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It seems that every week there is another incident where innocent people are gunned down by a person or persons who are concluded to be “mentally ill.” But despite this, and the statements from mental health professionals in all quarters that there is a shortage of therapists to provide the necessary treatment, the system does not change, and substantial potential resources, in the form of competent therapists, are lost. How can this be fixed? Certainly, adequate gun control legislation is a beginning, but this seems more and more unlikely, at least on the federal level.

But why not allow a substantial resource—licensed psychoanalysts—full access within the system. This begins by the insurance companies acknowledging our credentials in New York State and giving our license the full stature it deserves. Also, both the federal and state governments should open up and allow all of our resources to be used to treat the broadest range of patients, and include psychoanalysts in programs like Medicare. Report after report indicates that, for example, there are not enough therapists to treat the countless veterans with PTSD. With that in mind, it would be very helpful if any of our members who are treating veterans could contact the NAAP office.

Certainly, thanks to our lobbying efforts, we have begun to make inroads. In New York State, LPs can now apply directly to OASAS—the State Office of Alcohol & Substance Abuse Services—and ask to be placed on their list of approved providers for the Impaired Driver Assessment services. But this is only the beginning. You can trust that NAAP leadership is committed to accomplishing our goal of gaining complete parity for LPs with all other mental health professionals.

BGSP SURVEY

The Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis (BGSP) is seeking feedback from graduates of psychoanalytic institutes concerning their interests and needs in applying their certificate training toward a doctoral degree in the field. BGSP would appreciate your help in contacting graduates of your institute.

BGSP currently offers an accelerated Doctor of Psychoanalysis program for certified psychoanalysts. The program involves approximately two years of campus-based, part-time coursework, plus the successful completion of a research dissertation in psychoanalysis. BGSP is exploring ways of making this program more accessible through combining campus-based and distance learning. (View the current program at http://bgsp.edu/programs_accelerateddoctorate.html.)

To assist with the redesign of this program, BGSP is conducting a survey to evaluate potential interest and to understand which delivery models would work best for prospective students. Help them by completing this survey if you are a certified psychoanalyst or expect to be certified within the next three years. The survey can be accessed on Survey Monkey at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/AccelDoc.
NEW NAAP CANDIDATE STATUS

Starting in 2015, NAAP will initiate a new category of membership—Candidate. Instead of having both Affiliate category, for those at psychoanalytic institutes who are not yet seeing patients, and Associate category, for those at psychoanalytic institutes who are seeing patients, NAAP will now have only Candidate status for those students who are matriculated at an institute. The membership dues for this category will be $130. Members who hold Candidate status will be eligible to obtain malpractice insurance through NAAP and American Professional Agency.

Candidate members will be listed in NAAP’s online Analyst Finder, with the address where they see patients and/or their office address. Occasionally, NAAP will even refer patients to Candidates, for although we are not strictly speaking a referral source, we do have people contacting us who are looking for a psychoanalyst.

Beginning in 2015 all NAAP Associate and Affiliate members will be contacted individually and asked to change their membership to Candidate status. They will be asked to provide a letter from their institute stating that they are matriculated candidates in training.

For more information, please contact Margery Quackenbush, Executive Director, at mq@naap.org.

SAVE THE DATE!

NAAP 42nd Annual Conference
Saturday, November 15, 2014

Prejudice, Shame, and Guilt: Emerging Possibilities

The Scholastic Center, 557 Broadway, NYC

with

Claude Barbre, Patricia Bratt, Emily Kuriloff, Douglas F. Maxwell, Jose- phine Meckseper, Chloe Piene, Richard Raubolt, and Arnold Richards

Check naap.org for more details.

THE IS THAT REALLY IS

For you and I
And everyone
There is a Was that was.
But to you and I
And a precious few
The Was that is our Was
Never was

For you and I
And everyone
There is an Is
That’s true.
But to you and I
And a precious few
The Is that is our Is
Isn’t true.
The Is that really is
Is just what’s so.

For you and I
And everyone
There is a Will that is
to be.
But to you and I
And a precious few
That Will that is to be
Is not to be
Until it is the Is that is.

For you and I
And almost none but us
This trilogy of Was and Is and Will
Is all there is.
Out among
Our Was that wasn’t
Our Is that’s true
Our Will that’s not to be
Until it is the Is that is
It’s clear
The Is that really is
Is just what’s so.
That’s all there is.

Weep not
For our Was that wasn’t
For the Will to be
That cannot be
Until it is the Is that is.
Embrace the Is that really is
That’s just what’s so
That’s all there is.

As life moves
From Will that is to be
To Is that is our Is
And comes to rest
In our Was that wasn’t
Seize the Is that really is
That’s just what’s so
That’s all there is.

Joe Wyatt
We don’t see things as they are, we see them as we are.

Anaïs Nin

The “beholder’s share” (originally, “beholder’s involvement”) concept was developed by art historian Alois Riegl and his great disciples Ernst Gombrich and Ernst Kris. They described the workings of the mind of the viewer (the beholder), including decoding the visual information, determining its meaning, understanding it, and interpreting it, depending on one’s prior life experiences, emotional memories, and idiosyncrasies.

René Magritte once said, “Everything tends to make one think that there is little relation between an object and that which represents it.” Magritte’s painting “La Clairvoyance,” which was a part of the recent MoMA exhibition The Mystery of the Ordinary, confirms his words. In this picture, we see the artist sitting at the easel, looking at the egg on the table, while painting not the egg, but the bird (!) with its wings extended and ready to fly away. In other words, the artist is painting what this egg will become, and not what the visual percepts (the oval, smooth contour and the solid white color) allude to. This picture is a great representation of the concept of the beholder’s share, the very unique share that each separate human mind brings to the “opinion table.” While none of the opinions could be measured and compared, and all of the opinions are “valid,” they represent one’s own creation.

The Nobel laureate and neuroscientist Eric Kandel tries to tackle the issue of the beholder’s share—from the scientist’s and the art lover’s points of view—in his 2012 book The Age of Insight: The Quest to Understand the Unconscious in Art, Mind, and Brain. His book is not just a psycho-historical endeavor; it is not a textbook, where all the theories are provided and are proven, and neither is it a memoir. This book stimulates one’s mind to connect the dots and to find one’s own answers, the answers which might be proven “wrong” after a while, but which contribute to one’s personal development, one’s “work in progress.”

Kandel, who had to make a choice once, between psychoanalysis and the hardcore neuroscience, chose in favor of science, and now he shares with us the production of his cross-pollinated mind, his beholder’s share: “...[P]ainting is not complete until the viewer responds to it...” In his interview with Internet forum BigThink, he admitted that we actually don’t know what exactly the “beholder’s share” is. Then he proceeded to say that our knowledge of brain pathology (or brain conditions), traumatic or not, provides us with some “outline” of what the beholder’s share possibly is, and what kind of processes are involved in it.

In The Age of Insight, Kandel provides a tour on neuroanatomy, especially the neuroanatomy of the visual system, which is very important in our perception of visual art: the images created in our brain are not the same as what we ‘perceive’ when looking at the object. In other words, the vision is the information processing, and not the image transmission! What our visual receptors perceive is called (by modern visual neuroscientists) “a percept” rather than “an image.” Then, our brain runs the percepts through the labyrinth of its unique memories of prior experiences, emotional responses, and mirror neurons, and it creates the image, which we decide to like (and empathize with) or to hate; to put it on a pedestal or throw it into the wastebasket. As Kandel wrote in The New York Times after The Age of Insight was written, “the real ‘eye’ of the beholder is the brain itself.”

Abraham Maslow said in 1966, “I suppose it is tempting, if the only tool you have is a hammer, to treat everything as if it were a nail.” In his book The Psychology of Science: A Reconnaissance, Maslow praised science for providing us with the ability to measure, compare, and verify things in the quest for “truth” regarding some specific parts of the whole; to get to the Weltanschauung, the “world view” – or the point of view, depending on interpretation. But the same Maslow confirmed that “this impersonal model failed with the personal, the unique, and the holistic. Nor has an alternative model yet been offered to deal validly with the fully human person.”

When dealing with the whole person, as Maslow saw it, science has to abdicate because of its “hidden but fatal weakness – its inability to deal impersonally with the personal, with the problems of value, of individuality, of consciousness, of beauty, of transcendence, of ethics.” Then he talked about the modern process of “trans-humanizing science,” He spoke of the “unfortunate” circumstance that Freud, a scientist and humanist, was raised during the time of 19th century science, with its limitations related to determinism, causality, and “reductiveness.” Most of Freud’s followers of those times were not scientists, so they could not contribute to the subject of “trans-humanizing” science by some constructive criticism; they just shied away from it.
You Are Invited to Join Ongoing Groups

***Monthly Psychotherapy & Developmental Mourning Group - with Guided Meditative Visualizations - 1st Saturday of the month, 12–4 pm; 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; 1:00–2:30 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 — 11:20 am–12:20 pm — all creative practitioners are welcome!

NEW – 6-week group starts in October – Tuesdays, 3:30–4:45 pm

***Tune in and Tune up: Countertransference Supervision in Four Different Modalities

Participants will learn theory related to their in-vivo countertransference conflicts via role-playing, guided meditative visualization, in vivo writing experience, and review of in-the-moment process. They will enjoy theoretical integration of all clinical points made, drawing from all theoretical perspectives, and teaching long term developmental highlights of all theoretical points, as well as the highlights of addictions to old bad object constellations and defensive vs. developmental idealizations.

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

Training Analysis & Individual Supervision

Case-by-case or on-going — are available in-person and via audio-video conferencing.

Dr. Susan Kavaler-Adler is a skilled object relations clinician-psychoanalyst and psychotherapist with over 35 years of experience in working with individuals, couples, and groups. She is the founder, executive director, senior clinical supervisor, 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.

For more information:
email DrKavalerAdler@Gmail.com, call 212-674-5425, and visit www.KavalerAdler.com
Interested in becoming a provider for New York State’s Impaired Driver Program? The program, which is part of the NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), recently announced a new Impaired Driving Services Initiative. This initiative is expected to significantly improve and standardize the quality and efficiency of clinical services provided to impaired driving offenders across New York State. The OASAS website (www.oasas.ny.gov/dwi) has been updated to include the specifics of this initiative, including an Impaired Driver System FAQ page with links to training resources. Before submitting an application to become a provider, take time to review and understand the new policy changes, as they outline additional compliance requirements for approved providers of clinical screening and assessment services for impaired driving offenders.

For more information, contact Christina Swierzowski, Impaired Driver Services Team, NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, at ImpairedDriver@oasas.ny.gov or 518-457-2964.

Sandra Indig, LCSW-R, LP, ATR-CB, is Chair of the Committee for Creativity & Transformation (CC&T) in Clinical Practice at the New York State Society for Clinical Social Work.

Inna Rozentsvit, MD, PhD, is a member of CC&T and moderator of CC&T’s workshops based on the book The Age of Insight.
On March 8, at NYU’s Kimmel Center for Student Life, the Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy Study Center (PPSC) held its Fifth Biannual Conference celebrating a Lifetime of Achievement. The honoree was Fred Pine, PhD, Emeritus Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

The morning began with a welcome by Danielle Benvenuto, LCSW, conference chair and PPSC candidate, followed by an introduction to Fred Pine’s work by Valerie Frankfeldt, PhD, PPSC’s director of training. Shaké Topalian, MA, APRN, BC, PPSC faculty member and supervisor and event moderator, acknowledged that Dr. Pine’s most seminal contributions ranged from his authorship of *Developmental Theory and Clinical Process* (1987) to *Drive, Ego, Object and Self: A Synthesis for Clinical Work* (1990), to *Diversity and Direction in Psychoanalytic Technique* (1998).

Pine began by sharing moments of his professional journey and summarizing his work. In his presentation, “What We Have Learned”, he stressed two main points: one, the crucial role of observation and staying close to the clinical material and two, the importance of an equidistant stance among all psychoanalytic theories, which are constantly expanding and building upon themselves. Throughout his talk Pine demonstrated his ability to thoroughly integrate psychoanalytic theories, techniques, and developmental work.

We were also honored to have Dr. Anni Bergman, founder of the Anni Bergman Parent-Infant Training Program, as a guest discussant. Dr. Bergman reflected on her experience working with Pine on a Margaret Mahler project at the Masters Children Center in the 1960s, and how there was a common thread in their work, namely, the observational base—a primary, indispensible tool of the child-development researchers. She underscored the parallel between the mother-infant relationship and the analyst-patient relationship—the need to understand the unique individual in the context of a unique dyad.

The first panelist, Dr. Judy Levitz, founding director of PPSC, began the Q&A by asking Pine how teachers and trainers in the psychoanalytic community might better dissipate their theoretical divides, and best help practitioners internalize the ideal stance of equidistance among the theories that he described. Pine responded to the first point, that continually bringing the focus back to the patient and their needs, is key. A PPSC graduate noted that PPSC integrates all theoretical viewpoints, providing candidates with the integrative approach that Dr. Pine talked about. Pine’s response was that the ideal scenario is when the supervisor has had that kind of training, has integrated it personally, and can then pass it along organically.

The second panelist, Marilyn LaMonica, MPS, asked for Pine’s thoughts on the effects of aging on the analyst and the patient. He responded by emphasizing again the importance of observation, of listening to each patient and their particular difficulties, and using all theories to identify what is in the foreground for that person at that moment, as well as what feels right to the analyst based on that moment.

Colleagues and supervisees then shared their thoughts and feelings of a man they clearly respected and loved. As Gerard Perna, LCSW, a former supervisee of Pine and long-time member of the PPSC Executive Committee, presented Pine with the Lifetime Achievement Award, he acknowledged the profound impact that Dr. Pine had had on him. He also referenced Pine’s case known as “Carrie” as a representation of Pine’s unique contribution. Pine co-created and developed an unconventional frame to provide “Carrie” with a “home base” that she could return to by phone, in person, or by the thought that an hour was being “held” for her and which made a profound impact on her life, despite being outside the lines of usual protocol at the time.

The now-famous case seemed a fitting way to end the morning as it exemplifies the kind of flexibility, innovation, and care that Dr. Fred Pine has brought to his work over a long, impressive, and influential career.

Stephen Kosmicki, LCSW, is clinical director at Project Renewal’s Clinton Residence in NYC. Stephen is currently a candidate-in-training at the Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy Study Center and is developing a private practice.
The conference began with Dr. Fenchel reminding the assembled audience in his “Overview” that understanding and appreciating the vicissitudes of ‘love’ and ‘hate’ has been primarily the purview of poets from the dawn of mankind through to the present. However, after comparing the views of Greenson, Brenner, Bergmann, and others, Dr. Fenchel noted that the verdict of poetic praise for love comes with the teaching that, as Kernberg and others have so often reminded us, love is not complete without its opposite; that love and hate cannot exist without the other. In the beginning, perhaps, it is narcissistic self-love that moves the infant to seek gratification that will reinforce its sense of self and self-idealization; but frustration of gratification soon turns this sense of loving into an experience of ‘want,’ and with it ‘hate.’

Indeed, as Dr. Fenchel tells us, when the caretaker is erratic or frustrating, it is very likely that this is experienced by the infant in ways that later may develop into aggression and hate. Moreover, as it is logical to assume that no caretaker is perfect, both gratification and absence of gratification must be present from the earliest days of life; hence, from nearly the beginning, there is an inherent dual psychic reality of ‘love’ and ‘hate.’ Further, he explained, it is this dichotomy and dynamic of love and hate that, through the course of psychic development (with ever more complex layers of conflict and defense in relation to evolving infantile object relations to primary objects), will determine the course of adult love relations with more mature objects, one’s spouse and partners. Thus, love is never a simple matter, even under the best circumstances.

Ronald Lieber spoke next on “Projective Identification, Countertransference, Technique: A Meditation on Love and Hate.” His case presentation was delivered from the perspective of Modern Psychoanalysis in relation to an adult pre-verbal patient fixated in very early pre-oedipal dynamics. These involved defensive splitting and projective identification to maintain a minimum sense of coherent, non-psychotic self-experience.

Mr. Lieber began by reminding his audience that in 1917 Sigmund Freud noted that, from the standpoint of psychoanalysis, patients could be divided into two groups: those forming neurotic transference resistances, capable of psychoanalytic resolution, and those forming narcissistic transference resistances, incapable of psychoanalytic resolution (because lacking sufficient internalized ‘self/other-relatedness’).

Such patients, Mr. Lieber explained, are primarily highly regressed, pre-verbal individuals for whom Modern Psychoanalysis has devised a treatment technique in response to Freud’s claim about the impossibility of treating the narcissistic transference. According to Mr. Lieber, the Modern approach relates precisely to those who are fixated in the pre-verbal brain of the narcissistic transference.

The technique utilizes primarily non-interpretive, emotional communication with the patient via the induced countertransference in the therapist to the patient’s projective identificatory displacements of his internal emotional world to the therapist. The therapist’s response emphasizes attunement with this emotional world of the patient via ‘mirroring’ and ‘joining’ it. Lieber explained that such patients are suffering from a lack of feeling recognized and validated at the most fundamental originary level of self/other relatedness. Having experienced only impingement and self-negation, their sense of self is clouded by an intense rage that can be tolerated only by a very primitive, global splitting of the hate and the projection of it outward and away onto an external world. The consequence of such projection, however, is that the split-off and projected rage then seemingly faces the patient as a hostile annihilating ‘other.’ This, in turn, only mobilizes more rage, splitting, and projection in a vicious cycle of these paranoid-schizoid dynamics.

With very little ego, cognitive communication by the therapist is ineffective, and any awakening sense of difference as between therapist and patient is felt as injurious by the patient. In these circumstances, the sole cognitive communication the patient can tolerate from the analyst may only involve asking objective-oriented questions that will draw the patient out of himself to the analyst. Otherwise, as above, the therapist can
Mr. Lieber’s case presentation offered a wonderful example of this approach in action, and demonstrated how even a patient fixated by a psychic over-endowment of “hate” can be approached and treated by replacing ‘want’ with ‘gratification’; hence ‘hate’” with some measure of ‘love.’

The afternoon session began with a presentation by Dr. Otto Kernberg, titled “The Psychopathology of Love Relations.” He began by summarizing his now famous metapsychological system of psychic development in terms of neurobiologically based motivational structures, libidinal and aggressive, that connect the self via affect to an object that, when internalized, creates the self/other affective states of internalized self/other object relations. These affective states of internalized object relations then get deposited as memories of the experience of these constitutive derivative interactions with the actual objects.

Developmentally, the psyche moves from unintegrated, self/object, affective motivational structures, as between positive and negative affective systems (‘love’ and ‘hate’) organized by splitting and projective identification (involving devaluation and denial), to more integrated such self/object, affective motivational structures. These more integrated structures involve a much less punitive and harsh super-ego, allowing for a more realistic evaluation of others via more regulated attachment systems and erotic systems that allow playful bonding. On the negative side, ‘fight/flight’ mentality is suffused by anxiety instead of splitting and projective identification.

After a lengthy discussion of the psychosexual implications to this developmental model, Dr. Kernberg moved on to a discussion of his approach to couple’s therapy. In line with his developmental theory, he noted a corresponding order in the psychopathology of couples.

The most challenged couples involve either one or both partners as fixated in the borderline range where splitting and cruel super-ego dynamics predominate, creating toxic, attacking, and persecutory dynamics within the couple. Next, and slightly less pathological than such borderline dynamics, is the developmental stage of pathological narcissism where one or the other partner defends against borderline splitting via a grandiose self that devalues the other and tends to be unable to tolerate long-term monogamy. Instead, such individuals, unable to invest in an ‘other,’ tend to serial monogamy and, especially in men, promiscuity. Women of such psychopathology tend to devalue their children unless they lavish their admiration upon them. Next, at the most developmentally advanced stage, the oedipal level of development, psychopathology in such couples gets organized around unresolved oedipal conflict in terms of activated defense against incest and murder. This stage of psychopathology in the couple Dr. Kernberg termed ‘masochistic.’

He then went on to explain his approach to couples’ treatment as consisting of either or both of two general techniques, ‘cognitive’ or ‘psychodynamic.’ Kernberg pointed out that in order to adequately diagnose the couple, he sees each partner of the couple together and separately. In the individual interviews he handles each partner’s secrets as protected by the confidentiality of the exchange. He then determines whether individual treatment is indicated for either one or both partners before proceeding to treat the couple.

The conference ended with a lively panel discussion and with questions from the audience. All in all, a most rich and enlightening day!

Marc E. Angers, LCSW/LP, NCPsyA, holds a Master’s degree in Politics and Philosophy from Oxford University, where he was an American Keasbey Fellow from 1973 to 1977; a Master’s in Social Work (1995) from Hunter College School of Social Work; and a Certificate in Psychoanalysis (2000) from Washington Square Institute, where he is a faculty member and training and supervising analyst. Additionally, he is editor of Issues in Psychoanalytic Psychology, the journal of record at WSI, where the bulk of his published work is contained. Angers is a member of NAAP and NASW, and is in private practice in Manhattan.
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Tuition Scholarships in memory of Dr. Jeffrey Seinfeld and Dr. Joyce McDougal are available at ORI. For more information, contact ORI’s administrator at 646-522-1056 or write to admin@oriny.org.

Dr. Jeffrey Seinfeld Memorial Lecture/Workshop Series will continue for the foreseeable future. Everyone is invited to participate in and contribute to this exciting endeavor. The call for proposals for Dr. Seinfeld’s Memorial Lecture/Workshop for the 2014-2015 academic year is open through September 2014. Topic: “Bad Objects” and Their Vicissitudes.

Promote your practice and educational activities through ORI’s Web Bulletin - visit www.ORINYC.org.

Publish with ORI Academic Press and the online, peer-reviewed periodical MindConsiliums, which are both dedicated to the cross-pollination of psychoanalytic and scientific thought. For more information, contact the ORI Academic Press editor at oripresseditor@oriny.org or oripresseditor@gmail.com; visit www.mindconsiliums.org and www.oriacademicpress.org.

Visit our YouTube Channel “ObjectRelations2009” for educational mini-video series and highlights of our annual conferences!

Object Relations Institute for Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis (Training Foundation) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit educational organization. We are chartered by NYS Department of Education to provide post-graduate training in psychotherapy and psychoanalysis.
Among his Viennese contemporaries the Austrian writer and biographer Stefan Zweig was perhaps the most adulatory of Freud. The two men enjoyed a warm friendship and lively correspondence that ended only when Zweig took his life after immigrating to Brazil.

While Freud’s writing, particularly his case studies and attention to the complexity of sexuality, divided the opinions of the Viennese intelligentsia, Zweig’s fiction and biography was almost universally acclaimed.

Zweig was prolific in a variety of genres, such as essays, novels, and biographies—often of doomed women like Marie Antoinette and Mary Stuart, whose fate somehow touched the unconscious sense that Austria-Hungary also was doomed.

Freud steadfastly refused Zweig’s entreaties to write his biography, claiming that there would be nothing of interest in it. But in his memoir, *The World of Yesterday*, Zweig managed to write a beautiful account of the epoch the two men shared, although their social backgrounds were substantially different.

The American filmmaker Wes Anderson has re-ignited interest in Zweig with his latest film, “The Grand Budapest Hotel.” In press conferences Anderson mentioned that Zweig’s memoir was a direct inspiration for the film, and at my local bookshop, The Strand, the book is flying off the shelves.

Together with David O. Russell and Paul Phillip Anderson (no relation), Wes Anderson is one of the most important film directors of his generation. Despite his critical acclaim—which began with his first film “Bottle Rocket” and includes “The Life Aquatic with Steve Zissou” and “The Royal Tenenbaums”—he presumably has to keep an eye on the box office, along with his less critically acclaimed colleagues.

Why, then, would Anderson be prepared to take the risk of transforming the world of fin de siècle Budapest and Vienna into a contemporary American movie? The answer lies, perhaps, in Anderson’s extraordinary attention to details. Unlike so many contemporary filmmakers, Anderson takes pains to try and give all his characters distinction and idiosyncrasy. He chooses to work with and is beloved by some of the subtlest actors around, including Bill Murray, Tilda Swinton and Ralph Fiennes.

This sensibility and attention to the lost and forgotten details of the Austro-Hungarian culture he left behind and lost is what we find in Zweig’s memoir. Zweig doesn’t indict the historical forces that led to the destruction of the culture but savors mournfully a cultivation, a reliability, and an innocence that was gone for ever. These are, in my opinion, the aspects of American life that Anderson views as gone, and, while nominally a film about a quirky hotel, “Grand Budapest Hotel” mirrors his own nostalgia for an America of lost civility and attention to seemingly unimportant details.

What Zweig found so impressive in Freud was his immense respect for the value of civilization at the same time as he exposed its hypocrisy and naïveté. More importantly, Zweig believed in psychoanalysis because of the attention it brought to what appears to be the unimportant details of another human being’s life, but which are, in fact, the defining and poignant traits.

Mark Stafford is a psychoanalyst in New York and Bedford, NY. He is an analyst member of Après-Coup and director of training at the Westchester Institute for Training in Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy. He is also a faculty member at the School of Visual Arts and The New School of Design in Manhattan.
The National Institute for the Psychotherapies annual conference, The Immigrant in the Consulting Room, took place in May in New York City. The daylong exploration focused on the challenges facing the immigrant to the United States and the kind of impact the immigration status of both patient and psychoanalyst has on therapeutic treatment. As Susan Obrecht, LCSW, co-director of the conference, stated in her opening remarks, America is a land of immigrants and, as such, we have a responsibility to be sensitive to the unique dilemmas they face.

In her keynote address, Ghislaine Boulanger, PhD, oriented the audience to the predicament of many immigrants who feel forced to choose between disparate self-states, one representing the country of origin and the other eager to adopt the values of the new country. She advocated that psychoanalysts attempt to build a transitional home for the immigrant by ‘seeing double’—recognizing and holding various identities in dialectical tension with each other without losing the complexity of the patient’s experiences or cultural allegiances. Dr. Boulanger concluded that immigrants must come to accept their experience of living life as a ‘chronic other’ and come to understand that belonging is not defined by citizenship or status but by a feeling of being deeply recognized and understood.

Lama Khouri, CAPC, LMSW, described her experiences living in the United States under the status of immigrant by ‘seeing double.’ She talked about her personal journey during which the treatment of groups of Arab-American boys and girls brought her into contact with feelings about her own ‘Arab self’ and made her realize the ways she, and immigrants like her, often subtly take on the dominant culture’s biases towards foundational parts of their own identities.

The second half of the day centered on the analysis of an episode of HBO’s In Treatment that portrayed complex relational family dynamics surrounding immigration. Usha Tummala-Nara, PhD, used this narrative as an example of the unbounded nature of immigrant identity and the kind of melancholia that can arise from the fantasy of assimilation as longed-for hope and unreachable ideal. Her presentation highlighted the impact of social stigma, the loss of contextual continuity, and the dissociation of critical parts of the self to avoid painful conflicting feelings. Robert Grossmark, PhD, followed with his commentary, addressing the experience of dislocation, loss of self-continuity, and the alienation experienced by many immigrants. He reminded us that many immigrants feel robbed of their subjectivity and sense of agency, and feel they live in a world shaped by others. As such, Dr. Grossmark asserted that immigration is an intersubjective event that can be held and repaired through recognition and companionsing from within an interpersonal relationship.

The panel went on to discuss themes of recognition, mourning, and loss, and called upon the psychoanalytic community to further investigate these important issues.

Rachel Sopher is the co-chair of the NIP Annual Conference and associate editor of Psychoanalytic Perspectives. She is a psychoanalyst in private practice in Manhattan.
Klein-Winnicott Dialectic: Transformative New Metapsychology and Interactive Clinical Theory, by Susan Kavaler-Adler, PhD, ABPP, DLitt, (Karnac, March 2014), illustrates how the psychobiographies of Melanie Klein and Donald Winnicott influenced their theories, and shows how a new developmental metapsychology can be substituted for Klein’s theory of the death instinct. The book also shows—through clinical examples—how the clinical theories of Klein and Winnicott can be used as an interactive and integrated dialectic for clinical work, rather than being polarized as they have been in the past. Klein-Winnicott Dialectic deals with fundamental clinical theory, relevant for any clinician, while also detailing how Melanie Klein’s internalization of her mother influenced her to hold on to a metapsychology that is redundant to her clinical theory. Kavaler-Adler offers a new metapsychology, while also illustrating the profound relevance of Klein’s clinical and developmental phenomenology.

“Where’s My Sanity? Stories that Help,” a new book by Claudia Luiz, PsyAD, is garnering the attention of national radio and television, as well as mainstream blogs, with her “new method for change.” Support Claudia’s efforts to popularize modern analysis by reviewing her book on Amazon, liking her website www.wheresmysanity.com, and continuing to spread the word about the book. “Where’s My Sanity?” is available at www.amazon.com/dp/B00EDYL1CC.

76 Typical Therapy Mistakes, by Gerald Schoenewolf, PhD, is a workbook for psychotherapists of all types, providing them with an instructive as well as entertaining way to avoid the common pitfalls of practicing psychotherapy. It is based on actual research on the typical mistakes therapists have made through the years. This practical book contains 76 teaching tales that cover all the typical mistakes therapists are prone to making. Each tale is followed by questions for readers to answer, and then an explanation of how the therapist went wrong and what he should have done. Readers can compare the author’s solutions to their own to come up with the best interventions for them. Written in a concise and witty style, the tales include “The Therapist Who Was Disgusted by Penises,” “The Gay Therapist and the Handsome Brute,” “The Grandiose Group Therapist,” “The Therapist Who Craved Love” and “The Woman’s Therapist.” The Workbook, which contains a helpful introduction on Types of Therapy Mistakes, is sure to become a standard in the field.

76 Typical Therapy Mistakes is being used as the basis of a Continuing Education course at GenesisCE.org. Michael J. Gerson, PhD, Associate Professor, Graduate Psychology at California Lutheran University, had two articles published in spring: “A Meta-Commentary: Response to the Commentaries of Marks-Tarlow and Solow Glennon,” and “Reconsidering Self and Identity Through a Dialogue Between Neuroscience and Psychoanalytic Theory,” both in Psychoanalytic Dialogues, March/April 2014.

Shared Realities: Participation Mystique and Beyond, edited by Mark Winborn, PhD, was published in June by Fisher King Press. Shared Realities brings together Jungian analysts and psychoanalysts from across the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. Jung’s concept of participation mystique is used as a starting point for an in-depth exploration of ‘shared realities’ in the analytic setting and beyond. The clinical, narrative, and theoretical discussions move through such related areas as: projective identification, negative coniunctio, reverie, intersubjectivity, the interactive field, phenomenology, neuroscience, the transferential chimera, shamanism, shared reality of place, borderland consciousness, and mystical participation. This unique collection of essays bridges theoretical orientations and includes some of the most original analytic writers of our time. An essential read for psychoanalysts, Jungian analysts, psychotherapists, and analytic candidates.

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Neuroscience and the Brain’s PLAY System:
Implications for Adult and Child Treatment
Loving to Play and PLAYing to Love

Case Presenter: Lee Ann Marquard, LCSW, NCPsyA

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Upcoming Open Houses and Discussions
Meet our faculty and graduates and find out about our training programs in individual psychoanalysis and group studies. All our courses are approved for CASAC re-credentialing and for other continuing education credits. We will answer your questions and describe the CHD experience.

Upcoming dates and topics:
- Sept. 6, Core Concepts in Modern Psychoanalysis, Harlan Matusow
- Nov. 7, Aggression and the Idealization of Harmony, Calla C. Jo
- Jan. 10, Bion’s Theory of Thinking, John Augliera

Check our website for exact locations of these Open Houses or call CHD

Fall 2014 Courses
- Psychoanalytic Views of Women, Susan Jakubowicz, LCSW, CGP, PhD, LP
- Treating Couples, Michaela Kane Schaeffer, PhD, LP
- Medication Management in the Split-Treatment Setting: A Collaborative Approach, Eli Greenberg, MD
- Infancy: Conception through Second Year of Life, John Augliera, MA, LP
- Core Concepts in Modern Psychoanalytic Group Technique, Jacqueline Swensen, PhD, LP
- The Psychodynamics of Racism and Discrimination, Susan R. Blumenson, PhD, LP
- Psychopathology: The Severe Disorders, Benedict Kim, PhD, LP
- Core Concepts in Psychoanalysis, Simon Hyunkun Shin, PhD

Fall 2014 courses will also include:
- Structuring Session(s) for Theory of Psychodiagnosis, Natalie Z Riccio, PhD

The full slate of fall courses, including descriptions, is posted on our website thecenterforhumandevelopment.org. Our current bulletin, which details the entire training program, can also be found on our website. For further information, call CHD’s administrative office at 212-642-6303, e-mail CtrHumanDev@aol.com, or visit our website.

Korean Program at CHD
Our Korean program track is beginning this fall. The first course, Core Concepts in Psychoanalysis, will be taught in Korean. Our Korean supervision via Skype is continuing to thrive with students enrolled in PIP, a Korean psychoanalytic institute, founded by CHD’s Director, Benedict Kim.

Congratulations and Welcome
Congratulations to our recent graduate Harlan Matusow for passing his LP exam, and to John Augliera, who was voted in to be a member of the Committee of Accreditation (COA) of the American Board of Accreditation in Psychoanalysis (ABAP). Welcome to Jacqueline Swensen for becoming a Board Member of CHD.

The Institute for Expressive Analysis is delighted to announce the appointment of Robert Wolf, LP, NCPsyA, ATR-BC, as the new President, and Cenik Cokuslu, LP, NCPsyA as the new Executive Director.

This fall, NIP will host the inaugural class of its new Psychotherapy Integration Program. This program is designed to teach psychoanalytic therapists useful non-analytic methods and ways of integrating them with analytic therapy.

The outstanding faculty includes Niquie Dworkin, PhD; Jerold Gold, PhD; Lisa Lyons, PhD; Sandy Shapiro, PhD; Paul Wachtel, PhD; and myself; while the advisory board includes Jill Bresler, PhD; Jerold Gold, PhD; Henry Grayson, PhD; Marvin Goldfried, PhD; Stanley Messer, PhD; Jeremy Safran, PhD; Sandy Shapiro, PhD; George Stricker, PhD; and Paul Wachtel, PhD. In addition, Anja Behm, LCSW, is serving as the program’s assistant director.

Experienced, licensed psychoanalytic clinicians the world over are invited to apply to this two year program which will be conducted via weekly online seminars and semi-annual weekend workshops here at NIP. These 90 minute online seminars allow candidates to participate from wherever they are located and to have real-time interaction with instructors and other class members. Candidates also participate in weekly individual clinical consultation.

I hope that you will join me in breaking new ground next September by enrolling in our first class and becoming part of the future of psychoanalysis by learning about our innovative new program now.
Gradiva® Award Nominations—2014

ANTHOLOGIES


ARTICLES


BOOKS


CHILDREN’S BOOKS


FILM


POETRY

Bryant, Salita, S. (2013). Cinderella Finally Speaks to her Analyst About Her Mother. Psychoanalytic Perspectives, 11:(1)
Bryant, Salita, S. (2013). Fifth-Grade Sex Ed. Psychoanalytic Perspectives, 11:(1)
Bryant, Salita, S. (2013). Prayer, at nine and a half. Psychoanalytic Perspectives, 11:(1)

STUDENT PAPERS

Ginach, Roni. (2013). Desiring so and so: Alina Szapocznikow’s libidinal attempt at reunification with her lost object, death. Blanton-Peale Graduate Institute, New York, NY.
SEPTEMBER
1-14-The Journey That is a Life: Understanding the Archetypal Patterns that Shape Our Lives (conference); Assisi Institute, assisiinstitute.com
12-14-The Notion of the Sublime in Creativity and Destruction (conference); Cambridge, UK, prbd.4469@gmail.com
17-19-Psychoanalysis, Trauma and Severe Mental Disorders (8th international forum); International Federation of Psychoanalytic Societies, ifps-online.com
19-20-On the Subject of Psychiatry and the Subject of Psychoanalysis (colloquium); Apres-Coup, apres-coup.org
27-9/1-European Victims and Perpetrators Now and Then (conference); Partners in Confronting Collective Atrocities, p-cca.org

OCTOBER
5-7-Building Capacity in Mental Health During Challenging Economic Times (conference); Pacific Rim College of Psychiatrists, prep2014.org
9-12-Psychoanalysis on Ice (conference); psychoanalysisonice2014.is
10-13-3rd Annual Conference-International Society for Transference-Focused Psychotherapy, istfp.org
11-12-Myths of the Mighty Woman: What makes A Woman? (conference); Committee on Women and Psychoanalysis of the IPA, internationalpsychoanalysis.net

NOVEMBER
2-Neuroscience & the Brain’s PLAY System: Implications for Adult and Child Treatment “Loving to Play, PLAYing to Love” (annual conference); NJI, njinstitute.com
6-8-Necessary Fictions (annual conference); IFPE, ifpe.org
15-Prejudice, Shame & Guilt: Emerging Possibilities (conference); NAAP

DECEMBER
12-14-International Society for Intelligence Research Annual Conference; ISIR, isironline.org

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