Breve currículum vital y obra escrita de

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Malcolm Pines nace en Londres en 1925. Tempranamente decide estudiar medicina para ser psiquiatra y psicoanalista. Su formación básica la sigue en el Hospital Maudsley, donde conoce a una de las tres personas más influyentes en su vida: Dr. S. H. Foulkes, fundador del grupo análisis, quien será su analista didacta. Las otras dos son Dr. Tom Main y Noe Pines, su padre. De sus antecedentes rusos heredó un sentido de la historia, relaciones de una familia extensa en Europa del Este y Oeste, y un deseo insaciable de viajar. Tom Main, un visionario, le inspiró a buscar su propio punto de vista y desarrollar un gran sentido de humanidad en el tratamiento de los enfermos mentales.
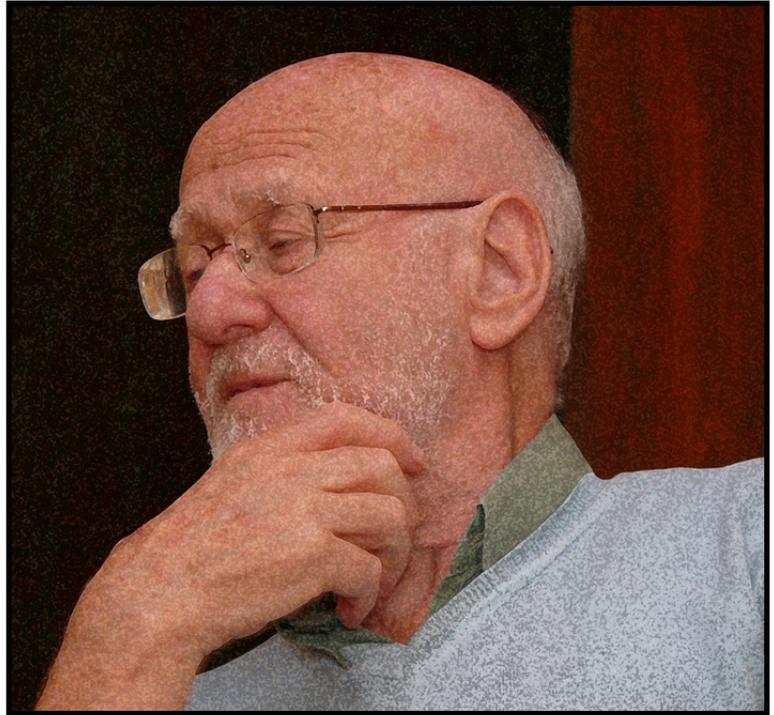
Si hubiera elegido otra carrera, podría haber sido historiador o erudito. Con su apetito insaciable de saber, no es difícil imaginarlo cómoda y felizmente instalado en una inmensa biblioteca. Sus exploraciones de la mente cubren un inmenso territorio, que han encontrado su paralelo en sus viajes. Es un intelectual y conferenciante global, muy solicitado. ¿Qué es lo que le impulsa hacer tanto? ¿Se trata del reto de relacionarse con otros grupos lingüísticos y establecer similitudes y diferencias? Cuando se encuentra en una misión extranjera, resulta un soldado de a pie empedernido, rápidamente explorando la geografía local, asimilando la cultura, acumulando información en su mente activa — ignorando el tiempo y la fatiga normal de un viajante. Es capaz de bajar de un avión y deambular por la ciudad mientras otros se recuperan del *jet lag* o de la desorientación. Podríamos llamarle un "mirón profesional". Si pudiera llevar consigo música, escogería cantatas y fugas de Bach, sonatas de Schuber, cuartetos de Schubert y Delius. En cuanto a libros, necesitaría un baúl lleno de lectura diversa,

Aunque ha escrito y conferenciado mucho y ha estimulado a otros a escribir, su libro *Circular Reflections* por el momento es el único. Encuentra que escribir es una tarea intelectual exigente que significaría un trastorno para sus viajes. Desearía tener más tiempo para la investigación y la escritura pero e concibe como un "espejo creativo", recogiendo los *insights* de otros —más un investigador que un descubridor. Le resulta difícil encapsular o sintetizar sus momentos creativos ocasionales, pero tiene una gran facilidad para reinterpretar, esbozar un esquema, improvisar o rellenar. Esto le divierte más que esforzarse a 'completar' un artículo, y después de todo, rumia, ¿qué significa completo?

No es difícil ver cómo Malcolm Pines se sentía atraído por las múltiples facetas del grupo análisis y cómo eventualmente llegó a ser miembro fundador del Institute of Group Analysis en 1972. Después de la muerte de Foulkes, él claramente fue el Heredero Forzoso, pero nunca formalmente asumió este rol.

Ha dedicado gran parte de su carrera a la enseñanza. Disfruta hacer útil su saber y disfruta particularmente el diálogo y la interacción con los alumnos. Prevé que la profesión grupo analítica extenderá su influencia a través de los graduados del Instituto como formadores y practicantes, y con más publicaciones e intercambios con otras psicoterapias. Dice que el tiempo de Freud ha pasado. Que lo que necesitamos son sintetizadores, un Freud que no es tan empecinado de crear su propia imagen y escuela.

Ya hace 35 años del Institute of Group Analysis, y Malcolm todavía está activo enseñando, participando en comités y, en general, manteniendo un ojo abierto y reflexivo al fenómeno grupo analítico. Ha desempeñados muchos cargos allí, pero nunca quiso ser el Presidente del Instituto. Aunque sí ha sido Presidente de la IAGP.

Política, teorética y técnicamente Malcolm Pines es un practicante exitoso y querido en el ámbito del análisis individual y grupal, trabajando en práctica privada y colectiva en la Group Analytic Practice, y también a nivel internacional.

Obra escrita de Malcolm Pines

Journal Articles

1968
'Human sexual response' – a discussion of the work of Masters and Johnson' *Journal of Psychosomatic Research,* 12, pp. 39-49.
> A view of the psychoanalytic theories of sexual instincts, following a clear outline of the work of Masters and Johnson.

1976
'A psychoanalytic vew of sleep' *Postgraduate Medical Journal,* 52, pp. 26-31.
> Sleep and dreams are examined. A clinical example of a patient sleeping during the analytic session is presented.

'Psychic development and the group analytic situation' *Group Analysis, 9*(1), pp. 24-37.
> Looks at the concept of coherency and the development of processes in the mother/infant dyad. Within the group analytic situation it is the development of coherency that arises from the development of a group matrix. The work of Freud on group psychology and that of Loewald and Lichtenberg —all looking at the early mother/ infant relationship— are discussed.

1977
'A prospect of group analysis' *Group Analysis,* April, 10(1), pp. 49-55.
> The effect of the anthropologist Jean Pouillon upon Pines and his work in the field of group psychotherapy are examined. Pines postulates that the group offers patients chances to rework their early experiences in the family.

1978
'Framework patients' *Group Analysis*, 11(3), pp. 245-247
> Provides observations on patients who have sought help after leaving the institution of school, which provided a boundary and thereby a definition of themselves. Ego boundaries and boundary functions are discussed.

'Group analytic psychotherapy of the borderline patient' *Group Analysis,* 11(2). pp 115-126.
> Gives a clear outline of the characteristic of borderline patients despite the difficulty of defining this condition, Looks at crises of reconciliation, Kernberg's ego weakness, and Winnicott's transitional object. Pines considers that the demands of borderline patients can be tolerated within the group setting; whereas in psychoanalysis, those demands can be experienced so intensely, that the treatment becomes too painful for patient and analyst.

'Psychoanalysis and group analysis' *Group Analysis,* April 11(1), pp. 8-20. First given to the Danish Psychoanalytic Society, 1977

> The two systems of psychoanalysis and group analysis are defined and followed by this paper, which looks at the shift from the instinct model to the object relationship in psychoanalysis and its consequent effect on group analysis. This paper concludes that the similarities are more important than the differences.

1979

'Group psychotherapy: frame of reference for training' *Group Analysis,* December, 12(3), pp. 210-218.

> Paper given at International Congress for Medical Psychotherapy, Amsterdam, August 1979.
> Looks at the shorter history of training in group analysis compared with that of psychoanalysis, and shows the effect of the development of object relations theory and studies of group processes by social psychologists. Three principal schools of analytic group psychotherapy are presented, followed by a resume of the training (including a training group analysis) offered by the Institute of Group Analysis at that time.

'How a group develops over time' *Group Analysis,* August, 12(2), pp. 109-113.

> The phases of development of the group from the viewpoint of the group analyst and that of the patients(s) are considered, along with the various processes of the group and the response of the conductor to these phases.

1980

'The frame of reference of group psychotherapy'. *Group Analysis,* April, 13(1), pp. 16-21. Paper given at Applied Section of the British Psycho-Analytic Society. (1979)

> The basic dynamics of the dyadic situation and that of the group are discussed. A number of people are taken into the group to form their own society to observe and work on their difficulties and reactions to fellow group members. Comparison is made between psychoanalysis where 'on-body psychology' and the constant relationship are emphasised and that of the group situation where the patterns of relationships are constantly changing. Group processes are discussed from both the social psychology and the psychoanalytic points of view.

'Therapeutic factores in group analytic psychotherapy' *Connexions,* No. 31, pp. 11-24.

> An outline of group-analytic theory.

1981

'Psychoanalysis' *British Journal of Psychiatry,* August, 139, pp.164-167.

> Psychoanalytic theory and technique are considered within the context of the author's personal preference. Reference is made to psychoanalytic journals and annuals, with a suggestion of a basic text for a more detailed study of psychoanalysis.

'Standard-bearer for group analytic psychotherapy: an interview with Dr. Malcolm Pines' *Group,* Winter, 5(4), pp. 55-62.

> Describes Dr. Pines' family background, training in psychoanalysis and group analytic psychotherapy, and his thoughts on the future of group therapy.

'The frame of reference of group psychotherapy' *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy,* 31(3), p. 275-285.

> As previous entry.

'The self as a group: the group as a self' *Group Analysis,* 9(2), pp. 183-190.

> The identity of the individual and how this is attained is explored within the social context. Group analysis emphasises this social aspect and enables the group member to discover their 'self' and those of the other members. Kohut's school of self-psychology is discussed.

1982

'Reflection on mirroring' *Group Analysis,* 15, Supplement. 6th S. H. Foulkes Annual Lecture of the Group Analytic Society.

> The term 'mirroring' is defined and considered within the context of group analytic thought and cultural discourse. The terms 'benign' and 'negative' mirroring are explored.

'What to expect in the psychotherapy of the borderline patient' *Group Analysis,* December, 13(3), pp. 168-177.

> Basic cautionary information about the treatment of these patients is followed by a discussion of treatment with reference to the use of group psychotherapy. Hospitalisation of these patients as a treatment is presented.

1983

'On mirroring in group psychotherapy' *Group,* Summer 7 (2) pp. 3-17.

> Contends that mirroring in a group provides information for the patient through the social processes within the group, and is considered to be part of the foundation of the group matrix. Observations are made on the use of the term 'mirroring' in psychoanalytic writings and general literature. Two types of mirroring phenomena are considered, one that is primitive and destructive, the other which is dialogical where differences can be tolerated. Clinical vignettes re included to illustrate the concept.

'Psychoanalysis and group analysis' *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy,* 33(2), pp. 155-170.

> Compares psychoanalysis and group analysis looking at the basic model of group analysis as defined by S. H. Foulkes.

'Reflets en miroir: facteur therapeutique en groupe-analyse' (Mirroring: therapeutic factor in group analysis.) *Connexions,* No. 41, pp.53-77.

> Mirroring as a therapeutic process within group analysis is discussed and contrasted with that of individual psychoanalysis.

'The group-analytic view of culture and civilization: response to Yiannis Gabriel' *Group Analysis,* August, 16(2), pp. 145-151.

> Argues that Freud was a man of his time, that is, the nineteenth century, who provided a greater understanding of man as an individual. The development of S. H. Foulkes' theories and the individual in the social context are explored.

1984

'Discussion' International Journal of Group Psychotherapy 34(2), pp.225-228.

> S. H. Foulkes' approach to group analysis, particularly his concept of the matrix, is discussed with a consideration of current developments in psychoanalysis, especially that of the dyadic relationship.

'Group analytic psychotherapy and the borderline patient' *Analytic Psychotherapy and Psychopathology,* 1(1), pp. 57-70.

> Four aspects of the borderline syndrome condition are considered: anxiety of fragmentation in self-representation and self-organisation, organisation of the personality structure, the model of the inner world; and narcissistic development and psychopathology. Argues that interpersonal disturbances in early development cause a weak structure to the personality, and that the group analytic setting creates a container for the borderline patient.

'Reflections on mirroring' *International Review of Psycho-Analysis,* 11(1), pp. 27-40.

> The concept of 'mirroring' is defined and considered within the context of loving relationships. The role of the group analyst as a mirror is explored.

1985

'Mirroring and child development' *Psychoanalytic Inquiry,* 5(2), pp. 211-231.

> Looks at the early experience of the infant of the mirroring of the infant by the mother. Compares the view of Lacan that the infant's experience is alienating with that of Winnicott which is the mother and confirmation. Pines also looks at negtive mirroring and self psychology.

1986

'Coherencia y ruptura en el sentido del self' (Integration and fragmentation of sense of self.) *Clínica y Análisis Grupal,* Julio-Sept, 10(41), pp. 425-438.

The concept of self and integration/fragmentation of self, and the normal and psychopathology of the sense of self are discussed.

'Coherency and its disruption in the development of the self' *British Journal of Psychotherapy,* 2(3), pp.180-185.

Asserts that the concept of coherency is a basic principle of the psychic development of the human being. Examines the work of significant psychoanalysts such as Freud, Bion and Loewald regarding coherency.

'Psychoanalysis, Psychodrama and Group Psychotherapy: Step-Children of Vienna' *Group Analysis,* June 19(2), pp. 101-112.

The step-children of Vienna are Freud, Moreno and Foulkes. Their work and their links are explored within the European culture of the late 1800s and the early twentieth century.

'The borderline personality: concepts and criteria.' In M. Jackson and M. Pines (ed) *Neurologíe et Psychiatrie,* pp.34-67

Historical and current use of the concept of the borderline personality disorder is given, followed by clinical examples of the features of this condition.

'The borderline personality: psychodynamics and treatment' In M. Jackson, B. Stevens and M. Pines (eds) *Neurologíe et Psychiatrie,* pp.66-88.

Borderline personalities have a history of failure in the mother-baby relationship which then threatens the coherency of the self. A detailed explanation is given of the treatment/management offered by the Unit at the Maudsley Hospital.

1987
'Bion: a group-analytic apreciation' *Group Analysis,* September, 20(3), pp.251-162.

Discusses the differences between Freud's and Bion's concept of psychosis. Rather than the eruption of instincts causing breakdown, Bion considers that failures in the mother/infant dyad cause incapacity to receive, process and dream about emotional experience. The therapeutic style of the group leader working in the style of Bion's is compared with that of S. H. Foulkes. Argues that as Bion always dearth with the group as a whole, resisting the needs of the individual, Foulkes' style is a more mature understanding of the individual and the group.

'Change and innovation, decay and renewal in psychotherapy: The Arbours lecture — 11 February 1986' *British Journal of Psychotherapy,* 4(1), pp.425-438.

Discusses the psychotherapeutic process in understanding the disorders of mental and emotional life. The styles and development of psychotherapy training institutions are considered.

'Shame –What psychoanalysis does and does not say' *Group Analysis,* March, 20(1), pp. 16-31.

The reasons for Freud neglecting shame are briefly examined before a detailed consideration of more recent work.

1988
'Mediation papers: a group-analytic response' *Group Analysis,* March, 21(1), pp. 57-59.

A concise presentation of the similarities and differences of the roles of mediators and group analysts.

1989
'Borderline personality disorder and its treatment' *Current Opinions in Psychiatry,* 2, pp.362-367.

Considers the category of borderline personality disorder, and reviews the current literature on the treatment of these patients.

'Group analysis and healing' *Group Analysis,* December, 22(4), pp. 417-427.

Defines healing so as to bring about wholeness and links this with the group-as-a-whole. The interaction of the individual and the social are examines.

'On history and psychoanalysis' *Psychoanalytic Psychology,* Spring, 6(2), pp. 121-135.

This was a Freud Memorial Lecture at University College, London in June 1986 and looks at the current reappraisal of Freud and psychoanalysis by using the works of historians with particular reference to Freud. The historical

context of Freud's development of psychoanalysis —regarding the social context of Freud's own development— is discussed.

'The group-as-a-whole approach in Foulksian group analytic psychotherapy. Special Issue: The group-as-a-whole' *Group,* Fall-Winter, 13(3-4)m pp. 212-216.

Discusses the concept of coherency, linking with the concept of wholeness through to the concept of group-as-a-whole. Argues that coherency is both conscious and unconscious. Also looks at Foulkes' concept of the group matrix.

1990

'An English Freud?' *Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy* 5(1), pp. 1-9.

Could Freud have been an Englishman? —so begins the article. Compares the work of early pioneers of psychoanalysis in this country during the late Victorian and Edwardian period, with the culture of Europe that enabled growth over there. Notes the effect of the work of neurologists on psychiatry which eventually led to the formation of the Psycho-Analytical Society and the foundation of institutions such as the Tavistock Clinic.

'Group analysis and the corrective emotional experience: Is it relevant?' *Psychoanalytic Inquiry,* 10(3), pp. 389-408.

Clinical examples of patients in group analysis are given to illustrate the concepts of 'affirmative' and 'appropriate' responses, which Pines prefers, although accepting the phrase 'correctional emotional experience'.

'The universality of scheme: A psychoanalytic approach. Conference on Shame: Theoretical and clinical aspects. *British Journal of Psychotherapy,* 11(3), pp. 346-357.

Shame is considered historically, developmentally and culturally. Four particular aspects of shame are presented: 'shame by disgrace', 'privacy and shame', shame and the self' and 'shame and the face'. It is asserted that the sensitive recognition of shame by the group analyst enables understanding of the patient.

1991

'The matrix of group analysis: An historical perspective' *Group Analysis,* June, 24(2), p. 99-109.

Outline of the development of group analysis in England, with reference to European philosophers and historians of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Goulkes' wok in the 1930s when he came to Exeter and his writings are discussed.

'Pines, M.and Wisbey, R. 'Once more the questions of revising the *Standard Edition* and Guest Editorial' *The International Review of Psycho-Analysis,* 18(3), pp. 325-330.

Discussion of the dissatisfaction with, and the defence of Strachey's translation of Freud.

"Elaboration of the negative" and other concepts: A tribute to Eduardo Cortesao. Portuguese Group-Analytic Society Eduardo Cortesao Memorial Meeting, 1991, Lisbon, Portugal' *Group Analysis*, June, 25(2), pp. 151-167.

Examines the work of the analyst with negative emotions expressed within the group setting, using clinical examples. Considers the elements of dialogue, language, hearing, listening and sonority as parts of the therapeutic process.

1992

'Roberts, J. And Pines, M. 'Group-analytic psychotherapy' *International Journal of Group Psychotherapy,* October, 42(4), pp. 469-494.

The theories and methods of S. H. Foulkes are outlined and discussed with reference to other forms of analytic group psychotherapy. Particular reference is made to Foulkes' seminal concept of the group matrix.

1993

'Psychoanalysis and group analysis: Jews and Germans. Figure ground relationships' *Mind and Human Interaction.*

Originally presented at the 9th European Symposium in Group Analysis 'Boundaries and Barriers', Heidelberg, 1993. The development of psychoanalysis and group analysis is viewed within the context of German/Jewish relations, and the founders", Freud and S. H. Foulkes, both Jewish and born half a century apart as discussed.

1996
'Malcolm Pines interviewed by Gary Winship' *Therapeutic Communities,* 17(2), pp. 117-122.
> This special issue of *Therapeutic Communities* contains papers by Main, Bridges, Foulkes and Bion (first published in the *Bulletin* of the Menninger Clinic). Pines recollects and responds to his re-reading of the articles.

Chapters within books

'Group therapy with "difficult" patients' (1975) In Wolberg and Aronson, (eds) *Group and Family Therapy: An Overview.* New York: Stratton Intercontinental, pp.102-119.
> 'Difficult' patients do not have the level of socialisation that the majority of patients have and are often described as borderline. Describes the problems faced by the group therapist of an extremely demanding monopolising rage-filled patient with destructive tendencies, who can provoke the counter-aggression of other gorup members. Refers to the literature of Kohut, Kernberg and Foulkes.

'The contributions of S. H. Foulkes to group analytic psychotherapy' (1976) In Wolberg and Aronson (eds) *Group Therapy: An Overview.* New York: Stratton Intercontinental, pp-29.
> Considers the work of S. H. Foulkes within the field of analytic group psychotherapy and the development of his theories.

'Pines, M., Hearst, L. E. and Behr, H. 'Group analysis' (1982) In G. M. Gazda (ed) (3rd edition) *Basic approaches to Group Psychotherapy and Group Counselling,* Springfield: Chas, C. Thomas, pp. 132-178.
> Gives autobiographical information on S. H. Foulkes and his work with colleagues at Northfield Hospital. Outlines the theory, the social foundations, the dynamics and the therapeutic factors of the small slow-open group. Basic details of the format of group psychotherapy are discussed along with the expected functions of the group therapist. N.B. The large group experience, that is, ward group, is described.

'Group psychotherapy in the United Kingdom" (1983) In H. I. Kaplan and B. J. Sadock (eds) (2nd edition) *Comprehensive Group Psychotherapy.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co., pp.340-343.
> An outline of the development of psychodynamic services within psychiatry and the NSH in the twentieth century is given. Group analytic psychotherapy and the Tavistock model are presented.

'Mirroring and child development: Psychodynamic and psychological interpretations' (1987) In T. Honess and K. Yardley (eds) *Self and Identity: Perspectives Across the Lifespan.* Boston, MA: Routlege and Kegan Paul Inc.
> An outline of psychological and psychoanalytic knowledge of visual interaction in infancy and early childhood.

Pines, M. And Marrone, M. 'Group analysis' (1990) In I. Kutash and A. Wolff (eds) *Group Psychotherapist's Handbook.* New York: Columbia University Press, pp. 61-77.
> Demonstrates the differences between group analytic psychotherapy as fostered by S. H. Foulkes and psychoanalytic group psychotherapy as fostered by W. R. Bion, which is often referred to as the Tavistock approach.

'The development of the psychodynamic movement' (1991) In G. E. Berrios and H. Freeman (eds) *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991. London: Gaskell (Royal College of Psychiatrists), pp. 206-231.*
> Takes World War I as the starting point following the experience of treating shell-shock victims. Describes the founding of the Tavistock Clinic and the Cassel Hospital; the tension between psychiatry and neurology; the entry of psychotherapists into the psychiatric domain; the post-war formation of the British Psycho-Analytical Society; the criticism as well as support of Psychoanalysis, and the links with the Bloombury Group and the Hogarth Press. With the creation of the NHS there came a growth in the provision of psychodynamic psychiatry.

'A history of psychodynamic psychiatry in Britain' (1991) In J. Holmes (ed) *Textbook of Psychotherapy in Psychiatric Practice.* Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, pp.31-55.

A detailed resume is given of the historical development of psychodynamic psychiatry, beginning with psychiatry at the turn of the century, the recognition of shll-shock during Wolrd War I and the post-war work of psychoanalysts such as Rivers and Jones. The impact of World War II on British psychiatry through the work of military psychiatrists is discussed. The foundation of the Tavistock Clinic and the growth of group analysis are described.

Pines, M. And Hutchinson, S. 'Group analysis' (1993) In A. Alonso and H. Swiller (eds) *Group Therapy in Clinical Practice.* Washington: American Psychiatric Press, pp. 29-47-
> The development of Foulkes' work is outlined and compared with the Tavistock model and other forms of group-as-a-whole therapy. Group analytic therapy is elaborated and the role of the conductor is explored.

'Pines, M. And Hearst, L. 'Group analysis' (1993) In H. I. Kaplan and B. J. Sadock (eds) (3rd edition) *Comprehensive Group Psychotherapy.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, pp. 146-156.
> Short article on the history, theory, technique and clinical issues of group analytic psychotherapy as defined by S. H. Foulkes.

'Interpretation. Why, for whom and when.' (1993) In D. Kennard et al. (eds) *A Work Book of Group-Analytic Interventions.* London and New York: Routledge, pp. 98-103.
> Defines the term 'interpretation' in four ways and elaborates (with clinical examples) on these definitions from the perspective of a group analyst.

Editor and Joint Editor of Books

Bion and Group Psychotherapy (1983). London and New York: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
> Contains contributions showing the influence of Bion both as a person and in his writings on associates in group work, researchers, others who have debated the theoretical concepts and Bion's work during and post war through to his work at the Tavistock Clinic and the Tavistock-style conferences-

The Evolution of Group Analysis (1983). London and Ne York: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
> Contributions include those from Foulkes' military hospital experiences, colleagues from the early days of group analysis in England, and colleagues from America and Europe.

Roberts, J. & Pines, M. (eds), *The Practice of Group Analysis (1991).* London: Tavistock/Routledge.
> An account of the clinical experience of the Group Analytic Practice. Pines has two personal contributions within the chapter, 'Special categories of patients in groups': 1. "The borderline patient" (pp.97-99) and 6. "Interminable patients" (pp.112-114).

Pines, M. & Rafaelsen, L. (eds) *The Individual and the Group. Boundaries and Interrelations, Volume 1: Theory, Volume 2: Practice* (1982). New York: Plenum Press.
> Proceedings of the VIIth International Congress of Group Psychotherapy, Copenhagen, 1980. Two excellent volumes with a multitude of contributions.

V. L. Schermer & M. Pines (eds) *Ring of Fire: Primitive Affects and Object Relations in Group Psychotherapy* (1994). London and New York: Routledge.
> Contributors offer personal insights and techniques for the treatment of patients who are very disturbed. Pines shares a joint editorial introduction with Schermer, as well as providing Chapter 6, 'Borderline phenomena in analytic groups'.