

# AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PSYCHOANALYSTS

## NEWSLETTER

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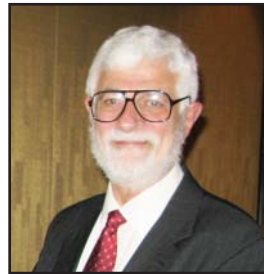
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### PRESIDENT'S NOTE

**Vamik Volkan, M.D.**

**A**s I finish my tenure as president of the American College of Psychoanalysts, I would like to share with the members an overview of the organization's initiatives this year and some personal thoughts about the College and about psychoanalysis.

Serving as president gave me an opportunity to know our Board members well and to appreciate their dedication in maintaining the College as a home, away from politics, for scholarly-oriented psychoanalysts with a medical background. I am also very pleased that the College has continued, under the leadership of Ralph Beaumont and David Edelstein, Chair and former Chair of the Program Committee, to prepare an excellent scientific meeting. During our last Board meeting one key topic was to make the College's available funds more secure in order to feel comfortable about the College's future. I appreciated the treasurer and former president Phil Lebovitz's efforts and Board members' careful considerations in this area.

Our efforts to maintain and build membership continue. Jerome Blackman, as the head of our Honors Committee, has begun a new process of keeping close contact with the former Laughlin Fellows, encouraging them to continue their interest in psychoanalysis and in the College. Diane Birk worked diligently as the new Chair of the Membership Committee to recruit new members. Also, in order to increase collegiality and communication among the members, we considered more creative utilization of our website and the Newsletter. David Edelstein recently joined Dean Brockman as co-editor of the College Newsletter, and they have already started a new effort to improve dialogue among College members. They have published, in

this Newsletter edition, brief statements by two members, myself and Fred Levin, on current topics of interest along with an invitation to other members to send responses.

We have decided to open the morning plenary sessions during our annual meetings to non-members and younger colleagues in training and will do so for the first time during our next annual meeting in New Orleans. I like this development very much since it will give us an opportunity to build bridges with other psychoanalysts and mental health professionals and introduce them to the College's role in providing leadership that explores a wide range of current psychoanalytic subjects. In the afternoons we will have colloquia that will be open to members only, so they have time to interact among themselves. Of course, our traditional reception and Gala banquet in the evening will include honoring the Laughlin Fellows as well as psychoanalysts and other scientists who have made significant contributions to further understanding the human mind.

Often in recent years, the Board has focused on the fact that the nature of the College has been changing, primarily because of the decline in the number of psychoanalysts with medical backgrounds serving as chairpersons or faculty members in the ranks of psychiatry departments. Also, the College members' attendance at our annual scientific meetings has declined. Partnering with other organizations and arranging joint panels were ideas considered and carried out to increase the attendance at our annual meetings. I suspect that such endeavors will continue. On the other hand, during my presidency, I sensed that the College became more interested in keeping its "independence." The Board searched for new ways to increase the members' enthusiasm for our annual meetings and interactions between member colleagues. Besides changes in the Newsletter and website and the initiative to contact the past Laughlin Fellows, we also made a point of including members and honorary members from overseas in our organization. Most of these new members will join us in New Orleans and one of them, Prof. Işıl Vahip from Ege University in Izmir, Turkey, will present an interesting paper that will hopefully open a discussion on how cultural,

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historical and religious factors enter into analyst-analysand relationships. I hope that this development will bring a new vitality to our organization and that we will soon find other distinguished foreign psychoanalysts with a medical background whom we can ask to join us.

Ralph Beaumont is interested in continuing to explore the intertwining of external cultural, historical and religious issues with psychoanalysis during our future annual meetings with the help of members from different countries. Elise Synder, a former president of the College, is now a Professor at the University of Szeuchuan in Szeuchuan, China. We will hear about her efforts to develop psychoanalysis in China when we meet in May. This will be a significant contribution to our efforts, illustrating not only how psychoanalytic ideas are finding good reception in new parts of the world but also how psychoanalytic ideas are evolving in different cultures. Psychoanalysis is keeping up with the positive aspects of globalization. I am informed that soon the International Psychoanalytic Association (IPA) will publish a book as well as a special issue of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* celebrating the centenary of the founding of the IPA and highlighting the expansion of psychoanalytic communities in many parts of the world. I believe that the College is a relevant place to examine and discuss, with member representatives from various countries, this contemporary world-wide

excitement about psychoanalytic ideas.

The relevance of psychoanalysis in international relationships is also being recognized more and more. For the last three years, two members of the College, Edward Shapiro, the Medical Director and CEO of the Austen Riggs Center in Stockbridge, MA and I, have joined other psychoanalysts and persons from different disciplines and countries such as Israel, Iran, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Great Britain, and USA to examine world affairs from a psychopolitical angle and share our findings with political authorities when asked. Such efforts have been very useful in developing new psychoanalytically informed theories about ethnic, national, religious or ideological large groups composed of thousands or millions of persons. I was pleased to respond to David Edelstein's and Dean Brockman's request to write a brief essay on this topic that will be published in the Newsletter to open a discussion among our members. I hope that Dr. Edward Shapiro will share his ideas with us on psychoanalysts' collaboration with persons from different disciplines and different countries in understanding world affairs.

We will welcome Carol Nadelson as the College's new President. We look forward to benefiting from her rich experience, including her presidency of the American Psychiatric Association. Her extensive relationships with various organizations in the mental health field will encourage

the College to continue discussing and examining the integration of research knowledge coming from biological and psychological studies. This, along with the College's recent investment in exploring the cultural and historical factors of the human mind, will keep us proud of our scientific gatherings.

During our last Board meeting we did not have time to discuss in detail the idea of extending the future College presidents' tenures from one year to two years. I believe that two-year terms will provide the necessary time not only to initiate, but also crystallize Presidents' endeavors that have been approved by the Board and that will benefit the College. I believe this proposal will be discussed in future Board meetings.

In my first President's Note I wrote that being the President of the College energized me professionally. I am happy that I completed a long book entitled *Psychoanalytic Technique Expanded: A Textbook on Psychoanalytic Treatment* that will be published soon. Keeping the College's principles in mind, I was careful not to get involved in controversies and politics of psychoanalysis while writing it, but integrated knowledge from different points of view.

I look forward to seeing many members in New Orleans and thanking Frances Roton Bell in person for being very kind in helping me to carry out my responsibilities.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

David Dean Brockman, M.D.

**T**his issue marks the advent of a new Associate Editor: Dr. David Edelstein who will be adding some new features to the Newsletter. The first one in this Spring Edition will be bringing a lively discussion of topics of intellectual interest. One will be with President Vamik Volkan and the other with former President Fred Levin. Members will be free to add their thoughts and questions to the dialogue. In this way, more members will have the opportunity to express their thoughts and hopefully promote more discussion and new insights into the topics presented. These discussions then will be

printed in the subsequent issues.

Dr. Jerome Blackman has raised a very helpful proposal. His suggestion is for every member to submit an updated C.V. to be included in the Web site.

Each member will of course decide how much or all of the data to be available to the public or only limited to the membership. It would be very helpful to the person writing the obituary notices (me, at this point) to have that information freely available rather relying on the tedious task of researching it from a variety of sources. So, please! Everyone should send in his or her C.V. to the Website as soon as possible.

The Spring meeting Program in New Orleans promises to be very intellectually stimulating since Dr. Ralph Beaumont has again prepared an excellent program that we hope will bring a large turn out to enjoy the opportunity to exchange ideas and renew friendships.

The Saturday evening President's Reception and Awards Banquet has always been a gala affair and it is required that members and guests dress formally to be in keeping with the nature of the occasion. Informal dress has been discouraged since our Founder Dr. Henry Laughlin began the tradition.

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## TREASURER'S REPORT

Phil S. Lebovitz, M.D.

Since the inception of the American College of Psychoanalysts Henry Laughlin has generously contributed each year to an investment fund for the College. In addition Doctor Laughlin and his family have stipulated that a substantial percentage of the interest and dividends accrued by the fund be devoted to awards for honored speakers and for promising candidates to be invited to the annual meeting as Laughlin Fellows. The funds have reached a size which mandates careful attention to their growth and preservation. This is a task which no officer can appropriately assume in addition to maintaining a career as a psychoanalyst. Consequently, after interviewing and scrutinizing the proposals of several investment managers, the Board of Regents has selected the firm of Signalert of Great Neck, Long Island, to assume this task. The Board of Regents has concluded that after a 5 year period, the performance of the Signalert firm can be evaluated and, at that time, a decision can be made whether to continue with that firm. The Signalert firm will provide monthly reports to the

Treasurer who will keep the Board apprised at each Board meeting; the Signalert firm has also designated a specific account manager as the contact with the firm. The success of this arrangement is essential for the College to continue its effort to provide awards for premium quality honorees, speakers and young future members.

Much of the College's budget depends on the members fulfilling their responsibility to stay up to date with their dues. The budget allows the College to maintain its website and to improve it, to publish a regular newsletter, to support the fees for our effective administrator, Frances Roton Bell, to cover the cost of the Board of Regents midterm meeting and to cover the inevitable deficit for the annual meeting. The annual meeting has been a very high quality, enriching event with prominent plenary speakers. However, the fees for the attendees of the meetings, as with most similar meetings of larger organizations, are inadequate to cover the costs of mounting the annual meeting. Raising the fee to balance the meeting budget would produce

fees that would make the cost of attending the meeting prohibitive. Increasing the attendance by 50% is necessary to produce funds that meet the costs of the meeting. Consequently, the Board is embarking on some innovative efforts to achieve that. This year the plenary panels in the morning will be open to all professionals attending the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association as well as to the mental health professionals of the New Orleans community. Next year a similar effort may be made with the American Psychoanalytic Association at its San Francisco meeting.

Finally, one of the Board members generously offered to underwrite the cost of the College providing CME credits for attending the annual meeting. The rationale was to provide incentive for larger attendance at the annual meeting. The Board felt constrained to bypass that offer because the cost of maintaining the effort to provide CME credit at future meetings could not be supported unless attendance rose substantially. This subject will continue to be reviewed at each meeting.

Photography by Mervin S. Stewart, M.D.



**Board of Regents Winter meeting, January 2010**

Front row L-R: Dean Brockman, Harriet Wolfe, Lynn Reiser, Miriam Tasini, Malkah Notman  
Second row L-R: Phil Lebovitz, Ralph Wharton, Diane Birk, Carol Nadelson, Mervin Stewart  
Third row L-R: Vamik Volkan, David Edelstein, Ralph Beaumont, Jerry Blackman, Norman Clemens

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## NEWSLETTER DISCUSSION GROUPS – A NEW COLLEGE ACTIVITY!!

BY

David Edelstein, M.D.

The membership of the American College of Psychoanalysts includes some of the best informed and most creative minds in psychoanalysis and psychiatry. We have a rich interchange at our annual meetings. The editors of the Newsletter, Drs. David Dean Brockman and David Edelstein, feel that we might do more to share ideas throughout the year and are initiating a new program to help us to do that.

We are asking two members of the College, Dr. Vamik Volkan and Dr. Fred Levin, to each lead an ongoing discussion. Dr. Volkan and Dr. Levin have each composed an initial statement to start off their respective discussions. These statements are printed out below. We invite all College members to send a response to the Newsletter editors at <deanbro@comcast.net>. The editors will then pass your responses on to the discussion leaders. Then, in the next edition of the Newsletter we will print member comments and the group leaders' replies. When the following Newsletter comes

out, members may respond back to the discussion leader or to other members' comments. Other members who have been reading along may decide to join in at any time. As there are 3 Newsletters per year, we should be able to maintain a lively interchange. Also the College Program Committee will be able to arrange times for those interested in these ongoing discussions to talk in person during the annual meetings.

The editors of the Newsletter would ask that responses be kept concise, and the editors would reserve the prerogative of doing minor editing for space considerations. Because the College has a relatively small size and a collegial atmosphere, we should be one organization where such discussions can include the full membership.

This is, of course, a new undertaking and the editors are hopeful that members will decide to join in. The editors also welcome feedback about this new undertaking itself.

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Here is Dr. Volkan's initial statement to initiate his discussion:

### **A Discussion:**

#### **Psychoanalytic Considerations on Large-Group Psychology**

I applaud the Newsletter editors' efforts to improve interaction and dialogue among the College members and thank them for inviting me to start a discussion on large-group identity and large-group psychology in general. Revising Erikson's (1956) description of individual identity, I define large-group identity—whether it refers to tribes, ethnicity, nationality, religion or political ideology such as “We are Apache,” “We are Kurds,” “We are Polish,” “We are Muslims,” and “We are Communists”—as the subjective experience of thousands or millions of people who are linked by a persistent sense of sameness from childhood on while also sharing some characteristics with others who belong to foreign groups. Members of a large group share what Mack (1979) called, “cultural amplifiers,” which are concrete or abstract symbols and signs ranging from physical body characteristics, language, nursery rhymes, food, dances, flags to myths and images of historical events.

In a large-group setting a “normal” degree of shared narcissism attaches itself to large-group identity and creates a sense of uniqueness in cultural amplifiers and usually makes them a source of pride. When large-group identity and its amplifiers are threatened, the result is a shared narcissistic hurt associated with shame, humiliation, helplessness or feelings of revenge. An exaggerated large-group narcissism describes a process within a large group when people in it become preoccupied and obsessed with the superiority of almost anything connected with their large-group identity, even when such perceptions and beliefs are not realistic. A society's assimilation of chronic victimhood and utilization of a sense of suffering in order secretly to feel superior or at least entitled to attention represent the existence of a masochistic large-

group narcissism. Malignant large-group narcissism explains the initiation of a process in a large group when members of that large group wish to oppress or kill “others” either within or outside their legal boundaries, a process motivated by a shared spoken or unspoken notion that contamination by the devalued “others” is threatening their superiority.

The above definitions of large-group exaggerated, masochistic or malignant narcissism are only simple definitions. In reality they are usually mixed. A study of shared sentiments, where they come from and how they become involved in large-group identity is complicated. Shapiro and Carr (2006) state that the attempt to understand societies is a daunting prospect, and that it may be “a defense against the experience of despair about the world, a grandiose effort to manage the unmanageable” (p.256). I join them in their opinion, while I believe that making an effort to understand large-group processes from a psychodynamic angle nonetheless is necessary. Such efforts also are required to include psychoanalysis among the sciences employed in understanding massive human behavior patterns. Starting with Freud (1921), while discussing large-group psychology psychoanalysts primarily explained what a leader represents for the followers, for example as an oedipal father, and later they focused on what a large-group itself represents for the individual group member, for example as a milk-giving mother. The time has come to evolve and expand a psychodynamic large-group psychology in its own right and explain how large groups interact in certain patterns in times of peace and war.

Over 30 years ago I became involved in international relations. My interdisciplinary team from the University of Virginia's Center

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for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction (CSMHI) conducted years-long unofficial diplomatic dialogues between Arabs and Israelis, Americans and Soviets, Russians and Estonians, Croats and Bosnians, Georgians and South Ossetians, Turks and Greeks and studied post-revolution or post-war societies such as Albania after the dictator Enver Hodxa was gone and Kuwait after the Iraqi invasion was over. We observed that large-group identity, an abstract concept, lies under the real-world economic, legal, and military issues in international relations. Large groups, with the guidance or manipulation of political leaders, will do anything to protect, maintain and repair their large-group identities, even if such activities include massive extreme sadism as well as extreme masochism. When large-group identities are threatened, the personality organization of the political leader, even in democracies, becomes a major factor in giving adaptive or maladaptive direction to large-group movements (Volkan 2004). There are always subgroups and dissenters within a large group, but unless they evolve a huge following that leads to a drastic modification of large-group identity, they do not substantially change how large groups react and deal with “others” who are foreign to them.

Large groups do not have one brain to think or two eyes to cry. When thousands or millions of members of a large group share a defense mechanism such as projection or a psychological journey such as mourning, what we see are societal, cultural and political processes. In order to explain this I will give three examples.

**The first example:** In our daily clinical practice we see behavior patterns in our analysands that can be explained by the concept of regression. In order to evolve a psychoanalytically informed large-group psychology we should ask how large-group regression exhibits itself. Kernberg (2003a, b) rightfully explains that regressed large groups experience narcissistic or paranoid reorganization. We need to be more specific if we want to contribute to the understanding of a particular international conflict. Elsewhere I came up with 20 signs and symptoms of societal regression (Volkan 1997), but here I will mention one key sign.

When individuals regress they “go back” and repeat their childhood ways of dealing with conflicts contaminated with unconscious fantasies and mental defenses. When a large-group regresses the large-group also goes back and inflames certain shared images of its ancestors’ history. For example, under Slobodan Milosevic Serbians inflamed the 600-year-old image of the Battle of Kosovo. I call such images of the past “chosen traumas” and “chosen glories.” Each chosen trauma or chosen glory belongs to only one specific group. Wounded Knee only belongs to Sioux Native Americans. When images of these traumas are reactivated they change function (Waelder, 1930) and become key identity markers that confirm the existence and the continuity of the large group. They are “chosen” to patch up the wear and tear of the large-group’s identity and maintain the narcissistic investment in the large-group identity.

When enemy representatives get together for unofficial diplomatic dialogues they become spokespersons for their large groups. When one side feels humiliated they reactivate the images of historical events. For example, while discussing current international affairs, Russians might begin to focus on the Tatar invasion or Greeks may refer to the loss of Constantinople; both events occurred centuries ago. When such images of past historical

events are reactivated within a large group, a “time collapse” occurs. Shared perceptions, feelings, and thoughts about a past historical image become intertwined with perceptions, feelings and thoughts about current events. This magnifies the present danger. Unless a way is found to deal with the time collapse routine diplomatic efforts will most likely fail. Today’s extreme Muslim religious fundamentalists have reactivated numerous chosen traumas and glories. We need to study and understand them in order to develop new and hopefully more effective strategies for a peaceful world.

**The second example:** We are very familiar with a person’s externalizing his or her unacceptable self and object images or projecting unacceptable thoughts or affects onto another person. This creates a personal bad prejudice. “I am not the one who stinks; my neighbor is the one who stinks!” If we want to develop a large-group psychology in its own right and understand at least one key aspect of societal prejudice, we will try to describe what happens when a large-group uses externalization and projection. When a large group finds itself asking questions such as “Who are we now?” or “How do we define our large-group identity now?”—usually following a revolution, a war, a humiliating economic trauma, or freedom after a long oppression by “others”—it purifies itself from unwanted elements. Such purifications stand for large-group externalizations and projections. After the Greek struggle for independence Greeks purified their language from all Turkish words. After Latvia gained its independence from the Soviet Union its people wanted to get rid of some 20 dead “Russian” bodies in their national cemetery. After Serbia became independent following the collapse of communism Serbs attempted to purify themselves of Muslim Bosnians and that led to tragedies such as the one in Srebrenica. There are non-dangerous as well as genocidal purifications. Understanding the meaning and psychological necessity of purifications can help to develop strategies to keep shared prejudices within “normal” limits and from becoming destructive.

**The third example:** Large groups, like individuals, also exhibit complicated mourning. In our clinical setting we see many individuals who suffer from perennial mourning (Volkan 1981). Here I will mention only one key sign of unending mourning among some large groups. Decades after a major shared trauma and loss at the hands of enemies, a large group may develop what I call political entitlement ideologies—a shared sense of entitlement to recover what has been lost in reality and fantasy. Holding on to such an ideology reflects a complication in large-group mourning, an attempt both to deny losses as well as a wish to recover them. What Italians call irredentism (related to Italia Irredenta), what Greeks call the “Megali Idea” (Great Idea), what Serbians call Christoslavism, what Turks call Pan-Turanism and at the present time what extreme religious Islamists call “the return of an Islamic Empire” are examples of entitlement ideologies. Such ideologies may last for centuries and may disappear and reappear when historical circumstances change. Often they contaminate diplomatic negotiations. They may result in changing the world map in peaceful or dreadful ways. The influence of complications involved in large-group mourning is one of the most significant aspects of studying international relations from a psychodynamic angle (Volkan 2006).

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**For discussion:** The above is a very condensed summary of some aspects of large-group psychology. I invite the College members to discuss them with the hope that such communications will take us to certain clinical issues such as connections between individual and large-group prejudices, the intertwining of external and internal wars, intergenerational transmissions of shared massive traumas, and the analyst's need to learn and examine his or her "foreign" patients' large-group histories and the related psychological processes that such histories might initiate. In my latest book (with Christopher Fowler), *Searching for a Perfect Woman*, I hope that I illustrate in detail the impact of the American large-group psychology and the history of the Civil War and race relations on a male analyst's psychic organization (Volkan and Fowler 2009). This discussion will also raise two questions: Can psychoanalysis offer serious information about international relations and can we evolve further psychoanalytically informed large-group psychology in its own right?

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Here is Dr. Levin's initial statement to initiate his discussion:

### A Discussion:

#### Clinical Applications of Neuro-psychoanalysis

It is an honor to address my colleagues through the Newsletter discussions of the American College of Psychoanalysts, an organization very dear to my heart. What I wish to communicate as a discussion topic is based on my address to the International Psychoanalytic Association on August 1, 2009, in Chicago, which focused on integrating neuroscience and psychoanalysis. I will focus on one aspect of this complex topic - the clinical use of findings from neuro-psychoanalysis. In other words, how might psychoanalysts use the knowledge of this new field in their clinical work, and how might this improve older clinical strategies?

The answers to this general question are legion, but one way of dealing with this question would be to examine how we know what we are hearing, seeing, or sensing when we are with our psychoanalytic patients. For me, work with patients is always a chance to connect emotionally with another person and to see what we might do together which that person would find helpful emotionally or psychologically.

But what does it mean to be "available" to a patient? We need to not only have excellent sensory input regarding what patients say, and how they react to questions that they pose or that we suggest. We also need to be open to the feelings in the room. Our own feelings, as we know, can often lead us into useful territory. But this is just another way of saying that our cerebellum-led implicit

memory system (made of the CB and the basal ganglia) is capable of translating what is usually non-conscious in our thinking. In other words, our CB/basal ganglia brain-signaling/messaging system constitutes what is usually called the implicit memory system, and it is technically not conscious except in one particular experience. The implicit system (knowing how to do something, as opposed to knowing things explicitly, which is knowing specific bits of knowledge, such as school-related learning) produces periodic reports that translate our implicit information into explicit output, and this is what is usually called our intuition.

Intuition suggests the answers to various problems we have been solving outside of awareness, and if we take it seriously (and we should) this leads us into more spontaneity than we usually are capable of, and more sensitivity to the emotions of others (and of ourselves). Moreover, if we follow the work of Professor Ito Masao (last name Ito, first name Masao = the Japanese word order for naming people), the world's expert on the cerebellum, then we can operate more easily in a psychoanalytic mode of work that gets us more easily aware of our intuition, in the here and now and in relation to the needs of our patients. And we are then more likely to invite our patients into a similar mode during which they will be substantially more revealing. If we also are more relaxed in not worrying about their possible criticism of us, then as we continue in this mode we can explore transferences that are very important, along with possible explanations for them that the patient had never thought of before but becomes able to consider when operating in what I am trying to describe as a series of creative moments of

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analytic interaction.

It has been my sense that exchanges with patients that occur when we are open emotionally, and therefore inviting our patient into a similar state, help new information to become available to the psychoanalytic dyad and to be worked on in novel ways. For example it has been in states such as this that I have been able to learn that some patients have learning disabilities that they had never spoken about before but which they now feel able to talk about so that these disabilities can be better understood and dealt with. This is one of many examples I can think of; another is that we can become better able to understand our dreaming so that we draw from our dreaming experience tests of others in our waking life in order to examine ideas we are slowly becoming aware of regarding the quality of our relationship with those individuals. Naturally, the results of such testing then come back into our dream life, where we are safe to explore still more of our secret life of wishes, fears, and special concerns.

Sometimes our extra knowledge about mind and brain can help us pick up unusual states in our patients. For example, I was able to identify a B-12 deficiency so that I could return a patient from transient psychotic states relating to this deficiency by arranging for her to receive B-12 injections. Other diagnoses can be more easily made if we are more open generally, which is what learning about neuro-psychoanalysis can help us to do. As an actress in Hollywood said, "if we are listening [carefully] everyone is a teacher."

There are many kinds of surprising revelations that can occur

during psychoanalysis if one is operating in various modes that invite our CB to operate at its optimum. Another example to consider involves feelings being communicated that inform us of the meaning of something that has just been talked about. This is something obvious in most psychoanalyses, namely, that after describing something of great emotional significance, the patient then associates to someone in her life, often without seeing that she just connected a particular person with an event of great personal meaning! Thinking about the role of the CB can help us to organize and focus our problem solving and to make correct associations, for example between mentioning one's father and a dream about being overwhelmed with terror by an unknown person. This then allows us to connect these two ideas and begin to explore what historically brought father into this context. There is no doubt, based upon CB research, that the CB takes great advantage of its ability to keep the implicit and explicit memory systems connected; it is also often able to create mental models which recreate particular patterns of behavior and/or thinking which play roles in dealing with trauma.

I have written a summary of such matters in a recent book (*Emotion and the Psychodynamics of the Cerebellum*; 2009, Karnac Press: London and NY), and hope the reader would have a chance to review some of the wisdom called to our attention by Professor Ito Masao, who worked originally at Tokyo University and is now at RIKEN Frontier Institute, in Wako, Japan. I am also teaching the tenth year of a course, with Meyer Gunther, who is also a fellow of the College, at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, titled "Neuro-psychoanalysis."

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## OBITUARIES



### JEROME SULLIT BEIGLER, M.D.

1916-2009

Jerry was an extraordinary person in many ways. He was a devoted psychoanalytic practitioner, a good friend, a veteran in ways described below, a colleague, and a consummate original creator of very humorous puns. His joyful evocation of a ready laugh confirmed Freud's distinction between jokes and humor. Both he and his predeceasing wife Ann were practiced experts in this kindest and loveliest of communication skills.

Jerry was born in 1916 in Detroit, attended primary and secondary schools there, received undergraduate (BS) and graduate (M.D., 1940) degrees from the University of Michigan. He completed his psychiatric residency in August 1948 at the University of Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute in Chicago. He served in the Army during WWII with Patton's combat troops and treated casualties from the Battle of the Bulge. He organized a model community to rehabilitate hundreds of victims of Nazi persecution at the Matthausen concentration camp in Germany. At that time he was Chief of Psychiatry and Medicine and then Commanding Officer of a 500 bed military Hospital. Returning to civilian life,

Dr. Beigler worked in the Veterans Hospital in Chicago and was a executive member of the Midwest Shelter for Homeless Veterans. He succeeded Dr. Fred Robbins as Chief of Liaison Psychiatry at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and continued in that role for many years.

Jerry graduated from the Institute of Psychoanalysis of Chicago in 1954 and later was named a Supervising Psychoanalyst and Faculty member. He was an Emeritus Clinical Professor at the University of Chicago where he taught and supervised residents. He was President of the Chicago Psychoanalytic Society in 1975-76 and President of the Illinois Psychiatric Society for two consecutive terms in 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 when Dr. Roy Grinker, Sr. was unable to serve the first of these terms. He was a Fellow in AAAS and was Chairman of both Committees on Confidentiality of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychoanalytic Association where he valiantly led many significant battles and made important contributions to the

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confidentiality legal issues. For many years, Jerry led a workshop on self psychology at the meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Dr. Beigler also contributed many papers to the psychiatric and psychoanalytic literature in the areas of liaison psychiatry and self psychology, but Jerry is best remembered for his incomparable and monumental contribution to the precious legal preservation of psychiatric patients rights to privacy and confidentiality without which psychoanalysis and psychotherapy cannot exist just as the same right pertains to the lawyer- client relationship. He worked indefatigably in this regard for decades locally and nationally in terms of the Tarasoff and Jaffe-Redmon cases. He is quoted as saying “as asepsis is to surgery, so is confidentiality to psychiatry.” We who survive him owe him a massive degree of gratitude for

preserving this right for our profession. However, more work is necessary now to maintain Jerry’s work, since the current national congress and administration are threatening to erode this right with the transfer of all medical records to an electronic medium.

Jerry passed away peacefully at his home in Chicago, ironically enough, on Veterans Day November 11, 2009. We have lost a true warrior in the service of the preservation of confidentiality in our work and because of it all our psychiatric and psychoanalytic colleagues, and especially those who personally knew and loved Jerry, do sorely miss him. We join his family in their grief and mourning for this good and kind man.

David Dean Brockman, M.D.



**JOHN CASE NEMIAH, M.D.**  
1918-2009

We are saddened to inform you that one of the giants on whose shoulders modern American psychiatry stands, John Case Nemiah, Professor of Psychiatry, Emeritus, Dartmouth Medical School, died May 11, 2009. He was 90 years old.

Born in Cheshire, Connecticut on November 30, 1918, Dr. Nemiah moved to Hanover as a young boy when his father, Royal C. Nemiah, became Professor in the Classics Department at Dartmouth College. John attended the Hotchkiss School, received his AB (in Classics) from Yale and his MD degree (AOA) from Harvard Medical School in 1943. He was an Intern in Medicine on the Fourth (Harvard) Medical Service at Boston City Hospital, and completed one year of residency in psychiatry at New Haven Hospital before joining the military near the end of WWII. He served in the US Army Medical Corps until early 1947, holding the rank of Captain at discharge. At that point, he completed a second internship (in neurology) at Boston City Hospital and in psychoanalysis at the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute.

He spent the early years of his academic career at the Massachusetts General Hospital, becoming Acting Chief of Service from 1965-1967, before moving to the Beth Israel Hospital in Boston as Psychiatrist-in-Chief and Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. Upon his retirement from Beth Israel and Harvard in 1985, he returned to his roots and became Professor of Psychiatry at Dartmouth, and Professor Emeritus in 2002.

Few psychiatrists accomplished more in their careers or were more respected and loved than John Nemiah. Under his leadership, Beth Israel’s Department of Psychiatry flourished. His internationally acclaimed text, “Foundations of Psychopathology”, published in 1961, continues to be the gold standard for understanding dynamic psychotherapy. His long and distinguished tenure as Editor of the American Journal of Psychiatry (from 1978 - 1993) set a high bar for journal editors: he was legendary for the encouraging handwritten notes he wrote to authors explaining the reasons for rejection and suggesting ways to improve their manuscripts. New journal editors and new department leaders regularly sought his

wisdom as they began their positions.

John Nemiah was the consummate academic - a gifted teacher, a wonderful writer and a talented clinician. He published over 140 scientific articles, and brought to those papers his own particular, highly fluid style. His contributions to psychiatric theory and practice were enormous, and related to the importance of emotion, personality and relationships in the development and treatment of common psychiatric problems - anxiety disorders, dissociative conditions and alexithymia. He was nationally recognized for his pioneering work in psychoanalysis, psychosomatic medicine, psychotherapy and the history of psychiatry.

Dr. Nemiah was honored and received awards from every major psychiatric organization in America. Additionally, he was elected as President of the American College of Psychiatrists, the American College of Psychoanalysts, the Benjamin Rush Society, and the Group of the Advancement of Psychiatry.

Toward the end of an already illustrious career, during which he had established himself as one of the “wise men” of American psychiatry, he chose to come home to Hanover in 1985 to join the faculty of the Department of Psychiatry, his true passion as a mentor and teacher of students, residents and faculty (ourselves included) quickly emerged. He never let his national stature interfere with establishing strong relationships with even very inexperienced residents. He had the true teacher’s gift for making others feel sufficiently at ease to share the details of their work without embarrassment. That quality, along with his warmth, gentle humor, depth of knowledge, respect for his students and ability to give them the confidence to work with difficult cases made him a highly sought-after supervisor and mentor. For many years, every resident selected him as a supervisor, and past supervisees always seemed to want one more year “with John”. He was ever accessible, and he was delighted when someone sought his help with a challenging case. Even as his eyesight failed, and he became Professor Emeritus, he continued to participate actively

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in the life of the Department. He attended Grand Rounds and other Department events, inspiring his colleagues with his determined refusal to let physical adversity dampen his spirit of curiosity and caring about others. The Department's Nemiah Library, so named in his honor, a place for intellectual inquiry and seminars, will keep alive his legacy for future generations of Dartmouth trainees and faculty.

He was married to the late Muriel (Harris) Nemiah Geist for 30 years and to the late Margarete Nemiah for 32 years. He is survived by a daughter, Ann Conway, two sons, James and David,

a step-daughter, Elaine Cohen, and eight grandchildren.

John Case Nemiah's kindness, warmth, intellectual rigor and wonderful sense of humor enriched all whom he touched. We were fortunate that this son of Dartmouth came home to share the last 24 years of his extraordinary life with us. We will miss him terribly.

Alan Green  
Peter Siberfarb  
Robert Racusin



## Welcome New Members

Gabriele Ast, M.D.

Cesar Alfonso, M.D. - Elevated to Fellowship

Abdulkadir Cevik, M.D.

Marcia Goin, M.D.

Aileen Kim, M.D.

Eduard Klain, M.D.

Alfred Lewy, M.D.

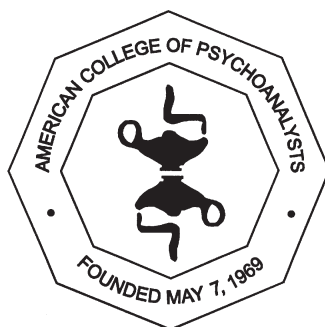
Joy Osofsky, Ph.D.

Leo Rangell, M.D.

Isil Vahip, M.D.

John A. Van Slyke, D.O.

## Upcoming 2010 Meeting Program



41st Annual Meeting  
May 22, 2010

Iberville Suites  
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New Orleans, LA 70112  
866-229-4351

[www.ibervillesuites.com](http://www.ibervillesuites.com)

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**PROGRAM SCHEDULE**  
**SATURDAY, MAY 22, 2010**

**8:00 a.m. Breakfast and Registration**

**8:45 a.m. Welcome and Introduction**

**9:00 a.m. Plenary Sessions**

The morning plenary session will be open to both members and non-members. Each plenary presentation will include, after the introduction of the speaker, a one hour lecture and thirty minutes for discussion between the audience and the speaker.

The first of our two morning plenary speakers will be Joy Osofsky, Ph.D. Dr. Osofsky is a Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry at the LSU Health Sciences Center. She is a graduate of the Topeka Institute for Psychoanalysis. Her interests have been wide ranging, and not confined by traditional disciplinary boundaries. Her teaching activities have extended into psychology, pediatrics, psychiatry, and public health. Of particular clinical interest for her has been the impact of community and domestic violence on children, and adolescent mothers and families at high psychosocial risk. She is a past president of Zero to Three/National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, and remains active on their board; you may be familiar with the organization's excellent widely distributed journal. She has also been active in a wide array of other organizations, including the Pew National Commission on Children in Foster Care; the World Association for Infant Mental Health; the Advisory Board of the Margaret Mahler Research Foundation; the American Psychoanalytic Association, including the Committee for the Fund for Psychoanalytic Research, the Committee on Scientific Activities, the Committee on Psychoanalysis, and the Community and Society; the Research Committee of the International Psychoanalytic Association; the Justice Department; and many others. Her extensive list of publications ranges over topics including the understanding and treatment of the effects of trauma, domestic violence, and community disruptions on infants and children; early developmental issues related to borderline personality organization; the educational value of psychoanalytically informed infant observation; and perspectives on attachment and psychoanalysis.

Not surprisingly, given the spectrum of her activities and interests, Professor Osofsky took part in efforts to respond to the Hurricane Katrina disaster in Louisiana. Her plenary presentation, which is titled "Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Disaster Response for Children and Families" will draw on those experiences and others. She has found that children of all ages are impacted by disasters. Posttraumatic stress and depressive symptoms are common responses to trauma. Symptoms vary depending on the age of the child, experience of previous trauma and loss, and amount of support from caregivers. Separations, losses, and threats to self or caregiver have the greatest effects on both children and adults. This presentation will include psychoanalytic theoretical and empirical background that frames our understanding of trauma and the impact on children. Developmental issues will be discussed including responses to trauma for children of different ages, and illustrated with observations following the devastation and displacements caused by Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath. An additional focus will be on ways to support resilience in children and families, that is, factors that contribute to an individual's ability to recovery and show positive outcomes in the face of adversity.

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**10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.      Coffee break**

**10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.**

Our second plenary speaker will be Robert Michels, MD. Dr. Michels, whose work is certainly well known to all of us, is University Professor of Medicine and of Psychiatry at the Weill Cornell Medical College, and a Training and Supervising Psychoanalyst at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. During his career he has been at the center of psychoanalysis and psychiatry in the U.S. He served as the Stephen and Suzanne Weiss Dean of Cornell University Medical College and Provost for Medical Affairs of Cornell University from 1991 to 1996. He served as the Barklie McKee Henry Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, Cornell University Medical College, and Psychiatrist-in-Chief of The New York Hospital, Payne Whitney Clinic and Westchester Division from 1974 to 1991. He is a past President of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, past President of the American College of Psychiatrists, past President of the American Association of Chairmen of Departments of Psychiatry, and a former member of the Board on Mental Health and Behavioral Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine. He is the author of more than 300 scientific articles. Dr. Michels is Joint Editor-in-Chief of *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, Deputy Editor of *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, and is or has been a member of several editorial boards including *The New England Journal of Medicine*, *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, *Psychiatry*, *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, and *The Journal of Psychotherapy Practice and Research*. Perhaps the best known among his many publications is the now classic book *The Psychiatric Interview in Clinical Practice*, which was written with Roger MacKinnon and published in 1971. A second edition was published in 2006. Other writings have ranged over topics such as the case history, validation in the clinical process, Oedipus and insight, the theory of therapeutic action, reassessing psychoanalytic education, and his participation in the Psychodynamic Diagnostic Manual task force.

Professor Michels is in a unique position to offer detailed perspectives on the complex evolving relationship between psychoanalysis and psychiatry. His plenary address will be titled, "Psychoanalysis and Psychiatry: Past, Present, and Future." In it he will discuss the complex history of the relationship of Psychoanalysis and Psychiatry, which is not apparent from the perspective of their close and relatively non-conflictual relations in the United States between World War II and the 1970s. This was not always so. They have focused on different clinical populations, have had different relationships with medicine and academia, have had different attitudes toward positivist science, have had quite different relationships in different countries, and in recent years may be drifting apart.

**12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.      Luncheon Open to Members Only/Annual Business Meeting**

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**2:15 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. Colloquia: colloquia are open to members only**

Two Colloquia will run concurrently in this hour and one half block. Members are asked to indicate which Colloquium they will be attending in this hour. Those signing up late might not receive their first choice.

1. Continuing discussion of “Psychoanalysis and Psychiatry: Past, Present, and Future.” Led by Professor Robert Michels

Professor Michel’s colloquium will continue the discussion of issues raised in his plenary address on past, present, and future relations of psychoanalysis and psychiatry.

2. “Psychoanalysis in China: The Real Great Leap Forward.” Led by Dr. Elise Snyder

Dr. Snyder, well known to us all, is a Clinical Associate Professor at Yale University School of Medicine, and Professor, University of Szechuan, Szechuan, China. She has been an active member of the American Psychoanalytic Association, including service as Councilor-at-Large; Chair, Election Oversight Committee; Chair, Committee on Societies; Chair, Governance Division, Steering Committee; Chair, Membership Committee; Chair, Fellowship Committee; TAP, Managing Editor; and Co-Chair Discussion Group: Research on the Relation of Psychoanalysis & Neuroscience. She has published over 20 articles in TAP on a variety of topics. Notable for our purposes among her many other professional activities are her recent past presidency of the College, and her ongoing position since 2003 as President of the China American Psychoanalytic Alliance (CAPA). The latter position relates to her recent extraordinary efforts to develop psychoanalysis in China. In her remarks she will consider both the activities of CAPA in initiating psychoanalytic training in China, and issues related to Skype analyses, which have been an integral part of CAPA’s endeavors.

**3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Coffee break**

**4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.**

Two Colloquia will run concurrently in this hour and one half block. Members are asked to indicate which Colloquium they will be attending in this hour. Those signing up late might not receive their first choice.

3. Issues in Infant Mental Health Led by Professor Joy Osofsky

Professor Osofsky will continue to explore the practical use of developmental thinking, and will discuss her work in the rapidly developing field of infant mental health, including ways in which principles derived from psychoanalytic developmental theory are directly applied in clinical work with infants and families.

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4. Clinical Colloquium: “The Analysis of a Jewish Woman by a Turkish Woman Analyst: The Holocaust in the Unconscious in Relation to Transference-Countertransference Issues.”

Presenter: Professor Isil Vahip. Doctor Vahip is a Professor of Psychiatry at Ege University, Izmir, Turkey.

Discussant: Professor Vamik Volkan. Doctor Volkan is Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

The fourth colloquium will represent the first of a new series of clinical colloquia. We plan to devote colloquia to clinical presentations of analytic material in a format which will include a formal presentation, a brief formal discussion, and time for more informal discussion of the issues raised by the material among those present. Our first clinical colloquium presenter will be Isil Vahip, MD. Professor Vahip is a psychiatrist-analyst from Izmir, Turkey, where she is a professor of psychiatry at Ege University. She leads an active professional life which includes work related to women’s rights in Turkey. She completed a fellowship through CSMHI in Charlottesville, Virginia, and has collaborated with our current president, Vamik Volkan, in a variety of international presentations. The analytic case she will present raises special issues in terms of transference and countertransference in that analyst and analysand came from different religious traditions in Turkey, and both responded to realities and fantasies about the significance for the analysis of the Holocaust in the context of more recent international conflict. The discussant for the clinical colloquium will be Vamik Volkan, MD. An emeritus professor of psychiatry at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, Professor Volkan is well known to us, not only as our current president and for his 2008 plenary presentation at our annual meeting in Washington DC, but also for his many books, papers, and presentations on a variety of issues in psychoanalysis, most notably in recent years on its relevance to understanding and resolving international conflict.

**6:15 p.m.                      Cocktails**

**7:30 p.m.                      Banquet/Awards**

### **REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

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**FEES:**

Morning Session Only:

Non-Members \$ 50

Residents/Fellows/Candidates/  
Other Mental Health

Professional Students \$ 25

**Full Day:**

Member\* \$350

Guest\* \$275

**Meeting only (no meals) \$200**

(Meeting only fee provides breakfast and scientific sessions)

**Banquet only \$150**

*\*This registration fee includes scientific sessions, breakfast, lunch, cocktail party and Awards Banquet*

**DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION: April 15**

Refund Policy: A full refund will be given if the College is notified in writing by May 1st.

The host hotel for this year's Annual Meeting is the Iberville Suites, New Orleans, Louisiana. Accommodations can be made by calling Travel Planners: 212-532-1660 or visiting the APA web site: [www.psych.org](http://www.psych.org)

A limited number of rooms has been reserved for us and you will need to ask for the rooms in the block of the American College of Psychoanalysts. If you have any difficulty, please do not hesitate to contact Frances at: 972-613-0985 for assistance. The hotel will not take reservations for this meeting, they must be made through Travel Planners or the APA web site.

**REGISTRATION FORM**

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**American College of Psychoanalysts Annual Meeting**  
**Saturday, May 22, 2010**  
**Iberville Suites, New Orleans, Louisiana**

**NAME:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**GUEST NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**MAILING ADDRESS:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**FAX:** \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**FEES:**

Non-Members (morning session only)      \$50      \_\_\_\_\_

Residents/Fellows/Candidates/Other

Mental Health Professional Students      \$25      \_\_\_\_\_

Member\*      \$350      \_\_\_\_\_

Guest\*      \$275      \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliate Member\*      \$175      \_\_\_\_\_

Meeting only      \$200      \_\_\_\_\_

(Meeting only fee only provides breakfast and the scientific sessions)

Banquet only      \$150      \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL ENCLOSED:      \_\_\_\_\_

\*Full registration includes scientific sessions, breakfast, lunch, cocktail party and Awards Banquet

Colloquia/Michels      \_\_\_\_\_

Colloquia/Snyder      \_\_\_\_\_

Colloquia/Osofsky      \_\_\_\_\_

Colloquia/Vahip      \_\_\_\_\_

Your cancelled check is your registration receipt. No written confirmation will be sent. Mail this completed form and checks to:

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P.O. Box 570218

Dallas, TX 75357-0218

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