work in progress
International Psychoanalytical Association - IPA
1910-2010

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September 2010 / July 2011
“our congresses“
Sigmund Freud
Wilhelm Fließ
(1887-1905)
“I do not in the least underestimate bisexuality either; I expect it to provide all further enlightenment, especially since that moment in the Breslau marketplace when we found both of us saying the same thing.

(...) 
My productivity in work seems to be a function of the distance from our congresses.

Sigmund Freud to Wilhelm Fließ, March 15, 1898, after their “congress” Breslau
"In 1907 the situation changed all at once and contrary to all expectations." *)

The „Burghölzli“ - Beginn of International Relations

" after 1906, came the news that the psychiatrists at Zurich, E. Bleuler, his assistant C. G. Jung, and others, were taking a lively interest in psycho-analysis." (*)

Bleuler and Jung at the „Burghölzli“ in Zurich who recognized the significance of Freud’s discovery at an early date were essential for the international diffusion of psychoanalysis.

Abraham and Eitingon brought psychoanalysis to Berlin from there.

Jones, Brill and Nunberg also came into contact with Freud via Zurich and it was from there that contacts with the USA were initiated. *) Freud 1914d, SE, 26

A little ‘Freud Group’, as it was called, had just been started in Zurich at that time. With a few exceptions, such as Claparède of Geneva and Binswanger of Kreuzlingen, all the members came from Zurich. Jung was of course the leader of the group, which included among others his chief, Professor Bleuler, a relative of Jung’s called Franz Riklin, and Alphonse Maeder. (Jones 1955, Volume 2, 44)
Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939)

Eugen Bleuler is the first full professor of psychiatry who deals with psychoanalysis and teaches it at the university.

“The doctors at Burghölzli not only interpreted each other’s dreams, they also spent years observing each and every sign of a complex (...). This way we were able to get to know each other, each got a uniform picture of (...) our conscious and unconscious motives, and one was honest enough to recognize the right ‘interpretations’ as such.”

Bleuler introduced the term “schizophrenia”, since “the Kraepelin dementia praecox had to do neither with a necessary dementia nor with a necessary preacocitas.” “I believe that the split of psychic functions is an excellent symptom of the entire group.” *)

Bleuler did not join the International Psychoanalytical Association in 1910. For him science was not a matter of a private association but of a public university.

Bleuler corresponded with Freud until 1925.

Carl Gustav Jung

In 1900 C.G. Jung took on a position as an assistant physician. “As early as 1900 I read Freud’s The Interpretation of Dreams. (...) In 1903 I re-read “The Interpretation of Dreams” and discovered a link with my own ideas.” (Jung 1962, 151)

He wrote his dissertation in 1902 “On Psychology and Pathology of So-Called Occult Phenomena”.

In 1906 he published the treatise “Psychoanalysis and the Association Experiment”.

The correspondence between Freud and Jung began when the latter sent Freud his “Diagnostic Association Studies” in 1906.

On October 7, 1906 Freud wrote to Jung:

“I have long come to assume from your writings that you do not fully extend your appreciation for my psychopathology to my views on the subject of hysteria and sexuality. But I do not fully give up the hope that you will move closer to them in the course of the years than you now believe possible.”

Max Eitingon

“In January 1907, the first member of the Zurich clinic came to Vienna - Dr. Eitingon.
Other visits followed“.

In the winter of 1904/05 Max Eitington enrolled in medicine at the University of Zurich. He became familiar with psychoanalysis at the Psychiatric University Clinic of Burghölzli in 1905. There he served as university assistant from 1906 to 1908. In 1909 he obtained a doctorate with a dissertation on “Associations of the Epiletics”.

In 1906 he came into contact with Freud for the first time.
In 1907 he twice attended the meetings of the Wednesday Psychological Society.
In 1909 he travelled to Vienna for several weeks.
Freud about this visit to Ferenczi: 

“Twice a week Eitington (...) goes for a walk with me after dinner and lets himself be analysed while we are walking.”

Eitington then went to Berlin and became co-founder and patron of the Berlin Outpatient Clinic (Poliklinik) – the first institute of psychoanalytic training. He later became head of the International Training Commission of the IPA.
Following his emigration to Palestine he founded a psychoanalytic group there.

*) (Freud 1914d, SE, 26)
**)
From the minutes of the Psychological Wednesday Society:

November 28, 1906: “Freud reads a letter from Jung (Zurich)”
January 23, 1907: “Mr. Eitingon from Bleuler’s clinic is visiting.”
February 6, 1907: Stekel gives a lecture “On the Psychology of Dementia praecox. A Study by Dr. C.G. Jung”
Feb. 13, 1907 mention is made of Gradiva, a novel which C.G. Jung brought to Freud’s attention.
March 6, 1907: “Dr. Jung and Dr. Binswanger from Zurich visit.”

*) Minutes, Vukme 1
Ernest Jones

After spending time in Munich where he met with Otto Gross, Ernest Jones visits the Burghölzli in Zurich for a week. (1907*)
Here he meets Arden A. Brill from New York who at this time was also working together with Bleuler.

Jones claims he was the one who inspired Jung to organize a conference for everyone who was interested in Freud’s work.
Jung then organized the meeting in Salzburg.
Jones writes: “I wanted to call it “International Psychoanalytical Congress.””

1911 co-founder of the American Psychoanalytic Society
1913 founder of the London Psychoanalytical Society
1919 founder of the British Psycho-Analytical Society
For many years president of the International Psychoanalytical Association
Freud’s biographer

Abraham Arden Brill

Abraham Arden Brill from New York works with Bleuler while Jones is visiting Zurich.

**Following the Salzburg Congress**

“Mr. Jones from London and Dr. Brill from New York come to Vienna for Freud’s 52nd birthday on May 6, 1908.”

Abraham Arden Brill translates a number of Freud’s works and in 1911 establishes the New York Psychoanalytic Society.

1925.

*) Minutes WPV, May 6, 1908
Ludwig Binswanger (1881-1966)

His family owned and ran the »Bellevue Sanatorium“ in Kreuzlingen. »Anna O.«, Breuer’s patient was also once there for a cure. In 1907 Ludwig Binswanger works as an intern at the Zurich »Burghölzli« where he gets to know Freud’s ideas.

He does not subscribe to Jung’s break with Freud in 1913. Following the dissolution of the Zurich group in 1914 he is a member of the Vienna Society until the new Swiss Society for Psychoanalysis is established.

Binswanger begins to apply psychoanalysis in his clinic. He finds Freud’s theory lacking in explanations and tries to combine it with Husserl's phenomenology, Dilthey’s hermeneutics and Heidegger’s existential analysis which finally leads to the creation his own brand of existential analysis.
»Very much in contrast to so many others, you did not allow your intellectual development which increasingly moved away from my influence to also destroy our personal relation.

And you do not know what a salutary effect such subtlety can have on one.«

Sigmund Freud to Ludwig Binswanger
Letter January 11, 1929
Karl Abraham

On November 27, 1907 Freud mentions a short piece by Dr. Abraham in Berlin. The latter was also familiar with Freud’s works from his time at the Burghölzli. On December 18, 1907 Karl Abraham visits Vienna for the first time as a guest.

In 1910 Abraham goes on to establish the Berlin local IPA group. After Jung he serves as interim president of the IPA (1914-1918). 1924 - 1925 (till his early death) he is IPA president again.

His writings on early psychosexual stages came together in 1924 in a “A short study of the development of the libido”. He was also Melanie Klein’s analyst and supporter in Berlin.
Hermann Nunberg

As a medical student Nunberg moved to Zurich where he attended Bleuler’s and Jung’s lectures. Through them he becomes interested in psychoanalysis and assists Jung with his association experiments.

In 1912 he returns to Cracow, moves to Vienna when World War 1 breaks out, becomes a member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society in 1915, assumes many functions and remains a member at least nominally until 1938, even after he has emigrated to the United States in 1932.

In 1932 he publishes his “Theory of neurosis on a psychoanalytic foundation.” Together with Ernst Federn he edits the Minutes of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society from 1906 to 1918.

In Budapest in 1918 he demands that training analysis be a mandatory part of psychoanalytic training.
Sandor Ferenczi

Also through Jung's and Dr. Stein's initiative, Ferenczi wrote a letter to Freud on February 2, 1908. As early as 1900 Ferenczi had played with the idea of reviewing Dream Interpretation. Stein drew his attention to Freud again and he finally 1908 wrote to Freud. Already two months later Ferenczi spoke at the congress in Salzburg about the consequences of psychoanalysis for education.

On October 14, 1908 Sandor Ferenczi became a member of the Vienna group. 1910 at the intervention Ferenczis the International Psychoanalytic Society was founded at the 2nd Psychoanalytic Congress in Nuremberg. 1913 he was to establish the Hungarian Psychoanalytic Society.
Otto Gross and Ernest Jones

**Otto Gross (1877-1920)**

works as assistant doctor at the Munich clinic with Prof. Emil Kraeplin in 1906 and lectures on the Freudian method.

**In Munich in 1907 Otto Gross introduces Ernest Jones to psychoanalysis.**

In his biography the latter describes Gross as the man who came close to “fulfilling the romantic notion of the genius.”

Otto Gross treats Erich Mühsam at the Cafe Stefanie.
Psychoanalysis - Bohemia - Anarchy

Otto Gross does analyses at the Kräepelin’s clinic and at Cafe Stefanie - at the latter also treating Otto Mühsam (1878-1934) who thanks Freud in a letter dated 1907 for treatment from severe hysteria by his student Otto Gross.

As an active member of the socialist-anarchic movement and integrated in literary circles of the Vienna, Munich, Berlin and Swiss bohemia, Otto Gross contributes significantly to the propagation of psychoanalysis in political and artistic circles of Expressionists and Dadaists.

Otto Gross and C. G. Jung
Congress for Psychology and Psychotherapy in Amsterdam

“A lecture on modern theories of hysteria was planned for the Congress for Psychology and Psychotherapy in Amsterdam 1907. Freud declined. Jung and Aschaffenburg will speak.“ *)

Jung reports – enigmatically – on the “Case Sabine Spielrein“. Otto Gross lectures on cerebral secondary function and defends Freud’s theory of hysteria.
Jung and Gross meet at the congress.

Jung directs Freud’s attention to a text by Otto Gross in 1907. Freud writes to Jung on February 2, 1908: “After all you are the only one who can also give something of his, perhaps still Otto Gross who unfortunately is not well enough “.
On Freud’s advice Gross was later to undergo a cocaine withdrawal treatment with Jung at Burghölzli.
Jung’s diagnosis: “Dementia praecox“.

*) Minutes of the WPV, April 17, 1907
"Finally, on the invitation of C. G. Jung, [...] a first meeting took place at Salzburg in the spring of 1908"\(^*)\)

\(^*)\) Freud, 1914d, SE, 26