I want to thank you for this singular honor and very great pleasure, both of which are enhanced by the opportunity to share the platform this evening with Arthur Valenstein, Glen Gabbard, Paul Gray, and Peter Loewenberg, who as you know is representing the Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute. The practice of psychoanalysis is, most of the time, a cloistered and very private undertaking. We engage in it in splendid isolation with our patients. But to be a psychoanalyst is also to participate in a community, and to have grown out of a history from which we draw sustenance and inspiration. An occasion such as this is an ideal moment to reflect on the threads that connection us, and to remember how much we owe to one another.

The other people on this platform tonight are certainly reminding me of that. I was there when Paul Gray presented his paper, "Developmental Lag in the Evolution of Technique for Psychoanalysis of Neurotic Conflict". In fact, as program chair of the New York Psychoanalytic Society at the time, I was privileged to invite him. That paper, as we know, has been very influential, and today Gray is widely admired for the way he has been able—in a phrase that he himself borrowed from Anna Freud—to change the focus of attention by inviting contemporary analysts to rediscover and catch up with, as it were, the insights into the nature of resistance that were articulated by the pioneers of the mainstream tradition of ego psychology. Arthur Valenstein's far-reaching paper, "On Attachment to Painful Feelings and Negative Therapeutic Reaction" (1973), has been influential too—not only publicly, but privately as well. It greatly influenced me in the writing of my 1981 paper, "Self Theory, Conflict Theory, and the Problem of Hypochondriasis" (1981). Rereading Valenstein today, I am even more struck than I was then by how cosmopolitan he is in his engagement with the psychoanalytic literature. Karen Horney and Joan Riviere find a place alongside Greenacre, Hartmann, Jacobson, Loewald, Ramzy and Wallerstein, and many others; and he was ahead of his time as well in basing his theory of "primal affects" on data derived from not only analytic reconstructions, but also from direct observation of infants and children and modern neurobiological research. I am delighted to be publishing his paper on the aging patient in the upcoming issue of JAPA.

Arthur Valenstein's example is especially meaningful to me because, if I were asked to sum up in one word how I would characterize my own contribution to psychoanalysis, that word would be "inclusion"—which brings me to the third of my fellow honorees, the Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute, which is being recognized for its research training program. Since 1963, the SCPI has trained thirty-five scholars in sixteen fields and championed their full participation in the life of our discipline, to the benefit of all of us.

None of these scholars has distinguished himself more than historian Peter Loewenberg. As we in the American Psychoanalytic Association belatedly reach out to the clinical psychologists and clinical social workers whom for too long we kept at arm's length, tonight's Sigourney award to the SCPI is a reminder that it would be most unfortunate if this step forward were to
come at the expense of our academic colleagues.

Finally, I cannot think of anyone with whom I would rather be sharing the platform this evening than Glen Gabbard. Glen, as all of you know, is indeed a psychoanalytic man for all seasons, with many individual accomplishments in his roles as prolific author and Distinguished Professor at the Menninger clinic. Furthermore, I selfishly boast, he serves as MY indispensable right hand as Associate Editor of JAPA and Editor of the JAPA Review of Books. The success of JAPA in recent years is due in no small measure to Glen's work. I have profited immensely from his sound judgment and advice.

While I’m acknowledging my debts, I would like to take a moment to extend heartfelt thanks also to the other Associate Editors at JAPA, Lawrence Friedman, Henry Smith, and Phyllis Tyson, all of whom have supported me in my efforts to open our pages and editorial board to a broad spectrum of disciplines and theoretical perspectives. I owe a great deal to Lawrence and Tamar Schwartz, who make it all happen by converting psychoanalytic prose into print. And Arlene, my partner in life as in psychoanalysis -- this award is for you.

All of us here know what psychoanalysis is, yet each of us must continually reinvent it for ourselves. As one who is proud to call himself a contemporary Freudian, yet who still tries to learn from the advocates of other analytic schools and even from the critics of psychoanalysis, I find it appropriate that it was D. W. Winnicott, the preeminent representative of object relations theory, who wrote the words I take as my credo. "in any cultural field it is not possible to be original except on a basis of tradition." Winnicott had planned to call his autobiography Not Less Than Everything, in an allusion to T. S. Eliot's Four Quartets. It seems to me fitting to leave you with some other lines from Eliot's poem. They sum up the spiral movement that for me epitomizes psychoanalysis, whether in our solitary work with patients or in its collective social and spiritual dimension:

We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.
Thank you very much.