foulkes - who had been there only a couple of years earlier and was highly respected - had not been understood at all. Wolf and Emanuel Schwartz had just published the controversial article "The Myth of Group Dynamics" considering Foulkes a group dynamicist in spite of acknowledging him as a classical Freudian psychoanalyst. From my position as a student, this false accusation puzzled me. I had been working with S.H. Foulkes at the Maudsley the previous year and he had initiated me in the field of psychoanalysis; with him I had taken my first steps as a psychotherapist and my understanding of group-analysis had nothing in common with what was taught at the Postgraduate Center. It would take me years to understand why it is so difficult to grasp the essence of group-analysis and where the source of the resistance to finding out comes from.

I received the first clue from Foulkes himself in a lecture that he gave on July 27th, 1975 during the *International Colloquium on Group-Analytic Psychotherapy*. Due to the coincidence of the *Colloquium* with an International Congress of Psychoanalysis in London, it was attended by psychoanalysts from all over the world. The title of the paper he presented there was "Qualification as a psychoanalyst, an advantage and a limitation for the future group-analyst". In it he considered the limitations of the analyst as resistances and the main defence in relation to group psychotherapy is described as an attempt to approach the group-analytic situation to the

¹ Campos, Juan: "Psicoanálisis, Psicoanalistas y Terapias Grupales", en *Psicología Dinámica Grupal*, Madrid: Fundamentos, 1980

² Campos, Juan: "La Formación Grupo-Analítica en la Formación del Psicoterapeuta" en *Formación en Grupos y Psicodrama*, Buenos Aires: Paidós, 1981.

psychoanalytic situation which psychoanalysts are familiar with and feel comfortable with. After describing how these defences can be applied, he concludes by saying:

"There is no need for these resistances and defences. If, on the contrary, they are genuinely overcome and partisan attitudes, emotionally maintained, are abandoned, it is possible to reach a truly scientific attitude, a total integration. This is especially true with what begins to be known as "psychoanalytic psychotherapy". In this context, the term psychotherapy is considered equal in quality to psychoanalysis and not as an inferior or cheaper method, as used to be the case. In this sense, I named my own method "group-analytic psychotherapy" and *not* group psychoanalysis. Classical psychoanalysis should perhaps be contemplated and understood within the conceptual framework of Freud's own time."³

Two elements stand out in this paragraph: on the one hand, the reassessment of psychotherapy and group psychotherapy as therapeutic methods as valuable as psychoanalysis itself and, on the other, Foulkes' adherence to the scientific method and a correct "analytical attitude". I will comment both aspects later but I would like to underline here that to Foulkes himself, having been formally trained as a psychoanalyst and remaining forever loyal to the International Association of Psychoanalysis and a teacher at the *British Psychoanalytic Society*, these resistances were not alien to him nor was it easy for him to overcome those present in his environment and his time.

From my point of view, the main resistance that psychoanalytic training promotes is in the very theoretical conceptual framework it inserts us in and from which all psychotherapeutic practice is considered. To take the step, which already from the group-analytic situation implies a paradigmatic break not easy to assimilate, is still more difficult when this break is to take place within a social, professional, extremely dogmatic and rigid context, as is the case with psychoanalytic societies to the present. As S.H. Foulkes and E.J. Anthony said in their book *Group Psychotherapy: The Psychoanalytic Approach* after its second revised edition of 1965:

"These present writers consider that psychoanalytic concepts, clinical and theoretical, are firmly rooted to begin with in the one- and later in the two-personal situation. There is no intrinsic reason why psychoanalysis should not in the future extend its dimension and claim that group-analysis is psychoanalysis in the multi-personal situation. If and when this should be stated it would become clear, however, that the whole of psychoanalytical theory and practice would have to be changed, and far removed from the mind and intention of its originator... For the time being, we think as psychoanalysts that its discipline has an important function to fulfil on its own grounds. We do not wish to inaugurate yet another neo-analytic school of thought. In the meantime we firmly reject the idea that experiences in group psychotherapy should be limited by present-day psychoanalytical concepts. Group-analysis is free to develop within the greater framework of psychotherapy. Its effects inside this have been described as a revolution."⁴

From the beginning, Foulkes was intimately convinced that for the development of group-analysis it was not enough just to borrow psychoanalytic concepts and apply them to the group situation; rather, starting from the situation itself and in its own right, group psychotherapy

³ Foulkes, S.H.: "Qualification as a Psychoanalyst an asset as well as a hindrance for the future Group Analyst" *Group Analysis* VIII/3, 1975.

⁴ Foulkes, S. H. & E. J. Anthony: *Group Psychotherapy: The Psychoanalytic Approach* (Third revised edition), London: Penguin Books, 1973, p. 17.

should develop its own theory. This belief would lead him to a contradiction that was difficult to escape.

I would not fully agree with Malcolm Pines that only death prevented Foulkes from writing his book on theory. I would dare to suggest that it was the other way round; it was his intimate conflict between wanting and being able to write it and contemplating the consequences of doing so which would eventually lead him to his death. I am aware that my assumption is risky, but there are biographical elements in his life that justify it. Writing his first book *-Introduction to Group-Analytic Psychotherapy: Studies in the Social Integration of Individuals and Groups-* which he did in three weeks flat, during which time he hardly slept or stopped chain-smoking, led him to his first heart failure, the same lesion which cost him his life during the group session referred to by Pines. However, apart from the accuracy of my interpretation, it is true that Foulkes found it extremely difficult to write theory, as opposed to the fluidity and ease with which he put forth his clinical experiences. As Malcolm Pines said of him on another occasion: "Foulkes was never a formal teacher, his strength lay in the creative discussion with his colleagues and in what I would call "a creative monologue" with himself, during which he developed his ideas and explored en viva voce the new possibilities which opened up.⁵ "Obviously, this type of thinking and of transmitting his thought did not find its best vehicle in written language which, perforce, must be carried out alone and not within a communicational context such as the group.

Writing was difficult for Foulkes and reading him is not less so, especially if his work is read in translated form. As an example, let us take the translation of the first Penguin edition, 1957, of *Group Psychotherapy: The Psychoanalytic Approach*. It was presented with the title *Psicoterapia Psicoanalítica de Grupo*,⁶ nothing more deceitful or possibly further removed from the meaning and intention the authors had in mind for the original title in English. The translator did not realize that a psychoanalytic approach in group psychotherapy leads to Group-Analysis and not to Psychoanalytic Group Psychotherapy, a name coined by Alexander Wolf and Emanuel Schwartz to define the approach to group psychoanalysis which they practice.⁷

Clearly, the difficulty is not in the text but rather the context -psychoanalytic or groupanalytic- from which it is considered. The translator and the publisher cannot understand, in the Buenos Aires of 1965 —the same date that the English revised edition appeared— that Psychoanalysis and Group Analysis, although related, are different or, simply, that a book will sell even if its title is not qualified as psychoanalytic.

Foulkes is one of the few psychoanalysts with classical Freudian training who never gave up his condition of psychotherapist nor lost his identity as a psychoanalyst for having dared to penetrate the mysterious and obscure field of group psychotherapies. After a time of enthusiasm for the group, many others returned to individual psychoanalysis repenting with a *mea culpa* or simply losing interest and never speaking of it again. Even for him it was not an easy task and the struggle it implied and the contradictions he had to overcome are reflected in the content of his work. The apparent incompatibility between Psychoanalysis and Group-Analysis stems from a misunderstanding of which are the specific objects peculiar to each. The former is concerned with the functioning of the human mind and the genesis of the normal or pathological

⁵ Pines, M. "Farewell", GAIPAC IX/2 July 1976

⁶ Foulkes, S. H. & Anthony, E. J., *Psicoterapia Psicoanalítica de Grupo*, Buenos Aires: Paidós, 1959.

⁷ Wolf, A. & Schwarz, E. K., *Psychoanalysis in Groups*, New York: Grune & Stratton, 1962.

personality; the latter is a form of psychotherapy, a mental treatment given within the group context, and it is the group that enables the possible change in the people who submit to it when the group is conducted on psychoanalytic lines.

From my own point of view, S.H. Foulkes' main merit, his most valuable instrument for the task of transformation and change which he initiated in the analytic practice of psychotherapies, lies in the *analytic attitude* that he was able to develop thanks to his personality, his extensive and profound training and experience as a psychoanalyst, psychiatrist and psychotherapist. The main characteristic of this analytic attitude lies in the conviction that "everything that occurs within a context, everything without exception, is there to be analyzed". The holistic, organismic, gestaltic ideas of his teacher K. Goldstein and the influence of the Frankfurt School of Sociology to which he was closely linked, contributed to developing the scientific and therapeutic attitude with which he confronted his task with groups. Amongst other things, this attitude led him to avoid transferring concepts peculiar to psychoanalysis -the transference didactic situation- to the multi-personal therapeutic situation of the therapeutic group, with the same rigueur be it with natural groups or transference groups of strangers. This concern, together with his care to differentiate his functions as a psychoanalyst from those as a group analyst are partly responsible for S.H. Foulkes' personal style and the incomprehensibility attributed by some to his written work.

Psychoanalytic practice in the Americas, its boom in South and North America rests on the social attitudes of an elitist profession -medicine- and a middle class anxious for instant happiness and for attaining positions of perfection, power and prestige by means of payment. In these circumstances, it is not unlikely that psychoanalysis becomes a prized market product to be exploited within a liberal system of medical practice. Naturally this would lead to the enhancement of the individualistic *versus* the group approach and, also to considering the group as a method equivalent to mass psychoanalysis, a conception of "chain production" naturally of inferior quality in relation to the individual "hand-made" conception; the group is considered at most as a *second best product* with which to repair social injustices and to be distributed in psychiatric hospitals.

S.H. Foulkes' approach always was and continued to be radically different. The way his first psychotherapeutic group began gives us an idea of this. Contrary to popular belief and to what most psychoanalysts did, Foulkes never thought of setting up groups as a way of increasing his productivity and performance as a psychoanalyst, or for making psychoanalysis cheap and therefore available to the population at large. Foulkes conducted his first analytic group in the waiting room of his surgery in the small town of Exeter in the county of West Country in 1939. He worked there as a psychotherapist -in the surgery of a General Practitioner with whom he had formed a partnership. As he recalls, on a tape which I keep, his practice as a psychoanalyst in London had been temporarily interrupted due to the war. He was also waiting to join the army as a military psychiatrist, a post for which he had volunteered, and decided to settle down in this small town near the Northfield Hospital to which he would later be assigned. In these circumstances, while he waited, he could not initiate classical psychoanalytic cures. He was also relatively isolated from the psychoanalytic community. He carried out psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapies of two or three weekly sessions. He thus recovered his vocation as a psychotherapist, the practice of which he had left aside during many years due to his exclusive dedication to psychoanalysis and didactic analysis. He felt liberated; it was like a breath of fresh air; he also realized that the analytic attitude developed during his years of dedication to

psychoanalysis had enhanced his efficiency as a therapist and refined his capacity for understanding psychotherapeutic processes.

It was at this time that he dared to explore an idea which had puzzled him for some time. What would happen —he asked himself— if I brought together all these patients in treatment with me and we all were to freely and openly discuss what occurs in this situation? And so he did. The experience was a success. Upon his return home he told his wife: "Today a historical event in Psychiatry has taken place, but nobody knows about it." He had put the foundation stone of Group-Analysis. Group Analysis was born and the waves it would produce would not stop on the shore of the group-therapeutic groups. It is clear, therefore, that in March 1943 when he joined the *Northfield Neurosis Rehabilitation Center* he had already been working as a psychoanalyst with psychotherapeutic groups for three years.

I will not extend myself here on the role played by S.H. Foulkes in the Northfield Experiments, the magnificent adventure of British war psychiatry of which he gives careful account on several occasions. Northfield was the cradle of English social psychiatry, a fascinating subject which I refer to elsewhere. Group psychotherapies, therapeutic communities and therapeutic social clubs originated there.⁸ Nevertheless, it is worth pointing out the distinction made by S.H. Foulkes between "groups with an occupation" and group-analytic groups in relation to their specific functions; his priority for the concept and, apart from the widespread use he would make of the latter both in the Rehabilitation Wing at Northfield and the organization of different services later, his teaching activities and societies or projects that he inspired or promoted.

When Foulkes' work is seen retrospectively, one cannot but be impressed by the courage of his pioneering effort and the productiveness, efficiency and solidity of the task he undertook. His first book gives us an idea of his ambition and disposition, what he was searching for and towards where he was heading with such an endeavour. The subtitle -"Studies on the integration of individuals and groups"- patently reflects the intention of his *Introduction of Group-Analytic Psychotherapy*.⁹ An undoubtedly ambitious task, it meant picking up where Freud had left off as a group psychologist and, through the psychology of the Ego, reach Group Analysis. Not content with this, he also wanted to give all this psychology a therapeutic use and a social projection.

The book began with a maxim by Confucius which, from my point of view, constitutes the *leitmotiv*, the slogan in Foulkes' intellectual development and specifically marks his style of learning and teaching others to do so. The maxim reads:

"I do not expound my teaching to any who are not eager to learn; I do not help out anyone who is not anxious to explain himself; if, after being shown one corner of a subject, a man cannot go on to discover the other three, I do not repeat the lesson."

In this modern version of the game of the four corners, from the couch Foulkes goes on to the circle and once in it he seeks to triangle it avoiding its quadrature. Foulkes is a systemic thinker ahead of his time. The first pages of his *Introduction* (...) seem to be written by Bertalanffy even without having read him at the time. He thinks in terms of open systems and his thinking certainly does not lack negantropy. For him, communication, the interaction between the whole and its parts and the relations between the elements -individuals- and the whole -society-

⁸ Campos, Juan, "Bion and Foulkes: Comrades at Arms", unpublished.

⁹ Foulkes, S. H. *Introduction to Group-Analytic Psychotherapy. Studies in the Social Integration of Individuals and Groups*, London: Heinemann Medical Books, 1948.

constitutes the focus of his group analysis. "The place where psychology and sociology meet" is in the group-analytic group made up of a reduced number of people allowing communication and interaction face to face between them to still be socially pertinent. "Group-Analysis is a method of psychotherapy in small groups, but also a method for the study of groups and the behaviour of human individuals in their social aspects." It is at once a research method, a theory and a form of therapy that can be applied both to healthy or ill individuals, to primary or secondary groups, or to more or less complex social organizations with therapeutic, training, learning or simply vital problem-solving ends in mind. S.H. Foulkes' task, his field of application and research is not limited, however, only to the small group-therapeutic type of group. The circle that symbolizes it expands and grows till it becomes a round table which always rests on a tripod.

On a theoretical level, its three legs are the following: the one of the social reticular theory *-the network theory of neurosis-*; the one of the matrix of the group, dynamic of the therapeutic situation *-the group matrix-* and the one of the processes of training, education and social organization of psychotherapists. The latter a theory which, by using one of his concepts, I would dare to call that of the *professional plexus*, concerned with how the professional scientist, the psychotherapist develops his analytic attitude, how he conceptualizes, organizes and justifies his practice and becomes an agent of therapeutic change.¹⁰

Foulkes' groups, as we know, began in a psychotherapeutic context. His curiosity as a researcher lay in carrying out a study in action; in collecting clinical data on the therapeutic processes that take place within a group when it assumes *free-floating discussion* as its norm and style of communication and the communications and interactions that take place are received and treated with an analytic attitude. S.H. Foulkes' search was directed towards the elaboration of a dynamic theory of psychotherapeutic processes using operational concepts which would be "studied, elaborated and applied in the actual process of therapy. A theory that studies the processes of change by means of clinical observation within the therapeutic situation, fully accepting the fact and exploiting till its ultimate consequences the idea that therapy is research and research in this field is therapy."¹¹ Foulkes, one of the few psychoanalysts experienced in group analysis enlisted in Northfield, when he dedicated himself to "groups with an occupation", that is, treatment and rehabilitation of neurotic soldiers for their incorporation to civil life or re-enlistment in the army, what he did was to extend the formulation of his experience as a psychotherapist to that specific situation adapting it to the global context and to the specific task of therapy, rehabilitation or apprenticeship of the groups in which he took part. He would do the same later in his work in general or psychiatric hospitals and with his *training project for psychotherapists and group analysts*.

S.H.Foulkes' work in small groups and the concept of group-dynamics that he reached are sometimes mistaken with the work of W.R. Bion and the analytic group dynamicists of the Tavistock, and also with Kurt Lewin and the *Research Center for Group Dynamics* of M.I.T.. The responsibility of this misunderstanding is partly due to the account of the historical development of group-analysis made by Anthony in the introductory chapter of the first Penguin edition of the book. In later editions Foulkes would correct this misunderstanding though not his reasons. His explanation in relation to Lewin in the foreword clarifies any doubt about K.

¹⁰ Campos, Juan, "Terapias Analíticas de Familia a la Luz del Grupo Análisis y de su Teoría Reticular de las Neurosis", VIII International Congress of Psychotherapy, English Versión, New York: Plenum Pub. Corp., 1981.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 4, p. 269.

Lewin's supposed paternity of his ideas and in the third edition of his book he literally states "We do not believe "group-dynamics" has much to do with the small psychotherapeutic group; in this sense we agree with Wolf and others. If we sometimes use terms also employed by K. Lewin in his work, these have different connotations and dimensions although not necessarily contrasting in their use. In our approach of the hospital "therapeutic community" at Northfield, we realized our group-analytic points of view matched quite well with concepts used in "field theory" and later this aided us in our own outlook. The concept of "social field", for example, pertains to this. After all, we have a foundation as far as Gestalt Psychology" is concerned. However, later he explains "We use the term "group-dynamics" as the equivalent of "group-psychodynamics", in the sense of Freud's unconscious dynamics. So as to avoid confusion, we later adopted the term "group processes" instead."¹²

In relation to W.R. Bion, his small "study groups" and his concept of group-dynamics also lead in another direction. Bion is concerned with examining Freud's conceptualization of human groups in the light of "the modern developments of psychoanalysis associated with the work of Melanie Klein."¹³ For this he carried out his experiences with groups. For this he adopted an experimental method and apparently he was never very convinced that his technique would serve for conducting therapeutic groups.

The attempt to integrate "group dynamics" with psychoanalysis was not very successful judging by the results and its projection in the field of group therapies, no matter how much some tried; for example, G.A. Bach with K. Lewin's or Ezriel's ideas and the Tavistock group analysts with Bion's. The field which has truly benefited from these ideas is that of "training for leadership within a bureaucratic organization" at the *Tavistock Institute of Human Relations*, or the sensitivity training in human relations of the *National Training Laboratory in Group Development* in Washington. The basic educational element in the Conference Method used by the former or the Laboratory Method used by the latter are the Bionian study group and the Lewinian T-group, respectively.¹⁴

Projection of S.H. Foulkes' work, on the other hand, has mainly focused so far on the field of mental health and training of psychotherapists, though it also has applications in education and organizational problem-solving. Apart from the internal task of research, theoretical development and training of group-analytic therapists carried out by the Society and the Institute of Group-Analysis founded by him in London, I would dare to say that Foulkes is the single person who has contributed most to the expansion of a dynamic and social psychiatry and a group approach not only in the United Kingdom but also in the rest of Europe. In Northfield, at the Maudsley, generations of psychiatrists were trained by him as therapists. When he retired from the *National Health Service* and concentrated all his activity on the development of Group-Analysis he created the Institute. Every year more than two-hundred mental health workers from the *National Health Service* seek to complete their training and competence in their work through their participation in the Introductory Course in Group Work as well as the Course in Family Therapy.

On the international level, apart from having contributed to the foundation of what is known today as the International Association of Group Psychotherapy, he also created *Group-Analysis: International Panel and Correspondence* and the Annual European Workshops and the Symposia

¹² *Ibid.* 4, pp. 20, 21.

¹³ Campos, Juan, "Leyendo a s. H. Foulkes con ánimo de entenderlo", *Clínica y Análisis Grupal*, No. 20, 1980.

¹⁴ Bion, W. R. "Group Dynamics (Re-view), *Intl. Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 2, 1952.

of the Group-Analytic Society, undoubtedly one of the elements that has most contributed to the development of group therapy in the European Continent.

After Foulkes' death, as his collaborators from across the ocean -the overseas members of the Group-Analytic Society- our concern was the future of the task he had begun. During the European Workshop of January 1977 we met in London with his closest followers. For the first time, Foulkes was not amongst us. The environment was charged with grief but, more so, one could perceive a feeling of great anguish during the meeting. There was a feeling of tension within the Institute of Group-Analysis, the most educational institution of those founded by him. The London group, however, was able to differentiate itself without splitting. Shortly after, the *Institute of Family Therapy* was founded, an organism which would allow to assemble the efforts of all English therapists working in this field without causing the founding group analysts to lose interest and contact with the development of group analysis. What is more, instead of becoming weaker, the development of group-analysis in Europe was reinforced and expanded since S.H. Foulkes' death. Today, members of the Society teach group-analysis all over Europe and have contributed to the appearance of training centers for group therapists who will undoubtedly change the approach of analytic psychotherapy in this field. The bridge between psychoanalysis and group analysis for which Foulkes struggled so hard is beginning to stand firmly and solidly. In the last International Congress of Group Psychotherapy in Copenhagen, where group-analysis played an important role, another of Foulkes' seminal ideas seemed to begin to take shape. The road to a "unified and comparatively simple theory in the field of all human behaviour which will include psychotherapy, group-therapy or community therapy of any kind" which Foulkes had desired for so many years seems to be clearing up.

Foulkes was hopeful that this book would serve to introduce his thought in Spanish-speaking parts of the world, and he was also convinced that the group approach in South America was heading in the same direction as his own. This conviction differed considerably from my own. My impression was that it was headed in a radically different direction. It would take me many years to discover that he was right. It was not until very recently, having contacted with the followers of Enrique Pichon-Rivière of the Private School of Social Psychology in Buenos Aires, that I became aware of the enormous parallelism between the development of the ideas on groups of these two pioneer psychoanalysts. What they have in common, which deserves to be explored in depth, is that both psychoanalysts -one a Kleinian and the other a classical Freudian- enter the field of experience and small group therapy with open eyes, with a mind free of psychoanalytical prejudices and dare to re-think what the group analytically, scientifically contributes concerning pathology, unchanging, and therapeutic change, which is possible. There are underlying personal attitudes of ideological nature in both authors that lead them to search for alternatives with a greater social projection than the elitist application of psychoanalysis which, although off the point, may however explain why they dared to do so and carry out serious research in this sense.

Foulkes died as he had lived. Thinking, working and creating from within the group, in what was supposed to be the next to last session of a series he had been holding with a group of colleagues. Thus he gave up his last breath. This was probably the only session in his life he did not conclude on time. Although it is true that he is no longer with us, it is also true that he has not abandoned us. That session ended and so did that group. But his work, however, goes on; his contribution is part of and is present in the network of communications and people interacting - in this group matrix, as he would say- which is what essentially constitutes group-analysis. Not

in vain he would dedicate his first book -Introduction to Group Analytic Psychotherapy- to his "past, present and future colleagues". It is my hope and also my wish that reading this book in the language of Cervantes will contribute to the birth of many future colleagues of this quixotic enterprise initiated one day by S.H. Foulkes.

GROUP ANALYSIS, INTERNATIONAL PANEL AND CORRESPONDENCE?**A Bystander's View...****by****Juan Campos Avillar**

GR/AN 1979 XII/2 PP. 107-108

10th June 1979 Barcelona

GROUP ANALYSIS is means to an end and,, part of a related enterprise, whose "eventual aim has always been an international association of group analysts". The correspondence is an exchange in writing, *a large group as it were, in correspondence with each other*, while meetings, symposia or workshops serve the personal exchange by talking together, working together, making more intimate acquaintance. I am freely quoting and underlining what Michael said in his last Editorial (GROUP ANALYSIS VIII/3, October 1979).

In the issue of April 1979, Pat invites us correspondents to tell the Editors if we feel the material submitted to GROUP ANALYSIS is relevant to our interests. At the same time he expresses his concern about the scarce number of active participants and reminds us that "articles" do not have to be formal - we look for fresh rather than highly "scientific" contributions, spontaneous, short rather than long - and preferably not more than five pages. I will stick to the three-page top that figured in the original instructions of GROUP ANALYSIS and try to answer to the appeal of our last convener.

Well, "correspondence" today is much better edited than it was in the old days. The materials in general are of great interest, but I find that I do not read them with the same eagerness I used to. Why? There are two main reasons for it: 1) GAIPAC used to be for me like a home letter. I could hear the tone of voice and see the expression on the face of my friend-colleagues behind the printed words, it was a very personal thing and even corresponding it was still a relatively large, small face to face group. 2) The longer, more sophisticated, well edited and specialised the "articles" grow, the more difficult it becomes to react spontaneously to them and test our half formulated thoughts on the open ground - the larger and larger empty space of faceless correspondents. So, when I receive GROUP ANALYSIS, I glance through it, I read the Editorial, Correspondence and the News, and pick out some article "to read at a later date". There goes GROUP ANALYSIS to pile up with the rest of professional journals I receive, waiting for the free time which will never come to go over "very interesting things". as a rule, there is an exception to that and it is when I participated in some face-to-face event. Reports on workshops and symposia and meetings always come alive when one knows the people who participated. I do not know how many people at GROUP ANALYSIS are in this same boat, and less if any of you share my concern. It would be very sad, if GROUP ANALYSIS - originally GAIPAC - turned into just another "professional" magazine. There- is a place, maybe, for something like the International Journal of Group Analysis, but that would be very far away from what GAIPAC was originally intended for. So I would suggest to the Editorial Board to find out what our interests are, perhaps through a questionnaire.

Now back to the issue I want to talk about. What are the prospects of an international association of group analysts? Or, without being so ambitious, what is left of our intended international workshop or study group by correspondence? It is my feeling that without face-to-face contact,

without free and thorough discussion of all of us concerned with this common adventure, GROUP ANALYSIS runs the risk of becoming institutionalised and the dynamics of power will taking out the wit and the soul of what it could have been. Hierarchical organisation will kill the possibilities of growth that our affiliative association had at its beginning. In the preliminary issue of GAIPAC are the blueprints of what it was supposed to be. It was thought to be guided by group analytic principles. Are we still running GROUP ANALYSIS on the same track? More active participation among us is needed in order to do the necessary task of reflection to know where our large group will go. I wonder if the next International Congress in Copenhagen would not be a good occasion for the Group-Analytic Society (London) and GROUP ANALYSIS to organise a large meeting among their overseas members and correspondents? As a member of the silent majority, I would like to thank Pat, our last convener, for all his efforts and the magnificent job he has done as Editor of GROUP ANALYSIS. Also, I would like to congratulate Harold for the job that has fallen on his shoulders and promise him all our help. Let us see if we correspondents dare to unfasten our seat belts of silence and stop being readers for the sake of this new era of GROUP ANALYSIS. Best wishes to them all.

Juan Campos

[This letter appeared in the 1st issue edited by the newly appointed Dr. Harold Behr, Member I.G.A., answered in the following one.]

From: Martin Grotjahn
416 North Bedford Drive
Beverly Hills
California 90210



The Paper Group

Greetings to the Paper-Group!

"To Juan Campos:
I have unfastened my seat belt and try
to express my response to the twice
born Paper-group".

GR/AN 1979 XII/3 PP. 191,
Martin Grotjahn

SOME AFTERTHOUGHTS TO THE COPENHAGEN MEETING

by

JUAN CAMPOS AVILLAR

GR/AN XIV/1 April 1981, p. 4

Followed by a Report from Elizabeth Foulkes on the
“Meeting of Members of the Group Analytic Society (London)
attending the International Congress of Psychotherapy at Copenhagen
August 1980

14th November, 1980

A creeping, uncanny feeling of *déjà vu* came all over me during the Closing Session of the VII International Congress at Copenhagen. I had never been before in one of those meetings and however, there was that feeling. Regardless of how hard I tried, I could not place its origins nor be free of the spell.

Today I spent my day trying to write the note for GROUP ANALYSIS that I promised at the end of the Group Analytic Society luncheon meeting we held at Copenhagen. I did not thought get very far. Sort of my idea did not jell. I knew what I wanted to say, but I was not able to find the words for it nor to straighten out my thoughts. It has to do, of course, with my concern for the future of the Group Analytic Society and its International projection. The *International Panel and Correspondence* was the last and, may be one of the dearest projects of S. H. Foulkes. So, I went through my collection of GA's letters—I hate to call them issues of a journal—dug out its first number and read it all the way through

For those of our correspondents in GROUP ANALYSIS not knowing it.. This “Confidential. For circulation to registered subscribers only.” which Michael sent us in January 1967, is the blueprint and foundation stone of what we have today in our hands. Well, as I was saying, I read it from the beginning to end and when I came to its last page, page 36 to be exact, there I found where my feeling of *déjà vu* sprung out. What S. H. Foulkes was saying to the Closing Session of the International Seminar on Group Psychotherapy at Lausanne in 1966, at his ending paragraph was this : “... *this 'Seminaire' will remain in my memory as one of the best organised I have ever attended, one of the most stimulating and at the same time socially agreeable I personally have experienced. This is certainly connected with the deliberately small circle of participants. ... I wish there would be more circles of psychoanalysts and group analysts so high in standard and quality in the world as this one is. It was a real pleasure and a great honour to participate on this occasion.*”

I was not certainly at Lausanne for that occasion; neither, unfortunately, was Michael in this one of Copenhagen. Had be been at Copenhagen, he could well have repeated the same words. Besides the theoretical importance of this example may have as a demonstration on how the communicational and transpersonal matrix of the group is built and having settled with this small piece of research a personal problem that haunted me for months, I will go from here into what is

the main reason of this write-up. I would suggest, however, to our dear editor Harold Behr, to reproduce S. H. Foulkes' remarks from our first issue¹ because I feel they are of general interest.

It was in the middle of the sixties when the international adventure of Group Analysis was started at the Continent. As I quoted in my "Bystander's View" (GROUP ANALYSIS XII/2, 1979, p. 107) from the last S. H. Foulkes Editorials to GROUP ANALYSIS, October 1975: "The eventual aim, of GAIPAC and its related enterprise of bringing together people in person once or twice a year, (meetings, workshops, symposia) has always been an international association of group analysts." And he adds in the same place "GROUP ANALYSIS (G.A.I.P.A.C.) was founded to bring together qualified psychoanalysts, psychotherapists, group psychotherapists and others concerned with social problems which share a basic conviction which corresponds with my own concept of group analysis and group analytic psychotherapy in theory and practice. This is a huge and varied field, held together by certain principles, from, small to large groups, from groups for selected people to family groups, in all their diversity. While *correspondents* are not necessarily expected to be strictly trained as group analysts in our sense they *were and are expected to be in sympathy with those principles and to understand them*. After eight years, I think I may say that we have succeeded to bring together in this way, about five hundred colleagues and I see no reason why this number should not double or treble, although by contrast to most journals which aim to attract the highest possible number of subscribers, we shall continue to adhere to the principle of high selection."

"Subscribers of GROUP ANALYSIS are today close to six hundred. Overseas members of the G.A.S. (London), close to one third of its membership. Hundreds as well can count of people who attended workshops, symposia, and other activities all over the Continent. How does it that we do not yet have an international association?"

Mind, I am not proposing to start a new school, neither do I think I can be accused of being cultist about my Michael's work and person, but I felt hurt hearing Otto Kernberg talk about Slavson and about Bion in the closing session of the last Congress dedicated to the topic of "the individual and the group" and forget to mention S.H. Foulkes. There remain still to day, I think, a great need for a place, for an ambit, where people with an analytical orientation and who deal with groups could work towards a unified and comparatively simple theory over the whole field of human behaviour, including psychotherapy or group psychotherapy or community therapy of

¹ "It is hoped that the perusal of these preliminary communications will prove as interesting for the reader as it has been for me. I should not say 'reader' because you should all now join in the discussion. It seems to me that these communications fall naturally into certain categories.

- (1) General questions of a broader significance. Some of them more and some less specifically relating to group analysis.
- (2) Clinical observations and considerations in particular questions of method.
- (3) Concepts, e.g. group cohesion, group process.
- (4) Theory. It should be our special aim by common work of those interested to arrive at a unified theory over this field as I already stated but in particular the interdependence between method, practice, theory and concept formation.
- (5) Experimental. The present batch of communication has not referred to this important area but I know that work of this sort is going on and is no doubt of great interest for all"

S.H.Foulkes, GROUP ANALYSIS N° 1 January 1967, pp. 32-33.

all sorts. That is exactly what S. H. Foulkes had in mind as an international enterprise. I am afraid I will have to quote once again from the introduction of the first number, first page:

"In my observation there is an enormous waste of energy in that a multiplication of work takes place on the same problem by individuals or whole groups in this field, nationally and internationally. To link this effort by inter-communication will be a great step forward, will also lead to cross-fertilisation. There is a great need for such an exchange as to questions of methods, techniques and concepts. Problem should be raised and ventilated. An important task is the establishment of unified concepts and a unified theory which could be of practical use in this whole field, comprising not only therapy but the use dynamic use of wall groups in teaching, education, industry and many other human endeavours."

What I would like, what I 'actually propose, is that among this broad network of people who have been influenced by Group Analysis and who are group analysts at heart, even if they never heard of it, a small number of them could get together and set themselves as a task to think and to work towards such a sort of an association. For that I am asking for volunteers and, I think our panel correspondents could serve well as its launching point. I was never qualified as a psychoanalyst —of the International Psychoanalytic Association, I mean to say — nor was as a group analyst -of the Group Analytic. Regardless of how many formal training certificates I obtained from other qualifying institutions, I feel basically a group analyst! You may ask What is it to be a group analyst? To me it is to face the problems of the individual and society in the nodal point where they meet and where they belong —the small enough face to face group— led along analytical lines. It is also, to further communication at all levels by frank and open discussion. It is to function in its daily professional and associational life guided by group analytic principles, as they were worded by S. H. Foulkes in *Method and Principles*. That is why he and his way of thinking were so dear to me; and that is the sort of association I'm aspiring to have and that I envision, in Group Analysis.

Several events that took place during the Copenhagen Congress reaffirm my hope in these views and made me feel that I am just not alone on this line of thinking. We met, for instance, with Argentineans of the School of Social Psychology of Buenos Aires and we were stricken by the coincidences in thinking of its founders, Pichon Rivi re and S. H. Foulkes. Kleinian the one, Freudian the other, what they had in common, those two psychoanalysts, was that while working with an small group they were well aware of the new situation and they faced it in a sound analytical attitude without having to recur at borrowing from the psychoanalytical concepts in which they were originally trained and that belongs to the dyadic situation.

The Napolitani brothers from Italy seem to be going on the same vein thinking. During the Congress they were convening a task force towards a European Confederation of Group Analytic Organisations. In Spain, we are also working among our own autonomous nationalities toward an association of that sort. In sum, I feel the time is ripe for what once were the dreams of Michael to come true and to become a reality. The social climate is there, the ideas are there, and the people to think them all the way through and to carry them out up to its end, are also there. All that is needed is that we get together and talk and work.

A last observation before I finish. I think parochial professionalism is the main pitfall on which most scientific, analytic associations get trapped in their historical development. Parochial professionalism is this sort of Church-like disease affecting the International Association of Psychoanalysis ever since its inception and that has been transmitted also to all the sects that

branched out of it. The exchange of ideas and of experiences is what brings people together to start with. But once teaching and training starts, a hierarchical clergy gets established and takes over in the disguise of sound theoretical orthodoxy. That is when and how parochialism is born and enters the scene. The alternative to grow or to perish is to grow and to stand still, which to my way of seeing, is as well a way of dying anyhow. It is my feeling that the sort of association of people and organisations that we should be aiming at, not have to be precisely of an framed as of the international kind, but rather, most likely one in the same sense that S. H .Foulkes talks of transpersonal communications and interactions within the *network* —the matrix of the group.

I hope these thoughts, leftovers of our luncheon at luncheon Copenhagen and on which, like cudweed I have been chewing since then, can be of some use to other people and could well stimulate a joint effort which is so much needed.

**MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE
GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON) ATTENDING THE
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
AT COPENHAGEN, AUGUST, 1980**

Report by Elizabeth Foulkes
GR/AN 1980 XIII/3 pp. 217-218

The President, Mrs. M. L. J. Abercrombie, and the Committee of the Group Analytic Society (London) had invited all members of the Society attending the Copenhagen congress to come to a lunch-time meeting. Over seventy persons came in spite of an unfortunate clash with another meeting - and we had a lively exchange which could have gone on much longer than the time we had carved out of a busy conference program.

The calling of this meeting had been prompted by a letter to GROUP ANALYSIS (XX/2) from Dr. Juan Campos (Spain) in which he expressed the wish to have a more formal contact with the London Society, and raised the possibility of an international society, not necessarily based in London.

A European Coordinating Committee and a Liaison Committee have been meeting over the years at European Workshops, Symposia and other conferences (see GROUP ANALYSIS V/2, 122-123; V/2; VI/1, 32-32; VII/1, 67-68; VIII/1, 53-54; X/1, 89-90). These were mainly concerned with what went on in the respective countries, often with an emphasis in the training facilities available. The question of a formal European or international association had been raised but had until now been felt to be premature.

Mrs. Abercrombie asked Dr. Juan Campos to repeat the views expressed in his letter, in particular his important question: WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROUP ANALYSIS? The discussion suggested that the time WAS ripe to set up such an international association, though it was not possible at this meeting to make a formal start. The hope was expressed that we could do so at the next European Symposium of Group Analysis to be held in Rome on September 1981. The constitution will have to be drafted and discussed in the various centers. One of the basic points to decide is how far local or regional or language-based centers, societies or institutions should be responsible in deciding such matters as the qualification required for membership.

Overseas members of the Group Analytic Society (London) are looking for more involvement in our activities: the journal GROUP ANALYSIS is so far our main forum, and we had a lovely discussion at Copenhagen and lively in its format and contents...

PLEASE LET US HAVE YOUR VIEWS: preferably for publication in GROUP ANALYSIS: or to the Hon. Secretary of the Group Analytic Society (London) (Dr. Andrew Powell, at 1 Bickenhall Mansion, Bickenhall Street, London W1 3LF)

**TRAINING TO RESIST, LEARNING NOT TO CHANGE:
FREUD'S GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENT IN ANALYSIS¹**

by
Juan Campos Avillar, M.D

**Position Paper for the area of Institutional Resistances for the
FIFTH EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM OF GROUP ANALYSIS**

on
**“RESISTANCES IN GROUP ANALYSIS”
Rome, September 1981**

“To me it appears to be the greatest disappointment in analysis that it does not effect a greater change in the analysts themselves. No one has yet made it a subject of study by what means analysts succeed in evading the influence of the analysis on their own person. “(Excerpt of Freud's letter to Foulkes of 1.5.1932)

As a medical educator and an analytic therapist I have been intrigued for many years by the difficulties involved in the training of the health professionals. I adopted group methods to study the development of professional attitudes in medical students. After seven years of research I resigned my position as Professor of Psychiatry and Psychology at the Medical School. By then I had discovered that it was from the very same educational system from which the undesirable attitudes sprang that the students learned and we were said to want to correct with our teaching. We were fostering resistances to learn and we were teaching students to change in the wrong direction, although the educational system we ourselves had developed attempted to do the opposite. This is why I gave up “acting out” as a medical educator.

“To educate, to treat and to govern are the three “impossible professions” to which Freud in his writings frequently equates Psycho-Analysis, and in all of which –he added– we can be sure beforehand of achieving unsatisfactory results. The last time Freud made reference to the subject was two years before his death, in chapter VIII of his 1937 “Analysis terminable and interminable”. Here, I think, he tallies his life dedication as a teacher, as a therapist and as a ruler of analysts in training. The balance? That the latter are incurable, un-trainable, un-rulable. They just don't change by training analysis! The remedy? More of the same, analysis every five years, analysis interminable!

S. H. Foulkes, also, after a life time dedication to the study of how and why qualified analysts do not change, a year before his death sums up his experience. He had been encouraged to do this study from early on in his career by the response he received from Freud to his tentative hypothesis that if analysts do not change and evade the effect of analysis on themselves, it is because they have learned to pass the buck to their analysands. Foulkes was better equipped than Freud to do this study thanks to the groupanalytic instrument he himself discovered, and which he always thought was the best of situations for observing the processes of therapy and of learning. His conclusions? They are laid out in “Qualifications as a Psychoanalyst...” The

¹ Unpublished, but photocopy versions in English, French, Catalán and Italian have been used in discussion seminars.

trainees develop in the course of their training a set of resistances which, in front of the group situation, lead them to adopt defences which tend to approximate this new situation to the one of Psycho-Analysis which is familiar to them.

The question is though: Did Foulkes do better than Freud? Was he inclined to learn from his own experience and from his own mistakes, or did he not? Theoretically he did, when he said that therapy and learning are related, overlapping, complementary processes, the two sides of the same coin, and that they are based on un-learning, on de-learning what was learned beforehand.

But, did he in practice learn something new? I have recently written a paper – “*The teachings of S.H. Foulkes: A group-analytic orientation to the training of psychotherapists*” – soon to be published, in which I claim that he did. But now, five years after his death, here between us, in this discussion in the familiar setting of our Symposium, do we think that this is so?

The Institute of Group Analysis is the part of the group-analytic organization which grew around S.H. Foulkes, entrusted specifically with the teaching of this new science and method of psychotherapy and with the training of qualified analysts. As we know, the April issue of this year’s GAIPAC reports about it at length. The Group Analytic Society, the mother institution of all those others which sprung from S. H. Foulkes’ work is going through pains with the adolescent organization it engendered. Besides, as a young widow, with father no longer around to settle the disputes, the Society does not know exactly what to do.

So, one of the eldest kids, Dr. Robin Skynner, a fast runner on questions of change, threw back to the family a paradoxical question: *Are we tempted to take a U-turn back towards psychoanalysis and its limitations?* And further, after sharing with us his believe that “*innovators in the field of psychotherapy pass on their most positive contributions through their ideas, while their limitations, of which they are unaware and of which their students are unconsciously taught to be unaware, are passed on in their technique*”. He invites us to study the limitations Foulkes transmitted in his technique. As a good and active family therapist, with the purpose of rocking the boat but not of sinking it, Skynner throws back to us this provocative question: “*Do we want to be followers, which requires that we avoid seeing his limitations, or do we want to build on what he has been able to give us, which requires that we see him more objectively?*” O.K. I take the challenge! I said. But since I would like to go about it group-analytically, I think we better start by rephrasing this challenge within the context of the group. As Foulkes would say: “*Wrong questions will lead to wrong answers, and pseudo-problems into pseudo-solutions*”. And I say: “Questions out of context will lead nowhere.”

First of all, I would not agree with Dr. Skynner that his thesis is applicable to the case of Foulkes. I think that Foulkes’ ideas are better reflected and expressed in his methods than in his writings. We all know that he was not a talented writer. Or, maybe he was after all! He certainly had not an easy pen; but each time that I read him again, I find myself reading into his writings new things. Is that part of his “Confucius-nal” style of teaching? Confucius, the one who taught only people who were eager to learn, who helped nobody who was not anxious to explain himself, the one who showed only one corner of a subject and let man go on to discover the other three, and also the one who never repeated the lesson. I feel that also for group analysis, the most practical thing is a good theory, but Foulkes’ limitation of not writing the theory book he had promised, after all is said and done may be a gift. We don’t have a Bible which to impede our

group from growing. Maybe it is group authorship what is needed in our case, and I feel that this is an urgent task to be carried out by our group.

The second point is: I don't think that Foulkes' limitations are the only ones to be considered. Ours are as important or maybe even more than his. Is our group to be an autocratic group, based on the pecking order of the ones-who-are-supposed-to-know-better or the ones-who-arrived-first? Or else are we aiming at a more democratic organization, run by the people, which interact and honestly communicate in the free agora of the group? Is it the pecking order of power, or is it the koinonic development of citizenry at which our group should aim?

Thirdly, the last but not least of all questions: Where are we heading for? To growth through change, or to building a citadel to resist? The motto of the psychoanalytic movement "*Fluctuat nec mergitur*" which Freud took from the shield of the city of Paris, written under the image of a vessel, is a good motto for the capital of a country whose last and most heroic feat was "La Resistance", but as far as sailing and going places is concerned it is good for a buoy but not for a ship.

When I considered contributing with a communication to this Symposium on Aspects of Resistance in Group-Analytic Practice, I chose the title "Training, the "*Maginot*" of Analysis and its " 'Grosse Berta', the Qualifying Machine". I set myself to compare side by side Freud's and Foulkes' fundamental papers on the topic, ending with a very long and scholarly paper fit to be published but not to be read.² So I decided that the best thing to do was to sum up my conclusions to be discussed with you here:

I parted from the basic idea that the best of educational systems for the training of analytical therapists don't succeed unless its end product —the analysts it qualifies— are genuinely qualified analysts, and here I make no distinction between psycho-, group-, family- or whatever type of analysts. Also, it should be noted that to qualify differs from being qualified. To qualify is to be fit for an occupation, for doing a job well; while to be qualified is rather related to professional licensure, to have the legal right to call oneself an analyst or to be a member of a specific society.

What are the requirements for qualifying as an analyst? That definition I take from the founder of founders, Sigmund Freud himself, and from what I consider his final appraisal of his life as a teacher of analysts: Chapter VII of *Analysis Terminable...*, that ode to therapeutic pessimism which he left as a will: "*This alone (having finalized his training analysis) would not suffice for his instruction, but we reckon on the stimuli he has received in his own analysis not ceasing when it ends and on the processes of remodelling the ego continuing spontaneously in the analyzed subject and making use of all its subsequent experiences in this newly-acquired sense. This does and in fact happens and in so far as it happens it makes the analyzed subject qualified to be an analyst himself.*"

So obviously, learning to learn, under new and different circumstances, and learning how not to resist possible and required changes according to the situation, are the true criteria for Freud to qualify as an analyst. However, this satisfactory result is so rarely achieved in the training of

² S. Freud's: "Recommendations to Physicians" of 1912, "Lines of Advance...", "On the Teaching of Psychoanalysis in the University" of 1915, and "Analysis Terminable and Interminable" of 1937 & S. H. Foulkes': "Psychotherapy in the Sixties", 1963, "Group Analysis: Method and Principles", & "Qualifications as Psychoanalyst as an Asset as well as a Hindrance for the future Group Analyst", both of 1975.

analysts that he had to make the following comment in the subsequent paragraph to which I already made reference: *“Unfortunately, something else happens as well. It seems that a number of analysts learn to make use of defensive mechanisms which allow them to divert the implication and demands of analysis from themselves (probably by directing them on to other people), so that they themselves remain as they are and are able to withdraw from the critical and corrective influence of analysis.”*

With S. H. Foulkes it seems that the first was the case. He was able to move from the psychoanalytic situation of two into the group-analytic of many without having to stop to analyze nor become defensive about it. But, did the “other unfortunate thing” also happen? Yes and no. We will see.

S. H. Foulkes seems to have read into this text the confirmation to the question he tentatively had put to Freud in a letter five years before. Early in 1932, Foulkes thought that “by analyzing others, analysts defend themselves against recovery and cling tenaciously to illness and suffering”, and what is more, “they do it not only like the patient but perhaps through the patient.”

What sort of patients had Freud and later Foulkes in mind? Ordinary patients or candidates? Training analysands? All this reminds me of an old joke in medical education: “Those who are not good physicians become medical educators, and those who are not good teachers become experts in medical education!” If we read carefully Freud's text, what it adds up to is that to qualify as a psychoanalyst does not always happen and that if it happens it is by mere chance. What happens always is that they learn to use defensive mechanisms against learning, against recovery, against change. That is why –and not only because of the industrial hazard of the profession– Freud universally recommends analysis interminable, analysis *interruptus*, once every five years minimum.

S. H. Foulkes was one of those *raras avis* of “analyzed subjects qualified to be an analyst himself.” He was very proud of not having had to follow Freud's advice of analysis *interruptus* for ever. Maybe, Helene Deutsch, after all, learned her lesson in her analysis of Tausk. Who knows? The fact is that Foulkes became very sensitive about the risks of transference neurosis and of transferring transference neurosis to others. In his own words: *“I can well believe that this happy result (what it takes to be qualified as an analyst) is not too frequently achieved, but I doubt that if it is not, further analysis, however often repeated, will bring it about. I suspect that the interminable analysis will produce more interminable analysis in turn.”*

His prediction seems to have been confirmed: “... With the emphasis on transference analysis, psychoanalysis has been extended in time. The analysis of transference neurosis is more and more a central preoccupation. There seems to me a danger that the neurosis swallows up the analysis. In theory the dissolution of the transference is the aim, in practice, this ideally does not often occur, to put it mildly.” (My underlying)

But did he learn as well not to “transfer” the old psychoanalytical training system from where he came from to the training organization which developed around him? He knew how to avoid this danger: The future psychoanalyst should have a basic training in group analysis first, and if possible previous to his psychoanalytic training proper: *“... In my opinion, which I have often expressed, the sequence would better be as indicated here: to undergo group analysis first, and then work this experience through in the two person situation. It would be desirable that this*

*analysis should not be as prolonged as is often the case in professional psychoanalysis, but should be more in the nature of one or two years length.”*³

But, why did he have to stop short his recommendation and not extend it to the training of professional psychoanalysts? I have pondered about this question for many years and it inspired most of my studies on the subject of Psycho-Analysis as an institution. What held Foulkes back of giving this final step was not his past training as an analyst but his situation as a member of the British Psychoanalytical Society and his reluctance to inaugurate “yet another neo-analytic school of thought.”

If we analyze the nature of resistances Foulkes says, in “*Qualifications...*”, analysts develop, we realize that most of them are Super-Ego resistances, Ego-ideal resistances, a sort of massive projective identification with the Master, Professor Freud, on which pioneer groups of analysts are built. Down through the analytical family tree, like in the Catholic Church, those identifications are chain transmitted from training analyst to trained analyst. That is why I say in my paper “*Psychoanalysis: The Institution of Denial*”: “Once a trained analyst, always a tamed analyst”. Psychoanalysis as a group institutionalizes through transference the basic assumption of pairing, the one which Bion says aristocracy fulfils within society. That is why incest –like in ancient royal families– remains untouched within the psychoanalytic organization.

Freud never had a chance to secure a fair analysis for himself, neither Foulkes a group analysis. That is the destiny of the founders! Freud never overcame his conflictive identification with his mother institution: Medicine, neither Foulkes his own with Psychoanalysis. It seems that transference –the most resilient of resistances– is equally applicable to people as to institutions. On what do I base my suppositions, you will ask. In the case of Foulkes specifically, on that for him the problem of transference in group analysis still remains the most obscure of topics to be solved. He gets mixed up in a play with capital T, Tr, and small t and x, which is quite confusing, as is his famous sentence: “*Training analysts are familiar with the intensity and subtlety with which his trainee repeats his own unresolved and reactivated conflicts with his own patients in turn, not only in projective reversal of his own warded off transference neurosis, but in genuine interaction with his patient's neurosis.*” Also, symptomatically, it shows in the way he writes Group Analysis –two separate words– or in the wording he chose for the training institution he founded: The Institute of Group Analysis (London). Further, he said: “*There is no intrinsic reason why psychoanalysis should not in a future extend its dimension and claim that group analysis is psychoanalysis in the multipersonal situation. If and when this should be stated it would become clear however, that the whole of psychoanalytic theory and practice would have to be changed, and far removed from the mind and intention of its originator. We do not wish to inaugurate yet another neo-analytic school of thought*”. Adding: “*For the time being we think as psychoanalysts that this discipline has an important function to fulfill on its own grounds... In the meantime we firmly reject the idea that experiences in group psychotherapy should be limited by present day psychoanalytic concepts. Group analysis is free to develop within the larger framework of psychotherapy. Its effects inside this have been described as a revolution.*”

It is my feeling that the greatest of limitations of Foulkes and his professional drama in life was his ambivalence in bringing about a revolution in psychoanalysis. He was too much of a conservative to do so and, besides, in England there never was a chance. He developed a method

³ G.A. VIII/3, 75, pp. 181.

and some principles, but he did not dare go as far as put down in a book all the theoretical ideas that naturally sprang from his technique. The defensive trick he used against a psychoanalytic revolution was the one of the man with many hats. Identified with the Founder, we take the risk of ending up with our heads split in two? Foulkes' problem of loyalties should not be our own. Many of us owe no loyalty to organized psychoanalysis or, maybe by the same token, neither to organized group analysis as training and licensing institutions. We have no reason to resist because we don't have an institutional transference from where to depart. What we should be concerned with is if we qualify as analysts or not. So, in Foulkes' words, "*the day there are enough analysts trained both as psychoanalysts and as group analysts*", we can dream of being really revolutionary as a group in analytic theory, in technique and, why not, in training as well. I think the time is now ripe for it!

Meanwhile what happens? We go on with our inferiority complex of "second best analysts": analysis is better than psychotherapy and of course, psychoanalysis –if possible ten years long and five times a week– is better than group analysis in a group of eight and a duration of maximum three years, twice a week. That holds true for our patients, that holds true for ourselves regards therapy, and regards training as well!

If psychoanalysis is best, or better than group analysis, and that may be true, it is because as psychoanalysts we study more, we read more, we think more and we invest more in an unsolvable transference neurosis than we do as group analysts. I am convinced that within any organized analytic society the hierarchical order is maintained through the institutionalization of power and through mind control thanks to transference. This transference, however, is not only the primary transference of our original personal and family neurosis of our personal analysis, but also the iatrogenic, didactic transference, the one caught on the couch during training analysis, transference which in turn our didactic analyst caught on his. Of course, like with the story of the chicken and the egg, it is absolutely necessary that one personally decides which came first.

The discipline within its ranks, like in the Army and the Church, in analytical societies comes from identification with the leading ideas and/or the person of the founders and the group pressure to conformity. What is more, the ones who qualify, who recognize or not if the other is qualified, are those who rise to the top on the hierarchical ladder of power. I see here today many distinguished group analysts from many lands –England, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Denmark– who count with a long and rich experience of training and being trained. Many of you have your own organizations, societies and institutes. I see myself and a small group of Spaniards back home struggling to set up our own system yet. We aspire to set up a training scheme and the sort of organization that does not perpetuate, through transference, the same mistakes of the organizations by which one day we were trained. Friends, can you tell me if, in your institutions, you have managed not to use the same resistances and defences you as individual analysts have been taught in the situation of two? If this is the case, please be kind enough to tell us how, it would be of great help. Unfortunately, I feel that we are still a long way from unlearning how not to train analysts for resistance and to learn the tricks of how not to change in spite of analysis. Let us see if we can find the way. I think that this is the challenge for analysis in the eighties. Thank you.

FROM THE POLITICS OF TEACHING TO THE PRAGMATICS OF LEARNING: GROUP ANALYSIS' GREATEST HOPE IN TRAINING

ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPERS¹

by
Juan Campos Avillar

«Group Analysis is not the child of psychoanalysis; that is only historically true. It is, in fact, a more comprehensive approach which does or should comprise individual psychoanalysis.» SHF 1969.

The nature of the relationship between psychoanalysis and group analysis, a major of Foulkes' concern which should be ours as well, is particularly relevant to the question of training to be debated at a European Symposium which gathers under the ambitious motto of GROUP ANALYSIS: A DIALOGUE FOR CHANGE. A true dialogue, one leading towards change, between psychoanalysis and group analysis is still pending, and is still pending at an institutional level—that is among the social organizations which sponsor one or the other approach, as well as within the mind of the scientific practitioners who, as myself, have gone through both trainings and practice both modalities of scientific psychotherapies.

In 1975, the Group Analytic Society, coinciding with an International Congress of Psycho-Analysis, organized a Colloquium on this topic. Foulkes spoke about the qualification as a psychoanalyst being an asset or a hindrance for the future group analyst. In principle, he came to the conclusion that it was rather a hindrance because of the built-in resistances to group analysis and of how much it takes to overcome them. However, the most serious of resistances, the one which may do greatest harm to the future development of Group Analysis, was not mentioned by Foulkes in that paper and, I think, it is the one to which we must address our attention. The most serious risk and the surest way of neutralizing the revolutionary power of Group Analysis is to convert it into just another psychotherapeutic technique, that is into «applied group analysis». The same happened to the revolutionary discoveries of psychoanalysis initiated by Freud when the training system adopted and the politics to secure the prospects of the movement were converted into a profession. I do not think that this should be the case with the group-analytic movement. The group-analytic principles and method run against it, and this spirit is not in the dynamic matrix of the group-analytic scientific community, the network of colleagues which has been described as a training network in action.

In the institutionalization of knowledge, of which the establishment of a formal system of training and qualification is the most powerful instrument, the tendency is always towards bureaucratization and hierarchisation of teaching. This is where politics enter into the organization; local politics, national and international politics within the organization, and political relations with other institutions, scientific, financial, governmental and otherwise. I see some trends to-day within the group-analytic community pointing towards this most unwelcome

¹ Published in English and Croatian in Psihoterapija, Vol. XV, No. 2, 1985, pp. 53-73 and 73-93. Translated into Italian as “Concezione gruppoanalitica dell'insegnamento e dell'apprendimento”, by Fabrizio Napolitani, published in Rivista Italiana di Gruppoanalisi, 1986, Vol. 1, No. 1-2, pp. 115-129. Presented and discussed in a seminar under this title at the Società Gruppoanalitica Italiana in Milan.

result which I cannot avoid mentioning. In some areas, the concern for recognition and accreditation of teaching programs and organizations, and the pull towards a recognized professional qualification is starting to outweigh the concern for standards and quality of learning and for attitudes conveyed through the teaching-learning process. That to me is very serious. The domain of group analysis is change in actual operation. If change, however, is taking a U-turn towards the limitations of our forerunner –psychoanalysis, then this should be considered a symptom, something explicitly to be talked about, translated into sharable and understandable language and treated as a problem to be solved. Those alarming views of mine may well be totally unjustified, just a transposition of local and national circumstances, generalized and projected onto a larger, imagined situation. Nevertheless, I feel they deserve being confronted with other countries and be examined by our community as a whole. It preoccupies for instance, that our Portuguese friends, a pioneer group in the formal training of group analysts and back in 1970 the responsible for the idea of European Symposiums and Workshops geared at a «possible international association », no longer are showing much enthusiasm for our gatherings and the communication with them is growing thinner and thinner. I am preoccupied about some Continental susceptibilities regards British Colonialism appearing as boundary phenomena. It preoccupies me, that the London Institute of Group Analysis — which recently invited me to join as an Affiliate Member in order to be recognized to teach in my own country— has established a Sub-committee within its Training Committee to deal with international training and grant a Diploma in Group Analysis to those who undertake training under the schema to be considered there.

For what I am asking here at this Symposium is not political action but groupanalytic understanding of that question. In order to achieve this, I feel the question should be examined vertically, that is historically, and horizontally, that is within the institutional as well as the social context. First, though, let us say something about the spirit and the philosophy of training in Group Analysis.

The educational philosophy for training of a group by a group

The ultimate aim of teaching is always learning. Learning in group analysis always is related to change, change in the learner as well as in the teacher and change in the total situation of the teaching-learning group which is established in order to make learning and change possible. This refers to change within a system, first order change, and change of the system itself, second order change, change of change, metachange (Watzlawick). Education within the framework of Group Analysis is based on group training, that is training of a group and by a group, a learning group, in which both trainers and trainees are included. Besides its task, which is learning, there is no other leader in such a group. Learning Group Analysis proper if that is the case, or learning the groupanalytic way, whichever may be the subject concerned.

Groupanalytic education is specially adequate for learning new things and specific skills where a radical change of attitudes in the learner is required, as is the case of most helping professions addressed to human beings like education, health, social services or individual and collective development and organization. It is specially useful for learning about those aspects of oneself and of group and communal living which usually remain unconscious, as is the case in psychotherapy, sociotherapy in general and particularly psychoanalysis, group analysis, family therapy and community therapy. In all these activities to conduct a learning group as such or to

introduce in them a learning activity so oriented, goes accompanied by resistances against learning, against change, located not only within the individual member of the group but in the group itself as well as its institutional and social contexts which sponsor and implement the experience. First order resistances, second order resistances, meta-resistances and square root resistances.

Conducting a groupanalytic learning group is based on the original etimological sense of the concept. To conduct, from the old Latin *con-ducere*, means to lead towards a previously agreed upon aim with others. Of course, in a learning group as such there are people with more or less experience and familiarity with the groupanalytic way of conducting groups. One of the main tenets of such an approach is that it is the whole group which does the job and operationally for this purpose the first task is to wean the group from its need to be led. Of course, a group cannot do anything unless it exists as a group and it can neither be weaned from something it has not previously depended upon. This is the paradoxical situation in which the conductors of such groupanalytic groups are put. They have first to gather individuals together in order to build up a group, then they have to create the conditions for this group to grow into a groupanalytic learning group and to instil into it the analytic culture which leads into the destruction of this group as such. Seen that way, any groupanalytic learning group becomes a temporary institution destined to be dissolved, terminated, once its learning aims are achieved. When it comes down to the proper training of group analysts, groupanalytic education is, however, an education which never ends, and besides of not being able to proceed in isolation, it needs a group of colleagues, of group co-learners to develop. Here we are heading for a second paradox: The institutionalization of a temporary institution into permanency, and of permanency into institutionalization of change, a permanent revolution in Mao's terms, or being caught in an ever expanding spiral for change, as Pichon Rivi re would say. In the spirit of Group Analysis, however, this philosophical, ideological, scientific and pragmatic position, is quite untenable when we get down to the pragmatics of learning. No wonder that analysis is training for uncertainty, as one group analyst has said. S. H. Foulkes was a pragmatic idealist, with faith in the human race and the possibilities for growth of a well conducted group, and his views regarding leadership are even at present very peculiar indeed. Neither was he a run-of-the-mill psychoanalyst. Let us hear in his own words what he had to say in this respect: «While it is easy to become a leader —in the popular misconception of the term — it is much more difficult to wean the group from having to be led, thus paving the way for its independence. With both methods one can have success and it is in the last resort a political decision or a question of »Weltanschauung« which one prefers. One way lies fascism, the other a true democracy. Moreover, the latter form is the truly democratic one, the group method pays in fact the greatest tribute to the individual.» (TGA, p. 195) And regards training: «... indeed, it is an intrinsic part of the group-analytic approach that rigid organization and institutionalization are avoided, so as to allow maximum flexibility to ever changing conditions. Arrangements should, as it were, be hand-made and in the closest possible contact with the realities of conditions.» (TGA, p. 238)

With these two ideas in mind let us go back to the two above mentioned paradoxes, and let us see how we get out of them. From the first one, the way out is quite easily found. The appointed conductor, let us call him the trainer, the teacher —or the group of teachers and trainers— is for the time being recognized as such by the other members of the learning group, and they are in such capacity contracted by the sponsoring institution or are directly drawing tuition fees from the students or trainees. Of course, he or she —or they— «become the most important variable determining the prevailing culture and tradition of the group. He must use his ability in the best

interest of the group. He is its first servant. He must follow the group, guiding it to its legitimate goal and helping it to cope with destructive and self-destructive elements, ideally making them unnecessary. It is of the utmost importance for the leader's function that he recognizes and keeps the dynamic boundaries of the situation, that he knows and respects what can and cannot be done or said in the circumstances from which his own mandate is derived and defined.» (MGP, p. 563)

The mandate given by the learning group to the teacher is based on the expert knowledge and the capacity for helping them to learn the subject that the group of learners entrust him with. Of course, the students, the trainees, ignorant as they are of what group analysis is about or of how to go on learning the groupanalytic way, have to start with an act of faith, a hopeful expectation. This whole situation may easily be perverted by the leader, by the students, or in connivance by both. The teacher may use his supposed knowledge and prestige to gain power, to satisfy his narcissism, to accumulate wealth, to gain followers for a cause or to convert people to his creed, all this at the expense of the group. The trainees, in turn, may join the learning group for purposes not intrinsic to learning. They may for instance aspire at becoming a therapist of others with the intention of avoiding to take care of their own ills; they may wish to learn group dynamics in order to become a group leader who knows how to exploit the needs of other members of those groups; finally, they may find a group where to fulfill their longings for passive dependency and to satisfy the needs of belonging which are not fulfilled in their families, their social and work life. All those ever present elements are destructive for the life of the learning group and self-destructive for its participants. It is the leaders' responsibility to help the group cope with them and make them unnecessary. But, who takes care of the teachers temptations? The one in charge, the responsible, the teacher's tutor and guardian, is this permanent institution, the association of practitioner scientists, the community of group analysts which S. H. Foulkes convened twice in his life. The first time with the foundation, in 1952, of the Group Analytic Society (London), for the purpose of «centralizing the work of group analysts wherever it was carried out.» The second time, in 1967, with the launching of GAIPAC, «this large study group, a continuous workshop linked through correspondence —people who co-respond with each other— by writing and periodical face to face meetings, symposia and workshops»; the eventual aim always being to become an international association of group analysts.

The Group Analytic Society (London) has served as container for the groupanalytic work done in Great Britain and by group analysts the world over. It has been, it is and it should be this permanent institution for the institutionalization of change, the umbrella shield under which change, creative change in group analysis takes place, and where change is assured with a groupanalytic approach, avoiding rigid organization and institutionalization, allowing maximum flexibility to ever changing conditions which are changing *de facto*.

GAIPAC, in turn, the most innovative and creative of scientific organizational inventions of S. H. Foulkes was thought of —as far as I understand— as a safety device for resolving the unavoidable problems of institutionalization and bureaucratization which come as a consequence of the training function of Group Analysis. Let us now examine how the development of this problem is emerging, which takes us to the vertical dimension, to history, and in the last instance to the politics of teaching. As Sir John Robert Seeley (1834-1895) said: «History is past politics and politics present history.» (From *Growth of British Policy*).

Politics of teaching

At the time when the first course in group analysis was announced in London in September 1951, Dr. Foulkes was a well known and respected Freudian psychoanalyst, a full member of the British Psycho-Analytical Society, author of some articles on group analysis and a book, «Introduction to Group-Analytical Psychotherapy». He had just been appointed Consultant Physician with a half-time dedication to the National Health Service's Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals, attached to the Institute of Psychiatry of the London University. He was the one to teach this course. The announcement of it read as follows: «The course is intended to cover both elementary and advanced levels, from a practical-technical as well as a theoretical point of view. It will include small discussion groups under the direction of experienced tutors. If there is sufficient interest, therapeutic (training) groups can also be formed. All help and assistance will be given to research projects. Personal individual supervision or other forms of teaching can be arranged on special terms. As hitherto, group work done elsewhere may be used for supervision. It will, however, be obvious to you that it is most desirable to plan and control a number of groups centrally —desirable from all points as the scientific. It will therefore be possible to absorb a number of suitable groups. All patients referred...»

Let us examine the circumstances under which this first course in group analysis was launched. It must be realized that this was a private initiative, an initiative of a small group of people which together with Foulkes had been willing «to give time and money and to take trouble» in order to develop Group Analysis from the forties onwards. There was no institution backing this program, neither the Institute of Psycho-Analysis and its Clinic, nor the University, nor the National Health, nor any public or private foundation. Had it been otherwise, and plenty of attempts to go public had been made and opportunities did not lack, the destiny of Group Analysis and Foulkes' contribution to it would certainly have been quite different. This was not the first time that Foulkes used the frame of group analysis —the method he had invented and the theoretical and clinical principles from which it derived— for training professionals in the use of group methods. He had done so at Northfield and was doing so at the Maudsley, but this was certainly the first time that group analysis was used to teach Group Analysis.

Let us imagine what would have happened if in the «Battle of the Channel» —which at the time was being waged within the English School of Psycho-Analysis, at the Tavistock Clinic— instead of being turned into the «Kleinian freehold» after the «palace revolution», the Freudians had been the winners and instead of Sutherland, Dr. Foulkes had been appointed its Director, a post for which he had actually been proposed. Let us play still harder at the could-have-been game and be bold enough to think of its impact if the British Psycho-Analytic Society had decided to host such a group program at the London Institute and Clinic of Psycho-Analysis? Let us imagine still further that Dr. de Maré's application to the N.H.S.'s S.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board of October 1948 or the memorandum for a group-psychotherapy center at the Maudsley of February 1949 had not been turned down. In both these cases, I am sure, Foulkes' administrative responsibilities would have drained much of his time and dedication to Group Analysis. Group Analysis itself from such outside institutional circumstances would have received still greater pressures than those which came from within: The Group Analytical Society, founded the following year.

In those days, for psychoanalysts it was anathema that psychology or psychotherapy be based fundamentally upon the group, so a vast majority of them used to belittle or ignore group psychotherapy. A most ferocious opposition of organized psychoanalysis was to be expected

against someone like Foulkes who had the courage to proclaim so disturbing a thought as the following: «The antithesis between social and intrapsychic is misleading. The implication that the individual has a «psyche» which is his innermost private self and possession, and that the social and cultural are outside forces, the individual interacting with them, is wrong, though a traditional notion, and still reigning, often quite unconsciously.» Under the auspices of the Institute of Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital, a group psychotherapy research and training center would not have taken this «soft way» of study in action and research in actual operation recommended by S. H. Foulkes and still less his preoccupation with unconscious multipersonal and transpersonal mental processes.

Looking at it in retrospect, it was quite fortunate that Group Analysis had no other choice but be initiated privately as a «pilot center» at 22 Upper Wimpole Street in the Harley Street district of London. The history of Group Analysis is still to be written and unfortunately the documents to do so are missing. Well, this is our drawback and our advantage because this way we do not have a «bible» to refer back to when our group is faced with the pull towards dependency and tempted to build up defenses against change, against growth and advancement. We have to rely on hearsay of what is floating in the dynamic group matrix of our scientific community, plexus and network. From what I have heard, the idea of setting up a pilot center at 22 Wimpole Street did not come from Foulkes himself. He was rather reluctant about it, as he was years later—in 1965—when Robin Skinner proposed to initiate a comprehensive course in group work for the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. He had to be encouraged on both occasions. From the «pilot center» were to spring what to-day are the Group Analytic Practice and the Group-Analytic Society (London). The course on group work and the Training Committee established in 1967 were embryos of what to-day is the London Institute of Group Analysis.

How to interpret or understand this imagined or real reluctance of Foulkes to formal teaching and institutionalization of training in Group Analysis is a very tricky thing. The risk lies in using facts and quotes as projective identification of one's own prejudices, biases or desires. Aware that this may well be the case, I don't mind claiming those projections as my own and apologizing beforehand for anything that may sound as a borrowed «authority argument». I think that the Confucius Maxim Foulkes chose as a foreword to his Introductory Book clearly shows which was his initial attitude in this respect. It reads as follows: «I do not expound my teaching to any who are not to learn; I do not help anyone who is not anxious to explain himself; if, and after being shown one corner of a subject, a man cannot go on to discover the other three, I do not repeat the lesson.»

Those of us who have experienced the pains and joy of being taught by S. H. Foulkes know how accurately that applies to his style of teaching. I do not feel, he derived any special sadistic pleasure from it. As he explained: «I deliberately cut down formal teaching to a minimum and refrain from spoon feeding. While this involved considerable restraint on my part and often produced a sense of frustration on the part of my «pupils», I think the results, on the whole, justified my approach.» (Introduction, p. 20) These are two points intrinsic to the group-analytic approach to training, coherent with the approach to therapy, which deserve being remembered here: its flexibility and its emphasis on learning from actual experience and the reluctance to formal instruction. May I burden you by adding another quote: «The present writer was aware that it was of the utmost importance to make groupanalytic principles operative. People would learn more by seeing them in actual operation than by reading (being told) about them.» (Pat de Marés' Introduction 1971) It was of relative importance to apply the group-analytic method and

principles in education as long as the subject to be taught was not Group Analysis itself. The group analysts may remain at the boundary of the situation, being in and being out, sitting on the fence, as the man on the frontier, but, when it comes down to teaching and learning Group Analysis, Foulkes or any qualified group analyst becomes part of the system and, still worse, an authority within it. To abdicate from this authority position would be wrong, to deny it a lie. Nobody can be weaned from his dependency if, transferentially or in actual reality he does not start with an authority to depend on. Remember paradox number one. Foulkes seems to have known that once institutionalization of knowledge is started and formal training for this purpose imposed, many people are likely to seek training as a path for a prestigious occupational choice, and not just because they are eager to learn or anxious to explain themselves and, worse still, they will be content with the first lesson, and, will not care to search for the other three corners of the subject. That is why I think Foulkes was reluctant to teach group analysis to anybody because he looked for a group to be his master where to learn from. Group Analysis was still and, let us hope, will be for ages and ages a scientific endeavour in the making. Foulkes, in consequence, was still so eager to learn, so anxious to explain himself, to find an answer to the riddle of the Sphinx, that what he wanted was a group of colleagues—that is, co-learners, co-operators, co-workers, conductors—, people with whom together lead the group in search of human truth.

If we contemplate under this light what had happened before the decision was taken to offer, privately, a course in group analysis, then things start to fall into place and we will understand which have been the politics of training in group analysis. Let us take a flash-back to its earliest days. Let us take as a start for training in Group Analysis Foulkes' association with Mrs. Eve Lewis in Exeter at Dr. Craig's surgery and at the Child Guidance Clinic, from 1939 up to his incorporation as a Major of the BAMC, specialist in Psychiatry, at the Northfield Military Hospital near Birmingham. Of course, I am aware that means letting aside Foulkes' previous personal training, readings and clinical experiences which led into his discovery as well as his family background and the social and political situation in Europe, the Nazi Regime, the October Revolution and the fact that he was born to be a wandering Jew. All these things were part of his network, part of him, but he still had not yet started to think and to act under groupanalytic assumptions, which are guided by the insight that neurosis is a multipersonal manifestation, and that the »mind« is based on multipersonal, transpersonal processes. The beginnings of groupanalytic education are those of Foulkes himself in collaboration with Mrs. Eve Lewis. I have the feeling Eve Lewis played for Foulkes the role Wilhelm Fliess played for Sigmund Freud. She helped him build this minimum group of colleagues, a group of two in that case, which is needed in order to be trained not by himself and neither by somebody else, but by a group. Mrs. Lewis did not persevere as a group analyst. She did not, regardless on how gifted she was and how much she learned together with S. H. Foulkes and in spite of the fact that she continued to practice group psychotherapy with children up to the end of her days, because she did so in isolation, she did not have a group of colleagues with whom to think through her experiences, with whom to share and contrast her ideas, with whom to continue their training. I think that Mrs. Lewis was the first trained group analyst to become a technician, someone who applies groupanalytic theory and knows how to do work with groups, but lacks the time, the interest or the social opportunity to study in action, to do research in actual operation, to advance clinical and theoretical elaboration on the work done. An example not to be followed; Group Analysis' greatest misadventure and surest way of achieving that group analysis does not change anything; A warning to be remembered by those future group analysts in training who look

forward only to graduation day to forget about learning, learning that they feel is imposed on them by the institution.

Foulkes, on the contrary, knew that a great discovery had come into his hands and that he would always need a group of colleagues in order to learn group analysis, in order to become a group analyst. So he went to Northfield more eager to learn than to teach. The «Northfield Experiment» which he followed all the way through was a test bench for the principles he had learned from his group work at Exeter, and he learned a lot from his work and the work of and with other colleagues. Upon his return to London after the war in 1946 he joined a small circle of psychiatric colleagues who had done group work during the war and still were experimenting with it in their civilian jobs as psychiatrists in different hospitals in the London area and elsewhere. We do not know which role Foulkes played within this small group of forerunners of group analysis. He played host, we know, by offering, his home at 7 Linnell Close as a meeting place on Monday evenings. If that group is or is not comparable to Freud's Wednesday evenings' Psychological Society is difficult to say. Neither of the two kept accurate minutes of the proceedings. The first thing we know for sure about the task of this group is the research on communication. "The study of communication in a group by a group" was presented at the first International Congress of Mental Health in London in 1948. A paper, by the way, which should be carefully studied by anyone interested in group analysis. What we also know is that it was quite an informal group which took more than four years to raise the question about the need of a more formal organization and not in order to meet their own needs but those arising from external interests in the group activities. The pressures came from Dr. Foulkes and, I imagine, were related to demands for training and from his own need to produce more concrete work.

Foulkes on this occasion took as peers people with less experience in group work than himself and who did not fully share his own views about Group Analysis. Knowing what it means to be in such a position from personal experience upon my return home from training with Foulkes at the Maudsley and as an analytical group psychotherapist in New York, I fully understand what it takes to be in such a role and I cannot but admire Foulkes' merit for coming successfully out of it. On March 20th, 1950, when the question was raised by Foulkes, it was not welcomed by the group and most likely a heated discussion followed his suggestion. The general feeling ran counter to more formal organization, the group agreed to continue meeting even though it had to accept that the procedure should be more systematic and contributions read and discussed. By the way, this is a resistance still persisting to-day within our groupanalytic meetings. We love free-floating discussion regardless of the waste of time or how useless. But, what is more important and very significant, the group decided to give itself a collective name: the one of «Group Analytic Research Center» was adopted. What I am intending to say is that Foulkes was more interested in research and theory building than in training. He was to learn the hard way that the analytical attitude required to do groupanalytic work in group psychotherapy was not easily achieved through training in individual psychoanalysis, but rather the contrary was the case. Maybe he was mistaken in thinking that those resistances against change, those failures of some psychoanalysts to apply to their own person the critical power of analysis, something he commented in his letter to Freud, were rather related to personality problems than to psychoanalytic training itself. May be not. But the social unconscious within the psychoanalytic institution deterred him from saying aloud why he was reluctant to training, and specially to training analysis.

If we now go back and reread the announcement of the «first course» we will be ready to appreciate the weight placed on the difference offered in that program. Practical-technical as well as theoretical viewpoints were to be exposed, I imagine using the class method, the one which Foulkes liked less. Verbal expositions and readings were to be discussed in tutorial groups. Training groups (that is experience, therapy groups) were to be formed only if enough interest was found, and supervision, personal individual supervision would be arranged on special terms. This schema did not differ much from the model which Foulkes had already developed at the Maudsley Hospital Outpatients Department Psychotherapy Unit. It was just an adaptation of that model to private practice conditions. The main reason why it was not possible to teach group analysis proper at the Maudsley was because N.H.S.'s patients could not be selected for groupanalytic groups. Neither could the therapists in training nor the patients in treatment be allotted enough time for treating them in group analysis. Closed groups of a nine months duration was the standard practice in the N.H.S. Of course, there was no shortage of patients. Private practice had its advantages as well as its shortcomings. Groups could be slow-open and as long as the Group Analytic Practice had enough referrals of adequate patients, as many groups could be formed as required for training. The main inconvenience was the fees required from patients and the tuition fees to be paid by students. For the time being this was of little importance since, after all, the tutors and competent group conductors were few and by force the program had to be of small size. Foulkes by this time had proven that psychotherapy could be done at a National Health Service outpatients clinic as long as at the same time the best conditions for teaching and learning and for clinical study and research were created and integrated in the program. Now the challenge was to try to do the same thing in private practice. Of course, the members of the practice had to sacrifice part of their fees in order to face rent and other expenses and therapy and tuition fees had to be quite high. Prospective students were registrars, house officers and may be some consultants or young psychotherapists in private practice working in the London area hospitals and clinics, National Health Service people with scarce resources. It would have been preposterous to dream that well established Harley Street psychiatrists and psychoanalysts were to apply to the program. And, psychoanalysts in training, besides those being trained by Foulkes himself, were quite unlikely to join in without having to abandon their training analysis. So, it is not surprising that it took some years before the program could be put into practice. The only result was a weekly seminar to be conducted by Foulkes himself with the old faithfuls, most of whom had been in individual and/or group analysis with him or still were, and to whom he was united in intimate work, friendship and social relations. Really the thing most of Foulkes liking.

There is a point I want to underline here, a point which may be missed because of prudishness, but which to me is obvious. The law of abstinence within this group of pioneer group analysts was very difficult to maintain which, of course, implies a lot of unresolved transference phenomena within the network, transference phenomena which manifest themselves as boundary events and acting out, as conflicts in its development. I do not think this situation is avoidable in the beginning of a group analytic training group learning situation. In psychoanalysis the same happens, but there it goes unacknowledged. The only advantage in group analysis is the fact that transference is with the group and not, let us hope, with its teachers and conductors. That in turn is very dangerous because group analysis that way may easily be converted into group brain washing and that the group be exploited at the service of its leader or of an ideology. That is what happened with Trigant Borrow and his phyloanalytical communities. This point of caution

we should keep well in mind, a problem of utmost importance which should be carefully studied and provisions should be taken to avoid it.

I think that Foulkes was very well aware of it, he knew the revolutionary ideological charge attached to groupanalytic thinking and how easily democratic ideals can be turned into fascist impositions.

Let us examine his own political philosophy as it is explained in his address to the first General Meeting of the Society on January 31st, 1955. He spoke about «The position of Group Analysis to-day, with particular reference to the role of this Society». The decision to enlarge the Society by introducing two new categories of members —associates and students— had been taken and, besides welcoming the newcomers, it was just fair to tell them about what they were invited to join. «Our present step —said Foulkes— in broadening the basis of the Society, incorporating friends old and new, goes hand in hand with shaping this Society for its special, actual and anticipated function». In order to explain this better and to make the role they may play more clear, he started by giving a survey of the total field of group psychotherapy up to that day, both at national and international levels. Rereading this paper, it seems to me that the role he envisioned for Group Analysis is as an agent for cohesion and coherence within the field of Group Psychotherapy, maybe extended to the total field of Group Analysis in general, understanding by Group Analysis the comprehensive sense comprising individual psychoanalysis and all kind of analytic therapies once the fact that the nature of mental processes is multipersonal has been accepted and it has been recognized that the essence of mental disturbances is dynamically social. Foulkes had become interested in group analysis not as an outgrowth of individual psychoanalysis or merely as another technique. His interest in the operational and conceptual area of the group was the consequence of his insight that neurosis itself must be seen as a multipersonal manifestation (Foulkes, 1969). He had been impressed right from the beginning by the importance of groupanalytic work as a therapeutic and research tool, an educational instrument and a meeting ground of minds. Foulkes was quite convinced that groupanalytic work was the best of methods to make effective the revolutionary discoveries of psychoanalysis in a broad form: in education and in psychotherapy. Apart from the value in therapy, groupanalytic treatment and groupanalytic study had proved by that time to be a valuable tool of investigation and teaching. But, has it also proved to be a safe enough environment for a meeting ground of minds? Foulkes thought so and that is to my mind why he allowed himself to be persuaded to found the Group Analytic Society. Psychoanalysis certainly had failed to be a meeting ground of minds. Splits based on theoretical as well as personality clashes have been plaguing the movement, right from its inception. Each «neo-Freudian» school of thought which so far had appeared distinguished itself not so much because of its contribution to Freud's work but by what it had left out or distorted. To find out what they have in common and to build a safe enough space where controversy may be carried out with creative, mutually enriching and cross-fertilizing purpose, would be most welcome. Foulkes did not intend to create yet another neo-Freudian school of thought, rather his wish was to count with a space where mutual cooperation on equal basis between different disciplines and schools was possible and where controversy may be faced. He thought that for this purpose the groupanalytic group was well suited. He saw the role of the Society doubly beneficial: because of its way of functioning as well as symbolically by its example. False eclecticism certainly was not the solution. This meeting on the common ground of the group should be understood not as a compromise solution but as a dynamic proposition. As he said: «We are not here to iron out differences but to learn from each other and to test our hypotheses on the grounds of operation». Since he knew that in

order to acquire such a comprehensive and integrating outlook, an emotional as well as an intellectual task was implied, he thought it could better be achieved by representatives and exponents of such conflicting outlooks actively meeting under the free and fair atmosphere of a forum led by groupanalytic principles. Foulkes' stress on the mutuality and the forum function of the Society may easily be overlooked and forgotten when somebody within it starts to claim: All this nonsense has nothing to do with group analysis! This is not group analysis! This is unavoidable when theory becomes official doctrine, standards for training and qualification procedures are adopted as a requirement for acceptance into membership, and didactic analysts are implanted within the system. When and if that happens, all the revitalizing power of group analysis is lost, scientific freedom of its members curtailed, and the potential revolutionary element as a change agent for society is cut out from group analysis.

This dangerous point emerges just over a decade afterwards, in 1964, when the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers approaches the Committee of the GAS, asking them to help with their training. They were turned down, as they had been by other institutions of prestige in the city. Robin Skynner, however, insisted and, with Foulkes' reluctance, finally it was accepted to organize a comprehensive course in group work for them, inspired in groupanalytic principles and adapting its method to the situation. Pat de Maré and Robin Skynner himself were the Senior Members to be in charge of that course. It was a great success. Other professionals joined the course, a sister course was born from it —the Family Therapy Course— and soon their teaching enterprise became the main source of income and the principle fountain of recruiting students for Group Analysis. Just like back in the fifties the Maudsley registrars were the ones to pressure Foulkes to set up the «pilot center» first and then the Society, now the very students and associates were pressuring for the expansion of training outside the boundaries of the Society. Once this was started, Foulkes knew —and if he did not know intuitively he behaved as if he did— that Group Analysis was heading for a cross-road: either it was heading towards institutionalization of teaching with all its advantages and inconveniences or it would remain just a learned-learning society with all its pros and cons as well.

This is where the creative genius of S. H. Foulkes as a groupanalytic conductor; he invented a third element for the dispute, and not formally qualified analysts in years to come would emerge.

In 1967, he sent an SOS to the world community of people sympathetic with Group Analysis to come and help save his work and save the Society: He created Group Analysis, International Panel and Correspondence, a broader container for the groupanalytic group in London who had chosen him as a conductor for the development of Group Analysis in theory and practice. His spirit at peace, he could then leave his own group to develop its own way, and he concentrated most of his efforts after retirement on the last group he had convened and for which he volunteered to act as editor —as a conductor for the time being.

Things in the London group started to change fast. The same year of 1967 the Society planted the seeds of an embryo Institute of Group Analysis with the establishment of a Training Committee composed of Senior Members, which was going to differentiate itself definitively from the Society by 1971 as responsible for the establishment of a recognized professional qualification in Group Analysis and by assuming the teaching functions of the Society. Now, the London Institute of Group Analysis is one of the most prestigious group teaching organizations in Europe. The Group Analytic Society (London) is rapidly changing thanks to what is left from the old spirit of GAIPAC, whose organization is slowly being dismantled and its remains being phagocyted by both the Institute and the Society. International Panel and Correspondence, our

old yellow bird, changed format and to-day it is just another professional journal. The intermediary workshops in between Symposia since the first one in London in 1971 have become the Annual London Workshop of Group Analysis (forgetting Disraeli's dictum: 'The Continent will not take England to be the workshop of the world'). This activity became both the main source of income of the Society and the main source of recruiting training candidates for the Institute on the Continent. Regardless, our social body is a healthy body. Its capacity for change was demonstrated at the International Congress of Copenhagen when, at my suggestion, a joint meeting of subscribers of GAIPAC and UK and overseas members of the GAS was convened. I do not wish to expand on the present politics, since they are very fresh in our minds and we lack perspective to judge them objectively. However, what I want to stress is, and this is important in reference to training, that the whole situation is changing and, I hope, in the right direction. Whatever the GAS is and will turn into in years to come, it is still a safe environment with enough flexibility to allow space for growth and freedom for any training experience that may emerge. Past politics, present history may be summed up in a sentence as far as training is concerned: do not let bastard interests interfere with the true destiny of Group Analysis, operative Group Analysis, the one which does its work at change, change for freedom, change for love, change for rationality.

However, let us go from here down to the pragmatics of learning, to the horizontal analysis, the contextual analysis, on how people do their own thing in learning Group Analysis, and let us try to provide a conceptual framework for this task.

The pragmatics of learning Group Analysis

Pragmatics is the branch of semiotics dealing with the relationship of signs and symbols to their users. Learning is to come to know, to come to know something or to come to know how to: do something. What we want to learn here is how people can learn Group Analysis and learn to practice group analysis.

The descriptive term of «Group Analysis» may be put to many a use and everybody wishing to use it is entitled to do so to suit their own liking. The expression is not a trade mark nor a registered patent. The concept had been coined by Trigant Borrow back in the twenties and S. H. Foulkes, the one to adopt it for describing his own work with groups on psychoanalytical lines did not claim it as a property. Quite on the contrary, he found it more useful to use «group analysis» as a more comprehensive term for various methods and theories as long as they were essentially compatible with psychoanalytical and group analytical assumptions. That is why within our European community of group analysts there is room enough for comfortably working hand in hand with people who have very different backgrounds, schools of thought and methods of practice. There is something in common, though: A believe in the existence of unconscious mental processes, and that the nature of these mental processes is multipersonal and linked to a common mental matrix. These assumptions, as they apply to *learning group analysis* entail two things: First, that groupanalytic education is based on learning in a group—in active learning by experience of a group and by a group, and, second, that the education of the group analyst is never completed, and for this he or she needs a group of colleagues, a training network in action, to join once basic training is completed.

Following the program of this 6th Symposium, it has been said that Group Analysis as a frame of reference for training proceeds in a continuous dialogue between the trainee's personal groupanalytic experience, his/her cognitive integration of theory and the supervision of his/her own groupanalytic work in a supervision group, as well as following a professional development, the parameters of which view the further training of group analysts as a process within the professional network, a training network in action. Of course, this definition is broad enough as to encompass any sort of training besides the specific one of group analysts proper. Although, concentrating on the latter it may well serve us as an outline and a list of problems which arise in relation to each area. The emphasis in this description is on the activities to be engaged in by the individual undertaking training in group analysis. We will start with the most complicated area, the trainee's personal groupanalytic experience, to afterwards take up the others one by one, trying, finally, to reach a conclusion or synthesis. The division into activities is artificial and only made for the sake of analysis since the teaching-learning process is a group process and as such includes a certain number of people linked by interaction and communication within spacio-temporal boundaries. The number of people, the regularity and frequency of meetings, their duration and intervals between group sessions, and the total length of training, all are interrelated and in function of the instructional objectives to be met by that experience. This is of utmost importance when long distance travel of members —teachers or students— is required in order to attend the meetings, as it is beginning to be habitual in Europe at national and international levels. If and when it happens that training in Group Analysis requires crossing language and cultural barriers, then this is another added complication which deserves careful consideration and has to be group analytically examined and researched.

The personal group-analytic experience

By that we understand what, within a whole training situation, goes under the name of «personal groupanalytic psychotherapy». It is fortunate that the working party's description had avoided the traditional reference to «personal group analysis» or «experience as a full member in an ordinary group of patients» as is customary. Why so?, you will ask. Because the person who joins a groupanalytic psychotherapeutic group with the purpose of undertaking training in Group Analysis or as a requirement of such a program is never to qualify as a full member in an ordinary group of patients. If that were the case, many prospective group analysts would be cured from their «wish of becoming a professional group analyst» and choose a healthier profession. That could well be a blessing for Group Analysis and for the candidates themselves, and our training programs would run the risk of being emptied that way. Just the way that in a group the therapist can easily be recognised because he is the only one who never changes, the groupanalytic trainee is the one who never gets cured from his odd wish by groupanalytic psychotherapy. So, taking it for granted that the future group analyst will never have the privilege of being in the position of an ordinary patient and that in a stranger groupanalytic psychotherapy group he will always be a deviant, what is the purpose then of being submitted to such undertaking? First and most important, to overcome the resistances against learning and against change which he acquired by group training in life spontaneously. I mean those resistances built into his own personality make-up and those others to which he is bound to because of the family, social, work, religious or political plexus of which he is part. The second reason is to tune his ear, to learn to listen, respond and translate into ordinary and sharable language what is unconscious. Third, to gain sympathetic understanding with patients thanks to

knowing how it feels to sit in the boiling cauldron of a stranger group-analytic group. And, finally, to make his the group-analytic culture and ideologies. There is yet another not so welcome outcome which frequently happens, which is the identification with the conductor's personality and style, and this way, by force of transference modelling becomes imprinting and forecloses reaching his own true self-identity as a professional and as a person. There are other reasons why joining a group as an ordinary patient becomes impossible. I am thinking of social circumstances foreclosing this possibility when, for example, the peer members of such a group are past, present or future patients of the trainee or either social relations or colleagues at work. Such can be the situation in a small town or social setting where there are not enough well conducted group-analytic groups or the trainee is in intimate relation with the conductor, making it impossible to maintain the conditions of abstinence required for a stranger transference groupanalytic psychotherapy group. In these circumstances the best choice, and that is what usually happens when a groupanalytic network is started, is just to accept things as they are and have the personal groupanalytic experience in a group of colleagues who join it for training purposes and what is known as a didactic (therapeutic) group. Regardless of the psychotherapeutic effects this experience may have on the participant members, it never will add up to more than an «as if therapeutic experience», reinforcing that way the negative aspect already mentioned for candidates in a «true group-analytic psychotherapeutic group of strangers».

I have been so far operating under the assumption that the small group which I am considering can regularly meet once or twice a week for a prolonged period of time. What happens when this is not possible, mostly with groups of colleagues, and when members have to travel long distance in order to meet? The solution is to concentrate sessions in a shorter space of time, usually as part of sequential intensive workshops and seminars, what is starting to be known as «training in blocks» at national and international level. This to me is one of the most fascinating experiences taking place to-day and which may well imply one of the most innovative experiments undertaken by Group Analysis, and of transcendental importance not only for teaching and training but as well for psychoanalytic psychotherapy.

Let us imagine that we investigate this alternative in depth and that we arrive at the conclusion that groupanalytic psychotherapy is possible under these conditions. The same may happen with the taboo about time boundaries as happened with psychoanalysis when the magic barrier of the number «2» was broken and analysis was possible. This is a fascinating subject of unforeseeable consequences. If the group process which makes therapy and learning possible is not only not altered but even improved by prolonging the intervals in between sessions, and varying the duration of the latter, then we are heading for a revolution in groupanalytic training and therapy. Lacan changed time boundaries in individual psychoanalysis with far reaching consequences. The humanistic psychotherapists and the movement for human growth and development have done so with their «marathonian sessions». The MIT people and the Tavistock Group have done so with the Bethel's Human Relations Training Laboratory and the Leicester and Washington Conferences in Training for Leadership respectively. Why not do so in psychotherapy or in the training of professionals of the helping professions?

The old dictum that in group analysis 'therapy is research and research in this field is therapy' well deserves being extended to the field of training, a most neglected aspect whose cause is related to the fact that groupanalytic training as well as groupanalytic psychotherapy are bound by the condition of a free market economy and of private practice.

My reasoning up to here is based on the bias that groupanalytic experience so far has been mostly or almost exclusively based only on stranger-group groupanalytic psychotherapy without taking into account that family or network group-analytic therapy as well as large group analytically oriented therapy exist as well. Both developments may be of tremendous importance in training. The second had already been incorporated in some «introductory courses». In «workshops» it would have a corrective effect on the negative aspects of identification with the teacher already mentioned. Also, family or plexus therapy may well be of use for both selection procedures and as a safeguard against the tendencies of institutionalization and bureaucratization of power. It could also be a space of evaluation and integration of the whole experience of learning-training as a total situation, in case it came to be systematically applied both to the life social networks of origin of the candidate and to the professional network into which he enters by undertaking groupanalytic training.

The supervisory group

The progressive capacitation through skills and attitudes development in groupanalytic work is the aim of a supervisory group experience. The «experience group» has to do with transference phenomena mostly, while the «supervisory group or seminar» deals mainly with counter-transferential ones —counter-transference understood in the sense of personal projections of unconscious conflicts of the therapist into the group situation, also of a reaction to the group dynamics of the group he is conducting and reactions to the supervisory group where he is implicated. Ideally a supervisory group should lead to co-vision, that is a peer group who supervises the work of its members. Here the role of the tutor is of utmost importance. He has a double responsibility: towards the patients being treated by the trainee and towards the group supervision itself. I do not see why a supervisory group as such should not change supervisors periodically or continue by itself once the period of training is over as a self-managed group. I have tried, not so successfully so far, that supervisory groups I conduct meet regularly in between sessions and that my input as a «man on the boundary» be reduced to a minimum by other means than face to face encounter. Long distance phone participation, listening to taped sessions during my absence, reading minutes of sessions and giving them a feed back by phone, by writing or personally when I am present maybe some devices for securing the morphogenetic capacity of the supervisory group mostly when the week to week traditional sequence is not possible. This is the area in which technical innovations and the use of modern paraphernalia — audio and video tape, long distance communication, recording devices, standardized taped situations, role playing and other active dramatic methods can be used with great effectiveness, saving teaching and learning time. Direct observation of the group work by more experienced colleagues either in presence or through a one-way mirror or recorded and edited sessions, co-therapy with colleagues of lesser or equal experience, etc. are extremely useful devices which have been used at times and are easily forgotten. Originally, Foulkes' idea about doing group work was to start as a patient, move up to observer in the group conducted by a more experienced colleague or visitor, then take over the group on ones own with full responsibility and, finally, move up to conducting supervisory

groups oneself. This is still possible in hospitals or out-patient clinics, but, with private practice patients it has fallen in disuse. More and more, the work in supervisory seminars relies on the verbal report of the trainee conductor, that may well be justified or rationalized on «theoretical grounds» but again, it should be carefully examined. As can easily be realized, these ideas relate

to a very elementary principle in the apprenticeship system of learning, which is: first you watch what the master does, then he tells you how to do it and, finally, you do it yourself under his watchful eye. All these aspects may be improved and time be saved with devices and schemes of educational technology. However, the master, the teacher in group analysis is not a man but a group, and the group leader's greatest responsibility is to wean the group from its need to be led and to be taught. Robin Skynner's idea of «minimal -network intervention and support» in family groupanalytic therapy is applicable here, as well as Foulkes' maxim number 10. «What to do with reactions to the patients' challenge and provocations? A group of patients will put you to a strong test... It will spot your weak points as if it were a collective genius in psychology. You must deal with these hurts and pains by your own mental hygiene. It is not necessarily the best answer to undergo analysis again from time to time. *It may be better to discuss such strains, with understanding colleagues mutually, maybe in scientific and technical terms, and have a kind of a free group discussion about them.* If you are a reasonably healthy and emotionally balanced person, your life itself and your interests should help you to put these traumas to your self-esteem in proper perspective» (My italics). The advice of a man, who having received so many blows from patients, psychoanalytic colleagues and followers, never had to go for a «second analysis», is worth taking. This is why I make it my philosophy and I stress the value of this trustable and trusted group of colleagues as super-co-visors during training and afterwards as a main tool for continuous education and as a health preserving device. I do not want to extend myself here on this subject, since I know that thoroughly thought out papers in reference to it have already been submitted to the Symposium. I just wanted to stress the two aspects already mentioned: the importance of direct observation and of objectivation of recollection of clinical data to counteract free speculation directed at securing the sympathies and good will of the supervisor and good reports to the training committee; also, the possibilities of using educational technology devices that go beyond just exclusively verbal subjective reporting, overburdened by the «I see», «I feel», «it seems to me» sensitive argot.

Cognitive integration of theory

This is the aspect which offers most possibilities for innovation and at times is the most neglected of all in most programs. It may well be true that group analysis cannot be learned from books, although reading about the clinical experience of others and their theoretical formulations is absolutely necessary. However, students of group analysis tend to overrate the value of the other two legs of the training platform: personal groupanalytic experience and group supervision, at the expense of cognitive elaboration based on study in action, operational research, and theoretical

conceptualization in reading seminars and group discussions conducted by an experienced tutor and expert in the clinical, methodological and theoretical aspects of group analysis. A practical observation on most of the programs I am familiar with is that students plainly do not read and, of course, they take a very passive role in the discussions, in lectures, reading seminars and group discussion groups. This may well be explained by saying that they are influenced by attitudes still prevailing in the training staff group and in group analysis in general, an attitude which can have serious consequences. By giving priority to experiential and practical work at the expense of theoretical and research work, we are heading towards an a-scientific psychotherapy, training technicians instead of scientific practitioners. Without a coherent and thorough theoretical framework, one cannot do group analysis. How is it then that we fail to convey to the

students a positive attitude towards active learning from literature, from institutionalized teaching? I think when that happens, the teachers themselves are caught in the same trap. A teacher may well be very scholastic, know by heart the whole perusal of the literature, he may even write and teach brilliantly but he has yet to learn what it is to lead a learning discussion group group-analytically. Teachers go on spoon feeding their knowledge to students as if they were babes who do not know how to read, how to talk or how to think. The important thing here to be taught to the group and to the individual members is how to teach themselves to learn to conceptualize what they are doing, how to learn equally from books, from patients or from colleagues in any situation they are in, and how to put this knowledge into words in the discussion group, in writing their reports and when publishing in professional journals. The dissociation between theoretical formulations, what the teacher does and what he is, is favoured by the fact that attitudes, skills and verbal knowledge, theoretical and clinical, are taught and learned in different group situations within the total learning situation. In this respect structural measures like those suggested by Fabrizio Napolitani derived from his experience at the Institute of Group Analysis Rome may be of tremendous help. I hope we will have the opportunity to discuss these here later.

Unfortunately, in our field there are no exceptions to the rule in professional education, that many a teacher does not know how to teach what he does, while others capable of explaining don't know how to do what they are saying. Some familiarity with educational science and technology would in this respect be of great help. What I want to insist on here is that if group analysis and psychoanalysis belong to the field of scientific psychotherapy, they cannot be a-theoretical. We cannot use pragmatic methods which work not knowing why they work. A clinician who is not a good theoretician, group researcher and scholar, may be a technician, a professional, but not an analyst. Knowledge which is not advanced, and advanced day by day by the analyst in his practice becomes stagnated and useless in our field of work. Transference to the written word of the authorities is repetition compulsion. The group analyst has to find his or her own truth and be courageous in contrasting his/her ideas with others and for that purpose the best remedy is the group. Even Lacanians who think so little of the analytic possibilities of the group have invented the «cartel», a small group with a «plus-un» in order to study the masters, but not to copy them, for the purpose of finding each one their own truth and the cognitive integration of theory and practice. At least in this respect we can learn from them and we may learn from the blueprint that Foulkes originally set up for GAIPAC as well.

The Integrative Dialogue

Within a total learning group situation we have so far spoken of the three main functions at play and made reference to four types of small group situations where these functions are encouraged and activated: the *work group* where the students do group analytic work by observing, conducting and studying in action, research in actual operation, the groupanalytic situation; the *experience group* wherefrom the student draws his personal experience as a full member in a group, an analytic group conducted by an experienced group analyst; the *supervision group*; and the *discussion group*, the reading and research seminars which at times are not so small a group and can be made up of a whole class or even students of different classes at the same time. All these groups have their own boundaries more or less delimited and special tasks to be fulfilled,

but the whole set of groups form part of the same system. Within this system the *group of teachers*, the staff group and coordinating group is of maximum importance. In most programs, and against groupanalytic principles, there is no spacio-temporal slot for «all persons involved in the enterprise to be brought together and meet regularly for full and frank discussion and interchange of information and viewpoints... This situation should be explored not as what appears to be, but of how it really is.» An essential feature of any groupanalytic situation is that the conductor is at the same time «*in the group*» and «*out of the group*». He is sitting on the boundary of the group. This function of the «*man on the boundary*» I discovered while being invited as *reporter* to a London Workshop in 1980. I was freely getting in and out of all the groups, experience groups, activity groups, lectures, plenaries, large groups and staff groups, but I belonged to none. I was the appointed stranger and herewith no authority and, of course, I was not being paid either like the rest of the staff. There probably is deeply built into my personality a character defect or excess that brings me no benefit but I think it does to the group. To be put in such a position, if you are true to the demands of the job, it is a tremendous strain. On discussing with the staff group my complaints, all were listening sympathetically, until Pat de Maré came to my rescue with the interpretation «Juan, you are the therapist of the Workshop». I understood and I learned, that in order to do that job one should be recognized as such and paid for supporting this function. Hanne Campos, one of my co-learners, has been working for many years on a concept that is of utmost importance in institutional development and mostly in health organizations. She proposes that on the level of subgroups as well as on the level of the total organization there should exist «spacio-temporal units» where people meet to evaluate their specific objectives or the integral functioning of the whole organization. Some groups, specially on a higher organizational level can meet only twice a year, whereas others will meet weekly, monthly, etc. The importance lies in the following: that the intervals be continuous and regular, and that a professional from outside the system which is meeting covers the «analytical function» as the «person on the boundary», the one which assures the functioning of the work group. Both concepts, «the person on the boundary» and «the continuous and regular spatio-temporal units» can be useful in the learning situations with which we are actually experimenting. In a workshop, for example, the «reporter» in this new function becomes a participant observer ready to give his feed-back at a point where he thinks his intervention is needed and the group he is sitting in is ready for it. His written report goes back into the situation and is of tremendous help when, for example, in block teaching the membership remains the same throughout the sequential workshops or seminars. In some of the training experiences in Spain we find the function so useful that it has become almost institutionalized. In our professional group of group analysts, Convergencia Analítica Española, we have taken to the custom to invite from time to time a group analyst from abroad to fulfill this function for us during two or three of our periodical meetings, not to talk to us, not to convey to us his rich clinical and theoretical sophistication, but to act as a therapist for the group, to act temporarily as a groupanalytic conductor for the network which is our group.

I wanted to share this innovation because I think it can be most useful for any learning group analytical situation, especially in the training of group analysts proper. It could even be of considerable health prophylactic value for the people who, like ourselves, are dedicated to teaching and learning the most impossible of impossible professions.

I now would like to finish with a provocative thought. I would like to take Foulkes' wish that group analysis is psychoanalysis in the multipersonal situation a step further and add that, from the present point of view, it seems that psychoanalysis is nothing but «operational group

analysis» in the smallest of groups, the group of two, or individual group analysis. Are we not here for a change? Maybe today is the beginning of the post-Freudian and post-Foulkesian era of analysis. But if we want it to be so, we will have to train future group analysts in a different way.

The Workshop Experiment: Don't Treat nor Teach! That is not Your Assignment!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR BY JUAN CAMPOS

Published in:

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The Editor
GROUP ANALYSIS
6B Priory Close
London N14 4AW

Dear Editor,

I am very glad you questioned in your last Editorial (GROUP ANALYSIS XVI 1/2 p. 89) 'experiential groups' within group-analytic workshops and the function of this learning tool (the workshop) within the development of the group-analytic movement — this community of professional scientists that has been defined lately in Zagreb as a 'training network in action'.

No doubt your interest in the topic has been aroused by the group-analytic experience in Mexico reported in the same issue by T. E. Lear and Elizabeth Foulkes. My own interest in this question arises from similar 'transnational experiences', and mostly from the one in which I worked as a reporter for the 8th January European Workshop in London back in 1981 (GROUP ANALYSIS XIV/2 pp. 146-163). Let me share with you some of my thoughts about the question you raise and let us hope somebody else joins us in the discussion in subsequent issues.

S. H. Foulkes had pointed out that in any of the 'training groups' he conducted the phenomenon of polarity appeared. The group splits up between members who ask for more treatment and those who ask for more didactic teaching. The split between 'feelers' and 'thinkers' also appears in any large group session within group-analytic workshops. If I am to think, though, what the role of 'experiential groups' within such a gathering is, I must first clarify what the functions of workshops in group analysis are.

Webster's Dictionary defines workshop two ways: (1) a room or building where work such as home repairs or light manufacturing is done, and (2) a seminar or series of meetings for intensive study, work, discussion, and so on in some field, for example, a writers' workshop.

If we look at the workshop phenomenon developmentally, workshops in group analysis started as study groups, that is, as a 'group-analysts' workshop' (Webster's second meaning). Remember, for example, the workshop on the concept of matrix convened by Foulkes in the 'sixties. Workshop was also used on a transnational level to designate the teaching-learning work done with people from other countries and other group therapeutic families interested in discussing group analysis with Foulkes and his followers, for example the Residential Workshop at Lago Maggiore after the Milan Congress in 1963, the Vienna Workshop of 1968, and particularly, the 'continuous workshop' or large study group initiated by him with the launching in 1967 of 'Group Analysis: International Panel and Correspondence', a group analysts' writers' workshop by correspondence to which we owe the present journal and the Group-Analytic Society (London) Bulletin.

As we understand group-analytic workshops at present, they are rather the child of the Symposia, an invention we owe to the initiative of our friends and colleagues from Lisbon. It was after the second of these Symposia, the one in London in 1971, that it was decided to hold 'intermediary workshops'. This is how the January European Workshop in Group Analysis was founded, its goal being, besides the one of teaching and learning, to build up *something*: the development of group analysis in theory and practice, as an experience, as a therapeutic method, as a tool of research and as a think-tank for theoretical constructs.

These are also the aims of the GAS (London), but at a European level; and, in this regard, Foulkes said that we are all in the role both of teachers and learners. That much for history. Little by little, though, the London European Workshop, instead of being staffed both by UK and Continental members, as was intended, became the London January Workshop, a property of the GAS. Just by reading the titles of the European Workshops we see that new functions were added, such as 'home repairs' for the GAS and light manufacturing group-analytic training.

Now you come and point out that there is a third meaning —the one of shop-front for group analysis, for this new product. I don't know what meaning you give to 'shop-front'. Do you mean the façade or the shop windows? Anyhow, that function is also very important. People window-shop in London, enter the store, have a taste, like the product, make it theirs and become addicted to group analysis. That is how the movement expands trans-nationally. We can even export group analysis. However, we have to be sure that what is bought and what we sell is true, genuine, group analysis.

Let us try to test the product. If we put a 'workshop' on a test bench, we will see that behind its beautiful shell there are many small and large interlocking wheels, cogs that make the machine work like a clock. There are many small wheels: experiential groups, plenty of them; application groups, not so many; large wheels: lecture meetings, seminars and large groups proper; a lot of coffee breaks to oil the machinery and, in one hidden corner unseen to participants but always present, the regulator of the clock and its pendulum, that which gives the impulse to the group and keeps it smoothly swinging: the staff group.

If this mechanical metaphor is not to your liking, I can offer another inspired by Goldstein's «Organismus». That way we see a quite different picture. The Workshop is a group construction, an organism, part of a larger whole, the group-analytic movement, and each of its pieces is the off-spring of previous group-analytic inventions. I have already mentioned the Workshop's relation to Symposia. Its moment of birth was at the London Symposium, the second of its kind when these 'conferences' experienced a mutation: for the first time the large group was incorporated. When our English friends organized the First European Workshop the model they used was quite familiar to them. They adapted it to the well tried General Course in Group Work. So the Workshop became a concentrated and shorter version of what takes thirty weekly sessions in another setting. If we analyse these models educationally, the experiential part has as one of its main functions not to give a taste of group-analytic therapy, nor to cure anybody. Its functions are, in my opinion, to loosen up defenses which stand in the way of learning through experience, to be able to hold a dialogue and to change group-analytically, as well as to depart from an experience which makes thinking possible.

Robin Skynner in his 'Institutes and How to Survive them' (GROUP ANALYSIS XVII/2 pp. 91-107) clarifies for us what the function of the GAS in group analysis is. I myself, in Zagreb, in my paper 'From the Politics of Teaching Down to the Pragmatics of Learning', examined this same

issue from the point of view of group-analytic education. After that Symposium I wrote a note inviting interested people to discuss those questions further and continue the dialogue initiated there in the area of training. The invitation still stands, and anyone interested in the project can write to me and will receive the material at minimal cost. The first feedback on this correspondence will be given face-to-face at the next Spring meeting of the GAS in London, May 1985.

What I would like to clarify here, however, is the question of polarization.

Experience without thinking is no good; thinking without experience, in group analysis, is impossible. What is important is that when we get submerged in one of these workshop experiences, we do so equipped with the diving suit of the researcher, being well aware that in this field as well as in therapy learning research and research is learning. These activities, research and learning, may well have curative effects, but they were never intended as a cure. To forget about this may have serious consequences, not only for the participants - where we have had some casualties on several occasions - but also for the staff and for the very task of group analysis itself.

Terry Lear and Elizabeth Foulkes in their self critical report (GROUP ANALYSIS XVII/2 pp. 160-164) give us a good example of what has to be the spirit. They learned from their experiment and in scientific fashion share publicly with their colleagues their reflections on their experience. We can learn from them by thinking along with them about the group-analytic way of work done under 'impossible circumstances'. That is the way we can advance group-analytic thinking, and not just by giving lectures or curing people. It is a question of systematically applying group-analytic principles to the work we do.

Just to end I would like to share with you an experience of mine. I have been acting as supervisor for the staff group of the Bilbao General Course for two years. The first year, group conductors of the 'experiential groups' had acquired plenty of experience as group psychotherapists before starting the course, but had scant or no familiarity with group-analytic conducting or group-analytic theory. They tended to conduct groups as if they were psychotherapeutic groups. Also, this is what was expected of them by the student members. Just to give an idea of the strength of this attitude which I have called the 'patient complex': During one of the first supervisory sessions a conductor reported from his group that the patients had remained in silence for a whole hour and a quarter! Also, the staff group tended to refer to students as patients and to conductors as therapists.

Of course, these attitudes are related to the need of the group to depend on the conductor - from which it has to be weaned - as well as the tendency of group therapists to take refuge in their role of therapist when confronted with the task of leading an experiential small group for educational purposes. Both tendencies show themselves also on the level of the didactic part of the course when the teacher in charge gives lectures and the students take notes while not listening, with the result that the group discussion which follows either becomes an empty slot full of embarrassing silence or else a competitive game of wise guys showing off their feathers. Of course, this way there is no dialogue and no true learning.

My advice to group conductors is 'Don't treat', to lecturers 'Don't teach'. On various occasions I have made reference to the Confucius maxim Foulkes put on the first page of his Introductory Book: 'I do not expound my teaching to any who are not eager to learn; I do not help out anyone who is not anxious to explain himself; if, after being shown one corner of a subject, a man cannot

go on to discover the other three, I do not repeat the lesson'. I am happy to see. the use Martin Grotjahn (GROUP ANALYSIS XVII/2 p. 165) makes of Foulkes' advice in his so-called supervisory groups: 'Don't treat; it's not your assignment!'; and how his 'supervision on demand' is turned into plain consultation. My own consulting work in clinical and teaching supervision I conceive of as 'group co-vision'. I would like to think about the future of Workshop learning in terms of 'non-compulsory group co-learning in regular sequential blocks'.

This is the sort of interchange I like from group analysis. This is the sort of dialogue I would like to maintain in our Workshops and Symposia. I feel that we have not taken this 'educational non-problem' seriously enough. We have not done enough 'research in actual operation'. We are still speaking of Group-Analytic Workshop experiences and not yet of the Workshop Experiment, an invention of group analysis destined to make history in analytical education by opening the road towards the 'Learning Community', another concept pending.

JUAN CAMPOS AVILLAR

Paseo San Gervasio 30 08022 Barcelona, Spain
The GAS Bulletin No. 30, 1991, pp 42-44

FAREWELL TO ARMS

**Letter to Ronald Sandison, Editor of the GAS Bulletin and Reply,
both published in GAS Bulletin No. 30, 1991, pp. 42-45 and 45-46.**

Barcelona, 28th February 1991

Dear Ronald,

I want to congratulate you for the exposition given to the first issue of LIFWYNN CORRESPONDENCE and the news about the new phase of research by the Foundation on "common social neurosis". As you may guess from my contribution to that issue, I am today as much interested in this endeavour as I was in the "old GAIPAC" when back in 1967 we started it with Dr. Foulkes. Your appreciation of the event is correct: it also brings me reminiscences of "Operation Phoenix GAIPAC", that sort of a second chance for a group-analytic community I aimed at when, alarmed by the "U-Turn" towards the psychoanalytic model the Group Analytic Society was taking, in the Spring Meeting of 1982 I proposed and later the Committee agreed to the creation of two sub-committees: one to deal with trans-national matters and another, international, to deal with the organization of symposia, workshops and correspondence.

Unfortunately, in those days this could not prosper within the Group Analytic Society (London). It is true that the two sub-committees were formed, but the intentions of my proposal were not understood and its purpose thoroughly distorted. By then I had not yet enough developed the concept of trans-nationality, equivalent at the level of organizations and groups of persons within a group-analytic learning community and professional plexus to the one of transpersonal phenomena within the group matrix in group-analytic psychotherapy and, of course, it could not yet be duly conveyed and grasped. As a consequence, the formation of sub-committees rather helped to consolidate the splits which with that measure we were trying to avoid: encounters face to face (European Symposia and Workshops) became more and more unrelated with the "printed word" and, what is still more, the latter became further split into a "serious", institutionalized language, conveyed by the scholastic SAGE publication "GROUP ANALYSIS: Journal of Group analytic Psychotherapy" and a "Cinderella", The BULLETIN, to which I myself was supposed to be co-opted together with Elizabeth Foulkes, something, by the way, which for my sake never was implemented. (BULLETIN No. 1).

There is, however, in the information you give on the work of Trigant Burrow something which for the sake of historical truth deserves being clarified. It is in regard to a misunderstanding sustained on statements which Dr. Foulkes repeated on occasions. The latter asserted that Dr. Trigant Burrow dropped the term group analysis which he originally coined to refer to his "Group Method of Analysis" once he started to use the one of phyloanalysis (which rather emphasizes the object of analysis, namely the disorders of human behaviour as a phylum, as a race). This is not so. Neither Burrow nor his colleagues of The Lifwynn Foundation ever renounced to the term group analysis. In a letter of Dr. Trigant Burrow to Dr. Thompson of January 14th, 1939, the same year Dr. Foulkes was running his first experiences in group analytic psychotherapy while at Dr. Craig's surgery at Exeter, one may read as follows:

"... I am thinking... of your using the first opportunity to mention my prior authorship of the term group-analysis, and in the infringement entailed in the use of this term in a wholly different

meaning. You remember you wrote of having spoken to Bromberg of the presumption on Schilder's part when he used the term social neurosis in a sense other than that already established or standardized (can't think of the word. Not "patented", but in that vein) by us. The dictionary definition would contribute to block this type of trespass" (The dictionaries referred to were Hinsie L.E. & Shatzky J. The Psychiatric Dictionary, Oxford Univ. Press, N.Y., 1940 and Piéron H. Presses Univ. de France, Paris, 1951. See Burrow, T. 1958, Reprint 1980 "Search for Man's Sanity" p.376. Publication available at the Foundation.)

This is most likely my last contribution to the BULLETIN since I am no longer a member of the Society. Following the traditional ways of the Committee in dealing with "opposition" within its ranks, my name has been dropped from the membership list, seemingly because of delay of payment of "membership dues": and this without previous notice and without a farewell or thank you note and after more than thirty years of I do not know if meritorious but yes certainly honest and dedicated contribution to the Society. So with warmest regards to my former fellow members of the Society and looking forward to go on corresponding with them within the pages of LIFWYNN CORRESPONDENCE, IGPA'S FORUM or PLEXUS editor(e)s and other group journals and to interact within the Network of Study Groups in Group Analysis which to that purpose we have established in the IAGP.

Yours cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Juan Campos', with a stylized flourish at the end.

signed: Juan Campos
1st Vice-President, IAGP
Chairman, Committee of SGGA

Group-Analytic Society (London)
1 Daleham Gardens
London NW3 5BY
Telephone: 071-431 2693

1st. May 1991

Dear Juan

Many thanks for your letter of March 16th. I will certainly publish your letter in the next issue of The Bulletin, together with the copy of the subscription form to the Lifwynn Foundation. I cannot myself take too much credit for initiating this matter, as the idea came from Elizabeth Foulkes, to whom I will make acknowledgements in the June issue. I am interested in your remarks about Trigant Burrow¹. It is unfortunate that errors of the kind you mention get copied from one book to another. For example in David Halperin's recent book "Group Psychodynamics, Howard Kibel reports of Burrow that "He first called this method 'Group Analysis', but later substituted the term 'phyloanalysis' to emphasize its investigative nature. It is perhaps unfortunate that Burrow was rejected by the American Psychoanalytic Association and became isolated, thus allowing himself to become eclipsed by the work of Paul Schilder and Louis Wender. There is an interesting comment in Pat de Maré's book "Perspectives in Group Psychotherapy", viz: "The importance of Burrow's work for group therapists can easily be underestimated, partly because his style of writing is difficult, partly because it is extremely advanced. Indeed we may still have much to learn from his writings... in many ways he reversed the entire face of psychoanalytic theory — for him 'an individual discord is but the symptom of a social discord'.

It seems to me that the cultural climate of the Western world is better attuned than it has ever been to accepting this concept, and that Trigant Burrow's views could be restated and developed as a unifying agent among the diverse ideas and practices of group psychotherapists throughout the world.

Anyway, these are just a few ideas 'off the top of my head'.

Many thanks for writing. It seems that you are not planning to come to the Annual General Meeting of the Society, but I hope we shall meet again sometime.

With best wishes
 Yours sincerely
 Ronald Sandison

¹ THE LIFWYNN FOUNDATION

THE LIFWYNN FOUNDATION is concerned with the publication and dissemination of the work of Dr TRIGANT BURROW who coined the term *group analysis* though later dropped it in favour of "*phyloanalysis*" and his collaborators. They have been developing new programmes, research conferences and publications.

Their latest enterprise is the LIFWYNN CORRESPONDENCE, a twice-yearly informal publication, "to provide a forum for exchanges between scholars who are interested in exploring the nature of our contemporary social neurosis and to share the results of our research. It is in fact similar in intent to the original conception and the early issues of GROUP ANALYSIS (then subtitled International Panel and Correspondence, often referred to by the acronym GAIPAC).

The Lifwynn Correspondence will be available in the Library at Daleham Gardens. The address of the Lifwynn Foundation is 30 Turkey Hill Road South, WESTPORT, CT 06880, USA.

GAS Bulletin No. 29, February 1991, p. 25.

APPENDIX IV

CONSTITUTIONS OF FOUR PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

CONSTITUTION of THE GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)

Founded June 3, 1952

This Constitution was adopted in this revised
Form at the Annual General Meeting of 1979

Head Office:

1 Bickenhall Mansions, Bickenhall Street
London W1M OAH

Interpretation

1. In this constitution the words appearing in the first column of the table next hereafter contained shall bear the meaning set opposite to the meaning set opposite to them respectively in the second column thereof:

“The Institute” The unincorporated charitable association known as The Institute of Group Analysis or its corporate Charitable successor

“The Trust” The unincorporated charitable association known as Trust for Group Analysis

“The Committee” The Committee of Management for the being of the Society.

Name

2. The name of the Association shall be The Group Analytic Society (London) hereinafter called “The Society”).

Object

3. The object of the Society is to relieve those suffering from psychiatric disorders and who are in need of treatment... —furtherance of the above object but not further or otherwise the Society shall have the following powers -

(i) to promote the treatment and prophylaxis of psychiatric disorders by the technique of group-analytic psychotherapy (“Group Analysis”);

(ii) to promote study and research regarding the application of the science of Group Analysis;

(iii) to further the work of the Institute in advancing the education and training of persons for work in the field of Group analysis;

(iv) to promote educational methods based upon the science of Group Analysis;

(v) to advise on the effects of group activities;

(vi) to print, publish and distribute books, papers articles, and journals relating to Group Analysis and to finance or assist in the financing of such printing, publishing and distribution:

(vii) to make grants for defraying the expenses of lectures and lecture tours relating to Group Analysis:

(viii) to assist with the financing of persons and bodies for the object aforesaid and upon the basis that any such finance shall be applied wholly in a charitable manner and only for the said object:

(ix) to assist in the development and application of Group Analysis within the framework of the National Health Service;

(x) to raise funds and invite and receive contributions from any person or persons whatsoever by way of subscription donation and otherwise provided that the Society shall not undertake any permanent trading activities in raising funds for its primary charitable purpose.

Membership

4.(i) Classes.

There shall be seven classes of Membership:

- (A) Founder Membership
- (B) Honorary Membership
- (C) Full Membership
- (D) Associate Membership.
- (E) Overseas membership
- (F) Guest Membership
- (G) Student Membership

(ii) Founder Membership

The Founder Members were Dr. E. J. Anthony, Dr. P. B. de Maré, Dr. N. Elias, Dr S. H. Foulkes, Mrs. E. T. Foulkes, Mrs. M.L .Abercrombie.

(iii) Honorary Membership

Honorary Membership shall be conferred upon such persons as the Committee shall elect to Honorary Membership

(iv) Full Membership

Full Membership shall be open to the Full Members of the institute and such other appropriately qualified persons as the Committee shall deem to have effectively contributed to the science of Group Analysis.

(v) Associate and Overseas Membership

Associate and Overseas Membership shall be conferred upon such persons as the Committee at its absolute discretion shall decide are qualified by reason of their experience to further the object of the Society. The category of their Membership shall depend upon whether they reside in the United Kingdom or elsewhere:

(vi) Guest Membership

Guest Membership shall be occasionally conferred upon persons who wish to attend scientific meetings of the Society. Guest Membership shall be period at the absolute discretion of the Committee and shall only be granted for a limited which shall in no circumstances exceed one year:

(vii) Student Membership

Student Membership shall be conferred upon all persons who are currently attending an advanced or qualifying course of the Institute.

Subscriptions

5. Founder Members and Honorary Members shall not pay any subscription but members of the other categories shall be under an obligation to pay an annual subscription of such amount as the Committee may from time to time determine in respect of each category of

Membership. The Honorary Treasurer in consultation with the President shall, at their absolute discretion be empowered to waive the whole or part of any members subscription in exceptional circumstances,

General Meetings

6. (a) An Annual General Meeting shall be held once in every calendar year and not more than fifteen months after the previous Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall determine the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting and written notice of such meeting shall be given to all Founder, Honorary and Full Members by posting the same to their last known address not less than twenty-eight days before the date of the meeting.

(b) All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Special General Meetings and shall be convened either upon the orders of the Committee or upon a written requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the Founder, Honorary and Full Members stating the purpose for which the meeting is to be convened. Notice of every Special General Meeting shall be given to all Founder, Honorary and Full Members by posting the same to their last known address not less than fourteen days before the date of the meeting.

(c) The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of such notice by, any person entitled to receive notice thereof shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

7. The business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting shall consist of:

- (i) presenting the Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Society;
- (ii) the appointment of the Society's Auditors;
- (iii) electing the members of the Committee;
- (iv) transacting any other general business of the Society included in the notice convening the meeting.

8.. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum is present at the time the meeting proceeds to business. Fifteen Founder Honorary or Full Members or their voting representatives shall form a quo-nun.

9. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the holding of a General Meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. If any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or at such other place as the Committee may determine, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting the members present shall be a quorum.

10. At all General Meetings of the Society the President of the Society shall preside as Chairman, or if there is no such President, or if at any meeting he shall not be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the same, or if he is unwilling to act, the members present shall choose some member of the Committee, or if no such member is present, or if all the members of the Committee present decline to take the, Chair, they shall choose some Founder, Honorary or Full Member of the Society who shall be present to preside.

11. The Chairman of the meeting may with the consent of the majority of the Founder, Honorary and Full Members present (and shall if so directed by the Meeting) adjourn any meeting, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business not reached or left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid the Founder, Honorary

and Full Members shall not be entitled to any notice of adjournment, or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting.

12. At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is. before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands, demanded by the Chairman or by at least three Founder, Honorary or Full Members present in person or by proxy, or by a present or members present in person or by proxy and representing one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting, and unless a poll be so demanded a declaration by the Chairman of the meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, and an entry to that effect in the Minute Book of the Society shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against that resolution. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

13. No poll shall be demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting, or on any question of adjournment.

Votes of Members

14. Every member shall have the right to attend General Meetings of the Society but only Founder Members, Pull Members and Honorary Members who have formerly been Full Members present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to vote and they shall have one vote each. In the case of equality of votes. the Chairman shall have a casting vote

15. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor and shall be deposited at the administrative office of the Society not less than 24 hours before the time fixed for the holding of the relevant meeting. A proxy must be a Founder, Honorary or Full Member of the Society.

Committee of Management

16. The Society shall be governed by a Committee of Management.

17. The Committee shall consist of the President of the Society (who shall act as Chairman), the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, those Founder Members who make an election under paragraph 18 hereof and not less than six and not more than ten elected Honorary and Pull Members.

18. Any Founder Member who so wishes may within one month of the date of the Annual General Meeting at which these rules are adopted inform the Secretary in writing that he wishes to be a member of the Committee.

19. (a) The Committee may from time to time and at any time appoint any Honorary, Pull or Associate Member of the Society as a member of the Committee for a limited period not exceeding two years notwithstanding that the maximum number prescribed by paragraph 17 be thereby exceeded. The Committee may at any time remove such an appointed member.

(b) For the purpose of maintaining liaison between the Society and the Institute the Committee shall have power to co-opt one member of the Council of the Institute as a member of the Committee if at any time there shall be no such person upon the Committee.

20. Elections to the Committee shall be by ballot and shall be held every year at each Annual General Meeting.

21. At each election not less than three members of the Committee shall retire from office. The members of the Committee to retire at every election shall be those three who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became members of the Committee on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot Founder Members and members of the Committee ap-

pointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 19 shall not be taken into account in determining the members of the Committee who are to retire by rotation at each election.

22. Retiring members of the Committee shall be eligible for re-election without nomination for one further period of office, after which period they shall not be re-elected for at least two years.

23. The committee shall meet at least six times in every calendar year at such times and places as they think fit and seven clear days notice of the date and place of such meeting shall be given in writing by the Secretary to all members of the Committee.

A quorum of the Committee shall be one-half of the Membership of the Committee.

24. The Society at the meeting at which a member of the Committee retires in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto, and in default the retiring member of the Committee shall if offering himself for re-election be deemed to have been re-elected unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office or unless a resolution for the re-election of such member of the Committee shall have been put to the meeting and lost.

25. Nominations must be proposed and seconded by a member duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such nomination is made.

26. A casual vacancy on the Committee occurring by reason of death or resignation may be filled by the Committee, and the member appointed to fill the vacancy shall retire at the next Annual General Meeting.

27. The committee shall elect from its own number such Honorary Officers as it may think fit which shall include a Secretary and a Treasurer.

28. A member of the Committee may be removed from office by resolution carried by two-thirds of the votes given thereon at a Special General Meeting of the Society which may proceed to fill the vacancy.

29. A member of the Committee shall be deemed to have vacated his office if by notice in writing to the Secretary of the Society he resigns his office or if he ceases to be a member of the Society or absents himself from four consecutive meetings of the Committee without special leave of absence.

30. The Committee may from time to time appoint such sub-committees as may be deemed necessary and may determine their terms of reference, powers, duration and composition. Any acts and proceedings of such sub-committees shall be reported back as soon as possible to the Committee.

Powers of Committee of Management

31. The Committee shall have power to authorise the employment by the Society of such salaried employees as it may consider necessary (providing such salaried employees are not members of the Committee) to perform such duties subject to such terms and conditions as the Committee or any sub-committee authorised by it shall determine. The Committee shall have power to make all reasonable and necessary provision for the payment of pensions and superannuation to or in behalf of employees and their widows and other dependants.

32. The Committee shall have power to authorise the borrowing by the Society from its bankers of such moneys as the Committee shall from time to time consider necessary for the proper performance of the Society's functions provided that the total amount outstanding shall not exceed & 1000.00 unless the Society shall give its consent thereto in General Meeting.

President of the Society

33. The President of the Society shall be a Founder, Honorary or Full Member of the Society and shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

34. The President shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election for a further term of three years after which he shall not be eligible for re-election for a period of two years.

35. The President shall act as Chairman of the Committee and shall have ex officio membership of all sub-committees.

36. Nominations for the office of President must be in writing and must be received by the Secretary not less than ten clear days before the Annual General Meeting. Nominations must be proposed and seconded by a Founder, Honorary or Full Member of the Society.

Honorary Treasurer

37. The Honorary Treasurer of the Society shall be responsible to the Committee for the proper keeping of the Accounts of the Society and their submission then duly audited to the Annual General Meeting.

Withdrawal of Membership

38. Any members who is in arrears with his subscription for more than one calendar year, and whose subscription has not been waived, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 hereof shall resolution of the Committee informed in writing by the Secretary, that unless payment or a satisfactory explanation is received within twenty eight days he shall be automatically cease to be a member.

39. The Committee may, by a resolution of not less than two-thirds of those present at a Meeting of them declare that any member of the Society whose conduct or professional standards shall, in the opinion of the committee, fall below that which is required, be sent a letter by the Secretary requesting him to appear before the committee. if he shall fail to appear before the Committee or if the Committee shall be dissatisfied with the explanation of his conduct the Committee shall forthwith terminate his Membership

40. Any member of the Society who has resigned, or who has had his Membership withdrawn, may re-apply for Membership at a later date, when his re-election will be at the absolute discretion of the Committee.

Property of the Society.

41. All freehold and leasehold property of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Trustees who shall enter into a deed of trust in the appropriate form setting forth the purposes and conditions on which they hold the said property in trust for the Society. The Board of Trustees shall consist of:

(i) The President of the Society; and

(ii) The Honorary Treasurer of the Society

(iii) Not more than two other members of the Committee whom the Committee may elect to be Trustees.

Trustees may be removed from office by a resolution of the Society in General Meeting.

Powers of Investment

42. The whole or part of any property belonging to the Society which is surplus to its everyday requirements may be invested by the Committee

(a) in the wider-range investments specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961 or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force subject to the provisions of that Act applicable to wider-range investments excepting the provision relating to the division of the trust fund into two parts;

(b) in freehold property or leasehold property in Great Britain provided in the case of leasehold property such leasehold shall have not less than sixty years unexpired at the time of such investment.

Banking

43. A bank account or accounts shall be kept by the Society at such London Clearing Bank or Banks as the Committee may resolve. All monies paid to the Society including donations, subscriptions, collections and other contributions, and rent, interest, dividends bonuses and all other income profits and the proceeds of sale of any property, investment or other assets of the Society shall be paid forthwith into such a banking account or accounts subject to the directions of the Committee or any sub-committee authorised by it.

44. Except for petty cash disbursements, all payments made by the Society shall be made by cheque or credit transfer or otherwise as may be directed by the Committee or any sub-committee authorised by it.

45. All cheques and instructions to the Society's Bankers shall be signed by two Honorary Officers or by one Honorary Officer and be either a second member of the Committee or a salaried Secretary/Administrator of the Society so authorised.

Auditors

46. A firm of Chartered Accountants duly appointed as auditors to the Society shall audit the Accounts of the Society and shall be deemed to resign from the office of auditors of the Society automatically at the end of every Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-appointment

Amendment of the Constitution

47. The Constitution may from time to time be amended by a resolution carried by a majority of not less than three quarters of the Founder, Honorary and Full Members, voting at a General Meeting. convened for the purpose of passing such a resolution and which not less than twenty-one days notice shall be given to all Founder, Honorary or Full Members which shall specify the precise wording of the proposed amendment to the Constitution save that no amendment, shall be made to the Constitution which would have the effect of causing the Society to cease to be a registered charity in law.

Dissolution

48. The Society may be dissolved by a resolution of not less than three quarters of the Founder, Honorary and Full Members present at any General Meeting of which not less than twenty-one days notice has been given to all Founder, Honorary and Full Members specifying the intention to propose such a dissolution.

49. If upon the dissolution of the Society, there remains after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever. the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Society, but shall be given or distributed to some charitable institution or institution having objects similar to the object of the Society, such institutions to be determined by the Society in General Meeting at or before the time of dissolution and in default thereof, then to some other charitable objects, selected by the Committee or in default of such selection then as the Charity Commissioners (or other appropriate authority having jurisdiction over charities) shall direct.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

**Incorporated according to the
Swiss Civil Code Art. 64 ff.
1973**

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Article I - NAME

The name of the organization is the
**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY**

Article II - PURPOSE

The purpose of the association is to serve the development of group psychotherapy, both as a field of practice, training and a scientific study, by means of international conferences, publications and other forms of communication. In order to promote that communication, it provides for the participation of all qualified workers in the field, on the basic assumption that mutual respect in communication between representative~ of differing theories and practices will most effectively assure cooperation between all those organizations and persons concerned with the use and study of group resources in psychotherapy and in dealing with other human problems.

Article III - MEMBERSHIP

- A. There shall be two kinds of membership: Organizational and Individual, each with voting privileges as specified in Article VIII.
- B. Organizational membership is available to associations active in group psychotherapy which have been established on national, regional common language or special interest basis, subject to the review of the application by the Membership Committee and acceptance by the vote of the Executive Committee.
- C. Individual membership is available to professionals active in practice, teaching or research in group psychotherapy whose applications have been approved by the Membership Committee.
- D. Membership in the organization is not to be considered as a credential and membership can not be presented as evidence of competence.
- E. The title of Honorary Distinguished Member shall be bestowed upon those very few members who have served the International Congresses over the years. The recipient of this title will be designated by the Board of Directors in session.

Article IV - DUES

The Board of Directors determines the dues of each type of membership. Dues are paid once for the interval between Congresses and may be paid in advance to the time of the next

International Congress. Membership is terminated for dues delinquency of one year and with notice to the affected member of the pending termination.

Article V - OFFICERS

The officers shall be the President, President-Elect, Immediate Past President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Officers shall be elected by the membership by mail ballot with the exception of the immediate past president and they shall serve until the next subsequent Congress. Officers shall be nominated from the ranks of present and former Board of Directors. Vacancies occurring will be filled by election by the Board of Directors to complete the balance of any unexpired term of office unless otherwise specified herein. The office of Secretary and Treasurer may be occupied simultaneously by one person.

A. PRESIDENT shall be the Executive Officer of the Association and shall chair the Board of Directors.

B. PRESIDENT-ELECT shall be a member of the Board of Directors and shall become President at the next succeeding Congress.

C. VICE PRESIDENTS - In the event of the absence or disability of the President, the First Vice President (or in his absence the Second Vice President) shall act in his stead. In the event of resignation, or death the First Vice President shall become the President until the next regular election and the Second Vice President shall become the First Vice Present

D. SECRETARY - The secretary shall maintain the records of the actions of the association and shall perform such other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors.

E. TREASURER - The treasurer shall have custody of all the funds of the association and will maintain records as required by the Board of Directors. She shall deposit association funds in such banks as chosen by the Board of Directors. By resolution the Board shall determine additional signatories and other conditions on disbursements of Association monies. She shall maintain full and adequate records of directors and other inspectors and auditors as required by laws. She may be required to give bond for faithful discharge of duties in such amount and with such securities as the Board of Directors may require and present, as specified in Article VII, at the general assembly a report approved by two auditors.

F. RESTRICTIONS - The President and the two Vice-Presidents shall be residents of three different countries. The President is not eligible for election to a succeeding term of office as President.

Article VI - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for the affairs of the association. The Board shall consist of the officers and not more than thirty members elected by mail ballot. The term of office shall expire during the next subsequent Congress.

Meetings of the Board of Directors will be held at the time of the International Congresses and at such other times as chosen by the Board. A quorum shall consist of not less than 25% of the members of the Board of Directors. The actions of the Board shall be reported at each general assembly of the membership and annually by mail to each individual and to each organizational member. Notice of the meeting of the Board of Directors must be given at least sixty days in advance of the meeting. In connection with International Congresses the Board may designate such honorary officers as it deems appropriate. In addition to the periodic International Congresses, the Board may provide for special or regional meetings and may cooperate with other institutions or organizations for formation of meetings of interest to the membership.

The membership general assembly shall meet in conjunction with the International Congresses sponsored by the Association and at any specific meeting called by the Board of

Directors. At the general assembly, there shall be a report from the President, Board of Directors, the treasurer, two auditors and committees. The general assembly may vote to implement changes and to ratify actions of the Board of Directors. A quorum for the conduct of business of a membership meeting shall require the presence of at least 10% of the individual and/or organizational members with the privilege of vote. No individual may vote more than one vote. Notice of meetings of the general assembly are to be given to voting members not less than sixty days prior to the meeting date. International Congresses shall be scheduled at three years intervals if possible.

Article VIII - VOTING

In general assembly meetings the privilege of vote shall be accorded to each individual member whose dues are currently paid and to the official representative of an organization whose organizational membership dues are currently paid. In any instance where the Board of Directors chooses to refer an issue for mail ballot the same privilege shall apply. A simple majority vote is sufficient for the passage of an issue. The designated representative of organizational members may attend meetings of the Board of Directors but is not accorded the privilege of vote in such meetings.

Article - IX COMMITTEES

The President with the approval of the Executive Committee, unless otherwise specified herein appoints committees and chairpersons. If vacancies occur between meetings of the Board they will be filled by appointment by the President in consultation with the Executive Committee, informing the Board of Directors within sixty days.

A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - This committee consists of the officers plus three members elected by the membership from among the candidates for director and designated as Executive Counselors. The committee is responsible for conducting the affairs of the Association between meetings of the Board of Directors. Action of the Executive Committee may be reversed by the Board of Directors at a subsequent meeting.

B. NOMINATING COMMITTEE - The Nominating Committee shall prepare a slate of nominees for officers and directors for presentation to the president who will submit if, after revision and eventually adding proposals of the Executive Committee and/or the Board of Directors, for voting by mail ballot. The committee shall consist of five members. The nominations are to be presented to the voting members at least sixty days prior the election.

C. CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE - This committee shall consist of the Executive Committee and five or more members from the country where the next congress is to be held and any member designated to serve as the presiding official at the next congress. The Congress Committee will if necessary specify the title of the presiding official and provide such person with sufficient authority to convene the congress as may be required by national laws.

The members from the country of the next congress assisted by others will constitute a local arrangements subcommittee to assist with planning the details of the congress.

D. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE – The Membership Committee shall consist of an officer, two representatives from organizations and two individual members. The Committee shall review membership applications and recommend action to the Executive Committee which has to inform regularly the Board of Directors.

E. PROGRAM COMMITTEE - The committee appointed by the President in consultation with the Congress Arrangements Committee shall be responsible for planning the content of the next congress including the scheduling of calls for program participants. special presenters, papers, workshops, panels, plenary sessions, membership meetings, directors

meetings, and special events. They will work closely with the local arrangements subcommittee to coordinate scheduling of activities.

F. ADVISORY COMMITTEE - This committee may be activated at any time by the Board of Directors to provide counsel to the Board by members known to possess special expertise.

G. SITE SELECTION COMMITTEE - Must be appointed by the President-Elect in consent with the President. The President-Elect is the chairman of this committee.

H. Ad Hoc Committees can be appointed for certain purposes by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee, informing the Board of Directors within sixty days.

Article X - SECTIONS

The Board of Directors may in its discretion establish temporary or continuing sections based on specialized interest, in order to serve the purpose of the Association and to provide for cooperation in the organization of

congresses. Under such conditions as the Board may set up, sections may organize for their internal cooperation in ways consistent with the organization of the International Association and its broad purposes. The range of sections will depend upon present and future needs. Action to initiate a section may be initiated by an application to the Board signed by twenty five or more members of the Association.

Article XI - AMENDMENT

The by-laws (constitution) may be amended at any general assembly meeting of the organization provided that the proper notice of the meeting and proposed amendments has been considered under the requirements in Articles VII and VIII.

END

Now we will see the more senior of all analytical associations, a true antique in Constitutions, taken from Appendix 3 to *The Freud/Jung Letters*, edited by W.McGuire, The Hogart Press and Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1974.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOANALYTIC ASSOCIATION

I. NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

“International Psychoanalytic Association”⁹⁶

II. SEAT

The seat (Central Office) of the I.Ps.A. is the residence of the president then in office.⁹⁷

III. PURPOSE OF THE I.Ps.A.

The cultivation and promotion of the psychoanalytic science as inaugurated by Freud, both in its form as pure psychology and in its application to medicine and the humanities: mutual assistance among members in their endeavours to acquire and foster psychoanalytic knowledge.

IV. MEMBERSHIP

The Association consists of the regular members of the branch societies. Residents of localities where no branch society exists should join one of the branch societies nearest them.⁹⁸

V. DUTIES OF MEMBERS

Every member pays to the Central Office annual membership dues of 10 frs.(10 kronen, 8 marks, 2 dollars).⁹⁹

VI. RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

All members have the right to attend the meetings of all branch societies; they are entitled to receive the *Bulletin* regularly¹⁰⁰ and to be invited to Congresses, at Congresses they are entitled to vote and to stand for election.

⁹⁶ Statuten der Internationalen Psychoanalytischen Vereinigung, a printed four-page leaflet. The copy which can be seen in the Sigmund Freud Archives (Library of Congress, Washington DC), to which it was contributed by Professor Jung. With it is a printed Statuten-Entwurf. “Draft of the Statutes”, also contributed by Jung and bearing penciled annotations in his hand, which evidently he made while the draft was being discussed at the Nuremberg Congress. The more interesting changes from draft to adopted text are mentioned in the following notes. / These Statutes were drafted by Ferenczi and presented to the Congress after he read his paper calling for a permanent international organization. See Rank’s abstract, *Jahrbuch*, 11:2 (1910)... Also see the programme of the Congress. / Revised Statutes were adopted at the Hague Congress, Sept. 1920...

⁹⁷ Draft located at the seat in Zurich. / The abbreviation J.Ps.A.V., for Internationalen Psychoanalytischen Vereinigung, is used throughout the German text.

⁹⁸ Draft provided that residents of places where no branch society exists could become members at large.

⁹⁹ Draft provided also for an initiation fee of the same amount, from which members of the existing local societies were exempt.

¹⁰⁰ Not in the draft.

VII. CONGRESSES

The over-all supervision over the I.Ps.A. lies in the hands of the Congress. A Congress will be convened by the Central Office at least once every two¹⁰¹ years and will be presided over by the President then in office. The Congress elects the functionaries of the Central Office.

VIII. THE CENTRAL OFFICE

The Central Office consists of a President and a Secretary, the latter to be elected by the Congress on the motion of the President: its term of office is two years.¹⁰² It represents the I.Ps.A. in external matters and coordinates the activities of the branch societies; it edits the *Bulletin* and must account for its activities to the Congress.

IX. THE BULLETIN

The *Bulletin* of the I.Ps.A. appears once every month. It maintains contact between the Central Office and the members (official communications), publishes scientific and personal news relating to psychoanalysis, reports on the most important events in the branch societies and on new literature concerned with psychoanalysis.

X. THE ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE

The Advisory Council is made up of the presidents of the branch societies¹⁰³, the President should convene it, if possible, once every year.

XI. THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

New branch societies may be formed with the consent of the President; their definitive enrolment is subject to the decision of the next Congress.

XII. CHANGES IN THE STATUTES

The Statutes may be amended only by the Congress. with a two-thirds majority of the members present required.

Adopted at the Congress in Nuremberg,

31 March 1910

For the I.Ps.A.

The President: Docent Dr. C. G. Jung

The Secretary: Dr. F. Riklin

¹⁰¹ Draft: every four years.

¹⁰² Draft two secretaries; team of office, four years.

¹⁰³ Draft provided for a council of five, elected by the Congress from the membership on the motion of the President.

THE LIFWYNN FOUNDATION

BY – LAWS

PREAMBLE AND PREFACES

Incorporating all revisions up to and including Incorporating

~~February 23, 1979~~

November 18, 1983

PREAMBLE TO BY-LAWS

The Lifwynn Foundation, hereinafter sometimes referred to as The Foundation, was organized to sustain and sponsor a scientific study of the feeling or emotional or affective life of man. Research in this direction had been carried on by Dr. Trigant Burrow and his associates previous to incorporation. This research work resulted in findings that pointed conclusively to the sociological implications of the neuroses, that is, of certain disorders within the feeling or affective life of man. This conclusive sociological implication made it urgent to incorporate the research work not only to sustain it under the circumstances where the research workers were giving to it their time and resources but in order to comply the inescapable social demand that followed in the wake of the research, namely, that the study of the emotional or affective life of man must eventually become a community expression.

Consequently, while the physicians, the psychologists and the students were carrying on their purely professional tasks as research workers, they were at the same time compelled to become their own organizers. Potentially they were compelled to become their own legal advisers, financiers and general directors. This was not an easy situation but it was inevitable. And here in lay a measure of the sociological significance of the research as it applied immediately to its own organization. The research work that began with the individual and his environmental inter-reactions continued into and permeated the process of building up this organization which in turn represented a contact between the research worker and the community. Every aspect of The Foundation that had to do merely with the necessary phases of organization represented situations wherein application of the research principles of The Foundation became imperative.

This situation enforced the need of an administrative control that lodged in the scientific members of the organization. The emotional, feeling or affective life of man is found to center in a certain autonomous, self-imaged "I" criterion. A research work that undertakes to study this relatively closed field of self-hood throws itself open to unnecessary criticism at the hands of this arbitrary "I". If this criticism centers in an Officer of The Foundation who is not completely sympathetic to a consideration of his own involvement in the scientific study undertaken, then not only is the research work likely to deteriorate but the organization that sponsors the work is unnecessarily threatened with dissolution. The combined result, at least temporarily until such time as the scientific aims of The Foundation are sufficiently established, has been a centralization of all administrative affairs as a protection against the private misinterpretation of this scientific aim.

It is suggested to those who are interested in the affairs of The Foundation that this marked administrative centralization be viewed as a temporary expedient in the unusual combination of circumstances in which a research work is coterminous with an incorporation that not only sponsors that work but is itself subject to the same research endeavor in its own processes. It is also suggested that the following By-Laws be considered not only as a guide to corporate function and action but as an indirect expression of The Foundation's endeavor to establish a scientific, laboratory method for the study of human affect in its social or community setting.

PREFACE TO ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

The active membership of The Foundation represents the soil in which is rooted not only its laboratory endeavors but its potential expansion and development into an integral, functioning unit within and of the community. The directors of The Foundation, its officers, its Scientific Director together with his associates are first of all active members. Within this organization, that is devoted to the study of personal affect in the light of its social implications, the body of active membership represents the social body at large. Within this body of active membership there occurs the reduplication in miniature of society's mood or feeling-expression and, at the same time, the application of the Foundation's laboratory method in observing the affective phenomena of the life of man thus enacted. Briefly, the active members constitute the workshop of The Foundation, and their affective or feeling inter-reactions are the material to be worked with. This situation holds true in all the meetings that have to do with the processes of the organization as such, whether in directors' or members' meetings or in any committee meetings.

The active members in their feeling inter-reactions constitute the central research station of The Foundation under the direction of the Scientific Director. The workshop idea applies to all such meetings as have to do with the upkeep and management of the place that houses the research station, and to all the individual activities of the members throughout the entire day. I also applies to the activities of these members in their community capacity as physician, psychologist, teacher, or member of a family, as business man, industrialist, social worker or nurse, or in any capacity as employer or employee and subject to the community's statutory and common-law disposition of such positions.

Thus, active membership in The Foundation does not mean merely some clearly defined movement in support of a generally accepted and relatively static or objective enterprise; it signifies also a process of development in man's feeling life that is subjective - a principle of growth that demands the same freedom of transitional activity that is observed generally in plant and animal life. It is this latter aspect of active membership, and therefore of The Foundation generally, that is significant of its socio-biological development, and consequently it is this socio-biological aspect of active membership that constitutes the signal importance of The Foundation as a community endeavor.

PREFACE TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Lifwynn Foundation was organized to sustain and promote the research work that is carried on under the direction of its scientific members. This research work represents the vital activity of The Foundation; it has determined, as is indicated in the Preamble to these By-Laws, the unusual circumstances of the origin and further development of this organization. Without this central scientific activity the organization would have no significance and those aspects of its administration which may not conform with other corporate bodies would very likely be

unwarranted. The research work is now under the direction of the Scientific Staff of The foundation and in this staff, therefore, is vested the administrative and directive power of the movement to establish a scientific method for observing the affective or feeling life of man.

PREFACE TO ADVISORY BOARD

All living organisms experience a period of protected activity. All seed or germinal life, whether as a plant or an animal, is highly ingeniously protected against undue encroachment, not as an end in itself but as a condition of its development. In due course, these organisms take their place in their respective communities of organisms.

Contrary to the prevailing sense of surety in what a man feels with reference to his own relation to other individuals, the daily affective inter-reactions between individuals do not represent trustworthy expressions. In this sense, the feeling life of man has not yet reached an end in its biological development. It has not yet by any means come into its maturity, Trough feeling is one of man's oldest assets, there is very little in our so-called normal life, beyond a superficial refinement, to distinguish the inter-relational feeling background of childhood from that of maturity, of the rich from the poor, of the educated from the uneducated. Regardless of age and in all classes of people the customary feeling or affect of man is neither reliable nor mature. It does not represent an accurate expression of the basically biological relation of individuals to each other. And so, perhaps it may be said in this very relative sense that man's feeling life is still, as it were, in its gestation period. If this is so, then not to accord man's feeling life the protection that is afforded early development in life processes generally is to overlook the biological and evolutionary significance of affect or feeling phenomena.

It is the purpose of The Lifwynn Foundation to study the feeling or affective life of men. Since feeling is subjective and individual at the same that it is sociological, to study feeling means to study one's own feeling in its sociological setting. The Foundation, in placing before itself the task of studying man's feeling, must create the conditions for this study. This it aims to do. But in providing the environment and the conditions for scientific research, it finds itself automatically in the position of guardian of the field to be studied. Correspondingly, the administrative elements of The Foundation have become markedly concentrated as a protection of its subjective growth processes against unnecessary encroachment. Thus The Foundation is simultaneously subjective and objective, protector and protected, individual and social. It is not only an organization; it is a controlling and an organizing condition that is in process of evolution at the same time.

In other words, the members, the directors and officers of The Foundation serve as an instrument, quite in accord with any community organization, for facilitating the purposes of that organization. But, contrary to the purposes of such organizations as are devoted to purely objective ends, whether business, educational, philanthropic or scientific, The Lifwynn Foundation is primarily a process of feeling or affective development. While its purpose is to facilitate the academic study of affect, it is itself a conscious study in affect within and throughout all its functions and activities and at the same time a process of growth in that field. And so, if its administration is concentrated, this circumstance too represents but a momentary developmental stage in its growth.

If, then, The Foundation is primarily a process of development both within the field of affect and as a corporate body, if its purpose is in general a scientific one at the same time that it is

specifically concerned with problems of education and health, both subjectively and objectively, and if this means that it is a community organization, then The Foundation can grow only as it becomes more and more a part of the sociological fabric of the community. This is in accord with the circumstance that the feeling life of the individual implicates the community at large, and that the disaffection within the feeling life of the community is sensitively recorded in personal affect.

This phenomenon of affect is not something to justify or repudiate any more than one justifies germinal activity in a good egg or repudiates its absence in a spoiled egg. Sociologically, and in its present stage, the phenomenon of affect is constituted in a broad background of unorganized mood-activity that takes its toll from every phase of man's activity in the form of disaffection, competition, insanity, crime and war. To study this condition of our present-day affect is not only to observe it but to protect its evolutionary trends, not only to protect it in its more manageable nuclear expressions, but to nurture within it those basic, constructive components that constitute feeling integrity and tend toward a condition of organic function and health. That is, to study this condition is to assist the unfolding and the fruition of whatever may be the biological feeling-process.

With this in mind, and with a view to meeting the already increasing demands within the organization for sociological development -- that is, for inter-reactive representation in, and branching into, the community -- The Foundation makes provision for an Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board shall be composed of persons who are not necessarily members of The Foundation and who shall, as the name implies, act in an advisory capacity to the administration of The Foundation. In accord with the subjective or affective development of The Foundation as representing a growth principle, this board shall later be succeeded by, or there shall develop in its stead, or in addition to it, an Executive or Administrative Board who will have authority to carry on the objective affairs of The Foundation as a community organization.

PREFACE TO COMMITTEES

In the Lifwynn Foundation, organized as it is for the study of affective experience, committees serve a double function; at the same time that they work with whatever objective matters are assigned to them they are also under the necessity to recognize and deal with the affective component of their committee work. As a result of this circumstance, committee work becomes an adjunct to the research work of The Foundation. In the interest of this aspect of committee work, the appointment of committee members, for the present, shall be by the Board of Directors instead of by the chairman of the committees.

PREFACE TO FINANCES

It is generally understood that foundations are the repositories of large funds to be used in some particular or general way for the welfare of the community. The Lifwynn Foundation is a community organization but it is not the repository of large funds, nor are its funds directly at the disposal of the community. Its main interest and purpose lie within the scope and significance of its scientific researches into the nature of affect as a social phenomenon. Thus, while these researches are inseparable from the welfare of the community, the funds of The Lifwynn Foundation are primarily for the purpose of carrying on these researches. As The Foundation becomes the repository for large funds, these funds will also be used directly to support the researches of The Foundation.

But it must be borne in mind that with the development of The Foundation, its funds will also increasingly support the active extension of its scientific principles into all phases of community activity. As The Foundation was originally organized in order to sponsor the establishment of a scientific method both for the study of affect and for the application of its findings to community or sociological activities, so wherever there is any particular reference to finances, emphasis is not so much upon the importance of funds as upon a pathology of feeling that is reflected sociologically in the often unjudicious use of funds or of money and property of any kind. It is the position of The Foundation that man's sense of property is intimately connected with feeling or affective life and that there is no sociological setting which does not embody a sense of property that is synonymous with restricted feeling. In other words, viewing property or funds as commensurate with a biologically phyletic approach to man's feeling or affective life, The Lifwynn Foundation receives and disburses funds to the end that the community participate in its own study of its own affective or feeling life, through its own application of the laboratory principles of The Foundation.

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Classes of Membership

The membership of this Foundation shall consist of three classes: active, associate and contributing; and only active members shall have the right to vote.

Section 2. Active Membership

Active members shall be over twenty-one years of age. They shall, in addition to paying dues, lending their professional training and cooperating by giving of their time and resources, have consistently taken part in the work of The Foundation for at least two years; shall have indicated potentially and actively during this time their full sympathy with the general aims and scientific principles of this organization and shall have actively indicated qualification for this sympathy through such participation in the life of the community as is represented by being a wage-earner in any responsible community sense or a responsible member of a family; or by being a student of or practitioner in one or more of the various crafts, arts, sciences or professions, civic or industrial occupations of the community.

Any organization or association, corporate or otherwise, which may be explicitly on record as accepting for itself and its members the laboratory principles on which the work of The Foundation rests and which otherwise complies with the requirements of active membership, shall be eligible as an active member, provided its application has been regularly received and approved by the Board of Directors. Each organization or association is entitled to one vote as an active member.

The number of active members of The Foundation shall not exceed twenty-five.

Active members shall have the right to elect directors, fix membership dues, authorize corporate action by individuals or by the board when legal or any other circumstance so requires it, and serve on standing committees.

Section 3. Associate Membership

Associate members shall be those who may or may not be over twenty-one years of age; who, in addition to paying dues, shall lend their interest and professional training in support of the

scientific aims and general work of The Foundation, who indicate potentially and actively a constancy of sympathy with those scientific aims and who shall cooperate by giving of their time and resources to this end.

Any organization or association, corporate or otherwise, interested in public welfare, or in social service whether in psychiatry, sociology, medicine or education shall be eligible as an associate member provided its application has been regularly received and approved by the Board of Directors.

Associate membership is unlimited in numbers.

Associate members are not entitled to vote.

Section 4. Contributing Membership

Contributing members shall be those who contribute as annual dues the sum of fifty dollars provided they have made application for membership to the Secretary of The Foundation and have been duly elected by the Board of Directors. The dues of contributing members shall be payable at such time and in such installments as the Board of Directors may from time to time provide. Contributing members will receive notification of the public functions which are held under the auspices of The Foundation and will be on the list of those among whom publications, sponsored by The Foundation, will be distributed. Contributing members shall not be entitled to vote at any meetings of the members or upon any proposition.

Section 5. Application for Membership

All applications by individuals, organizations or associations for active, associate or contributing membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary and referred to and approved by two-thirds of the Board of Directors.

Section 6. Election of Members

All members of The Foundation shall be elected by unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Directors present at any regular or special meeting. Election shall be by written ballot unless this form is waived by two-thirds affirmative vote, in which event ballot may be had by unanimous affirmative vote. Members shall be notified by the Secretary of their election.

Section 7. Resignations

All resignations must be sent to the Secretary and by him referred to the Board of Directors. Any member may resign from The Foundation upon filing with the Secretary, within thirty days after adjournment of the annual meeting, a written notice of resignation, provided that such member's dues have been paid to the end of the fiscal year just expired. Any member may resign at any other time upon filing with the Secretary written notice of resignation, but such member shall be obligated to pay the dues assessed for the then current fiscal year. Failure to pay dues for two successive years will be regarded as tantamount to resignation.

Section 8. Expulsion

Any member of The Foundation, whether active, associate, or contributing, may be expelled from membership therein for any activity which in the opinion of the Board of Directors is prejudicial to the purposes, principles or interests of this Foundation, or for any other cause which said Board of Directors may, in its discretion, deem sufficient. Such expulsion shall be by two-thirds vote of such board present at a meeting thereof duly and regularly called and held for the purpose of taking such action.

No member shall be expelled for any cause unless such member shall have been given notice in writing, personally or by mail, to his address as it appears in the records of The Foundation, of the charges against him at least thirty days prior to date of meeting at which the charges are to be considered, and shall have opportunity to appear in person or by representative before the Board of Directors to answer the charges made against him.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Section 9. Place of Meetings

All meetings of the members of The Foundation shall be held at the principal place of business of The Foundation in Maryland or in the State of New York or in such place or places, within or without the State of Maryland, as the Board of Directors may from time to time by resolution duly appoint; or according as the President of The Foundation may fix the place where meetings of the members shall be held, provided the Board of Directors has by resolution given the President this right.

Section 10. Annual Meeting

A stated or annual meeting of the members after the year 1929 for the election of directors and for the transaction of general business shall be held on the third Friday of November in each calendar year, if such day is not a legal holiday, and if a legal holiday, then on the next secular day following at such hour as the Board of Directors shall appoint, or in default of an hour appointed by the Board of directors, at such hour as shall be appointed by the President of The Foundation. At Annual meetings, in addition to the election of directors, any business may be transacted without notice of such business being stated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 11. Notice of Annual Meeting

Notice of the time and place of the annual meeting of the active members of The Foundation shall be mailed to all active members of The foundation at least thirty days prior to the date fixed for such meetings, such notice to be mailed to all active members at their addresses as furnished by them to the Secretary of The Foundation. No mention of any business except election of directors need be placed in notice of annual meeting.

Section 12. Special Meeting

Special meetings of the members of The Foundation may be called by the President or by order of the Board of Directors at any time, and upon written request of twenty per cent of the active members of The Foundation shall be called by the President, to be held at such time and place and for such purpose as the President or the Board of Directors or such written request, as the case may be, shall designate.

Section 13. Notice of Special Meeting

Notice of the time and place of special or extraordinary meetings is to be given at least ten days prior to the date of meeting, and the business to be proposed to be transacted at such extraordinary or special meeting shall be stated in the notice thereof. The notice shall be given either by leaving a copy of such notice with each member who is entitled to vote thereat, or by mailing of such notice to each member at his or her last known address as it appears upon the books of the Corporation, with postage prepaid thereon. But if the special meeting is called by the unanimous vote of the directors present at a meeting, or by unanimous written consent of the directors, then if the directors so order, only five days' notice need be given. No notice of any adjourned date of a meeting of members need be sent to the members.

Section 14. Meetings without Notice

Meetings may be held without notice if all active members are present or if notice is waived by those not present.

Section 15. Quorum

A majority of all the active members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of The foundation. If there be no such quorum, a majority of those members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time.

Section 16. Action by Members

Except as otherwise provided by law, or in these By-Laws, action by the active members of The Foundation, in meeting duly assembled, shall be by affirmative vote of a majority of such members present.

Section 17. Proxy

Every member who is entitled to vote at a meeting of members may vote in person or by proxy, but a proxy dated more than three months prior to the date of the meeting at which the proxy is to be used is not valid, unless such proxy states on its face that it is intended to be valid for a period longer than three months from its date. Every proxy shall be in writing signed by the member who has given such proxy; a proxy may be in the form of a telegram provided that a proxy in the form of a telegram directed to the Secretary of The Foundation shall be valid.

ARTICLE II**BOARD OF DIRECTORS****Section 1. Qualifications**

Each member of the Board of Directors shall be elected from the active members of The Foundation.

Section 2. Powers and Functions

The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint the Scientific Director from their own number, to fix his term of service and his compensation and to make such provision, financial or otherwise, for the Scientific Staff, which staff shall be appointed by the Scientific Director, as in accord with the recommendations of his annual budget. The Board of Directors shall pass on and have final supervision of the budget of the Scientific Director, shall have power to remove him from this position and to fill the vacancy which may occur through death, resignation or otherwise.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to fix the general budget of The Foundation including compensation of any and all of its officers.

The Board of Directors shall have power to fix the term of office of every officer and every officer shall continue in office at the pleasure of the majority of directors in office. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur through death, resignation or otherwise.

The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint an Advisory Board and such standing and temporary committees as the work of The Foundation shall from time to time require.

The control and supervision of all the affairs, funds and properties of The Lifwynn Foundation, and of all interests, activities and policies of The Foundation, shall be vested in the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Number, Increase and Vacancies

The Board of Director shall consist of not less than three, nor more than seven members. Each director shall be elected by a two-thirds vote of the active members present at an annual meeting.

The Board of Directors shall have the right to increase the number of directors within the prescribed number and to fill any vacancies which may occur through death, resignation or otherwise; and if a quorum of directors does not remain, those directors who continue in office shall have the right to elect directors to fill the board.

Section 4. Term of Office

Each member of the Board of Directors shall serve for one year, and, or until a successor has been elected and has accepted membership on the board.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 5. Place of Meetings

All meetings of the Board of Directors of The Foundation shall be held at the principal place of business of The Foundation in Maryland or in the State of New York or in such place or places, within or without the State of Maryland, as the Board of Directors may from time to time by resolution duly appoint; or according as the President of The Foundation may fix the place where meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held, provided the Board of Directors has by resolution given the President this right.

Section 6. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately following the adjournment of the annual meeting of The Foundation, and such meeting may be held without notice. At such meeting, the Board of Directors shall elect the officers of The Foundation for the ensuing year, and shall appoint all standing committees. And at such annual meeting, the Board of Directors may act upon the budget of the Scientific Director and upon the general budget for The Foundation.

Section 7. Regular Meetings

In addition to the annual meeting, regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at 8 o'clock p.m. at the principal office of The Foundation on the third Thursday in February and in May in each calendar year, if such day is not a legal holiday, and if a legal holiday, then on the next secular day following. Are these regular meetings any business which may be presented may be transacted and no notice of these meetings need be given.

Section 8. Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President at any time. Special meeting must be called upon written request by three members of the board; special meetings may be called by notice signed by three members of the board if after written request made upon the President and lapse of three days, the President has failed to call such special meeting as requested.

Section 9. Notice of Meetings

Notice of the time and place of special meeting and of such business to be transacted thereat as the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall prescribe shall be given to the Board of Directors by telegraphic or written notice sent by mail not less than two days prior to the date fixed for such meeting. No notice of an adjourned date need be given to the absent directors.

Section 10. Meetings without Notice

Meetings may be held without notice if all members of the Board of Directors are present or if notice is waived by those not present. A waiver signed by a director or by a member after a meeting has been held is a valid waiver.

Meetings held without notice shall be so recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Section 11. Quorum

A majority of the Board of Directors, as the board may then be constituted, shall constitute a quorum at all meeting of said Board of Directors, but if there be no such quorum the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time.

In order to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors which may occur through death, resignation or otherwise, if a quorum of directors does not remain, those directors who remain in office shall have the right to elect directors to fill the board.

Section 12. Action

At all meeting of the Board of Directors duly convened, action of such board shall be by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, except as otherwise in these By-Laws provided.

ARTICLE III**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH****Section 1. Scientific Director**

The Board of Directors shall elect the Scientific Director from their own number at an annual or special meeting. The Scientific Director shall have the power to appoint the members of the Scientific Staff and to employ such clerical assistance as may be required. The Scientific Director shall have control, supervision and direction of all and any scientific work that is in accord with the scientific purposes of The Foundation. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors the Scientific Director shall present a report on the work of the Scientific Staff during the preceding year.

Compensation for the services of the Scientific Director shall be fixed by the Board of Directos.

Section 2. Scientific Staff

The Scientific Staff shall consist of the Scientific Director, and of two or more other staff members. The Scientific Director, the Senior Scientific Associate and a Junior Scientific Associate shall be appointed from the Board of Directors. The Scientific Staff Assistants shall be appointed from either the Board of Directors or other active or associate members of The Foundation.

Compensation for the services of the staff members shall be fixed by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Scientific Director.

It shall be the duty of this staff to carry on the scientific research work of The Foundation under the direction of the Scientific Director.

The representation of the Scientific Staff on the Board of Directors shall be increased in proportion to the increase in the number of members of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Central Research Station

The Scientific Director may, in accord with his judgment, or as the circumstances of the studies may demand, arrange for the establishment of a Central Research Station, or as many other subsidiary research stations as the work may require.

The Central Research Station shall consist only of active members.

The active members of The Foundation shall elect from their number a Base Management Unit of not less than three persons to maintain and manage the place that houses the Central Research Station. This Base Management Unit shall function as a distinct and separate unit.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

Section 1. Number and Qualifications

The Officers of The Foundation shall consist of a President, a First or Executive Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer, and as many other Vice-Presidents as the Board of Directors shall from time to time appoint.

The President, the First or Executive Vice-President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of The Foundation shall be elected from the members of the Board of Directors. The Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed from the Board of Directors or from the active or associate members.

Section 2. Election of Officers and Term of Office

Officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its annual meeting and they shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall have been chosen and shall have accepted office. One person may hold the offices of Secretary and of Treasurer; and one person may hold the offices of Assistant Secretary and of Assistant Treasurer. Election shall be had by a two-thirds affirmative vote.

Section 3. Continuance in Office and Vacancies

Every officer shall continue in office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill any vacancy which may occur through death, resignation or otherwise.

DUTIES OF OFFICIERS

Section 4. President

The President shall have general direction of all business and all affairs of The Foundation, subject only to the action of the board of Directors, and the President shall preside at all meetings

of the members of The Foundation and of its Board of Directors. He shall prepare a report to be read at each annual meeting. The President shall be a Director.

Section 5. Vice-Presidents

In the absence of the President, or in case of his inability to act, the First or Executive Vice-President shall have and exercise all the powers of the President. The Board of Directors shall prescribe from time to time the duties of the First Vice-President and any additional Vice-Presidents. The First or Executive Vice-President shall be active or associate members.

Section 6. Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to make and keep all records of The Foundation; to notify the members of the annual meeting and of all regular and special meetings; to notify the Board of Directors of any meetings of that body, and to perform such other duties as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President or by the Board of Directors. Should neither the President nor the Vice-President be present at a meeting of the Board of Directors or should they be unable to act, the Secretary shall call the meeting to order and the Board of Directors shall proceed to elect a temporary officer. The Secretary shall be a director.

Section 7. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall collect and have the custody and control of all the moneys of The Foundation and shall keep an accurate account of all the moneys received and paid out on account of The Foundation, which account shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Board of Directors. He shall render a report in writing of his receipts and disbursements, and of the general financial condition of The Foundation at each annual meeting of The Foundation. He shall also render to the Board of Directors such additional statements of his accounts and other statements as may be required. The Treasurer shall prepare and present at the request of the Board of Directors or at the request of the President at any time a balance sheet showing the financial condition of The Foundation.

The Treasurer shall annually have audited his books and reports by certified public accountants. The Treasurer shall have power to disburse moneys in and about the ordinary business operations.

At the discretion of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer may be required to file a bond for the faithful performance of this duties. The Treasurer shall be a director.

Section 8. Assistant Secretary

Should The Foundation have an Assistant Secretary, he shall perform such duties as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President or the Board of Directors or the Secretary.

Section 9. Assistant Treasurer

Should The Foundation have an Assistant Treasurer, he shall perform such duties as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President or the Board of Directors or the Treasurer.

ARTICLE V

ADVISORY BOARD

Section 1. Number and Qualifications

And Advisory Board of not less than three and not more than ten members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at such time as it decides that the circumstances of the organization

demand the assistance of such a board. Thereafter, the Advisory Board shall be appointed at an annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

When practicable, members of the Advisory Board shall be persons not members of The Foundation, although this provision shall not be deemed to exclude any member of The Foundation from being elected or appointed a member of the advisory committee.

The Advisory Board shall serve in the capacity of advisors to The Foundation in all matters pertaining to the administration of The Foundation.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

Section 1. Appointment of Committees

The Board of Directors may establish and appoint as standing committees an Organization Committee, a Finance Committee, and a Committee on By-Laws, and such other standing committees as shall be required from time to time, and all such committees shall serve for one year. Appointment of the Chairman and Secretary and other members of standing committees shall be made by the Board of Directors at the time the committees are established and thereafter at each annual meeting of the directors. The number of persons on each standing committee shall be not less than three nor more than five. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Directors shall be members ex-officio of all standing committees. The work of standing committees shall be subject to the direction of the board.

Section 2. Organization Committee

The Organization Committee shall serve as a clearing house for all preliminary thought, discussion and action bearing upon the affairs of The Foundation in general, whether these affairs are of the nature of a relation between The Foundation and the community or, for example, an inter-committee relation. It shall consider, relate and adjust all these various unformulated or problematic situations or policies and either discard or postpone them or so work them into a final form of recommendation as to facilitate action upon them by the Board of Directors.

When necessary, the Organization Committee shall assist in preliminary definition of the administrative work of The Foundation and its committees. It shall make a study of its general needs, keep in touch with the work of its Scientific Staff and study the relation between the research work and those needs of The Foundation.

A principal feature of the work of this committee shall be outlining and preliminary planning of all community projects of The Foundation and the preliminary drafting of such statements by The Foundation as bear upon its representation in the community.

Section 3. Finance Committee

The Finance Committee shall study and make recommendations upon those affairs of The Foundation which relate to its finances in general and to income and expenditures in particular; to dues, contributions and taxes. It shall be responsible for preparing budgets and financial statements and shall work them into a final form of recommendation so as to facilitate action upon them by the Board of Directors. It shall be the responsibility of this committee to make recommendations for the raising of funds for The Foundation.

This committee shall serve as a clearing house for the financial problems of the individual active members or any sub-grouping of such members in so far as these problems relate to the work of The Foundation.

Section 4. Committee on By-Laws

The Committee on By-Laws shall study the existing charter and by-laws with a view to their necessary or desirable revision. Since the charter and by-laws of The Lifwynn Foundation relate not only to the customary legal and parliamentary needs of corporate organization but also to the constant transitional requirements of a process of development in the affective field of human experience (see Preamble and Prefaces to Active Membership, Scientific Research and Advisory Board), this committees shall understand that its studies continue automatically throughout the year and that sufficiently in advance of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors it shall prepare and submit recommendations for revision to be acted upon at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

This committee shall report the results of its studies, when necessary, to the Board of Directors and, subject to its direction, shall submit at any special or regular meeting a draft of any needed revisions or other formulation to the board for its consideration.

ARTICLE VII

FINANCES

Section 1. General Finances

In general, all financial aspects of The Foundation shall be under direction of the Treasurer with the supervision of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Disbursements

Disbursements of funds shall be authorized only by action of the Board of Directors for the general current expenses of The Foundation and for such further activities as the Board of Directors may determine. The Treasurer shall have power to disburse moneys only in and about the ordinary, customary business operations of The Foundation.

Section 3. Bank Deposits, Checks, Drafts

All moneys deposited in any bank or other depository to the credit of this corporation shall be withdrawn only upon a check or other evidence of indebtedness or order signed by such officer or officers, or signed by such employee or employees of this corporation, as may from time to time be designated by the Board of Directors. All promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts and other instruments for the payment of money draw in the name of, or drawn upon, this corporation, shall be signed or accepted by such officer or officers, or by such employee or employees of this corporation, as may from time to time be designated by the Board of Director. No check, promissory note, bill of exchange or draft or other instrument for the payment of money shall be a valid obligation of this corporation unless signed or accepted in the manner prescribed in these By-Laws. Any instrument for the payment of money owned by or payable to this corporation, or to its order, may be endorsed for deposit in any bank in which the corporation has an account, or for collection on behalf of this corporation by any one officer or employee of this corporation.

Section 4. Fiscal Year

The Fiscal Year of The Foundation shall commence on October first of each calendar year, and end on September thirtieth of the next succeeding calendar year.

Section 5. Sources of Funds

Funds for financing The Foundation shall be provided from dues to be assessed against and contributions received from the active, associate, and contributing members, from fees for instruction and use of laboratory privileges and from any other source which the directors consider proper.

Section 6. Dues

The amount of dues of the active, associate and contributing members shall be established upon recommendation of the Board of Directors by the active members and shall be incorporated in the By-Laws.

The amount of the dues may be changed upon recommendation of the Board of Directors by the active members at an annual meeting.

The annual dues as amended at the meeting of active members October 20, 1938 are as follows:

For active members : \$35,00
For associate members: \$35,00

Section 7. Contributions

Contributions may be received, in accord with the discretion of the Board of Directors, from any source, from members in excess of their dues and from those who are not members.

Section 8. Failure to Pay Dues

Any member who shall fail to pay his dues within sixty (60) days after notification by the Treasurer that he is in arrears, shall be reported by the Treasurer to the Board of Directors. Failure to pay dues for two successive years will be regarded as tantamount to resignation.

Section 9. Budget

A general budget of The Foundation, including the budget of the Scientific Director, shall be prepared by the Finance Committee or by a Budget Committee or by the Treasurer, as the Board of Directors may determine, on or before the annual meeting.

The Board of Directors, at its annual meeting, may act upon the general budget of The Foundation.

ARTICLE VIII**AMENDMENTS**

The By-Laws may be amended at any time by the Board of Directors by majority vote or by the active members by a vote of a majority at a meeting duly called for that purpose. Any By-Law which has been passed by the Board of Directors may be cancelled or revoked by the members by a majority vote of the members present at a meeting duly called.

ARTICLE IX

DISSOLUTION

The Lifwynn Foundation may be dissolved provided five-sevenths of the whole Board of Directors shall pass a resolution declaring that dissolution is advisable and calling a meeting of the active members of The Foundation to take action thereon; and provided also that written notice of the proposal to dissolve shall have been mailed to each active member at least sixty days prior to the date of such meeting; and provided that two-thirds of all the outstanding active members vote at a meeting, duly convened and held, in favor of dissolution; or provided that every active member consents in writing that a dissolution be had, in which event no meeting of the Board of Directors is necessary.