

ON THE HISTORY OF THE PSYCHOANALYTIC MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

THE IMPACT OF FREUD'S WORK IN SPAIN (1893-1930)

During the second half of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century, Spain would undergo significant political and cultural change: the fall of the monarchy, the advent of the First Republic, the loss of the last South American colonies, the birth of the socialist and anarchist parties; ultimately, the ushering in of a new regime, in the midst of turmoil, advances and setbacks.

Most intellectuals would take the side of freedom and progress by fighting for a cultural and social revitalization of the country.

In this climate of openness and exposure to European currents, the works of Freud and his disciples, as well as those of his critics, would soon become known in Spain.

In 1893, scarcely two months after publication in the *Neurologisches Centralblatt* of Vienna, we find Freud and Breuer's "On the Psychic Mechanisms of Hysterical Phenomena" published in the Spanish scientific journals the *Gaceta Médica* (Medical Gazette) of Granada, and the Barcelonan *Revista de Ciencias Médicas* (Review of Medical Sciences).

This fact which, according to Strachey, was surprising to Freud himself (S. E. I:9), attests to the receptiveness to foreign publications of the Spanish scientific community.

In 1911, Ortega y Gasset wrote a comprehensive paper, "Psychoanalysis: The Problematic Science", which was published in Madrid's *La Lectura* (Book Review). Its third chapter, entitled "The Secret of Dreams", would appear concurrently in the Buenos Aires publication *La Prensa* (The Press).

Ortega introduced psychoanalysis to the lay person, acknowledging its importance and relevance among European and American intellectual and scientific circles.

Ortega recognised the importance of Freud's contributions to the point of repeatedly encouraging Ruiz Castillo, chief editor of the publishing house Biblioteca Nueva, to arrange a meeting with Doctor Freud to secure the rights to publish his entire works, present and future, in Spanish.

We are also given an indication of Freud's presence among Spanish scientists in a recent book, *The Dreams of Santiago Ramon y Cajal*, which introduces us to the Spanish Nobel prize-winner and his lifelong fascination with dreams, to the extent of transcribing every dream and daydream for a large part of his life: the book refers to dreams written down from 1918 to 1934, almost on the eve of his death. In his article "Theories of Dreaming", published in 1908, he references the work of Freud, noting that it would require some fleshing-out and updating, and critiquing some of his 'bolder assertions'.

The magnitude and importance of Freud's published works during these years, the scientific relationship of Spanish psychiatrists with German and French psychiatry, the articles of Ortega y

Gasset, the appearance of Freud's work in Spanish, would compel Spanish psychiatrists to become familiar with the Freudian oeuvre and to form a scientific opinion on it.

The most eminent psychiatrists of the time would publish various works and articles evaluating the work of Freud, and although his absolute detractors were few in number, so too were those who were entirely convinced.

By contrast to the scarce and ambivalent contribution of Spanish scientists to psychoanalysis, the significant contribution of the Spanish language in the dissemination and awareness of Freud's work is notable.

The publication of "On The Psychic Mechanisms of Hysterical Phenomena" in Granada's *Gaceta Médica* was, according to Strachey, the first translation of any of Freud's psychological works (Strachey, S.E. 1: 9).

Spain's Ruiz Castillo was also the first editor to approach Freud to publish his complete works, giving the task of their translation to López Ballesteros.

In 1922, the first volume of Freud's work would be published with a prologue by Ortega y Gasset. So great was the interest of publisher Biblioteca Nueva in the publication of the works that during the years of the First World War copies were sent to Spain in a diplomatic pouch, so as not to delay the deliveries. The publication of the seventeen volumes undertaken from 1922 to 1932 was almost simultaneous to the first compilation of the original papers, the *Gesamelte Schriften* (*Viene Internationales Psychoanalytischer Verlag*, 12 vols. 1924-1934).

On 7 May 1923, Freud addressed a letter to López Ballesteros, the Spanish translator of his works, admiring "the very correct interpretation of his thought and the mastery he has achieved in a very intricate, sometimes obscure, subject matter" and in a note from 1924 to "On the History of the Psychoanalytic Movement" he expresses the satisfaction that this translation would give to Spanish-speaking countries (S. E. 14: 33).

In addition to Biblioteca Nueva, another four publishing houses would publish Freud's complete works in Spanish, Editorial Americana, of Buenos Aires; the Argentine publisher Santiago Rueda, in 1952; and in 1972, Alianza Editorial would republish Freud's works in paperback. Lastly, in 1978, Amorrortu Editores released the Complete Works of Freud, translated by José Luis Echeverry, in 24 volumes, following the chronological order of the Standard Edition (1953-1974), prepared and undertaken by James Strachey with the collaboration of Anna Freud.

The continued and ever-increasing reprinting of Freud's works appears to express the attraction of the Spanish people to psychoanalysis as an unconscious feeling that resonates with the discoveries of Freud.

This same affinity is also apparent among artists and writers: Dalí, the Machados and Sánchez Mejías, among others, have reflected the influence of psychoanalytic ideas in their work. A group of artists and writers gathered around the *Residencia de Estudiantes* (Students' Residence) in Madrid extended an invitation to Freud, through his publisher Ruiz Castillo, to visit Spain to give a series of lectures. Freud's illness prevented the project from coming to fruition. However, in October of 1928 he accepted Sandor Ferenczi's invitation, delivering a lecture on his *Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*.

Many years later, Dalí and Picasso would figure among the artists and writers who, headed by Thomas Mann, would organize the homage to Freud on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. Dalí would come back to visit Freud in exile in London, where he would paint his portrait.

ÁNGEL GARMA: THE FIRST SPANISH PSYCHOANALYST

We can state with some certainty that Ángel Garma was the first Spaniard not to settle for a purely intellectual and theoretical knowledge of psychoanalysis, and who resolved to become a psychoanalyst and introduce psychoanalysis to Spain.

In 1927 he was granted a scholarship from the *Junta de Ampliación de Estudios* (Further Education Committee) to complete his training in Germany. He began his stay in Tübingen, in the psychiatric clinic of Doctor Caupp.

Trained at the Berlin Institute, Ángel Garma had his training analysis under Teodor Reik.

He presented two original works to the German Psychoanalytical Society, of which "Reality and the Id in Schizophrenia" would contradict some of Freud's theories on psychosis and neurosis.

After the presentation of this work, he was unanimously elected a member of the German Psychoanalytical Society, on 13 October 1931.

In November of 1931 Angel Garma returned to Madrid, beginning work as a psychoanalyst, with the fundamental desire to organize a psychoanalytic group and to raise awareness of psychoanalysis in Spain. With this intention he began to analyse a group of people who wished to be trained as psychoanalysts, among them Jerónimo Molina, José Solís and Mariano Bustamante.

In private communications, Garma regretted not having been able to establish a psychoanalytic group such as he had intended over these years, and "having been faced with countless difficulties and arduous opposition" to his psychoanalytic endeavour.

During his time in Madrid (November 1931 - June 1936) he published a total of 19 articles and a book, *Psychoanalysis, Neurosis and Society*, in which he sought, as he himself states in the introduction, "to lay the groundwork for psychoanalysis together with its therapeutic and social applications".

The book would be published with a foreword in the form of a letter from Theodor Reik addressed to Garma. We find it interesting to transcribe part of this letter here, in which Reik summarises in a few short lines Garma's fundamental undertaking during his years in Madrid.

"I already know – says Reik – that the theoretical lessons of psychoanalysis are largely known by the psychiatrists and psychologists of your beautiful country; but I also know that few have understood that only he who undertakes a deep analysis may acquire true knowledge of this psychological method. You have felt the need to further the knowledge of psychoanalysis in your beloved homeland, to eradicate the obfuscation that had been created there and to demonstrate to colleagues the possibilities of the method of depth psychology."

The Spanish Civil War, which broke out in July of 1936, cut short those aspirations. Garma, who was in France when war broke out, decided not to return, remaining in the neighbouring country until 1938, when, drawn by family ties, he left for Buenos Aires.

Garma, together with a group of pioneers, among them Celes Cárcamo (with whom he had made contact in Paris), Raskowsky and Pichón Rivière, Langer and Ferrari Hardoy, in Argentina managed to realize the dream that had not seen fruition in Spain: the formation of the Argentine Psychoanalytical Society.

Meanwhile in Spain, over ten years and two wars – one civil and the other worldwide – would have to pass before interest in psychoanalysis garnered the necessary impetus for the creation of a psychoanalytic society.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE PSYCHOANALYTIC MOVEMENT

At the end of the 1940s, in a Spain impoverished by war and isolated politically and culturally by dictatorship, two small groups of psychiatrists and intellectuals, one in Madrid and the other in Barcelona, would begin a slow and fraught process to obtain psychoanalytic training and to introduce and develop psychoanalysis in Spain.

The forming of the Madrid Group was initially attributable to the dedication and enthusiasm of the psychiatrist Ramón del Portillo.

In 1948 Ramón del Portillo made contact with Ángel Garma, conveying to him his desire to begin psychoanalytic training at a European psychoanalytic society.

Angel Garma's relationship with the president of the German Society, Doctor Muller-Braunschweig, inclined Portillo to go to Berlin, despite the somewhat critical and confused circumstances undergone by the German Psychoanalytic Society during those years; a society that, in fact, was nothing like the flourishing one at which Ángel Garma had undertaken his training.

This was the post-war era, and the German Psychoanalytic Society was re-emerging from its traumatic years under Nazi command, which had brought about the collapse of the German Society and the Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Ramón del Portillo arrived in Berlin in 1949. He made contact with the new Society and its president, Doctor Muller-Braunschweig, who introduced him to Doctor Steinbach as a training analyst and with whom he undertook analysis in Berlin until the end of 1950.

During his stay in Berlin he continued to maintain contact with Spanish colleagues, who were interested not only in how he was finding his psychoanalytic training, but also seeking a way to facilitate the training of other future analysts in Spain. He talks about these projects with Doctor Muller-Braunschweig and, with his approval and collaboration, proposes for Margarita Steinbach to come to Spain as a training analyst for a group of individuals interested in psychoanalytic training.

By March of 1951, we see Margarita Steinbach already working in Madrid. In a letter addressed to Muller-Braunschweig dated 16 March 1951 she says: "It seems like a dream, but it is real... I have been in Madrid for nine whole days already... and I have been doing analysis for two of them!"

The reproduction of several fragments of a report written by Doctor Steinbach in January of 1953 offers us an insight into the work that she carried out during those years as an analyst in Madrid, at the same time as acting as an invaluable document that reveals the environment surrounding psychoanalysis in Madrid during those years.

"Report on my didactic analytic work with Spanish medical professionals as a member and training analyst of the German Psychoanalytical Association of 1950 (President: Doctor Carl Muller-Braunschweig).

I am a co-founder of the German Psychoanalytical Association and I have relocated to Madrid in response to a request by the psychiatrist Doctor Portillo, owing to my knowledge of the Spanish language.

Doctor Portillo has spoken with me about how Spanish psychiatry is lagging behind, in particular in the treatment of neuroses. He had begun to undertake analysis with me in Berlin last year but had to return to Spain for financial reasons. Doctor Ángel Garma, of Buenos Aires, encouraged and supported me in my decision to come to Madrid: I knew Doctor Garma from the time we spent during our training at the Berlin Institute, and we were good friends.

Garma was of the opinion that the time was right to establish a psychoanalytic movement in Madrid, and that a strong need for psychoanalysis existed within the medical community. In March of 1951, I began with five analyses.

Throughout the course of 1951-52 I have taken on more analysands, and by the end of July I was occupied with sixteen. This favourable development has continued into the new year 1952-53. I currently have sixteen didactic analyses and four therapeutic analyses and a waiting list of still more who are interested.

Of the sixteen didactic analyses, twelve are training analyses and four are informational. These four are undertaking analysis for greater understanding of their personalities and enrichment of their potential for work. The training analysands are doctors, the majority psychiatrists, except for two: one is a pedagogue and the other is a licensed psychologist in Ukraine and will likely not stay in Spain permanently. Two doctors have interrupted their analysis owing to travel abroad.

Within the official circles of psychiatry and neurology, there is no interest in psychoanalysis; when they discuss psychoanalysis, for example, with their disciples or in public, they speak of an antiquated psychoanalysis, as in that of 1910. A chair of psychiatry told me, in passing, that there is no place for psychoanalysis in Spain. The director of the Paediatric Outpatients department of his clinic is in analysis with me.

There is also a very famous general hospital of psychiatry, directed by Doctor López Ibor. This doctor has shown more interest than his colleagues and his clinic is a meeting place for many psychiatrists from Spain and abroad. Until now, he was of the opinion that psychoanalysis was only of worth to Anglo-Saxon countries, believing it to be of no value to continental Europe, Spain especially.

Five of his disciples, one of them a very close friend of his, are in analysis with me, and since beginning they have attempted to demonstrate the psychopathology of the neuroses in their clinical work. It may be that he has been impressed by them, and hence his opinion has shifted in regard to psychoanalysis. Besides this, there is an Institute of Experimental Psychology, its director is Professor Germain, who has founded an international association for the collaboration of psychiatry and psychology; he is editor of the *Revista de Psicología* (Journal of Psychology). He has a generally benevolent attitude towards psychoanalysis and has asked me to write an article about psychoanalysis for his journal. At his Institute, he has a clinic for mentally impaired children; the director of the clinic is one of my analysands. Two future analysands will undertake their hospital training at this clinic: the pedagogue and a doctor who wishes to become a child analyst.

Also, a dermatologist from the university, Professor Gay Prieto, is beginning to send patients to my analysands. As the Catholic Church has more power in Spain than in other countries, we must take this into account in regard to psychoanalysis. But apart from this, until now we have had no opposition, although this, at least, has to do with the fact that we work discreetly and have not made any public displays.

In the more progressive parts of the Church there is interest surrounding psychoanalysis (...).

We do have a grave problem, in that we do not know how the analysands' training will continue; the most advanced is, of course, Doctor Portillo, who is working successfully in his consulting rooms, with me supervising his cases.

But I have also had to supervise the work of those who began later, as they cannot work in any other way than psychoanalytically in their everyday practice.

I know that it is uncommon for the didactic analyst to supervise his or her analysand, but what other option do we have? I am conscious that it is a risk to have non-psychoanalytic contact with the analyst, but I am endeavouring to work through all experiences.

The hardest part is that the candidates cannot get to know the work of another analyst.

The same can be said of their theoretical training: at least five who are already working as analysts are in need of theory and are asking me for it. As I gave classes in Berlin, I am quite confident I can do so, but regrettably do not have the time nor energy required; however, next month I am going to give a talk on the theory of the neuroses, dream theory, and the supervision of a clinical case. I am of the same opinion as Doctor Lample de Groot and Doctor Garma, with whom I maintain a friendly exchange of ideas: we need another didactic analyst here. I would like the help of the IPA's Central Committee to find someone; I know it will be very difficult, as that person must be able to speak Spanish.

In addition, there is Spain's terrible financial situation, where the peseta is valueless and doctors' salaries are very low, with the exception of a few very well-known ones. The situation for young doctors is beyond hope, and I cannot help but feel it too. I don't feel as though there is any chance – at least for the moment – of this group, which is growing, having a reputable analyst who would have to leave his or her practice without any concern for financial compensation. There is also a problem if this person who – as Doctor Garma has suggested – is prepared to come to Spain, should only stay for a few months. The same thing is happening in Barcelona, where an Institute of Psychoanalytic Medicine has been established, and which for years has been looking for a didactic analyst. It would be helpful if psychoanalysts were able to travel to Spain on their holidays and give talks while they are here”.

This report gives us a rather accurate insight into the atmosphere of ignorance and scepticism towards psychoanalysis that predominated in Spain during those years, while also giving us an idea of the impact and influence that the presence of a psychoanalyst generated in the fields of psychiatry and psychology, confirmed by the increasingly numerous group of professionals who were undertaking didactic analysis with Doctor Steinbach, a number that grew considerably over these four years.

Margarita Steinbach worked together with the group throughout these years, both in regard to her personal analyses as well as the theoretical-clinical training in psychoanalysis that she offered, beginning the process for recognition of the group by the International Psychoanalytical Association.

In 1953 Margarita Steinbach, Ramón del Portillo, María Teresa Ruiz, Eduardo Blaise and María Luisa Herreros attended the IPA Congress in London, where the petition for recognition presented by the Madrid and Barcelona groups was considered.

During the Congress' executive meeting, Doctor Hartmann, as President, reported on the existence of two groups in Spain, one in Barcelona and the other in Madrid, the latter spearheaded by a training psychoanalyst and member of the German Psychoanalytical Society, as reflected in the minutes. Both groups wished to be recognised, but in the opinion of the Executive Committee, as the situation was not sufficiently clear to take any immediate decision it was recommended that the Madrid group liaise with the Paris Institute, in regard to training and supervision. As for the Barcelona group, Doctor Jones offered to investigate directly during his holidays to obtain better information regarding the group.

On 26 March 1954 the Spanish Ministry of the Interior approved the constitution and functioning of the Spanish Psychoanalytic Association.

Margarita Steinbach, who had collaborated with the founding group in the creation of the Society, died after a brief illness on 9 April 1954.

After the death of Margarita Steinbach, the group's members would pursue different paths to continue their psychoanalytic training.

Carolina Zamora and Julia Corominas approached Doctor Nacht, Director of the Paris Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Jesusa Pertejo went to Geneva and would follow the training courses at the Swiss Society of Psychoanalysis.

Ramón del Portillo, María Teresa Ruiz and Eduardo Blaise would spend time in analysis in Buenos Aires, and several Argentine didactic analysts, Raskowsky, Fidas Cesio and Liberman among others, would come to Spain to collaborate in the training of this small group. In 1957 they would be joined by Doctors Jaime and Pola Tomás.

FORMATION OF THE *ASOCIACIÓN LUSO-ESPAÑOLA DE PSICOANÁLISIS*

As mentioned earlier, a group of Catalan psychiatrists and intellectuals had engaged in various activities in relation to psychoanalysis in Barcelona over the same period.

During the 1953 and 1954, contact had been established between Bofill, Nuria Abelló and Folch of Barcelona, who were joined by Rallo and Pertejo, from Madrid, and Luzes and Alvin, from Lisbon, with the intention of forming a study group recognised by the IPA.

In November of 1956, Doctors Bofill, Folch, Nuria Abelló, Luzes, Alvin, Rallo and Pertejo, members of the Swiss Society of Psychoanalysis, and Doctors Carolina Zamora and Julia Corominas, members of the Paris Psychoanalytical Society, met to form the *Sociedad Luso-Española de Psicoanálisis* (Portuguese-Spanish Association of Psychoanalysis) and to formulate the petition for recognition to be presented to the IPA.

In July of 1957, at the 20th International IPA Congress, the *Sociedad Luso-Española de Psicoanálisis* was accepted as a study group, under the patronage of the Swiss Society. In 1958, Doctor Ramón del Portillo and María Teresa Ruiz joined the Society.

During 1957, 1958 and 1959, the Portuguese-Spanish group would develop an extensive training programme and in July of 1959, at the 21st IPA Congress in Copenhagen, it would be accepted as a Constituent Society of the IPA.

In March of 1966, the Portuguese members of the Society decided to form an independent study group, for the furtherment of psychoanalysis in their own country.

The IPA Executive Committee, at their meeting of 26 July 1966, recognised the Portuguese study group and the *Sociedad Luso-Española de Psicoanálisis* became known as the *Sociedad Española de Psicoanálisis* (Spanish Society of Psychoanalysis).

The *Sociedad Española de Psicoanálisis* would continue its scientific mission, furthering the knowledge and development of psychoanalysis in Spain.

During these years, the *Sociedad Española de Psicoanálisis* also pursued a significant programme of dissemination of psychoanalytic theories among the teaching and clinical centres of Barcelona and Madrid.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASOCIACIÓN PSICOANALÍTICA DE MADRID

In tandem with the growth in number of trained members at the *Sociedad Española*, Spanish analysts trained at other societies, and full members of other societies, opted to relocate to Spain and join the *Sociedad Española de Psicoanálisis*.

The instant incorporation of psychoanalysts from the Argentine Association, Juan Francisco Rodríguez, Jaime and Pola Tomás into the formative work of the Society led Madrid-based psychoanalysts to consider the advisability and possibility of organizing a Madrilenian psychoanalytic society,

independent from the *Sociedad Española de Psicoanálisis*, to further the development of psychoanalysis in Madrid.

This proposal would be studied at the 27th IPA Congress, held in Paris in July of 1973, where the Madrid psychoanalytic group would be recognised.

During these years, the Madrid group's scientific endeavour would be intense and wide-ranging, with one fundamental objective: to develop a sufficiently robust theoretical and clinical training programme for candidates.

In 1974, the 34th Congress of Romance Languages was held in Madrid, where Doctors Rallo, Ruiz and Zamora presented the keynote address: "Dreams as the Unity and Continuity of Psychic Life".

In August of 1975, Carlos Sopena, the Uruguayan psychoanalyst, would join the psychoanalytic group. The death of Franco in 1975 would radically change the Spanish political panorama, and the democratic liberal regime that was established in Spain would further the dissemination and development of psychoanalysis.

In October of 1976, Doctors León and Rebeca Grinberg arrived in Madrid, becoming full members of the *Asociación Psicoanalítica de Madrid* in 1979.

The *Asociación Psicoanalítica de Madrid (APM)* was recognised as a provisional society at the 31st IPA Congress, held in New York in 1979, and at the 32nd Congress, held in Helsinki in 1981, it was recognised as a Constituent Society of the IPA, electing Madrid to host the 33rd IPA Congress.

The momentum and scientific activity of the *Asociación Psicoanalítica de Madrid* continued to grow. New analysts' training would benefit from the experience of both the Madrilenian analysts, and those who had joined from other societies, resulting in a pluralist association.

The foremost scientific objective of the APM was the training of psychoanalysts following the tripartite model: personal analysis, supervisions and theoretical and clinical training, with particular emphasis on the study of the work of Freud.

Today we can see how the intensive efforts of the various training committees has proven fruitful, with a surge in the number of members and analysts-in-training.

The APM currently has 128 analysts and 182 candidates. The APM's scientific undertaking has been intensive and productive, with various spaces for reflection, conferences, colloquia, workshops, seminars, one-day conferences organized by the society, ensuring a continued and lively reflection on psychoanalysis.

In addition to this ongoing scientific activity, with the participation of psychoanalysts from the association as well as many others from guest societies, wide-ranging symposia and fora are organised yearly, where specific themes are studied, reflected on and discussed.

Additionally, there are 'psychosis', 'groups' and 'institutions' departments, aimed at research and further study with analysts with a particular interest in the development of psychoanalysis in these distinct areas.

The number of psychoanalysts and the development of psychoanalysis in Valencia and in northern Bilbao has driven the creation of two new centres within the APM, the *Centro Valenciano de psicoanálisis* (Valencian Centre of Psychoanalysis) and the *Centro del Norte* (Northern Centre). Both, since their foundation in 1997, have pursued an intensive programme of scientific institutional research and dissemination.

Throughout this time, the APM has maintained a presence in the sphere of institutionalized healthcare. The pioneering work in this area is attributable to Doctor Rayo at the Department of Psychiatry of the *Clínica de la Concepción* in Madrid. Numerous psychoanalysts currently work and collaborate in medical and psychiatric centres for adults, children and adolescents.

In terms of the presence of psychoanalysis in universities, it is of note that, despite Spanish universities traditionally being critical of psychoanalytic subject matter, the presence of psychoanalyst-educators who teach courses in the different schools of psychiatry, psychology and philosophy, has enabled the dissemination of psychoanalytic thought and the psychoanalytic theories of psychic development and mental illness.

In addition to the teaching undertaken by psychoanalysts in the universities of Madrid, Salamanca, Bilbao, San Sebastián and Valencia, among others, the three universities of Madrid have jointly organized a Doctoral course on Psychoanalytic Theory, and a Masters of Psychoanalytic Theory at the *Universidad Complutense*.

Since 1985, the *Revista de Psicoanálisis (Review of Psychoanalysis)* has been published periodically, with Carlos Sopena its first Editor-in-Chief. Biblioteca Nueva, the publisher that printed the complete works of Freud, has an imprint dedicated to psychoanalysis, directed by the APM, which publishes works by authors from the society and various other psychoanalytic societies.

In 1994, the APM created the *Centro de Atención Clínica e Investigación, C.A.C.I.* (Mental Health and Research Centre), with three core objectives: to respond to a demand for analysis from financially disadvantaged patients who could be seen by analysts-in-training; to organise training courses and clinical supervisions in public psychiatric and healthcare centres, and to provide professionals working in diverse areas of public health and education with psychoanalytically-oriented training. And in 1996, the Department of Child and Adolescent Analysts was created, which runs the specific training of these analysts, in addition to organising numerous conferences, symposia, seminars and fora on child and adolescent psychoanalysis.

The dissemination work undertaken by the APM is similarly intensive. In 1987, the Chair of Psychoanalysis was created at the *Ateneo de Madrid* (Madrid Athenaeum) directed by Doctor Grinberg. The *Círculo de Bellas Artes* in Madrid currently carries out dissemination cycles of psychoanalytic thought. Both the *Ateneo* as well as the *Círculo de Bellas Artes* are important national cultural institutions, held in high regard among intellectuals and professionals alike.

The APM actively participates in a range of psychoanalytic fora across Spain and Europe, as well as internationally.

Together with the *Sociedad Portuguesa de Psicoanálisis* and the *Sociedad Española*, it holds the biannual *Congresos Ibéricos* (Iberian Congresses).

As a member of the *Organisation Psychanalytique de Langue Francaise*, the APM fully participates in its biannual congresses. It held three congresses in Madrid, in 1974, 1990 and 1996, and one in Bilbao in 2012.

As a member of the FEP/EPF it actively participates in the numerous activities, congresses, symposia and conferences on education. Three EPF Congresses have been held in Spain, in Barcelona in 1987, Madrid in 2001 and Barcelona in 2007. The next EPF Congress will take place in Madrid in 2019.

The Ferenczi Congress was held in 1998.

In addition to its continuous presence at the various international congresses, the APM has participated in a significant way in the organization of the IPA's International Congresses held in Spain, with the 33rd Congress held in Madrid in 1983 and the 40th in Barcelona in 1997.

Since 2012 the APM has organised the biannual *Encuentros de Psicoanalistas de Lengua Castellana* (Spanish-language Psychoanalysts' Gatherings), aimed at all European and Latin American psychoanalysts to further explore psychoanalytic thought in our common language. Three meetings have been held in Madrid, in 2012, 2014 and 2016, and one in Seville in 2018 with psychoanalysts from both continents taking part.

We believe that the activities carried out by the APM in its 45 years of existence, the work of its psychoanalysts and its presence in national scientific and professional media has paved the way for psychoanalysis to become an option for therapy and help for a growing number of adults, adolescents and children, and has encouraged the presence of psychoanalytic thought in the national psychoanalytic and professional media.

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