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SOUTH AFRICAN PSYCHOANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION

Manual of Training Policies, Principles and Procedures

Revised Edition: September 2017

*Please note that this edition of the Manual supersedes and corrects
all previous editions.*

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Manual of Training Policies, Principles and Procedures

South Africa Psychoanalytical Association:

Revised Edition, September 2017

| | |
|--|----|
| INTRODUCTION..... | 4 |
| BRIEF HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS: THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT..... | 5 |
| BRIEF HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS IN SOUTH AFRICA | 7 |
| SAPA’S COMMITMENT TO ETHICAL STANDARDS AND NON-DISCRIMINATION | 9 |
| SAPA’S COMMITMENT TO PSYCHOANALYTICAL EDUCATION | 9 |
| NOTICE CONCERNING SAPA TRAINING RULES & PROCEDURES | 9 |
| PHILOSOPHY OF PSYCHOANALYTICAL TRAINING AND THE TRIPARTITE MODEL..... | 10 |
| PROCEDURE OF APPLICATION FOR PSYCHOANALYTIC TRAINING | 12 |
| PERSONAL SUITABILITY AND READINESS..... | 13 |
| NOMENCLATURE AND SELF-REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES | 14 |
| THE CANDIDATE’S PERSONAL TREATMENT | 14 |
| THE COURSE OF DIDACTIC, READING AND CLINICAL SEMINARS FOR CANDIDATES | 15 |
| PARTICIPATION IN CASE CONFERENCES | 16 |
| THE CANDIDATE’S TREATMENT OF CONTROL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION..... | 17 |
| THE ROLE OF THE PROGRESS ADVISOR | 18 |
| PROGRESSION IN TRAINING..... | 18 |
| THE CANDIDATE’S RECORD OF TRAINING EXPERIENCES | 19 |
| CANDIDATE LIAISON AND THE ROLE OF THE TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR | 20 |
| GRADUATION PROCEDURES | 20 |
| Graduation Checklist:..... | 21 |
| THE CURRENT ROSTER OF SAPA MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER 2016..... | 23 |
| CONTACT INFORMATION..... | 23 |

INTRODUCTION

Psychoanalysis is a method of enquiry into the human psyche. This method underpins several theoretical models of human functioning and treatments of suffering. Psychoanalysis was first developed in the last years of the 19th century by Sigmund Freud who lived and worked in Vienna and spent the last period of his life in London as an exile from the Nazis. Although Freud's work provides the foundation for all psychoanalytical practice, during the 20th century the discipline blossomed into several divergent but mutually enriching schools. Many, but not all, of the practitioners, who employ psychoanalytical methods in these diverse ways, are members of the *International Psychoanalytical Association* (IPA), which was founded by Freud and his colleagues in 1910.

Founded in 2009, the *South African Psychoanalytical Association* (SAPA) is the first organization in Africa to be affiliated with the IPA. Currently, SAPA has the status of a "Study Group" within the IPA, and its functioning is overseen by a "Sponsoring Committee." At an appropriate juncture, SAPA will become a "Provisional Society" and later a "Component Society" of the IPA.

The main objects of SAPA are:

- to facilitate communication among psychoanalysts and psychoanalytical organizations; to educate psychoanalysts and the public, by means of appropriate research, study, publications, scientific congresses and other meetings; and otherwise to foster the development of psychoanalytical knowledge and mental health;
- to apply the essential professional and ethical criteria for selecting, training and qualifying psychoanalysts, subject to the authority of the IPA and the principles established by the IPA;
- to inform the public via publications, media and governmental and non-governmental organisations, of the purposes, capacities, and uses of psychoanalysis as a means of promoting and preserving individual, group and community well-being and health;
- to advance the psychoanalytical profession and the professional needs and interests of psychoanalysts.

Toward these ends, SAPA began in 2010 to accept individuals for training in psychoanalysis, focusing these educational activities in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS: THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Psychoanalysis was first developed by Sigmund Freud, when he started in the mid-1890s, to use the free-association method to reveal the mental processes underlying the symptoms of his patients. Later he would claim that the four “pillars” of the discipline were his discovery of the repressed unconscious, the pervasive influence of sexual impulses in all mental life, the lingering influence of developmental history in the formation of the mind and its psychopathology, alongside the significance of the Oedipal Complex and incest taboo in all of this.

In his prodigious writings, Freud elaborated several metapsychological models of human mental functioning, including different formulations of the “drives” that impel and lead us into inevitable conflicts with reality. He also contributed a wealth of insights on social and cultural topics.

With the Nazi annexure of Austria in 1938, Freud emigrated to London where his daughter, Anna Freud, published her seminal works. She inspired a group of emigrant psychoanalysts in the United States (Heinz Hartmann, Ernst Kris, Rudolph Lowenstein, David Rapaport) to develop a psychoanalytic ego psychology, largely as a medical specialty.

In London, between 1942 and 1944, a series of “controversial discussions” was organized in an effort to resolve theoretical and clinical differences between the followers of Anna Freud and those of Melanie Klein, who had developed a different approach to psychoanalysis, largely based on the exploration of the pre-Oedipal infant’s struggle with inner forces of love and hate. Kleinian psychoanalysis became the predominant approach in many parts of Europe and South America, and its influence continues today. Out of the “controversial discussions,” an independent group of theorists and practitioners also developed in London and elsewhere, influenced by such thinkers as Ronald Fairbairn, Donald Winnicott, Michael Balint and John Bowlby. These clinicians, together with the work of Melanie Klein, represented a new school of psychoanalysis: Object Relations Theory.

The predominance of ego psychology in the USA began to erode in the 1960s and object-relations theories became better known. Self-psychology, initiated mostly by the work of Heinz Kohut in Chicago, flourished in the later decades of the 20th century and the writings of an array of “neo-Freudians” (e.g., Erich Fromm, Karen Horney, Harry Stack Sullivan) were also influential. On the basis of these traditions, the interpersonal, relational, and intersubjective approaches to psychoanalysis developed - approaches that are increasingly popular, especially in North America.

In France, starting in 1951, Jacques Lacan’s seminars and writings heralded a “return to Freud” that included a critique of both ego psychological and Kleinian or object-relational approaches to theory and practice. Although Lacan was expelled from the IPA in 1963, for his experiments with unorthodox clinical technique, his perspectives became very popular in parts of Europe and South America, producing a proliferation of Lacanian institutes for psychoanalytical training

outside the auspices of the IPA. Many important theoretical developments have occurred in the wake of Lacan's contributions (e.g., the work of André Green, Jean Laplanche, and others).

Other approaches to psychoanalytical theory and practice have developed both within and alongside the IPA since its beginning. For example, the analytical psychology of Carl Jung developed independently after Jung and Freud parted ways in 1913. Existential and phenomenological approaches have also continued to influence the field. Moreover, mostly in opposition to Lacanian doctrine, feminist and deconstructive approaches to psychoanalysis have developed since the late 20th century, drawing at least in part on (as well as in contradistinction to) a humanistic tradition that has inhaled to psychoanalysis since its beginning. Additionally, the connection between psychoanalysis and the neurosciences, which greatly interested Freud in his earliest work before the mid-1890s, has developed substantially in the past two decades.

Today psychoanalysis offers a rich panoply of theories and methods. Most psychoanalysts are directly or indirectly affiliated with the IPA, which Freud founded. However, there are many unaffiliated training institutes, some of which belong to the *International Federation of Psychoanalytical Societies*, which was founded in 1962, as well as several Lacanian organizations. Testimony to the ongoing strength of the discipline is the fact that there are over sixty Component Societies within the IPA, as well as over twenty Study Groups and Provisional Societies. In the English language alone, there are over forty scientific and professional journals devoted to psychoanalytical theory and practice, and equally strong traditions in German, French, Spanish and Italian. Perhaps most encouragingly, psychoanalytical training institutes have been founded outside the traditional strongholds --- in Australia, Asia and Africa.

In addition to the direct impact of psychoanalysis on clinical practice, the indirect impact of psychoanalysis on contemporary life and thought cannot be overestimated. Psychoanalysis has had enormous influence on the life and social sciences and humanities, as well as the fields of education, the arts and politics.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Although Sigmund Freud had proudly announced the establishment of a South African Psychoanalytical Society in 1935 (in the Postscript to his “Autobiographical Study”), the advent of Apartheid in 1948 and the subsequent death of Wulf Sachs --- in quick succession --- put a premature end to the fledgling Society. Thereafter, for six decades, South Africans wishing to undertake psychoanalytical training had to do so abroad.

In the wake of the momentous political developments of the early 1990s, however, a group of expatriates in London, realizing the potential implications of these developments for psychoanalysis in South Africa, formed the South African Psychoanalysis Trust (SAPT). The SAPT had the sole aim of bringing South African psychoanalysis into line with international norms and standards through the establishment of an accredited training institute.

The SAPT realised from the outset that psychoanalysis as a mode of treatment (perhaps especially in a developing country) cannot flourish in the absence of the wider practice of psychoanalytical psychotherapy and applied psychoanalysis. However, since these already existed in South Africa, and since the reverse is also true (i.e., psychoanalytical psychotherapy and applied psychoanalysis cannot flourish in the absence of psychoanalysis proper), they decided to focus their efforts solely on the formation of an IPA-affiliated institute

The SAPT did significant groundwork most notably linking in with the IPA’s New Group’s Committee. The New Group’s Committee had established a programme of equivalence whereby clinicians meeting specific training criteria became eligible for IPA membership.

In 2002 Mark and Karen Solms, two London based psychoanalysts, returned to South Africa. They assumed the tasks and responsibilities that the SAPT had originally begun – that is, the task of establishing a psychoanalytical society in South Africa. Until their return there was only one IPA registered psychoanalyst in South Africa, Katherine Aubertain.

The Solms’s held meetings with representatives of local psychoanalytic organisations in both Cape Town and Johannesburg which eventually led to the offering in 2003 (in Johannesburg) of a series of didactic seminars focusing on basic psychoanalytic concepts, led jointly by Katherine Aubertin and Mark Solms.

Following the retirement of Mme Aubertin in 2005, there were three significant developments. First, the Johannesburg seminar group was transformed into a clinical seminar group. Second, a parallel group was formed in Cape Town. Third, and most importantly, all the Johannesburg and Cape Town groups were consolidated – in February 2006 – to form a single national organization, called the South African Psychoanalysis Initiative (SAPI). This occurred at what has since become the annual congress of SAPI at Delta farm in Franschhoek, where a two-day colloquium on psychoanalysis is held each February. The founding aims of SAPI were identical with those of the SAPT, namely the establishment of an independent IPA accredited training institute in South Africa.

For this process to begin, however, it was essential to obtain a minimum of four IPA registered psychoanalysts in South Africa who would then be able to form a South African Study Group.

In 2008, an IPA registered psychoanalyst, Gyuri Fodor, relocated from Vienna to Cape Town, and in 2009 Susan Levy was made a Direct Member of the IPA. This meant, that together with Mark and Karen Solms there were now four South African based psychoanalysts. South Africa was therefore eligible for Study Group status, the first step in the process towards becoming an independent IPA Component Society. The new Study Group was ratified at the IPA's 46th Congress in Chicago in July 2009. The new Study Group was named The South African Psychoanalytical Association (SAPA).

The establishment of SAPA meant that an IPA accredited training programme could begin. In accordance with IPA regulations, a specific IPA Sponsoring Committee was assigned to the Study Group. The Sponsoring Committee meet bi-annually with the Study Group and will continue to do so until South Africa achieves Provisional Society (and eventually, independent Component Society) status.

In March 2010, the four members of the initial study group were granted Training Analyst status by the Sponsoring Committee for the specific task of initiating a training programme in South Africa.

In December 2010 Barnaby Barratt, a Michigan based Training Analyst relocated to Johannesburg, and was subsequently appointed Training Analyst there. Since that time, three further psychoanalysts have become members of the Study Group: Elda Storck (Cape Town), Mary-Anne Smith (Johannesburg) and Alan Levy (who relocated from London to Cape Town).

SAPA'S COMMITMENT TO ETHICAL STANDARDS AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

SAPA has adopted a Code of Ethics, which broadly follows the Ethical Principles of the IPA. Members and Trainees are required to adhere to this ethical code at all times. Disciplinary procedures will be followed in the event of failures to do so.

Whenever there is ambiguity in the interpretation of this Code, SAPA members are expected to consult with senior colleagues for advice and guidance. The Code is an evolving set of ethical principles and practices that will develop in tandem with its application.

SAPA is committed to non-discrimination with respect to gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age and socioeconomic class, in all aspects of its educational and professional functioning, including in the selection and training of individuals wishing to become psychoanalysts. Additionally, in the context of South Africa's history of apartheid, SAPA supports the principle of affirmative action with regard to previously disadvantaged individuals and communities, for example in providing educational and clinical services, and encourages its members to do likewise in their professional activities.

SAPA'S COMMITMENT TO PSYCHOANALYTICAL EDUCATION

SAPA believes that psychoanalysis has a crucial role to play in mental health science and scholarship in South Africa. SAPA is committed to providing education that applies and propagates psychoanalytical knowledge for the benefit of the professional and non-professional public.

To that end, SAPA is engaged in a variety of teaching and disseminative activities that inform and teach mental health professionals and others about psychoanalytical knowledge. Workshops, seminars, conferences, research and publication, are all included in this strategic approach.

NOTICE CONCERNING SAPA TRAINING RULES & PROCEDURES

The rules and procedures governing training in SAPA are outlined below. Please note that these rules and procedures describe the ordinary, expectable situation. However, there are always exceptions. The SAPA Training Committee therefore reserves the right to vary and/or waive any of the rules and procedures described below if the individual circumstances of a trainee make this necessary or preferable.

PHILOSOPHY OF PSYCHOANALYTICAL TRAINING AND THE TRIPARTITE MODEL

Unlike academic studies, training to become a psychoanalyst is not achieved merely by the completion of a set of educational requirements. Rather, it involves a process of transformation through personal psychoanalysis, in addition to the acquisition of knowledge and clinical skills.

Because of the personal character of this training, its specific course must, at least to some extent, be tailored to the particular needs of the individual trainee. Thus, although the training can often be completed within five years, the exact requirements or duration of training cannot be predetermined. For example, some trainees may need to treat more than two “control cases” in order to have sufficient clinical experience to graduate; some trainees may decelerate the pace of their training due to family obligations, challenges encountered in their personal psychoanalytical treatment; and so forth.

SAPA is committed to ensuring that all applicants for psychoanalytical training, regardless of personal and professional background, who demonstrate suitability to practice and motivation to graduate, will be supported in having their specific educational needs addressed.

SAPA’s training programme is organized and governed by its Training Committee, which consists of a group of IPA-appointed Training Analysts, as well as a Training Administrator. Other qualified psychoanalysts teach in the programme and support trainees in their development, but do not serve directly on the Training Committee. The SAPA Training Committee functions under the direction of the IPA’s Sponsoring Committee, which is ultimately responsible for all aspects of the psychoanalytical training offered by SAPA.

It is important to note that SAPA is a “non-reporting” training institute, which means that all information exchanged between the Trainee and the Training Analyst conducting his or her personal psychoanalytical treatment remains entirely confidential, and the individual’s Training Analyst does not participate in the Training Committee when matters pertaining to that individual are deliberated or decided.

In order to optimize the provision of psychoanalytical training as a personally and professionally transformative experience, SAPA has adopted the “tripartite model,” as approved by the IPA and first articulated by Max Eitingon in the 1920s. The model stipulates that three components of training are required, and that it is essential that they be articulated with each other:

- (1) A full course of personal psychoanalytical treatment, conducted by a designated Training Analyst, at a frequency of not less than four sessions per week (800 hours of personal psychoanalytical treatment before graduation would typically be considered a minimum);
- (2) The treatment of at least two control cases (one of each gender), in full psychoanalysis for a period of some years, under the regular supervision of a Training Analyst (120 hours of direct supervision before graduation would typically be considered a minimum);

(3) Several years of Didactic, Reading and Clinical Seminars, as an integrated curriculum offered by qualified psychoanalysts --- i.e., approved SAPA and IPA members --- systematically covering psychoanalytical theories, psychopathology, treatment processes, and other relevant topics (450 hours of seminar work before graduation would typically be considered a minimum).

Typically, trainees will be required to be in their personal psychoanalysis for at least a year prior to being given permission to commence seminars --- for the purposes of training standards, a "year" may be taken to imply at least forty full weeks, which excludes vacations and other breaks (it should be understood that a year is a *minimum*, and the Training Committee may require a longer period on an individual basis). It is also required that Candidates have requested a Supervisor, with a view to starting a case in psychoanalytical treatment, by the time of the commencement of the series of seminars on Method and Process ("Technique").

Typically, trainees will be required to have successfully completed at least a year of seminars prior to being given permission to commence their first control case under supervision. Candidates are typically required to have their first control case successfully in treatment for at least a year before requesting permission for a second control case under supervision (it should be noted that in particular circumstances a second case might be started sooner).

Typically, the personal psychoanalysis of trainees will be expected to continue at least until the first control case is successfully established in supervised treatment. (It should be understood that this is a minimum requirement, and the Training Committee may require a second case to be successfully established before the trainee may terminate their personal analysis.) The rationale for these expectations is that it is assumed that trainees would not be able to fully appreciate the seminar education until they have themselves settled into their own psychoanalytical treatment. It is further assumed that trainees will not be ready to begin treating a patient under supervision until they have themselves experienced a significant duration of their own personal psychoanalytical treatment, and until they have mastered some of the ideas studied in the Didactic, Reading, and Clinical Seminars. Beginning to function as a psychoanalyst, treating patients under supervision, may provoke unanticipated responses in the trainee; this is the rationale for requiring trainees to remain in their personal treatment at least until their first control case has settled successfully into psychoanalytical treatment.

It is unrealistic to expect trainees to terminate with one or both of their training cases before qualifying; for this reason graduates are expected to, and are required to agree to, remain in supervision (after graduation) with an allocated Supervisor until at least one of their training cases is brought to a full and successful termination. The frequency of such ongoing supervision is to be determined by the Supervisor, in consultation with the graduate and the Training Committee.

PROCEDURE OF APPLICATION FOR PSYCHOANALYTIC TRAINING

The procedure for application is the following:

The prospective trainee should write a detailed letter of motivation saying why he or she is interested to train as a psychoanalyst and why they are interested in psychoanalysis in particular as opposed to any other type of training.

Along with this letter, a comprehensive Curriculum Vitae should be sent. This should include:

1. The applicant's name, address (including email address), place and date of birth.
2. Detailed information about the applicant's educational and clinical experience. This should include work undertaken as a clinician (types of patients, duration of supervisions, details of Supervisors, etc.)
3. Detailed information about any psychotherapeutic or psychoanalytical treatment that the applicant might have undergone or is currently undergoing. This would include length of treatment, intensity of treatment (number of sessions per week) as well as details of the therapist involved.
3. Any publications, involvement in research projects and other matters of interest.
4. Names of two potential referees with whom the applicant has had a professional relationship.
5. This information must be sent to the Training Administrator (Elda Storck *estorck@mweb.co.za*) who will arrange interviews at the next available opportunity. This may involve some months' delay.

Admission interviews will typically be scheduled in Cape Town or Johannesburg, under the aegis of the IPA's Sponsoring Committee. The procedure will be as follows:

- a. There will be individual interviews by two or three SAPA colleagues. Each colleague will write a short summary of their interview with some sense of the criteria used in the assessment. The interviewer will also say whether, in their opinion, the applicant should be accepted.
- b. The interviewers and the IPA's Sponsoring Committee will then meet to discuss the Applicant. The IPA's Sponsoring Committee will have received in advance the written reports of the individual interviews. This process of discussion is used to develop a clear set of criteria regarding suitability. On the basis of this discussion a written note why this decision was taken, which will be included in the records of SAPA's Training Committee.

- c. The broader SAPA Training Committee will not discuss these interviews, just be informed about the decision.
- d. The decision regarding training will be made between the interviewers only after discussion with IPA's Sponsoring Committee.
- e. The applicant will be communicated with via a SAPA colleague. This will occur as speedily as possible to avoid the experience of applicants having to wait to hear whether they are accepted or not. Therefore, if we interview applicants weeks before the next scheduled IPA Sponsoring Committee meeting, there will be a Skype meeting so that applicants can receive feedback timeously.
- f. Exceptional cases are when boundary issues permeate SAPA to such an extent that the IPA's Sponsoring Committee must do all the interviews

As with all matters pertaining to training, the decision of the IPA's Sponsoring Committee is final.

The Committee may ask the applicant to undergo preparatory work (typically meaning personal psychoanalysis) and consider re-applying at some later date. To the extent that it is feasible to do so, the training committee will provide personal feedback as to the outcome of the application as soon as possible.

PERSONAL SUITABILITY AND READINESS

Applicants are selected for training on the basis of their capacity for empathy and self-reflection and their levels of psychological mindedness and insight. Integrity and emotional honesty are sought rather than specific skills or objective abilities.

An applicant does not need to be a mental health practitioner or to have a background in a mental health profession in order to apply to the training.

Given the demands of the training – emotional, financial and in terms of hours spent on the training -- applicants should be mindful of the need to have adequate emotional and social support to undergo the training. It is always helpful (although not a requirement) to have had some experience in personal psychoanalysis before applying to train.

SAPA is committed to fostering and supporting applicants from financially disadvantaged backgrounds.

NOMENCLATURE AND SELF-REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES

Upon acceptance for psychoanalytical training, the trainee will be assigned a Progress Advisor (see below) by the Training Committee, and may refer to him/herself as a “Provisional Candidate” of SAPA.

When trainees begin the sequence of Didactic and Reading Seminars, they may refer to themselves as “Candidates.” When they start seeing control cases in treatment, they may represent themselves as offering psychoanalytical treatment; however, at no time until graduation, may a trainee refer to him/herself as a “psychoanalyst.”

Upon graduation from SAPA training, the individual is encouraged to apply for membership of the IPA. This matter is strictly at the discretion of the IPA’s Sponsoring Committee. Until SAPA is a Provisional Society of the IPA, additional requirements will normally need to be completed for such application to be successful. Once SAPA becomes a Component Society, graduation will automatically confer IPA membership.

After functioning as a psychoanalyst for a period of time and gaining sufficient experience in conducting psychoanalytical treatments, as well as successfully performing teaching and administrative functions within the SAPA programme, the individual may apply to be appointed as a Training Analyst with SAPA (which requires membership of the IPA). Appointment as a SAPA Training Analyst is strictly at the discretion of the IPA’s Sponsoring Committee.

THE CANDIDATE’S PERSONAL TREATMENT

The foundational experience for every prospective psychoanalyst is to undergo a personal psychoanalytical treatment. This is intended to facilitate trainees’ personal growth, knowledge of the nature of psychoanalytical processes, as well as awareness (and hopefully diminution) of symptomatic and characterological features that could interfere with their successful functioning as a psychoanalyst, etc.

A full personal psychoanalytical treatment implies one that is conducted at a frequency of no less than four sessions per week (with at least forty weeks in a year, which excludes vacations and other breaks and totals at least 160 sessions). For training purposes, this treatment must be conducted by a SAPA Training Analyst, should commence at least one year prior to beginning the sequence of didactic seminars. Fees for the personal psychoanalytical treatment are set by the Training Analyst.

It should be noted that the Candidate’s relationship with the Training Analyst conducting his/her personal psychoanalytical treatment is entirely confidential. The Training Analyst merely notifies the Training Committee two out of three possible items of information: (1) the date on which the psychoanalytical treatment began; (2) the date it completed a mutually agreed termination experience; or (3) in cases where this is not possible, the Training Analyst may

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Training Manual for Candidates: Revised Edition, September 2017

Page 14 of 23

simply notify the Training Committee as to the date on which he or she ceased to function in this capacity. Thus, it is to be emphasized that the Training Analyst *never* communicates to the Training Committee any information about the content or process of the treatment, nor any information about the Candidate's personal issues or analytic material.

Normally, it is expected that the personal treatment will continue at least until the Candidate is successfully involved in treating psychoanalytical patients. It must be emphasized that trainees are expected to remain in psychoanalytical treatment for as long as is necessary to effect a successful and mutually agreed (between the trainee and his/her Training Analyst) termination experience. Trainees are, however, not expected to remain in analysis artificially until they graduate; if the trainee and Training Analyst consider the trainee's personal analysis to have run its natural course, the analysis may be terminated at any point after the trainee is successfully involved in treating their first control patient under supervision. Additionally, it should be noted that Freud recommended that practicing psychoanalysts should return to personal psychoanalytical treatment with a colleague periodically, in order to address any symptomatic or characterological issues that might be (re)evoked in the course of psychoanalytical practice.

THE COURSE OF DIDACTIC, READING AND CLINICAL SEMINARS FOR CANDIDATES

When a Provisional Candidate is approaching completion of at least one year in personal psychoanalytical treatment with a Training Analyst, s/he may write to the Training Administrator to request permission to commence the sequence of seminars. The Training Committee will consider this request and, unless there is reason for delay, the Trainee will be offered the opportunity to participate in the next available class in Cape Town or Johannesburg. It should be noted that the seminars involve Candidates in an intensive and rigorous programme of readings, and Trainees are strongly advised to embark on their course of study as soon as is feasible. Trainees should anticipate that significantly more time will need to be devoted to studying the reading materials than will be occupied in the seminars (perhaps as much as four hours reading per week for the entire training).

The seminars are taught over a four-year period, each year involving about 120 hours of seminar time. SAPA faculty include both Training Analyst and other IPA/SAPA members. The core curriculum is divided into didactic seminars, involving lectures by faculty, and reading seminars, in which the Candidate class meets with faculty to discuss reading materials.

The core curriculum begins with a Theory Sequence (focused on the work of Freud and Klein), followed by a Psychopathology Sequence, followed by a Sequence on Psychoanalytical Method and Process ("Technique"). *Candidates are required to complete this basic sequence, along with the accompanying reading seminars, for graduation.*

The core curriculum is obligatory; no part of it may be missed. It also includes mandatory participation in a Continuous Clinical Case Seminar, which typically begins during or immediately after the sequence on Psychoanalytical Method and Process. *Candidates are*

required to participate in this Continuous Clinical Case Seminar until graduation and it is also a graduation requirement that Candidates must present their psychoanalytic clinical work at least four times at this Clinical Seminar.

Upon completion of the core curriculum, which occupies the first two years of obligatory seminars, Candidates participate in various elective seminars. Faculty and second-year Candidates (the latter only by petition and permission) are allowed to attend electives, *bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the seminar is the education of the senior candidates.* By special arrangement, electives may be taught by IPA members who are not SAPA faculty. *Candidates are required to complete at least nine elective courses, along with the accompanying reading seminars, prior to graduation.* Candidates are also required to attend regular Case Conferences (see below).

Candidates who miss seminar sessions are required to negotiate with the seminar leader (preferably in advance) as to how they can make up whatever is missed. A letter should be written to both the seminar leader and the secretary (Elda Storck – estorck@mweb.co.za) notifying them (preferably in advance) of any missed seminars.

It should also be noted that all faculty teaching seminars are asked by the Training Committee to make note of any problems that may seem to arise for an individual Candidate in the course of his/her training.

PARTICIPATION IN CASE CONFERENCES

From the beginning of the Technique Seminars, Candidates are required to attend a monthly "Case Conference" (i.e., no less than eight times per year). In terms of scheduling, such Conferences will be offered on a monthly basis, and may be appended to the Technique Seminars (both Didactic and Reading), as well as to all Electives. Candidates are obliged to attend all such Conferences, but not necessarily those that are appended to an Elective that the Candidate has decided not to take. Note that, although Candidates are expected to attend all SAPI meetings scheduled in their city, such attendance does not count as participation in a Case Conference. Case Conferences are led by one or more SAPA Faculty and are specifically for the review of psychoanalytic (i.e., x4 weekly, using the couch) *process* material. Presentation of clinical work is understood to be --- second to the personal psychoanalytic treatment --- one of the most important dimensions of a Candidate's training. Prior to graduating (i.e., in addition to whatever clinical presentations are made before the Graduation Committee), Candidates are required to present ongoing psychoanalytic work (i.e., process material of a patient seen x4 weekly on the couch) to, *at least*, six Clinical Seminars and/or Case Conferences (i.e., SAPA meetings, and not SAPI meetings). It is assumed and recommended that at least two different cases be presented in the course of these six presentations. Such presentations should be recorded in the Candidate's file, with appropriate commentary by Faculty. Additionally,

Candidates will be advised to keep a log of all their training activities (see below under “The Candidate’s Record of Training Experiences”).

THE CANDIDATE’S TREATMENT OF CONTROL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

When the Candidate is approaching completion of the first year of seminars, s/he may write to the Training Administrator to request permission to be assigned a Supervisor with a view to beginning the treatment of a first control case. If the reports from Faculty teaching seminars are satisfactory, the Training Committee will assign a Supervisor for the Candidate. It should be noted that this Supervisor will be a SAPA Training Analyst who, whenever possible, must conduct the supervision on a face-to-face basis. It should be noted that Candidates who do not request a Supervisor before they begin the sequence of seminars on Method and Process (“Technique”), will be required to meet with a member of the Training Committee to discuss and explore their progress in training. *Thus, it must be emphasized that a Candidate cannot proceed through the course of Didactic, Reading and Clinical Seminars without, at some point, having experience of treating a patient in supervision.* Thus, Candidates will not be permitted to take the sequence of "Technique" seminars unless, *at the very least*, they are meeting with a Supervisor with a view to beginning a case in psychoanalytical treatment.

The Supervisor will review with the Candidate his/her practical, professional and psychological readiness to begin a psychoanalytical treatment, the availability of a suitable patient, and other matters. Fees for supervision are set by the Supervisor, but will typically correspond to the fee paid to the Candidate by the patient in supervised treatment. It should be noted that the Supervisor is required to report regularly to the Training Committee concerning the Candidate’s progress, and that supervision is not a confidential relationship; typically, the Supervisor will write reports on the Candidate's progress every January and July. Although it is preferred that the first supervision be entirely on a face-to-face basis, it is recognized that this is sometimes not possible; however, *it is required that, on average, the Supervisor and Candidate should typically meet in person at least once a month, and certainly no less than six times per year.*

Once the Candidate has had a first Control Case in treatment for one year, s/he may talk with the Supervisor about his/her readiness to begin a second Control Case. In exceptional cases the supervisee may begin his/her second case six months after the first control case. If the Supervisor recommends this progression, the Candidate may write to the Training Administrator to request permission to begin a second case. If permission is granted, the Candidate may choose a Supervisor, but the choice is subject to the approval of the Training Committee. In all cases, the Supervisor must be a Training Analyst, so designated by the IPA. At the discretion of the Supervisor, this second supervision may be conducted by telephone or skype, but an annual in-person meeting is required.

As with the first supervision, the second Supervisor will review with the Candidate his/her practical, professional and psychological readiness to begin a second psychoanalytical

treatment, the availability of a suitable patient, and other matters. Fees for supervision are again set by the Supervisor. It should be again noted that the Supervisor is required to write a report for the Training Committee concerning the Candidate's progress, every January and every July.

It is important to note that having two Control Cases, *one of each gender*, in full psychoanalytical treatment, for at least two years for the first case and one year for the second case under approved supervision, is the *minimum* requirement for graduation (again, it should be understood that these criteria are a minimum, and the Training Committee may require periods of longer duration on an individual basis). If the Training Committee judges it to be necessary, additional Control Cases under supervision may also be required. It must be understood that being in supervision implies no less than forty appointments with the Supervisor per annum.

THE ROLE OF THE PROGRESS ADVISOR

Upon acceptance for training, each Candidate or Provisional Candidate is assigned a Progress Advisor. This is *not a confidential relationship* that is designed to assist the Candidate with training, and mainly to provide a conduit by which the Candidate communicate with the Training Committee and vice versa. The Candidate and the Progress Advisor are required to meet *at least once a year in person*. The function of the Progress Advisor, who is typically a member of the Training Committee, is twofold.

First, the Progress Advisor's responsibility is to communicate to the Training Committee any concerns or questions that the Candidate may have about his/her progression in the training.

Second, it is the Progress Advisor's responsibility to communicate to the Candidate any concerns about his/her progression that may have been raised by the Training Committee. Thus, if the Faculty teaching seminars or the Supervisors have communicated concerns about the Candidate, the Training Committee may direct the Progress Advisor to communicate these concerns to the Candidate. The purpose of this procedure is to help the Candidate know how s/he is seen to be performing in seminars and in supervision, and thus to take into his/her psychoanalytical treatment any issues that might be explored for the benefit of his/her personal and professional growth.

PROGRESSION IN TRAINING

It must again be emphasized that psychoanalytical training is a matter of personal transformation, and not merely the completion of a set of external requirements. Thus, in line with the implementation of the tripartite model, Candidates are encouraged to assess their

own readiness for progression through each phase and stage of the training and, if appropriate, to discuss the matter with their Progress Advisor.

Candidates who feel that they need more than a year of personal treatment before beginning Seminars are encouraged to discuss this with their progress advisor.

Candidates who, after a year of seminars, are not ready to begin treating a Control Case (either because they themselves feel unready, or because the Training Committee has concerns about their readiness), will be encouraged, or may be required, to delay continuing with Seminars until they are ready to see a Control Case under supervision. Again, Candidates will need to discuss these decisions with their progress advisor.

Candidates who, after seeing a first Control Case under supervision, are not ready to begin a second Control Case (again either because they themselves feel unready, or because the Training Committee has concerns about their readiness), will be encouraged, or may be required, to delay such progression. Candidates may also wish to, or be required to, see more than the two *minimum* number of Control Cases in supervision before applying for graduation. Again, this decision will need to be discussed with the Candidate's progress advisor.

Candidates who wish to resume training after a period of leave of absence need to discuss this with their Progress Advisor sufficiently early so that the Training Committee can make a decision timeously.

Again, it must be emphasized that, until SAPA is granted the status of a Provisional Society within the IPA, all training functions are directed by, and are at the discretion of, the IPA's Sponsoring Committee.

THE CANDIDATE'S RECORD OF TRAINING EXPERIENCES

Throughout the course of training, the SAPA Training Committee keeps a record of each Candidate's progression. This record indicates the various training experiences (dates, instructors, attendance, etc.) as well as notes from the Progress Advisor. It also includes Supervision Reports written every January and July, as well as notes on the Candidate's participation in Clinical Seminars and Case Conferences.

In addition to the Training Committee's records, *each Candidate is strongly advised to keep a personal log of all their training experiences.* Such a log ensures that there are no disagreements or disputes at the time of graduation. Such a personal log should indicate dates of onset and termination of the training analysis, dates of courses taken (including electives), dates and details of training patients seen under supervision, etc. A training log should also contain information on the candidate's attendance at SAPI seminars, specifically reasons for

substantial absences. Such a log will be important to Candidates when they are interviewed by the Training Committee in response to their petition to graduate.

CANDIDATE LIAISON AND THE ROLE OF THE TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR

SAPA Candidates and Provisional Candidates are warmly encouraged to work as a group to support each other in their training and to advocate for improvements in training procedures. The formation of a Candidates' Organization is encouraged, as is the membership of each Candidate in the *International Psychoanalytical Students Organization*.

It is expected that each Candidate group will have a spokesperson, and that general concerns about training will be addressed by him or her to the Training Administrator. In this context, "general concerns" implies those that are not about the specific progression of an individual Candidate.

The purpose of the Training Administrator is to communicate the Training Committee's decisions to the Candidates as a group, and to listen to all general concerns such that they may be communicated back to the Training Committee. This system avoids any difficulties that might arise if general concerns were to be communicated via individuals serving as Training Analyst or Supervisors.

For the same reason, all communications concerning individual progression (such as requesting the assignment of a Supervisor) should be addressed in writing to the Training Administrator, with the Progress Advisor being informed and copied on the communication.

GRADUATION PROCEDURES

Graduation is as follows:

1. A Candidate who wishes to graduate and feels ready to do so must write to the Training Administrator to this effect, including an updated CV and training log.
2. An ad hoc Graduation Committee will then be convened by the Training Administrator. This Committee will only involve Training Analysts and will include, as far as possible, those who have been in contact with the Candidate as Supervisors, Progress Advisors, etc.
3. At this meeting the Supervisors of the Candidate give their reports and any other issues around the Candidate's progress are discussed.
4. The Committee then writes up a brief report about the Candidate with their recommendations (either to graduate or whatever further requirements are necessary).

5. If the Graduation Committee's recommendation is to graduate the Candidate, the Candidate will be invited to present to the Training Committee.

The Candidate both presents clinical material of their psychoanalytic work and talks about the material, and may be questioned about any other aspect of their training.

6. After this presentation the Candidate leaves the room and there is discussion and final feedback. We hope that this is a formality – that the Candidate graduates – but there is always the unlikely possibility of a postponement of graduation, in which case appropriate feedback will be given.

7. If the Candidate graduates, he or she is invited to become Associate Member of SAPA and a graduation certificate will be awarded.

8. Candidates for graduation need to send their written presentation to the SAPA Training Committee at least three weeks prior to the graduation meeting.

9. Graduation celebrations will be held at the social functions (cocktail or dinner) during the two annual SAPI events - Education Day or the February Conference.

10. After qualifying, the now Associate Member is expected to continue treating their patients until they have completed their analyses.

Graduation Checklist:

- Commencement of personal psychoanalysis at least one year prior to seminars; continuation of personal analysis until a mutually agreed (between the Training Analyst and the Candidate) termination is achieved; other than in very exceptional circumstances, the personal treatment would be expected to have lasted at least 800 hours and to have continued for some time after the Candidate has begun seeing their first control case in psychoanalytical treatment under supervision.
- Full SAPI membership and regular attendance of SAPI seminars (clinical seminars or research groups), attendance of the SAPI conferences and education days, as well as attendance at the annual SAPA Members' Symposium, the latter from the year in which the theoretical training commences onwards.
- For Candidates with insufficient prior clinical training, additional clinical experience may be required.

- Full completion of basic seminar sequences (Theory, Psychopathology, Technique) with accompanying reading seminars.
- Full completion of at least nine electives with accompanying reading seminars. A total of 450 hours of seminar work before graduation would typically be considered a minimum.
- At least two years of approved supervision on psychoanalytic case, and at least one year of approved supervision on a second psychoanalytic case of a different gender from the first. 120 hours of direct supervision before graduation would typically be considered a minimum.
- Additional psychoanalytic cases under supervision, if mandated by the Training Committee.
- Attendance at Case Conferences until graduation, and presentation of clinical psychoanalytic work at least six times at these Conferences.
- Presentation of a psychoanalytic case to the SAPA Faculty at the time of applying for graduation --- as stipulated in the Graduate Procedures above.
- Personal suitability and maintenance of ethical standards.
- Evidence of willingness to continue in supervision at least until one successful experience with the termination of a psychoanalytic case.
- Evidence of willingness to continue treating your patients, after you have qualified, until you have completed their analyses.

NOTICE: *In this Training Manual, SAPA has tried represent accurately the current policies, principles and procedures for training in psychoanalysis implemented by the South African Psychoanalytical Association (SAPA) as of November 2016. However, SAPA is a young organization, which has only recently launched this training programme, and thus the policies, principles and procedures described herein are subject to change. Please contact SAPA for any updated information. The Training Committee of the South African Psychoanalytical Association reserves the right to make changes to the policies, principles and procedures that are presented herein, and will occasionally publish amendments or new editions of this Manual.*

THE CURRENT ROSTER OF SAPA MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER 2016

Training Committee (all are Training Analysts)

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mark Solms | President |
| Gyuri Fodor | Deputy President |
| Karen Solms | Treasurer |
| Sue Levy | Scientific Officer and Secretary |
| Barnaby B. Barratt | Faculty |
| Elda Storck | Director of Training |
| Mary-Anne Smith | Community Liaison Officer |

Affiliate Members

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Coralie Trotter | Faculty |
| Diane Sandler | Faculty |
| Heather Jones Petersen | Faculty |
| Janine Tommy | Faculty |
| Jeanine de Villiers | Faculty |
| Katherine Aubertin | Faculty |
| Irene Chait | Faculty |
| Vincenzo Sinisi | Faculty |

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Mark Solms marksolms@mweb.co.za

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International Psychoanalytical Association

Broomhills, Woodside Lane, London N12 8UD, United Kingdom (See also: www.IPA.world)