

Psychohistory News

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IPA at 40: Conference Report by Ken Fuchsman



Washington Square Arch near 2017 conference venue

The author acknowledges the contributions of Brian D'Agostino, Gilda Graff, and Paul Elovitz to this article.

The 40th annual International Psychohistorical Association Conference was held from May 30th to June 2, 2017 at New York University's Kimmel Center. The theme of the event was Exploring the Intersection Between History and Psychology, and the sub-theme was Psychohistory in the Age of Trump. The featured presenters were an anthro-

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KEYNOTE: CONTINUING EFFECTS OF SLAVERY **by Gilda Graff**

Janice Gump, in her keynote address at the IPA 2017 conference, spoke about the transmission of slavery's traumas to three of her patients and to her own father. She also

described what she calls the first principle of slavery – subjugation – by relating Frederick Douglass' experiences as a slave. Her passages evoking these experiences were deeply

moving. For example, her description of slavery's wounds to her previously ghostlike, affectless patient, Melissa, opened the audience to the anguish of those wounds.

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EFFECTS OF SLAVERY

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Gump stated that she came to understand that the process of “breaking” a slave referred to the achievement of subjugation. Frederick Douglass talked of being broken by his master:

We were worked in all weathers. It was never too hot or too cold: it could never rain, blow, hail or snow, too hard for us to work in the field...a few months of this discipline tamed me...I was broken in body, soul and spirit; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me.

When a slave is broken or subjugated, his agency is destroyed. “Slavery demanded the slave’s surrender of a sense of self. He must give up wanting.” It was a childhood memory that helped Janice Gump to understand “the proscription of desire within black families.” Her father occasionally stored boxes of candy in a closet. When she decided to take one, her father caught her. “What are you doing?” She said that she wanted one. His reply was angry and mocking. “Who cares if you want one. I want a million dollars too. So what?” Many such responses taught her, as it did many black children, to inhibit desire.

In discussing the trauma of slavery Gump states:

When an infant or child experiences an intensely painful affective state within a context where pain is neither contained or modulated, the pain becomes unbearable. It is the failure of the caretaker’s attunement which renders these states unbearable. . . . If these painful states have repeatedly evoked malattunement, the child comes to believe, unconsciously, that this malattunement and loss must derive from his own inherent defectiveness, his irreparable badness. This can be the source of lifelong and intense shame.

One outcome of malattunement is the overwhelmed, disorganized state described by Stolorow and Atwood (2014). One of Gump’s patients manifested this state in “wack” attacks in which she would “cry hysterically and hit her head against the wall.”

It was the father of this patient who cared for the patient in infancy and early childhood, and it was he who taught her emotions:

He would grimace and say ‘Now what’s this?’ and the patient would respond ‘anger,’ or ‘what’s this?’ and she would say ‘surprise.’ Her recognition of feeling was to be from the outside in: it was not her anger, disappointment, or sadness which was to be labeled, for what could she know of such feeling? And should something slip through, father

would say, ‘What’s the matter with your face? Fix it.’ Affects were not inherent experiences, but qualities to be acquired through careful instruction.

This father’s mysterious history is highly suggestive of trauma. He was born and spent his early childhood on an Indian reservation. The source of his hatred of his mother was unknown. The idea that feelings were not intrinsic, but had to be taught rather than named, and were impossible for his daughter to have, strongly suggest the lack of integration of painful affects within himself. What was transmitted to his daughter must have been her father’s experience of malattunement: when, given his pain and the felt need of love, nothing was there. His mother’s holding must have been absent, and her son thus lacked what was needed to hold his own child.

In closing Gump wrote about voids and absences and realized that the nothingness transmitted was the anguish that the parent experienced as a child. What the child received were the affects of this terrible nothingness, which, of course, was not nothing at all.

Gilda Graff is Vice-President of the IPA, a psychoanalyst in private practice, and the author of psycho-historical articles on race relations in the United States. Contact her at gildagraff@optonline.net

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pologist, a social worker, psychoanalysts, and historians. They represented such institutions as Yale, Harvard, Columbia, American University, and the University of Oklahoma.

The conference’s keynote speaker on Thursday afternoon was Janice

Gump. Dr. Gump is a clinical psychologist in private practice, who has taught at Temple and Howard universities. She spoke on: WE CAN’T KNOW THE PRESENT ABSENT HISTORY OF THE PAST—THE TRANSMISSION OF SLAVERY’S TRAUMAS. Her talk showed how the legacy of slavery has a significant impact on the present lives of African-Americans

and race-relations in the United States. At the end of her talk, Gump discussed how reading the recent novel *Americanah*, about a Nigerian woman in the U.S. has led her to re-evaluate many of her assumptions and given her new insights into the dilemmas of African-Americans. Gilda Graff’s article on page one discusses the keynote address in greater depth.

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The previous day, Wednesday, was devoted to plenary speakers, leading off with Howard F. Stein. Dr. Stein is Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, and became involved with psychohistory in the early days of this association. He is often called the Renaissance man of psychoanalysis, because of the multiple domains in which he is involved. Trained as an anthropologist, he has published books in psychohistory, business, history, poetry, psychoanalysis, and other fields. His paper was entitled, ORGANIZATIONAL POETRY AS A PORTAL TO UNDERSTANDING ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIETY, AND HISTORY. Prof. Stein publishes extensively on helping organizations function more effectively and cooperatively. He has also published many books of poetry. His paper shows how poetry can aid organizations. A highlight of his presentation was his reading of his own poems. Howard also was the 2017 recipient of the annual award as Outstanding Contributor to the Field of Psychohistory by the Board of Directors of the International Psychohistorical Association.

The rest of Wednesday morning was connected to the Age of Trump sub-theme. TRUMP AND FOREIGN POLICY was the subject of Peter

Kuznick's address. Dr. Kuznick is Professor of history and director of the Nuclear Studies Institute at American University, and co-author with Oliver Stone of *The Untold History of the United States*. Kuznick discussed the ways Trump's foreign policy resembles and diverges from the foreign policy traditions America has been following since the end of World War II.

This was followed by GASLIGHTING—FROM THE PERSONAL TO THE POLITICAL by Robin Stern and Judith Logue. Gaslighting is the manipulation of another's reality with the unwitting cooperation of the victim. This presentation applies gaslighting to our social and political climate, including at the Presidential level. Robin Stern, Ph.D., is the Associate Director for the Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence. She is a licensed psychoanalyst, educator, and author of *The Gaslight Effect: How to Spot and Survive the Hidden Manipulation Others Use to Control Your Life*. Her talk focused on what gaslighting is and the societal and personal concerns that led her to develop and implement her ideas. Dr. Judith Logue is a psychoanalyst and Councilor At Large for the American Psychoanalytic Association. Her paper defined and described gaslighting, showed the historical antecedents of the Trump phenomenon, the populist

sentiments and yearning for a strongman to lead us, and how to reduce gaslighting and preserve democracy in the United States.

Wednesday afternoon featured two panels. The first was THE LEGACY OF CHRISTOPHER LASCH'S THE CULTURE OF NARCISSISM. The presenters were Elizabeth Lunbeck, a Professor of History at Harvard University; Natasha Zaretsky, Associate Professor of History at Southern Illinois University; and historian Dagmar Herzog, Distinguished Professor, Graduate Center, City University of New York. Dr. Lunbeck spoke on Narcissism in the Age of Trump, Dr. Zaretsky on Christopher Lasch and His Critics: Narcissism in Historical Perspective, and Narcissism Post-Nazism was the title of Dr. Herzog's address. Both during and after the conference this panel was singled out by those who attended as one of the best sessions of this or any other psychohistory conference. The concluding panel of the day was THE POLITICS OF EXCLUSION—DISCUSSION OF DR. RICHARDS' SELECTED PAPERS. Arnold Richards is a distinguished psychoanalyst who for a decade was editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. The focus was on Dr. Richards' *Psychoanalysis: Perspec-*

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tives on a Thought Collective, which is the second volume of his selected papers. Arnold Richards was joined in the discussion by Columbia University School of Social Work Professor Arthur Lynch, and psychoanalyst Burton Seidler, founder and editor of the *Journal for the Advancement of Scientific Psychoanalytic Empirical Research (JASPER)*.

On Thursday and Friday, there were additional sessions on Psychohistory in the Age of Trump. These included a Psychohistory Forum sponsored panel on *The PSYCHOLOGY OF TRUMP AND THE 2016 ELECTION*, where Professor Paul Elovitz gave both a psychobiographical and psychohistorical exposition on Donald Trump. History Professor Emeritus Peter Petschauer showed how the practices of European authoritarian regimes resembled in certain ways much of what Trump preaches, and recent Ramapo College graduate David Cifelli reported on his survey of New Jerseyites who were favorable to President Trump.

Journal of Psychohistory editor and psychoanalyst David Lotto's topic was *REFLECTIONS ON THE TRUMP PHENOMENON: AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM GONE WILD*, and shows how Trump's campaign slogan "Make America Great Again" presents him as the symbolic leader who will restore the U. S. to our place in the world as the most powerful, richest, and most influential nation on this planet. Chicago psychoanalyst, Jay Einhorn's *THE ELECTION PIE CHART: HOW DID THIS HAPPEN* analyzed the political, social, economic, and psychological factors culminating in the 2016 election outcome. Einhorn's use of Hadley

Cantril's psychological study of social movements, gender, and political issues contributes to our understanding of the 2016 election. University of Helsinki psychologist, Juhani Ihanus, discusses "TRUMP/PUTIN: FUSION, CON-FUSION, MIRRORING, AND PARANOIA BETWEEN DONALD J. TRUMP AND VLADIMIR PUTIN." This presentation evaluated the personality of Trump and Putin. It shows how their converging and diverging developmental and psychopolitical trajectories and strategies, their conflicts, defenses, motives, aims, skills and relational constellations impact on international relations.

Gilda Graff, psychoanalyst and Vice-President of the IPA presented on *THE NAME OF THE GAME IS SHAME, PART II: EIGHT YEARS OF OBAMA, AND THEN WE ELECTED TRUMP*. Our first Black president has been followed by Donald Trump. Do white Americans understand the shame surrounding racial issues? Did the death of Michael Brown and the birth of the Black Lives Matter movement stem from black rage, or was it from white rage? Or did it stem from the shame of both blacks and whites?

THE POLITICS OF YOU AND ME: WHAT'S MISSING IN THE PUBLIC TRUMP PERSONA was the topic of psychoanalyst Howard Covitz. He explored the difficulties that arise in a republic when a leader arises who passes muster according to a monadic notion of health but fails that same test of fitness when centered on intersubjectivity. In *HOW AMERICA GOT TRUMPED*, independent scholar Richard Morrock addressed how our current president rode to power on a wave of xenophobia, originally caused by 9/11, and exacerbated by the San Bernardino and Orlando massacres.

Morrock connected these violent acts to other historic events and placed these instances in an international context. On Friday morning, Ken Fuchsman and Brian D'Agostino led a community discussion on the issues Trump as President raises for psychohistory, the country, and the world.

There were a few presentations that thematically related to issues arising in the Trump era. Albany University's Marcie Newton spoke about *HELL HATH NO FURY LIKE A COMMONER SCORNED: BREXIT AND THE RISE OF PLEBEITOCRACY*. Dr. Newton addresses the voter referendum of June 23, 2016 that shocked the world by directing Britain to exit the European Union. Brexit signals the commoner's rise to power but, as her paper illustrated, the vote itself was motivated by a narcissistic injury. Former IPA president Denis O'Keefe presented research on *MORTALITY FEARS, POLITICAL MOTIVATION, AND XENOPHOBIA: RESISTANCES TO EFFECTIVE IMMIGRATION POLICY AND MAINTENANCE OF AN AMERICAN HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN IMMIGRANT DETENTION*. His paper, a contribution to the empirical terror management literature, examined non-rational, psychological and cultural/historical factors that distort immigration policy.

Two other presentations, though not explicitly addressing the Age of Trump, dealt with race relations in the current Zeitgeist. Keisha Thompson, who teaches psychology at Kingsborough Community College, presented on *CLINICIANS AND CLIENTS OF COLOR DEALING WITH RACIAL MICRO-AGGRESSIONS AND RACIAL BATTLE FATIGUE*. She examined a subtle and covert aspect of racism that is often not consciously detected

by either perpetrators or recipients. Robert Craddock and Lan Ding Liu spoke and presented images on ARTISTS RETHINKING BLACK AND ASIAN IDENTITY and engaged the audience with a hands-on art therapy exercise.



Prof. David Beisel

This year saw the first in what we hope will be a long-standing annual tradition: a retrospective on the career of a distinguished psychohistorian: in this instance, David Beisel. Author of *The Suicidal Embrace: Hitler, The Allies, and the Origins of the Second World War*, a groundbreaking classic in the psychohistory literature, currently in its second edition. Dr. Beisel was also the editor of the *Journal of Psychohistory* for nine years, president of the IPA, and an award-winning professor at SUNY-Rockland, where his two-semester course on psychohistory was extremely popular. Paul Elovitz, Peter Petschauer, and Denis O'Keefe discussed Dave Beisel's extensive contributions to psychohistory. Highlights of Paul's and Peter's comments appear on page six.

There were a number of presentations on what can be called the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry. Dr. Susan Kavalier-Adler discussed the dialectic between Melanie Klein and

D. W. Winnicott. Robinson Lilienthal compared Freud and Nietzsche. Katherine Jenness spoke on Freud as a Cold-War Hero. Claude Barbe gave two papers of this sort, one on the connection between Wilfred Bion and John Rickman, and another on Dr. Margaret Morgan Lawrence, the first African American psychoanalyst trained in the United States. Guy Lord spoke about sexuality in the DSM series, including the issue of stigmatization vs. access to treatment in diagnosing individuals with sexual disorders. Sharon Kahn discussed the power relations between therapist and patient in Freudian compared to Ferenczian analysis.

A panel on the present state and future of psychohistory took place on Thursday morning. Psychotherapist and Yeshiva University faculty, Irene Javors, presented case studies of those with diverse sexual orientations and showed how they could help influence where psychohistory needs to go in the future. IPA President Ken Fuchsman discussed how psychohistory as a term is often ignored, but other comparable phrases are employed by historians to do similar kinds of investigations. He also saw promise in using deep history in doing psychohistory. Psychoanalyst Krystyna Sanderson presented on the true and false self as methods of survival in Nazi occupied Poland.

In TALKING TO CHINA, analysts Arlene Kramer Richards, Arthur Lynch, Arnold Richards, and Margaret Yard, discussed their experiences in the past seven years with cross-cultural therapy, teaching, and supervision. Other presentations on clinical issues include Claire Steinberger's case study of a bi-racial couple with unusual alliances and aversions, Jeffrey Lewis on therapeutic regression, Jack Schwartz on the latent and manifest in interpreting dreams, Jack Schwartz

and Inna Rozentsvit on the death instinct, and Ruth Lijtmaer on politics in the consulting room.

Two panels featured NYU Social Work graduate students. Theresa Aiello, Professor Emeritus of NYU's Silver School of Social Work, chaired a panel entitled RETHINKING CONSTRUCTIONS OF CHILDREN AND HAVING CHILDREN, with Rebecca Harrington and Natalie Medina-Minton. Denis O'Keefe's students—Jesse A. Cordero, Andrea Greer, and Jean C. Nastasi—examined FAILURES AND UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL POLICY.

The conference was not limited to the above topics. The offerings included Molly Castelleo's exploration of her new film project on American identity; the panel psychoanalyst Alice Maher led on social mobility with two of our younger participants, law student Sean Campbell and journalist Jimmy Fuchsman; Burt Seitler's exposition of his new endeavor, *Journal for the Advancement of Scientific Psychoanalytic Empirical Research*; psychiatrist Jamshid Marvasti's psychosocial perspective on sex and sexuality; Merle Molofsky's presentation of images and poetry of political resistance in the Trump era; historian Herb Barry's innovative ideas about tax reform, Alan Mohl's paper on the rise of robots and artificial intelligence; Habibeh Rahim and Constance Benson's talk on healing and multicultural psychohistory in relation to Jerusalem; and Sandra Indig's and Inna Rozentsvit's discussion of art and neuroscience. Dorothea Leicher spoke on the fight for human values in two generations, Floyd Rudmin on climate change and near-term human extinction, Sandra Indig on creativity and life transformations, Robinson Lilienthal on Dos-

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toevsky and the Karamazov brothers and Inna Rozentsvit and Ken Fuchsman on the psychology and neuroscience of attachment.

What a diversity of papers marked the conference!

As mentioned above, this year marks the IPA's 40th annual conference. We are fortunate that

some of the founding members of this association are still active and attending. Not every academic organization that does not have university affiliation, corporate or foundation support, or a majority of its members who earn their living practicing in the field survive. And yet we endure and advance. There is much promise in our field. We will build on the work of our founders, bring in new members, and continue

to show how vital psychohistory is to our past and our minds.

Ken Fuchsman, Ed.D. is President of the International Psychohistorical Association and a recently retired professor and administrator from University of Connecticut. He is a widely published psychohistorian and a member of the Editorial Boards of Clio's Psyche and The Journal of Psychohistory. Ken can be reached at kfuchsman@gmail.com

David Beisel: Psychohistorian Extraordinaire by Paul H. Elovitz and Peter Petschauer

This year the IPA Conference had a panel on the lifetime contributions of Dr. David Beisel to the field of psychohistory. Among the panelists were historians Paul Elovitz and Peter Petschauer. Below are excerpts from their presentations.

FROM PAUL ELOVITZ: David Ralph Beisel has an extraordinary record as a leader, scholar, psychohistorical editor, and educator. It has been my pleasure to know David as a friend and colleague in all these roles.

As a leader, he organized the first conference of the *International Psychohistorical Association*, doing so with impressive competency. He enlisted a large number of colleagues as speakers and the conference ran quite smoothly. Beisel then served as the second president of the *IPA* and again did an excellent job. Some years later, when the organization was in trouble because the chair of the abortive Berlin conference failed to do anything, David stepped forward

and at the last minute put together a New York conference. In a similar vein, he would on a second occasion, step in and serve as president. The concerns of the *IPA* and psychohistory came before his own needs and scholarship. He worked tirelessly fighting for psychohistory.

As a scholar, David has covered an enormous range of subjects, sometimes ranging far from his training in European and German history, and has done a first-rate job. One of the impressive characteristics of David's research was his ability to integrate various modalities including family therapy, fantasy analysis, the role of the self, and other methodologies to considerable advantage. The range of his subjects includes European diplomacy, German history, methodology, and teaching psychohistory. He has shown a remarkable ability to integrate group psychohistory and the unconscious into his work.

Among David's numerous scholarly achievements are the following:

The Suicidal Embrace: Hitler, the Allies, and the Origins of the Second World War (2003), and as editor, *Wounded Centuries: A Selection of Poems*, 2016. David offered no poetry for this book, but edited it as a service to the expansion of the psychohistorical paradigm.

Included in his many articles are "Toward a Psychohistory of Jimmy Carter," *Journal of Psychohistory*, Vol. 5 No 1 (1977), and *Jimmy Carter and American Fantasy (1977)*. At the second summer meeting of the Institute for Psychohistory, David and I both gave presentations on the subject of Carter in the first National Psychohistorical Convention. David quietly spent the month of August writing an excellent study of Carter and his family's dynamics—inspiring me to travel to Plains, Georgia to do some interviewing of the Carter family and their associates in our search for materials on childhood, coping mechanisms, personality, and values. David also interviewed the Carters in Plains.

In “From History to Psychohistory: A Personal Journal,” from the Summer 1988 *Journal of Psychohistory*, Beisel called on colleagues to probe their unconscious reasons for choosing their profession. He explored the academic group fantasy and delved into the split between the members of the Group for the Use of Psychology in History (GUPH) and the IPA. The GUPH was much more conservative and hesitant to embrace psychohistory.

“The Group Fantasy of German Nationalism, 1800-1815,” in the summer 1978 *Journal of Psychohistory*, examined the irrationalities of nationalism and provided evidence for German nationalism being a fairly new phenomenon since Germans identified with their hundreds of different states that existed in the 18th century.

In “Introducing the Joys of Psychohistory” (Spring 1998 *Journal of Psychohistory*), Beisel was willing to speak and write not simply about the resistances of others, but of his own resistances. Then there is the excellent “Military and Diplomatic Blind Spots and Traumatic Reenactments” from *Clio’s Psyche* in 2011. This is but one of a number of symposium articles in which many colleagues appreciatively commented on David’s psychohistory.

As editor of the *Journal of Psychohistory* for nine years, Beisel set a high editorial standard and introduced refereeing. Beisel was able to get a larger number of historians to submit articles than in the past.

As a professor teaching psychohistory, Beisel has perhaps made his greatest mark. In his teaching Psychohistory I and Psychohistory II at SUNY—Rockland, he intro-

duced about 8,000 students to our field, including future IPA President Denis O’Keefe. David won teaching awards for his work. His teaching was not limited to the classroom and lecture hall, but for many years he took students over to Europe to continue their education on a different continent. “Dr. B.” was a legend at Rockland and beloved by students taking his courses.

The IPA and all of us have been so fortunate to have David Beisel as a colleague.

FROM PETER PETSCHAEUR:

David Beisel’s *The Suicidal Embrace: Hitler, The Allies, And The Origins Of The Second World War* (2003) has the added subtitle “emotions count.” This landmark work offered a different approach to the coming of the horrible war: “The focus on emotions was meant to get at this inner core of events.” The book is exceedingly well researched, including remarkable David Low cartoons. Beisel’s work is designed to change the way we see the outset of WWII.

Wikipedia has the textbook version of how historians and others have viewed the outset of the war: Mussolini’s rise in Italy; the emergence of the Soviet Union; Japanese expansionism in China; and Hitler’s rise to power. Hitler is correctly seen as the main originator of the war: He united all Germans under one roof, highlighted old vendettas about Versailles, ranted about *Lebensraum*, exploited personal rivalries, and made use of territorial, commercial and military interests.

Probing evidence that had been staring historians in the face since the 1930s, Beisel shows that leaders act

out of their own pasts and interact with their so-called publics as well as their counterparts in other nations. Group fantasies shaped by patterns of childhood experience sometimes decisively impact policymaking. For this reason alone, rereading the section about Adolf Hitler is a must, not only for the sake of *der Führer* and his approach in his context; Beisel predicted 14 years ago, maybe unintentionally, how others like Hitler would take power and retain it against all odds. The reason for reading the whole book is that Beisel shows, although Hitler wanted war and started WWII, the other European politicians smoothed his path until he could not be stopped.

When we think of today, we find other authoritarians across the globe assisted in their unique behaviors by their advisors, the prevalent political party, and their followers. The significant difference is that most are neither as determined nor as concise in their program(s) as the master authoritarian, that is, Hitler.

Paul Elovitz is Associate Professor of History, Psychohistory and Interdisciplinary Studies at Ramapo College as well as Founding Director of the Psychohistory Forum and Editor of Clio’s Psyche. He can be reached at cliospsycheeditor@gmail.com

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PSYCHOHISTORY BULLETIN BOARD

Psychiatrists on President Trump. *The Dangerous Case of Donald Trump: 27 Psychiatrists and Mental Health Experts Assess a President*, compiled by Yale School of Medicine professor of psychiatry Bandy Lee, will be published on October 3, 2017. This book grew out of the Duty to Warn Conference held at Yale this April. Contributors include Robert Lifton, James Gilligan, Philip Zimbardo, Gale Sheehy, and others.

The Psychohistory Forum will hold two events in Manhattan at Fordham University this fall. On September 16th, *Clio's Psyche* editor Dr. Paul Elovitz will present the introduction to his book in progress, *Pioneers of Insight: The Makers and Making of Psychohistory* and the chapters "My Exuberant Journey" and "The Early History of Psychohistory." On November 4th, IPA President Ken Fuchsman will discuss "The Self in History and Psychology." For location and more information email cliopsycheeditor@gmail.com.

Kavaler-Adler Book Party. The International Psychohistorical Association and The Object Relations Institute are co-sponsoring a book party for Susan Kavaler-Adler on September 24th from 5 to 8 pm at 43 East 10th Street, 1BL in Manhattan. Dr. Kavaler-Adler has won 16 awards for her psychoanalytic work, including the Gradiva Award. She will be discussing her published books. Contact kfuchsman@gmail.com.

"Resistance and Counter-Resistance: A Relational View," by psychohistorian Juhani Ilanus, will appear on Nov. 30, 2017 as a chapter in *Psychoanalytic Theory: A Review and Directions for Research* edited by Kevin Martin and Maximilian Siegward.

The Journal of Psychohistory, in its forthcoming Fall 2017 issue, contains the following: Seth Alcorn and Howard Stein's *The Politics of Shame* which shows how shame and the denial of shame helps explain the current American political right. Dr. Matthew Bowen's *Themes of Betrayal in Wartime Oral History* is based on interviews with American veterans from three wars and a concentration camp survivor. *Charles I: A Pretender to His Own Throne?* by Robert Zaller discusses how the King's sense of illegitimacy led to political rigidity, civil war, and his own martyred execution. Anthropologist Robert LeVine describes how he was expelled from the American Psychoanalytic Association and psychoanalyst Arnold Richards explains how the politics of exclusion impacted on him in the New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, while Ken Fuchsman relates these events to psychohistory. Donald Mender applies Bion's insights to help explain the 2008 and 2016 American elections. The issue also includes poems and a parable by Howard Stein and a review by Dan Dervin of Michael Eigen's new book. For info contact: heinsusan@aol.com.