I have an intense connection with *Anne of Green Gables* and its central character, Anne Shirley. I first read the book Polish translation as a child in 1949. My visit to Prince Edward Island in July was a homage to Anne and to her creator Lucy Maud Montgomery.

The book explores what it is to be an orphan. Jung viewed the orphan as one of the archetypes, whose hero journey is one of prolonged individuation in the midst of a quest for a mother and father, a home. The motifs are separation, initiation, and a return accompanied by developing self-worth, identity, love, belonging, and the ability to form meaningful relationships. Kohut’s self-psychology theory sees the journey being accomplished through mirroring, idealization, and twinship.

Anne says early in the book: “I’ve never belonged to anybody—not really” and “Nobody ever wanted me.” Bowlby’s theory of attachment sheds light on Anne’s journey of individuation. She achieves healing from childhood trauma through mirroring and acceptance by Matthew and Marilla Cuthbert, and eventually by the Avonlea community. She moves from fantasy to reality, from imagined relationships to real ones.

Anne’s individuation and recovery from trauma are achieved through her passionate quest to find the lost mother emotionally, psychologically, and physically. She develops relationships with a variety of mother figures, each representing a particular archetype: Marilla, the stern but devoted mother; Miss Stacy, the intellectual mother; Mrs. Allan, the kind and encouraging mother; Rachel Lynde, the challenging and sometimes brusque mother; Josephine Barry, the matronly mother. These mother figures are strong self-objects that provide idealization, engendering a capacity for healthy ideas, values, and principles.

Marilla, Anne’s primary mother figure, represents the Freudian superego, strictly obeying the moral and social laws and imposing them on Anne. Anne is to dress plainly, behave uprightly, and learn how to wash dishes, make a bed, cook, and clean. Marilla regularly expresses disdain for anything she considers vain or frivolous. She rarely expresses her love for Anne, but is gradually able to tell Anne she loves her. Eventually, she even discloses to Anne the romantic hopes and disappointments of her youth as she experiences the “secure attachment” described by Bowlby: “Oh, Anne, I know I’ve been kind of strict and harsh with you maybe—but you mustn’t think I didn’t love you as well as Matthew did, for all that. . . . It’s never been easy for me to say things out of my heart. I love you as dear as if you were my own flesh and blood and you’ve been my joy and comfort ever since you came to Green Gables.”

Anne and Matthew immediately bond with each other. He is shy and quiet, a nurturing father figure. He says to Marilla: “Be as good to her as you can be without spoiling her.” Unlike Marilla, he encourages Anne to talk, and provides mirroring that allows Anne to work through her loneliness and abandonment and to confirm her sense of importance and uniqueness. He indulges her with abundance, buying her a fashionable dress and a pearl necklace, and persuading Marilla to allow Anne to attend a concert.

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**In this issue**

- FEARLESS
- FREUD ON FILM
- MACBETH
As new standards have been adopted by the American Board for Accreditation in Psychoanalysis (ABAP) and because NAAP is moving away from a standard-setting role, we are now restructuring our membership categories. Hence, at the Board meeting on September 22, 2013, the NAAP Board of Trustees voted to eliminate the category of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist.

The Board minutes from September 22 state that “we propose to eliminate Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist, Affiliate, and Associate categories. We propose instituting a Candidate membership category that will apply to matriculated candidates.”

NAAP will allow any person who is currently a Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist member to continue that membership for as long as they like, but no new applicants for that category of membership will be accepted.

The minutes further state that “We will evaluate, as time permits, those remaining in the Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy category to see if they can become Psychoanalyst members.”

At the same meeting the Board voted to combine the two categories of candidate membership which were Associate and Affiliate into one new category, “Candidate.”


The 2013 NAAP conference topic, Violence & Its Denial, triggered thoughts about how American culture deals with the concept of fear: To what degree is fearlessness valued, and how does that relate to resilience?

A quick survey of contemporary literature easily convinces us that a driving ambition in our society is to be fearless. Fearlessness is defined as being intrepid, courageous, strong, undaunted, and lacking fear. We are advised that only the fearless can be successful, heroic, valued, creative, and powerful.

What is resilience? The word derives from the Latin “salire,” to “leap or jump,” and later “resilire” or to “spring back.” It is an ability to weather misfortune well and not be overwhelmed by adversity. Resilient people have good impulse control, the ability to self-regulate stimulation, and a conviction that things can turn out all right. They can transform setbacks into opportunity and are willing to laugh at their own vulnerabilities. They are willing to take risks because they believe in their ability to assess a problem or crisis and design several possible solutions. Resilient people are problem-solvers, but they are usually as interested in helping others through a crisis as in solving the problem. They are attuned and connected to those around them, understanding that the social, interpersonal connection is at the core of surviving well.

Often, resilient individuals are depicted as fearless. This is not accurate, and reflects a problematic theme in American culture: the idealization of fearlessness. Google the top twenty films ever made and you will find fearless heroes undaunted by the traumas and challenges they wrestle to overcome. We, the audience, fear for them. We recognize the flaws that may prevent them from winning the prize or saving the day, and hold our breath that they will conquer all. But our heroes rarely demonstrate this fear: Butch Cassidy, Scarlett O’Hara, Ripley, Rick Blaine, James Bond, Harry Potter, Lisabeth Salander, Batman, and Princess Leia share our culture’s most desired trait. They are fearless in the face of catastrophe, racing through flames to conquer the conflict. If the media reflects the cultural icons we aspire to emulate, what does this fascination with the fearless represent about us?

Fearlessness is not the prototype of an adaptive, resilient, psychologically intact individual. Real leaders and heroes understand intuitively that they must be able to experience fear in order to garner the resources that will feed their brain and sustain the stamina to cope with conflict. Without appreciation of the fear response we can lapse into an anxiety or depressive state that drains rather than supports during danger. The reality of a traumatic event cannot be processed but is compartmentalized or dissociated. Our regulatory systems are activated but directionless.

Researchers have demonstrated that the fear response is hard-wired throughout all species. In 1915, Walter Cannon, a Harvard University physiologist, described the “flight or fight” reaction. In evolutionary terms, sensory perceptrons were highly attuned to the real possibility of life-threatening dangers in the primitive world. Every sense needed to be on alert to observe and interpret potential disasters. How we utilize and manage the fear response defines whether we survive, thrive, or succumb. When danger is perceived, neurons race along neural pathways, across synapses to the innermost core of the brain, a small almond-shaped structure called the amygdala: our emotional center. The amygdala, stimulated by threat, sends signals to other parts of the brain responsible for revving up the survival mode that protects us from impending danger. Blood pumps rapidly through the system to the limbs for quick energy to escape, while adrenalin and cortisol race to activate focus and acute sensitivity. With this rush of physiological, neurochemical activity the system is set for fight or flight mode. Today’s emotional brain, so profoundly complex and overlaid with multiple internal and external stimuli, can become paralyzed and unable to process incoming data.

Unlike in primitive, ancestral times, contemporary crises, or traumas, may be subtle and insidious. They may be a persistent, faulty attachment between mother and child, unrelenting demands of an unsatisfying job, road rage, or feelings of helplessness at the hands of a bureaucracy or a bully. They may arise from repeated instances of abuse or surface as imminent, uncontrollable, and unpredicted danger such as a tsunami or a schoolyard avenger. Our emotional brains need to be on alert to protect us, and able to stand down to mitigate the intensity of the flight, fight, or freeze responses. We need to be able to fear in a way appropriate to the world in which we now live. It is not until we begin experiencing the emotion that the conscious mind can assess the symptoms, assign meaning to the emotional responses (feelings), and make informed decisions.

A 2011 study, “The Impact of Prenatal Maternal Risk, Fearless Temperament and Early Parenting on Adolescent Callous-unemotional Traits: a 14-year Longitudinal Investigation,” examined the relationship between a fearless temperament, pre- and post-natal maternal risk factors, and the incidence of Conduct Problems (CP) and Callous-Unemotional (CU) functioning. It was found that increased maternal risk factors, particularly harsh parenting and psychopathology, correlated with and increased the degree of fearless temperament in children under two. The authors observed that increased fearlessness led to more harsh, punitive behavior by the parent and exacerbated both CP and CU functioning in the children.

Another recent study, “The Human Amygdala and the Induction and Experience of Fear,” (Feinstein, Adolphs, Damasio, Tranel), reported the first systematic investigation of a human subject suffering from focal bilateral amygdala lesions. SM, a 44-year-old female, was exposed over a three-month period to a variety of situations in which a fear response could be expected. SM demonstrated no fear when presented with snakes, haunted houses, and replications of events from her traumatic history. However, it was observed that SM became curious and fascinated by the scenarios. She manifested increased “approach” tendencies that could endanger her. It was not that the patient was unable to experience emotions of any kind, but her capacity for a fear response and the follow-up measures to problem-solve and
ensure her safety were truncated by damage to the amygdala. “…the evolutionary value of fear was lost” (Feinstein, Adolphs, Damasio, Tranel).

What is the implication for a culture promoting and idealizing fearlessness in an age where life and death threats from natural forces, terrorism, and random violence are a constant? Denial of fear can lead to an exacerbation of anxiety responses, a lowered impulse control, and heightened, voluntary exposure to dangerous conditions. There needs to be a shift in society’s perception of bravery and strength that includes the notion of healthy, adaptive fear and its role in resilience. Blind fearlessness does not equal courage or good judgment. Fearless individuals are inadequately protected and tend toward rigidity rather than flexibility, epitomizing the third component of the flight, fight, or freeze response. Frozen and fearless, they are rendered powerless in the face of danger. As clinicians, we can practice fear-informed observation of our patients. In observing SM, many medical and mental health professionals described her as resilient, discounting the meaning of her fearlessness. We need to appreciate the value of reasonable fear and recognize a red flag when it is absent.

Patricia Harte Bratt, PhD, a member of the NAAP Board of Trustees, is a psychoanalyst practicing in NYC and Livingston, NJ. She is Director of Development and Director of Trauma and Resilience Studies at ACAP. She is a consultant for hostage negotiation and Critical Incident teams, and developed ACAP’s CISM team serving 3,000+ victims of the 9/11 tragedy. Dr. Bratt has been a faculty member at several universities and psychoanalytic institutes, and is the author of articles on technique and the therapeutic field; group dynamics; relationship stress; resilience building; and treating the memory-impaired and trauma victims.


Of the many actors who have been chosen to portray Freud, among them Viggo Mortensen (“A Dangerous Method”) and David Suchet (“Freud,” BBC mini-series), Montgomery Clift, who appeared in John Huston’s very watchable 1968 film “Freud: The Secret Passion,” was perhaps one of the more unusual choices.

Verso Books have recently reissued the screenplay of the film commissioned from Jean-Paul Sartre, with an excellent introduction by the French psychoanalyst and editor J.-B. Pontalis, who claims that French psychoanalysts largely ignored the Secret Passion.

The film was considered a box office failure in the United States despite receiving some very good reviews and a number of Oscar nominations for its cinematography and music. Norman H. Holland eloquently defended Huston’s unique way of presenting Freud, but, unlike Pontalis, whose introduction is understandably focused on Sartre’s contribution, Holland was more interested in the way that Clift managed to convey the determination of Freud to discover something previously unknown about the human psyche.

Since the original screenplay was unearthed, most of the critical debates have centered on the controversial question of Sartre’s transformation of Freud’s ideas. Sartre was very competitive with Freud, and in his own philosophical writings rejected what he claimed was a reductive determinism in Freud. This was particularly evident in his early critiques of Freud under the influence of Sartre’s own philosophical master Martin Heidegger, who neglected rather than critiqued Freud’s contribution to the understanding of human subjectivity. Both philosophers wanted to create some kind of alternative to Freudian thought and encouraged a largely anti-Freudian approach to therapy, erroneously named “existential psychoanalysis (or psychotherapy).”

When Quintin Hoare’s translation of the screenplay was first published in 1986 it was Sartre’s contribution that was given the most attention and importance because by then “existential” psychoanalysis had grown in popularity in the US. The original film was forgotten except for the anecdotes pertaining to Huston’s dislike and dismissal of Sartre.

In many ways, Huston, by ditching Sartre, saved the film from being a platform for Sartre’s own “existential” psychology. The final version is certainly in the creaky mold of Hollywood biopics of the period but it is also filled with remarkable performances and an uncanny sense of the angst and determination of Freud in the face of his growing sense that the riddle of hysteria was comprehensible.

Contemporary filmgoers remember Huston as one of the last of the Hollywood titans, an entertaining director of every genre of Hollywood movie. Just prior to filming “Secret Passion” he had completed the “The Misfits,” ostensibly a portrait of the end of the American west, in which two rodeo riders, played by the dying Clark Gable and the deranged Montgomery Clift, compete for the attention of a very vulnerable young woman, played by Marilyn Monroe. It is a truly remarkable work of cinematic art that is rich in oedipal rivalry and tragedy.

Huston was averse to intellectual or even artistic approaches to film-making during this period because “intellectual” films had become associated in his eyes with an idealistic, leftist politics that he despised. Sartre claimed that Huston dismissed the idea of the unconscious, but any viewer of “Under the Volcano” will know that this is an instance of the artist wanting to hide his tracks. In 1945 Huston had explored combat trauma in a very moving film called “Let There Be Light,” a film that was censored and suppressed by the US military and of which Sartre was unaware.

Huston was well read and well informed about the major writers—“The Misfits” was written by Arthur Miller—but he had no interest in making films about “ideas” —which makes his decision to film Freud’s life very curious. The clue to this mystery lies not in his knowledge of Sartre’s brilliance as a playwright and novelist (as well as philosopher) but in the film Huston made before “Secret Passion.”

Arthur Miller, the screenwriter of “The Misfits,” was at that time married to Marilyn Monroe, who was in no way unequal to Miller’s interest in politics, art, and psychoanalysis. Monroe’s struggle against her screen and popular image contributed greatly to the dreadful insecurity that she had started to display in all of her professional work. Huston was very interested in working again with Monroe and trying to find some way to investigate the contradictions that were not only destroying her life, but also that of her co-star Montgomery Clift, who was also very involved with psychoanalysis.

Huston hoped that Marilyn would play the main character of Cecily, a composite character created by Sartre to embody all the main traits of hysterical women portrayed in “Studies in Hysteria.” Despite all the gossip about Clift succumbing to drug addiction, Huston was also prepared to work with him again. For reasons that are rather obscure, Monroe was dissuaded from taking the role, perhaps by her analyst Ralph Greenson, perhaps by her husband who felt that it might exacerbate her sense of exposure and vulnerability. Sartre was so wrapped up in his own contribution to the project that he thought Huston was just trying to make one more Hollywood biopic and even claimed that he was working to appeal to a popular audience.

Given the remarkable rapport that exists between Clift and Monroe in “The Misfits,” Monroe’s casting might have made for a remarkable investigation of the relation between analyst and analysand. There is little doubt that Huston had hoped that in their different ways both actor and actress were suited to explore the mysteries of human subjectivity—to show why the “I” is not the master in its own house and that human subjects are guided by drives and agencies that they do not control.
Sartre claimed to have withdrawn the use of his name from the film credits but Huston employed screenwriter Charles Kaufman (no relation to the living screenwriter and director) to reshape Sartre’s proposed screenplay, employed British psychoanalyst David Stafford-Clark to bring some analytic understanding to the portrait of a man, and reversed the approach Sartre was taking. The final film is much more influenced by the portrait of Freud drawn by Ernest Jones in his famous biography of Freud that had been published in 1958. This was possibly what prompted Huston to attempt to make a film about Freud, who up until the late fifties was an influential “name” about whom many people knew very little.

Despite Clift’s extensive use of amphetamines during the filming, and his disruptive acting out, he managed to create a highly original and interesting portrayal of Freud becoming Freud. (Unbeknownst to Sartre, Huston had offered the part of Freud to his grandson, the painter Lucien Freud, whose style and appearance would certainly have enabled him to become a movie star.) Huston was fortunate to be aided by beautiful camera work from Douglas Slocombe and a strange and brilliant score by Jerry Goldsmith, both of whom were nominated for Oscars. While the film was a commercial failure it was also a very interesting artistic failure, and the reissue of the screenplay allows us to appreciate anew a film that remains an enduring testimony to the inventiveness of a great filmmaker.

Mark Stafford is a practicing analyst and a member of Après Coup Psychoanalytic Association and the Westchester Institute for Training in Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy. He teaches the history of media arts at the School of Visual Arts and at Parsons The New School for Design in Manhattan. Stafford recently contributed to the additional materials for the DVD release of “We Need to Talk About Kevin,” directed by Lynne Ramsay and starring Tilda Swinton.

In the February 1982 issue of NAAP News, when Kenneth Weissblum replaced Janice Hildebrand as NAAP administrator and Nathan Schwartz-Salant was president, the following notice appeared:

At its meeting of January 12, 1982, the Board of Trustees authorized NAAP-certified members to use initials after their name and/or degree to indicate their certification. NCPsyA (NAAP Certified Psychoanalyst) can be used by members in good standing who are certified as psychoanalysts and, similarly, NCPsyT (NAAP Certified Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist) by certified psychoanalytic psychotherapists in good standing. The use of these initials will facilitate public identification of psychoanalysis as an independent profession as well as identify members as certified.

Later, when Alvin Kulick was president, the Board decided that the institutes would certify psychoanalysts who have graduated from a psychoanalytic program, while NAAP would register them. But at that time it was agreed not to change the initials members could use after their names. NAAP encourages members to use these identifying letters after their names to inform the public that they are indeed certified psychoanalysts or psychoanalytic psychotherapists who are also registered as such by NAAP.
When Anne comes to Avonlea, her imagination runs wild with the natural beauty of the place, and she ennobles everything with mystery and romance. This idealistic view of the world is in contrast to her childhood of hardship and misery. Even the staunch Marilla is moved by Anne’s grim history: “Pity was suddenly stirring in her heart for the child. What a starved, unloved life she had—a life of drudgery and poverty and neglect.”

Katharine Slater in “The Other Was Whole”: Anne of Green Gables, Trauma and Mirroring describes Anne as a narcissist, a rebel, “both trickster and rescuer, hero and foe.” We support Anne as she breaks free in her rare outbursts of anger because we see them as justified. Here shelashes out at Mrs. Lynde: “I hate you . . . I hate you—I hate you—I hate you—I hate you . . . . How dare you call me skinny and ugly? How dare you say I’m freckled and redheaded? You are a rude, impolite, unfeeling woman!” And then she breaks her slate over Gilbert Blythe’s head for him calling her “Carrots,” we feel that Gilbert deserved it.

From “Pretty Nearly Perfectly Happy” to “the Depths of Despair”: Mania and Depression in L. M. Montgomery’s Anne Series, Ashley Cowger diagnoses Anne with Bipolar II disorder. Anne dramatizes both her despair (“My life is a perfect graveyard of buried hopes”) and her euphoria (“What a splendid day! . . . Isn’t it good to be alive on a day like this?”). Her flightiness also suggests a diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Anne’s shadow-self plays all kinds of tricks on her: accidentally making her friend Diana drunk, flavoring a cake with anodyne liniment, serving a pudding sauce into which a mouse had fallen, dyeing her hair green, almost drowning as Tennyson’s Lady of Shalott. We might speculate that Anne works through her entitlememt in her unconscious shadow as she matures on her journey progresses. And yet, somehow, Anne’s harsh childhood has not left her self-centered, resentful, or envious.

At Avonlea, Anne experiences friendship for the first time, starting with Diana Barry, whom she loves from their first meeting with a passion as intense as it is innocent. She makes Diana take an oath: “I solemnly swear to be faithful to my bosom friend, Anne, as long as the sun and moon shall endure.” Anne’s individuation is facilitated by her participation in the Avonlea community—attending a Sunday picnic, enjoying a concert, visiting the wealthy Josephine Barry, and receiving gifts from Matthew.

Anne’s identity develops in the luxurious landscapes and changing seasons of Prince Edward Island, well known to Maud Montgomery from her own childhood. Montgomery’s vivid descriptions of nature are sublime and numinous, bringing Anne and the reader sensual pleasure, and functioning as one of Anne’s mother figures. The following description is typical: “Anne was sitting at her open window . . . as she drank in the beauty of the summer dusk, sweet-scented with flower-breaths from the garden below and sibilant and rustling from the stir of poplars. The eastern sky above the fires was flushed faintly pink from the reflection of the west . . . .”

My visit to Prince Edward Island was as sublime and numinous as Anne experienced it. I, too, drank in the sweet scents of prim-roses and was lulled by the rustling breezes. As I entered the Green Gables house, I found the boundary between reality and imagination blurring. It was only when I saw Matthew’s shaving brush that I realized with a start that Matthew was a fictional character. I even managed to make several Anne-like blunders, including walking into the wrong room in our B&B. And, like Anne, I was welcomed by many mother-like figures.

Krystyna Sanderson, PsyD, NCPsyA, LP, is a psychoanalyst in private practice in New York and a faculty member at the Blanton Peale Graduate Institute and the Harlem Family Institute. She is the author of a photo essay, “Light at Ground Zero: St. Paul’s Chapel After 9/11,” and is a contributing author of the Encyclopedia of Psychology and Religion. Dr. Sanderson is a board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis.

Congratulations to Charlotte S. Melnik, PsyAD, CMPS graduate and faculty member, for the successful defense of her dissertation “A Psychoanalytic Study of Siblings of Schizophrenics: Unconscious Processes,” on September 20, 2013. She received her Doctor in Psychoanalysis degree in an awards ceremony held in conjunction with BGSP’s Gala on October 11.

Dr. Melnik plans to continue to teach and supervise at CMPS and NYGSP, aims to publish her work, in one of two journals, and is currently planning a presentation about people who have schizophrenic siblings.

October 2013 was a busy time for Robert Quackenbush, PhD, Author’s Guild member and author and illustrator of over 200 books for young readers, these include the “Miss Mallard Mysteries” which have been made into animated movies now showing in five languages in 70 countries.

In addition, Quackenbush was moderator of the Mid-Manhattan Library panel Halloween presentation of “Read with the Lights On: Scary Books and the Writers Who Pen Them,” featuring Mystery Writers of America adult thriller writers Marvin Kaye, Gary Kriss, S.J. Rozan, and Kenneth Wishnia, who discussed how they go about sending chills down our spines with their mysteries. At the event, Quackenbush signed complimentary copies of Detective Mole and the Halloween Mystery, winner of the Edgar Allan Poe Special Award for best juvenile mystery.

Suzanne Saldarini, MA, LPC, has a course available at CME Resource (netce.com). CME Resource provides continuing education to healthcare professionals to “raise their levels of expertise while fulfilling their continuing education requirements.” Saldarini’s course, “Dream Work: A Psychoanalytic Perspective” (H7652), is available through NetCE and can be found on-line. The short course introduces and/or reviews a psychoanalytic understanding of dreams.
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NEW! - Tuition Scholarships @ ORI - dedicated to Dr. Jeffrey Seinfeld and Dr. Joyce McDougal - will be available starting 2013-2014 academic year. For more information - contact ORI’s administrator at 646-522-1056 or write to Admin@ORINYCORC.org.

NEW! - Jeffrey Seinfeld’s Memorial Lecture/Workshop Series will continue this academic year. Everyone is invited to participate in and contribute to this exciting endeavor.

Call for proposals for Dr. Seinfeld’s Memorial Lecture/Workshop is extended through 11/15/13. Topic: “Bad Objects” and Their Vicissitudes. For more information - contact ORI administrator at Admin@ORINYCORC.org.

NEW! - Promote your practice & educational activities through ORI’s Web Bulletin and Publish with ORI ACADEMIC PRESS! ORI ACADEMIC PRESS and its on-line peer-reviewed periodical MindConsiliums are dedicated to cross-pollination of psychoanalytic and scientific thought.

Write to ORI Academic Press Editor (ORIPressEditor@ORINYCORC.org) for more information.

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On September 27, The Center for Modern Psychoanalytic Studies initiated its fall 2013 Extension Division program with a thrilling multi-media opera lecture, *Macbeth: Shakespeare, Verdi, and Freud.* Dr. Jasmin Cowin, a musician, freelance harpist, opera scholar, and educator, escorted the overflowing room of participants on a musical and psychological journey with the Macbeths. Proffering vignettes from Verdi’s opera, Dr. Cowin’s unique presentation made connections for the audience between the composer’s musical choices and the inner psychic workings of the couple, obsessed with their murderous ascent to the throne. Her expert knowledge of opera and of the history of Verdi’s interpretation and scoring of the piece made for a very rich audience experience. For instance, Verdi insisted that an extremely unattractive woman play Lady Macbeth, as her character would be more believable if her appearance matched her calculating crime. Cowin elaborated on the tenor of the music as another vehicle through which Verdi expressed the horror of what Lady Macbeth and her husband were plotting. Drawing attention to Lady Macbeth’s arias, the audience directly experienced how the voice and score were skillfully matched with her character, something not available through the medium of the printed word or a dramatic Shakespearean rendition.

Cowin further suggested that witches were a well-known motif in Shakespeare’s time. Audiences knew that they represented fate, or a predetermined destiny, with otherworldly or demonic powers. For the bearded witches in the text, Shakespeare could only choose actors from among the pool of available men, as women did not take the stage in 1606. Cowin’s brocade of numerous other small, but enticing details added to the richness of the night.

The famous story itself has much psychic material to offer. The childless couple slaughter King Duncan in his sleep, simply because three witches have prophesized that Macbeth would be king. This action then governs their tragic sojourn. Surrounded by operatic voices and Shakespearean verse lies a deeply pathological story. The dynamic between the ambitious Macbeth and his greedily passionate wife demonstrates incessant id impulses and the absence of a balancing ego. They murder their way to the throne. Without the leverage of a censoring ego, perhaps these urges interfered with another possible unfolding of the prophecy but we will never know. Upon hearing the prophecy, the pair could not wait—they acted without forethought, demonstrating a basic, modern analytic tenet—“say everything...before acting.” Hence the Macbeths’ spiral downward as their defenses collapse against the horror of their unconscionable act. They each seep into their own modes of psychosis and eventual death. We then witness the demise of the famous, murderous pair as their superegos held them each accountable. A brilliant multi-media event, on an accessible, psychoanalytic level! We plan to have Dr. Cowin back again soon.

Barbara D’Amato, PsyAD, LP serves on the faculty of NYGSP, CMPS, and BGSP. She is the Extension Division Director at CMPS and has written about the unconscious connections between authors and their literary works.

On June 14, CHD had a wonderful graduation ceremony and dinner at the National Arts Club. We were delighted to graduate five outstanding candidates, as shown in this picture.

From left to right: Simon Shin, Calla Jo, Harlan Matusow, Daniel Suh, and Phyllis Tompkins Jacobs.

Congratulations to these outstanding additions to the field of psychoanalysis!

**Seminar in Seoul, Korea – August 10, 2013**

Our Founding Executive Director, Dr. Susan Jakubowicz, was invited by Dr. Benedict Kim, Founder of PIP (Postgraduate Institute for Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis) and Associate Director of CHD, and Dr. Simon Shin, Executive Director of PIP (the only Modern Psychoanalytic institute in Korea which is an organizational member of NAAP), to give a seminar for clinicians, students, and the general public. The seminar took place on Saturday, August 10. Dr. Jakubowicz gave two lectures during that day, and the event was held at Seoul National University, Korea’s equivalent of Harvard University. Dr. Shin generously participated as a moderator and translator.

CHD is thrilled about its collaboration with PIP and we look forward to many more shared events. More than 125 people attended this seminar, highlighting the keen interest and excitement about psychoanalysis in Korea. This was an exciting addition to our CCIS (Cross Cultural International Supervision) program, which we already have in place. We have several supervision groups for PIP students in Seoul which are conducted by CHD faculty members via Skype, along with CHD graduates Dr. Shin, and Rev. Daniel Suh, PIP Dean and Executive Director Elect.
What attracted you to psychoanalysis?

I think it was in the curiosity of what lay beyond the surface in us all. The thought of an unconscious which we couldn’t see but was there motivating our most basic thoughts and actions intrigued me. I had a patient once who referred to it as that “diabolical unconscious.” I knew I was hooked analyzing others from an early age, albeit in a primitive way. People were a mystery and I wanted to be the detective in the plot. I moved in my thirties to pursuing psychoanalysis. I completed my analytic training at Postgraduate center and devoured the readings. I never looked back.

Why is NIP a great place to work and train?

Even after a year, the sense of true community at NIP continues to amaze me; here is this vibrant, dynamic, professional organization that is also warm and nurturing. We celebrated our fortieth anniversary last year, honoring our four founders, Ken Frank, Jim Fosshage, Henry Grayson, and Clem Loew. They are all still active participants in NIP life, serving as Board members, instructors, supervisors, and program directors. NIP continues to grow and expand—we’ve added two new training programs in the past two years—and our Treatment Center has seen unprecedented growth over the past few years. Through it all, NIP has maintained a strong sense of community, for which I think that we can point to the example that our founders set in the beginning and continue to set with their active participation in the NIP community.

Your favorite psychoanalyst and why?

Winnicott. British object relations really galvanized me and gave me a platform to understand attachment theory like nothing else had done for me before. I think all the theorists and their meta psychology are platforms to dive from, but in reading Winnicott I began to internalize the "art" as well as the "science" in doing this work.

Analyzing people at events. Guilty or not guilty?

Interesting question?! It’s interesting to me because I see people all day long, both in and outside of the work setting, and my consciousness is connected with understanding others through a certain mind set which I have to say is psychoanalytically informed. I don’t think I really separate that out. In final thought, I think that as a result of that way of thinking analysts are the least judgmental folks. As analysts, we know that we are in the chartless territory of the unconscious. This book describes unconscious contents into consciousness is only half of the story, however. Consciousness must also learn how to negotiate the chartless territory of the unconscious. This book describes how to do just that.

Your worst moment as an analyst?

I know this may sound rather silly, but it was being in a Loehmann’s communal dressing room being stripped to the skivvies and seeing a patient of mine walking through the dressing-room portal and staring straight at me! Now who was being “stripped naked,” so to speak!

Predictions for the field over the next ten years?

We are living in challenging times both economically and technologically. Healthcare and behavioral healthcare are undergoing massive governmental changes in the delivery and reimbursement of services. The frequency, quality, and even modality of treatment have been redefined by government and healthcare industry thinkers who are not healthcare professionals. In addition, it appears that there has been little or no input from our community, and as a result we now have a watered-down version of behavioral healthcare that is reimbursable by the insurance companies. On the surface, this does not bode well for psychoanalytically informed psychotherapy. I do believe that there is a pendulum somewhere that does swing in extreme directions and that the current vogue of limited CBT treatment as the reimbursable "best practice services" will not adequately serve the public psyche, and that the pendulum will swing back in the direction of psychoanalytically informed psychotherapy. There is clearly much to be sorted out, but our field is here for the duration and will survive as it has for the last hundred or so years.

AUTHORS IN OUR MIDST

By two weeks after birth, infants mimic the language spoken around them. Who or what is doing the mimicking? It certainly isn’t a deliberate process, yet something is adapting to the environment. This poses some interesting questions: How does the mind adapt to challenges before consciousness is up and running? If those adaptations persist into adulthood, how are we to manage them when they operate outside the volition of consciousness?

Clinical Chaos: The Strange Attractors of Childhood Trauma, by John R. Van Eenwyk, PhD, combines chaos theory and Jungian psychology to explore the psychodynamics of unconscious adaptation. Case studies illustrate how to identify and integrate those childhood adaptations that spontaneously deploy in situations that resemble the original trauma. Brining such unconscious contents into consciousness is only half of the story, however. Consciousness must also learn how to negotiate the chartless territory of the unconscious. This book describes how to do just that.

On March 19, Elizabeth Flynn Campbell had the following letter published in The New York Times: “As the mother of a 15-year-old boy with Down syndrome, I found that my heart broke reading Lawrence Downes’s article about Robert Saylor, the young man with Down syndrome who died while being confronted by the police in a movie theater.

It’s a mysterious thing the way people with Down syndrome tend to capture the hearts of those who know them well. I think that I speak for most parents of such children when I say that loving one of them somehow leads to loving all of them, which leaves us parents as vulnerable, in some ways, as our disabled children.
**Dr. Susan Kavalier-Adler** is a skilled object relations clinician-psychoanalyst and psychotherapist with over 35 years of experience in working with individuals, couples, and groups. She utilizes traditional and non-traditional unique techniques of *meditative guided visualizations, role plays,* and *creative healing* writing in her treatment, support, and supervision groups.

**Dr. Kavalier-Adler** is the Founder and the Executive Director, Senior Clinical Supervisor and Training Analyst, and the Advisor to the Training Committee at the Object Relations Institute for Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis, as well as seminal theoretician and writer. She has integrated many aspects of British and American object relations theory in her own theory of developmental mourning as a critical psychic change process. Dr. Kavalier-Adler's books and peer-reviewed articles and edited book chapters are well known in US and internationally, as all of them are related to both theory and clinical work. Her new book, *The Anatomy of Regret,* was published by Karnac in January, and her other new book, *The Klein Winnicott Dialectic,* is in contract with Karnac and will see the bookshelves in 2013. New editions of her two earlier books, *The Compulsion to Create* and *The Creative Mystique,* are republished by the ORI Academic Press.

**Ongoing groups**

**Monthly Psychotherapy & Mourning Group** - with **Guided Meditative Visualizations** - 1st Saturday of the month, 12–4pm; few openings - everyone is welcome!

**Monthly Supervision Groups**, with **Role-playing** and teaching **Clinical Theory** - all mental health practitioners are welcome!

- **IN-PERSON** group: 1st Friday of the month; 1:15–2:45 pm
- **VIRTUAL** group (via Internet/Video/Phone): 2nd Friday of the month; 11:30 am–1 pm

**Monthly Writing and Creative Process Group** - 2nd Friday of the month; 2:00–3:30 pm and 2nd Thursday of the month (NEW) — 11:20 am–12:20 pm — all creative practitioners are welcome!

All in-person groups meet at 115E 9th Street, 12P, NY, NY, 10003

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A CALL FOR A REDUCTIONISTIC APPROACH TO CROSS-POLLINATION OF PSYCHOANALYTIC THOUGHT, NEUROSCIENCE, ART, AND CREATIVITY

by Sandra Indig and Inna Rozentsvit

“‘There is nothing in a caterpillar that tells you it’s going to be a butterfly.’”

Richard Buckminster Fuller

“When I was a very young man, my mentor Harry Grundfest said, ‘Look, if you want to understand the brain you’re going to have to take a reductionist approach, one cell at a time.’ He was so right...” said Eric Kandel, in one of the interviews after his new book, The Age of Insight: The Quest to Understand the Unconscious in Art, Mind and Brain, From Vienna 1900 to the Present, had been published by Random House. Reductionism (the study of very complex ideas by reducing them to simple components) is used in basic sciences (biology, physics, and chemistry), as well as in philosophy and linguistics, but it is also very much rejected and looked down upon by those who believe that some systems are too complex to be reduced to the smallest building blocks; those building blocks which make the existence of each particular system possible, but which are no longer reducible themselves.

In The Age of Insight, Dr. Kandel, a brilliant, psychoanalytically minded neuroscientist and Nobel Prize laureate, explores this reductionistic approach to connections between the sciences of mind and brain, and arts and creativity, as these were cross-pollinated and flourished excessively at some point in Vienna. Kandel, who was born in Vienna eight years before Kristallnacht, goes back to his childhood and his memories at the beginning of his book, and then, he walks us through the process and results of the interaction of key leaders of ‘two cultures,’ science and humanities, in Vienna right at the beginning of the 20th century: Freud, Schnitzler, Klimt, Kokoschka, and Schiele. Through these five pioneers we learn about the influence that the Vienna School of Medicine had on the Vienna School of Art History; we learn about the revolution in thinking regarding the human mind, conscious and unconscious, and how science of the brain relates to art. The ideas of that time have endured to the present, particularly in the area of neuropsychoanalysis and the continued synthesis of art, mind, and brain.

This very beginning of Kandel’s book was the topic of the first in a series of workshops at the NY State Society for Clinical Social Work Committee for Creativity and Transformation (CCT) in Clinical Practice, held on April 14, 2013. Dr. Margery Quackenbush, Executive Director of NAAP, was our first workshop leader. At the second workshop, held on May 5, Dr. Natalie Riccio further explored the mind-brain relationships, “brain-based” and dynamic psychology, and the search for inner meaning in art and literature. This topic was continued by Sandra Indig, CCT Chair, at the third workshop on June 2, where it was further expanded into the area of brain-mind relationships in terms of the brain being a “creativity machine,” the “beholder share” concept, as well as the representation of psyche, anxiety, and aggression in art.

Kandel’s book is not a textbook on mind and creativity, nor is it a manual for utilizing neuroscience in artistic endeavors. It does not provide all the answers, but it is an invitation to discussion about mind-brain, science-art, psychology/psychoanalysis, and art/literature connections and cross-pollinations. Kandel calls for the reductionistic approach used in basic biological sciences to reconstruct these synthetic connections.

This will help us, as psychoanalysts, to better comprehend the dynamics taking place in the viewer before works of art (what Kandel called the ‘beholder’s share’). The reductionistic approach is the first step in a complex journey toward grasping the dynamics of the creativity process itself.

At present CCT is planning the next series of “Reading Eric Kandel’s The Age of Insight” workshops. Anyone interested in joining this quest should contact Sandra Indig at Psych4arts@hotmail.com or Diana Isaac at InternCCT@gmail.com.

Sandra Indig, LCSW-R, LP, ATCB, is a psychoanalyst/psychotherapist in private practice in NYC. She received her MSW degree from New York University and completed her psychoanalytic psychotherapy and psychoanalysis training at the Washington Square Institute for Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis. Sandra was trained in and worked as an art therapist at Rikers Island, and is an active member of many art societies, and past editor and a contributing writer for the Manhattan Arts International Magazine. For examples of her art work and writing go to sindig.com.

Inna Rozentsvit, MD, PhD, MBA, MSciEd, is a neurologist and neurorehabilitation specialist, trained in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. She is a founder of and a neuropsychoeducator at Neurorecovery Solutions, a non-profit organization that helps neurologically impaired individuals, their caregivers, and families in their difficult journey of re-integration to the society and the world around them. Inna is a scientific faculty member and the administrator at the Object Relations Institute for Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis, where she teaches courses on Neurobiology for Psychoanalysts and Neurobiology of Parent-Child Bonds.

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THE C. G. JUNG INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK
The C.G. Jung Institute of New York is pleased to announce the graduation of Charles Hall and Sarah Jackson as Jungian analysts in May, 2013. The Institute also welcomes one new candidate, Pamela Henning, who has been admitted to the training program for the fall of 2013.

One Jungian analyst has been appointed to the Board of the Institute: Beth Darlington, PhD, LP, who currently serves as Chair of the Exam Committee, has been appointed as Secretary.

CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
Our June workshops were a great success and our fall classes are up and running. They are listed on our website and all count toward required NYS licensing hours. Some of these courses qualify for credit toward the Heed doctoral degrees.

Major International Initiative in South Korea
CHD is excited to launch its Cross Cultural International Supervision (CCIS) program in South Korea in conjunction with the Postgraduate Institute for Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis (PIP). We currently have eight supervisees working with two of our faculty members, Dr. Susan Blumenson and Dr. Michaela Schaeffer, with Daniel Suh and Simon Shin as translators.

CHD Proudly Graduated Five Candidates in June
On June 14, we graduated five students: Phyllis Tompkins Jacobs, Calla Cumí Jo, Harlan J. Matusow, Simon Hyunkun Shin, and Daniel Sang-Bong Suh. We enjoyed a wonderful celebration at the National Arts Club after the graduation ceremony. Please visit our website for pictures of the celebration.

We will be offering seminars and Friday night lectures in the near future on a variety of interesting topics. Information about these educational events will be posted on our website.

CHD’s psychoanalytic program is licensure qualifying. Once students graduate and are certified by CHD, they can apply directly to New York State to sit for the licensing exam in psychoanalysis.

For further information about our program, call CHD’s administrative office at 212-642-6303, e-mail us at CtrHumanDev@aol.com, or visit our website: thecenterforhumandevelopment.org.

THE KENTUCKY PSYCHOANALYTIC INSTITUTE
KPI is pleased to announce Introduction to Quantum Psychology, presented in the 2013 fall session by Dr. Stanley Sternberg and Dr. Susan Eichenberger. This new interdisciplinary course may be taken via the Internet as part of the KPI distance learning program.

The roots of modern psychoanalysis extend well into the 19th century, when the dominant paradigm of cause-and-effect determinism ruled intelligent explanations of psychological phenomena. But with the dawn of the 20th century came an unsettling awareness of relativity and quantum theory, throwing human consciousness into the ring against materialism to fight the battle of understanding mind and matter. The contest continues to this very day, both sides enriched by both science and belief. At stake is a paradigm shift in our personal realization of who we are and the ultimate purpose of our lives. The impact on psychotherapists and their clients could not be greater.

“Introduction to Quantum Psychology” reviews the battle round by round and attempts to interpret the conflict through a lens of psychotherapeutic introspection. Topics that will be tracked through their historical development include the role of consciousness in determining reality, acausal synchronicity, the brain-computer analogy, and object relations seen from an information-theoretic perspective. Because much of the course material is open to broad interpretation, a free-wheeling discussion of psychological relevance is encouraged and expected.

The Presenters:
Susan Eichenberger, EdD, LCSW, NCPsyA. Dr. Eichenberger is a psychotherapist and psychoanalyst in practice for over 30 years. She completed her analytic training at the Kentucky Psychoanalytic Institute in 2007 and has since taught classes on Attachment Theory, Transference and Countertransference, Sexuality, Human Growth in the Second Half of Life, and Couple Dynamics. She is an AAMFT Approved Supervisor and Board Approved Social Work Supervisor and leads an ongoing Supervision Group. She specializes in the treatment of individuals and couples and supports the belief that psychic growth and expansion occurs throughout the life cycle.

Stanley Sternberg, BS, Electrical Engineering; MS, Communications and Computer Science; PhD, Industrial and Operations Engineering. Dr. Sternberg was Senior Research Engineer and Adjunct Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Michigan. He is the founder and served as President of Machine Vision International, 1980-1992, and most recently works as Consultant and Independent Developer in Computer Vision. His current area of interest is neuropsychology and the study of consciousness, particularly how consciousness creates reality, how quantum physics interprets consciousness, how object relations models consciousness, and how psychotherapy functions to alter object models and modify their attachments.

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHIATRY
The Postgraduate Institute for Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis held a very special workshop on August 10, 2013. The main speaker was Dr. Susan Jakubowicz, founder and executive director of CHD (the Center for Human Development). Dr. Jakubowicz addressed two different topics: “How Children Succeed: Unresolved Trauma as a Barrier to Success” and “What is Modern Psychoanalysis?” She not only introduced basic modern psychoanalytic concepts and techniques to the workshop participants but investigated and clarified the problems when these concepts and techniques are applied in the clinical situation. More than 100 people participated in the workshop, demonstrating how eager Koreans are to learn psychoanalysis, especially modern psychoanalysis.
Last year, PIP had its first graduation ceremony for Psychoanalytic Psychotherapists (PP), and this year, we held a graduation ceremony for PP and PC (Psychoanalytic Counselor) on August 18. The requirements for PP are: 75 credits of course work; 300 hours of individual analysis; 70 hours of group analysis; 100 hours of control-case supervision; 70 hours of non-control case supervision; 750 hours of clinical experience; a presentation of two control cases; and a thesis proposal.

The requirements for PC are: 30 credits of coursework; 100 hours of individual analysis; 20 hours of group analysis; 50 hours of control case supervision; 150 hours of clinical experience (observation included); and the presentation of one control case. This year, PIP had 7 PP graduates and 2 PC graduates.

In other news, PIP launched the Cross-Cultural International Supervision (CCIS) program beginning in April of 2013. The goal of this program is to provide students with different perspectives and insights presented by experienced psychoanalysts from other cultures, which will deepen the training quality of PIP as well as gaining international credibility. The CCIS program is run with the collaboration of CHD.

To find out more please contact the admissions coordinator at admissions@bgsp.edu, visit www.bgsp.edu or call 617-277-3915.

INSTITUTE NEWS

Herbert Larry Rabin, June 16, 1937-September 10, 2013

After earning his PhD in clinical psychology, Herbert Rabin spent eight years in postdoctoral training, leading to Certificates in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis, Group Psychotherapy, and Supervision of the Therapeutic Process. He taught and supervised at St. Luke’s-Roosevelt Hospital, and Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and was Adjunct Professor in the Postdoctoral Program of Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis, as well as Adjunct Professor in the PsyD Program at Pace University, and Senior Supervisor and Training Analyst at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health. We extend our condolences to his family.

NAAP NEWS INSTITUTE LIAISON—LINDA S. RODE

Welcome to our new Institute Liaison for NAAP News, Linda Rode.

Linda Rode is a New York State licensed psychoanalyst in private practice in Manhattan and an advanced student at the Center for Modern Psychoanalytic Studies. Ms. Rode served as editorial assistant and, for five years, as managing editor of the journal Modern Psychoanalysis.

Prior to beginning a career in psychoanalysis, Ms. Rode founded and was, for more than 20 years, president of Vanguard Alliance, a sales and marketing company providing information technology and organizational development training to Fortune 500 corporations.

Linda can be contacted at linda.s.rode@gmail.com.

INSTITUTE NEWS

THE NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN PSYCHOANALYSIS

While summer may be a time of rest for many, the New Jersey Institute for Training in Psychoanalysis was hard at work preparing for the upcoming year.

On Sunday, May 5, NJI held its graduation luncheon at the Glenpointe Marriott Hotel in Teaneck, New Jersey. Three new certified psychoanalysts were welcomed to the profession: Daphne Lin Chang, LCSW; Christine R. Good, MA; and Eric K. Williams, LCSW. We look forward to their deepening involvement with NJI and the field of psychoanalysis.

NJI hosted an open house for prospective candidates on Sunday, September 8, where attendees had the opportunity to learn about the multitude of programs NJI offers and the flexible pacing of classes, while meeting other prospective students, faculty, and members.

NJI’s 35th Annual Conference, co-sponsored with the New Jersey Society for Clinical Social Work, “The Body as Narrator: When Words Fail in the Therapeutic Hour,” took place on Sunday, October 27, at Fairleigh Dickinson University’s Metropolitan Campus in Teaneck, New Jersey. The keynote speaker, Evelyn Rappoport, PsyD, discussed trauma and the applications of somatic interventions to help patients tell their stories when the words
or narrative are limited or unavailable. Dr. Rapport also performed a live supervision with Susan Goldman, LCSW, PsyA, to help link the connection between emotions and our physical states using somatic experiencing (SE) and other body-centered approaches. Five CEU hours are approved for social workers by the NJSCW and other mental health providers by the NBCC.

The Clinic of NJI is pleased to announce its mental health awareness campaign. Committed to improving the mental health of our communities, the clinic will provide outreach education and low-fee screenings to help identify and treat different mental health conditions during designated months, including, but not limited to, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Visit our website njinstitute.com under the Clinic of NJI link for more information and special announcements.

### PSYCHOANALYTIC COMMUNITY CALENDAR

#### DECEMBER

**5** - Systems Centered Group Psychotherapy (scientific lecture); WSI, wsi.org  
**7** - The Repetition Compulsion Revisited (annual conference); CMPS  
**8** - Transferential & Countertransferential Roles in Working with Sexual Addiction (focus seminar); NIP, nipinst.org

#### JANUARY

**9** – From Pain to Pleasure: A Collaboration Between a Gynecologist and a Sex Therapist (trauma colloquium); NIP  
**12** - Impasses in Psychoanalysis: Case Presentations (presentation); Hyman Spotnitz Study Group  
**18** - Practice Building Today (workshop); APsaA

#### FEBRUARY

**1** – Empathy, Impasse, Complementarity & Therapeutic Change (seminar); NIP  
**22** – An Integrative Relational Approach (seminar); NIP  
**27** – The Origins of Disorganized Attachment: Infant Research & Adult Treatment (scientific lecture); WSI  
**27** – Hypnosis 7 the Treatment of Trauma (trauma colloquium); NIP

#### MARCH

**8** – Honoring Fred Pine, PhD (biannual conference); PPSC, ppsc.org  
**8-9** – Clinical Working Parties (working party groups); Contemporary Freudian Society & Canadian Psychoanalytic Society; connies3@aol.com  
**20** – Maternal Reveries Disrupted: Infertility & the Pursuit of Motherhood (seminar); NIP  
**20** – Revisiting Drive Theory in the Psychoanalytic Clinic (scientific lecture); WSI  
**23** – The Patient Who Had Me Committed (focus seminar); NIP  
**29** – Research in Psychotherapy: Recent Findings and Future Directions (neuroscience workshop); NIP