

## Editorial

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Following the previous issue of the journal, which was a special, themed issue comprising Political Papers from the World Council of Psychotherapy (WCP)'s World Congress of Psychotherapy in Sydney last year, this issue returns to its generic form with articles – on ethics, recovery, masculinities, universities, globalization, and a particular story in the history of psychoanalysis – all of which reflect the rich variety of concerns about psychotherapy and politics and their interface for which this journal stands, and with an international scope to which it continues to aspire and increasingly reflects. The variety notwithstanding, this collection of articles reflects a common concern about the culture of psychotherapy with regard to organization, tradition(s), gender, location, context, and history, respectively.

In the first article of this issue, Cameron Clark reflects on the development of the Canadian Psychological Association's *Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists* over a number of versions (1986, 1991, 2000). He does so in the context not only of a changing culture and society in Canada over the past 25 years, but also of thinking about morals and morality, moral psychology and, specifically, the development of “moral foundations theory”, based especially on the work of Jonathan Haidt (e.g. Haidt, 2001, 2007; also see [www.moralfoundations.org](http://www.moralfoundations.org)). Clark argues that the *Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists* is unique – or perhaps was ground-breaking – in a number of respects, including, significantly, the inclusion of an ethic of a social contract (see Sinclair, 1998; also Tudor, 1997). Clark's article is detailed in its analysis and challenging in its implications. I am particularly pleased to see an article on ethics in the journal, for a number of reasons. Firstly, over the ten years of the journal's existence, while there have been some articles on ethics in a broad sense and about specific political contexts (Emery, 2004; Apprey, 2007; Proctor, 2010; House, Karian, & Young, 2011), there has been only one other article on ethical principles (Strong, 2010), which, interestingly and like Clark's, referred specifically to psychology and psychologists. Secondly, ethics, like politics, is one of what is commonly viewed as five branches of philosophy (the others being metaphysics, epistemology and aesthetics); indeed, for some, ethics, as the study and theories of morals, underpins politics, as the study and theories of the *polis*, that is, the social and political sphere. Thirdly, professional and ethical codes or frameworks form, in effect, guidelines for the practice of psychotherapy and the conduct of psychotherapists, whether they (both guidelines and/or conduct) are aspirational, advisory, permissive, or mandatory – and, as such, are highly political. I hope that Clark's article stimulates further interest and submission of articles on the ethics, morality and politics of psychotherapy and psychotherapists.

As I mentioned in the editorial of the previous, special issue, I was hoping to publish more papers from the Sydney WCP Congress, and I am delighted to have another paper from that

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Congress in this issue. This one, by Tjanara Goreng Goreng, presents an Aboriginal experience of recovery from the effects of sexual, emotional, cultural, and spiritual abuse. Goreng Goreng weaves her own story of abuse and recovery through both (Western) psychotherapy and traditional, indigenous healing, in this case, Ngungkari medicine from Aboriginal healers (see San Roque, 2012), together with discussion of these different traditions. Goreng Goreng's weaving of her own personal journey and her theoretical discussion is set in the context of the racism of Australian society in the 1960s and 1970s and, specifically, the apartheid regime in the state of Queensland at that time, and, more broadly, of the colonisation of Australia, its indigenous population, and its wisdom and healing traditions.

The following article is also concerned with different traditions, this time those based on different discourses about gender. In elaborating what he terms a "benign masculinity", Anastasios Gaitandis takes issue with feminist claims that masculinity is (inevitably) associated with an oppressive, objectifying, rational order. He examines certain psychoanalytic and postmodern feminist theories that have shaped particular current conceptualisations of masculine identity and reason; deconstructs their negative portrayal of masculinity; and provides an affirmative depiction of masculinity and reason for us to consider.

In his article, Vic Seidler, who himself has contributed to the subject of masculinities (see Seidler, 2005), turns his attention to the politics of higher education. In a wide-ranging article, Seidler situates higher education in the context of market economies and neo-liberal culture; reflects on changes in the culture of universities, and training (as distinct from education), including the use of internships, and in the culture of student movements; notes the differential effects of cuts in government spending on higher education; and discusses the effect of the individualisation of experience in terms of increasingly instrumental relationships with self – and others. The article draws out some implications for psychotherapy training in universities. Although writing specifically about the situation in the United Kingdom under its current Conservative–Liberal coalition government, in its discussion of education and values, Seidler's article has a wider, international relevance.

Turning our attention to the global, in the next article Maxine Sheets-Johnstone discusses how globalisation is not only a social, political and psychological reality, but is also an ecological one. Based on a lecture – the Alfred Schutz Memorial Lecture – given at a meeting of the Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences, in Philadelphia, USA, last year, Sheets-Johnstone makes important points about fear, greed, competition, and war and, significantly, explores "Otherness", both external and internal, with regard not only to other humans but also to non-human life forms and "lifeworlds". Again this is a wide-ranging article that moves from Socrates and Plato to Darwin, and from coral reefs to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and, as such, is particularly stimulating and challenging.

The final article, from Gottfried Heuer, deals with an important story and set of relationships in the history of psychoanalysis – those between Sabina Spielrein, Carl Gustav Jung, Sigmund Freud, and Otto Gross – one which has recently been dramatized in David Cronenberg's (2011) film *A Dangerous Method*. The article addresses the historical background to these relationships, and discusses the issues of boundary violations, some of which continue to this day, and of sexual abuse in psychoanalysis – and psychotherapy. In doing so, Heuer, who is collaborating on the translation and publication of Gross's main psychoanalytic texts (to be published by Karnac Books, London, UK), reclaims both Gross's place in this drama – and in the history of psychoanalysis – and also Spielrein's. The article also responds to reviews

of the film, including one by Helena Hargaden, published in the last issue of *PPI* (Hargaden, 2012). I appreciate Heuer's responsiveness, and encourage readers also to respond to and correspond about articles, documents and reviews published in the journal. In addition to this being an interesting and stimulating article in its own right, it also forms part of an ongoing series of articles, written by each of the Associate Editors of *PPI* by way of introducing themselves and their thinking about psychotherapy, politics and the international, and I thank Gottfried for doing this in a timeframe that both promotes immediacy and encourages dialogue.

The reviews section of *PPI* has now become quite well established and, although space does not permit reviews in this issue, more reviews will appear in next year's issues. I have now been the Reviews Editor of *PPI* for a couple of years and, having been appointed as Editor, I am now looking for a Reviews Editor to take on the task of promoting, organizing, and encouraging the writing of reviews relevant to the subject of psychotherapy and politics as represented in diverse media, that is, books, films, DVDs, plays, exhibitions, and so on. If you are interested in this position, please e-mail me, keith.tudor@aut.ac.nz, stating why you would like to take on this role and attaching a curriculum vitae.

Following the previous, special issue, *PPI* is planning two further special issues, one for publication next year and the other the year after.

***Psychotherapy is Political or it is not Psychotherapy***

Volume 11, Number 3 (October 2013)

Special issue based on a paper of the same title and discussant papers.

If you are interested in contributing to this issue, e-mail Keith Tudor, Editor *PPI*, keith.tudor@aut.ac.nz for a copy of the lead paper

Deadline for Submissions: 31 May 2013

***Psychotherapy and Marxism***

Volume 12, Number 1 (February 2014)

Editors: David Pavón Cuéllar and Keith Tudor

Deadline for Submissions: 31 August 2013

Other special, themed issues planned include: "Psychotherapy and Politics in South Africa", "The Psychotherapy and Politics of Apology", "Crowds, Groups, Riots, and Uprisings", and "Transactional Analysis and Politics", the deadlines for which will be published in future issues, as well as on the journal's website: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1556-9195](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1556-9195).

Professional and academic journals rely not only on submissions but on peer reviewers to ensure the professional and academic standard of the journal. As the Editor of *PPI*, I am fortunate to be supported by the Consulting Editors and the Associate Editors, as well as members of the Editorial Advisory Board and other experts in the field on whom I can draw and have drawn for peer reviews of submissions. In this final issue of the year, in addition to

the usual annual index, I have introduced a page which specifically acknowledges those colleagues who have been peer reviewers for the articles published in *PPI* during the year.

This issue marks the end of my first year as Editor of *PPI* – a year or more which has been busy, exciting, and fruitful. Although, in some ways, the notion of a year that runs from January to December is somewhat artificial, especially in terms of the production cycle of a journal (which is continuous), I offer my best wishes for whatever the season in which this issue is received and read.

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