On Tasting
Wild Strawberries

Bonnie S. Kaufman

This article examines the cinematic art of Ingmar Bergman’s Wild Strawberries as it resonates with the clinical art of psychoanalysis, with particular reference to dreams. If we imagine that the film is the patient—not Bergman or the film’s protagonist Isak Borg, but the film itself—we can examine all the perceptual “data” beyond the verbal narrative that are particular to the narrative techniques of this film and of the cinematic medium, for example, the nature of the images, the type and angles of shots, continuity and cutting between sequences, and the sound track (beyond Borg’s narrative).

The director has clearly made conscious cinematic choices about the presentation of the material; he wants certain things to stand out and, as spectators, our task is in part to place ourselves in his hands, to “regress in the service of the ego.” But we must also function as critics, so we take in what the director asks us to experience while trying not to come to a premature closure about what it all means; we may well find meanings that the filmmaker did not anticipate.

While the analyst takes a narrative and deconstructs it, spectatorship involves taking the chains of images and pieces of cinematic data and constructing a coherence out of them—really a synthesis rather than an analysis. But the spectator is also analyzing. In a clinical situation, listening with evenly hovering attention allows us to become aware of a host of phenomena, things such as pauses, abrupt digressions, fidgeting or movements of the patient on the couch, tears, changes in affective tone as well as our own countertransference experiences, such as boredom or other affects that seem inappropriate. We experience and observe. This singular duality of perspective, this movement back and forth between self and other, is also a way, though by no means the only way, to enter into the life of a film. What follows is an account of my own analytic encounter with Wild Strawberries.

A PERTINENT NEGATIVE: AN ABSENT FATHER

The film just begins—no credits or titles—just the image in close-up of an old man writing at his desk. A voice-over narration, presumably what he is writing, I am suddenly thrust into the thick of things with him; no possibility of distancing behind the credits....he’s speaking to me.

Bonnie S. Kaufman, M.D., is associate clinical professor of psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and faculty member, Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. She has written and lectured extensively on psychoanalysis and film.

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SAVE THE DATE (June 8-12, 2011/Palace Hotel) for San Francisco!  Janis Chester
Creating and Utilizing a Holding Environment

Warren R. Procci

For nearly three decades I have had an academic appointment with the Department of Psychiatry at Harbor/UCLA Medical Center. One of my activities is to conduct a psychotherapy observation for the second-year residents. As I recently sat listening to my patient, with the residents behind the one-way mirror, she dropped a “bombshell” revealing an intensely embarrassing, personally held secret. This proved to be an aphrodisiac for the residents and during our discussion period following the therapy session I was peppered with questions. The residents were much impressed by what had occurred. In fact they need not have been. The residents had merely seen the natural unfolding of a well-conducted psychoanalytic psychotherapy which had provided the patient with the necessary conditions of safety in which she could comfortably relax. Federal Reserve notes as part of the program christened “Quantitative Easing” and by so doing the Fed was assuming national leadership in stimulating the monetary system.

These are precisely the functions of leadership APsaA must provide for our constituents in order to develop the same kind of secure and safe environment for our membership so that all of us can consider in a calm reflective manner, just as my therapy patient can, what our problems are and how we can deal with them.

We need to assure that we don’t have a lost decade of APsaA membership and a corresponding lost decade of infusion of ideas into APsaA. Sobering Figures

I will mention just one of these problems. Or more accurately I will discuss a metric, our declining membership numbers, which allows us to consider a more fundamental issue and that is the question of whether or not our profession is in decline. There is, of course, an important distinction between a drop in our organizational membership and a decline in our profession. The figures are sobering. In the five-and-a-half-year period from January 2005 through June 2010, our active membership has dropped from 1758 to 1558. This represents a decrement of more than 11 percent. This is, of course, a significant number and we need a sober, calm environment in which to reflectively consider this. And this is exactly one of the major reasons why I’m forming a Task Force to Develop a Strategic Plan.

We also need to do something in APsaA that we rarely have done as an organization and that is to develop a longer term organizational plan, one which lasts beyond the term of this or any single APsaA president. Indeed it will take several APsaA presidents to effectively formulate and understand the nature of this and other problems and then to enact the programs necessary to combat them. A beginning can be made now but the solutions will have to be enacted over a longer term.

On the national economic level, we hear a great deal of talk about “a lost decade” for the investment portfolios of individuals. We need to assure that we don’t have a lost decade of APsaA membership and a corresponding lost decade of infusion of ideas into APsaA. It is a long cherished economic principle that larger populations generate more ideas and therefore greater life and vitality for a nation. The same I think can be applied to an organization.

Invoking FDR

In my last TAP note to you, I invoked Churchill’s wartime rhetoric. Today I will invoke his counterpart, also a great leader, namely Franklin D. Roosevelt. I am going to refer to his historic First Inaugural Address delivered at a time of unprecedented national economic crisis. It was a bold and daring speech in which he outlined the need for strong leadership, vision, and action. I won’t be so naïve as to suggest that all we have to fear is fear itself, but with the ability to calmly consider our problems without undo anxiety or fear, we can indeed do a better job of developing solutions. FDR exhorted us, “Nor need we shrink from the solutions will have to be enacted over a longer term.

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Seize the Data

Colleen L. Carney and Lee I. Ascherman

At the June Meeting in Washington D.C., the Board on Professional Standards took two important actions which may significantly impact the certification of psychoanalysts, one of BOPS’s key functions as delineated in the APSA bylaws. The first action was to adopt the newly revised Standards for Education and Training in Psychoanalysis, which creates the opportunity for analysts in institutes which have adopted the developmental pathway of education to simultaneously apply for certification and TA/SA appointment. The second action was to approve a pilot project proposed by Harvey Schwartz and Paul Holinger of the Certification Examination Committee (CEC) which will allow candidates from participating institutes to begin the certification examination process prior to graduation. These two initiatives, in conjunction with our current more traditional path to certification in psychoanalysis, has afforded us a unique opportunity to study the certification process from three distinctly different phases in analytic careers: pre-graduation, mid-career, and at a presumably more seasoned stage of analytic practice.

EXAMINING ANALYTIC COMPETENCE

It is not our ultimate objective to develop multiple pathways to certification in psychoanalysis, but rather to take advantage of the unusual circumstances in which we find ourselves during this time of change and transition. Over the next three years, BOPS hopes to study the certification process—both the outcome as well as the experience of the process—so that we can make informed recommendations to the future BOPS leadership about what seems to be the most reliable, meaningful, and professional method of examining psychoanalytic competence, based on real data. We have asked our co-science advisors to BOPS, Wilma Bucci and Leon Hoffman, to seize this sublime research opportunity, and to extend and deepen the work started several years ago by Paul Holinger and the late Stuart Hauser. Based on their work, it appears to be a sound working hypothesis that analytic competence does have some core and identifiable features which are independent of an analyst’s theoretical bent.

Details of the CEC’s pilot project are discussed at length elsewhere in this issue of TAP [See “Certification Is Evolving,” page 20]. Similarly, elaboration on the process of the developmental pathway to certification and TA/SA appointment will be provided as soon as the details of this new initiative has been refined and operationalized. However, it is important to note that these are just two of several research opportunities which have been ushered in along with the new Standards for Education and Training in Psychoanalysis. Two others, which are in a very early planning stage, involve the development of assessment instruments which may be useful to institutes in their evaluation of candidate progression and readiness for graduation.

CANDIDATE COLLOQUIA

The first of these is directly related to the emphasis on candidate colloquia in the new standards. This scholarly practice, which has long been a staple in the Chicago Institute, has been enthusiastically embraced in the new standards, providing BOPS with two uniform points of entry to study both clinical and theoretical competence during candidacy. Institutes which adopt a developmental philosophy of education are required to incorporate a candidate colloquium during the third year of candidacy and a second colloquium, prior to graduation. This structure offers two natural opportunities to study the development of psychoanalytic competence during training. Even institutes that have chosen the more traditional educational model are encouraged, though not required, to incorporate a pre-graduation colloquium and can participate in this study by providing information about their own method of evaluating candidate competence and readiness for graduation.

...it appears to be a sound working hypothesis that analytic competence does have some core and identifiable features which are independent of an analyst’s theoretical bent.
Holding Environment
Continued from page 3

We must act and act quickly.” Obviously I too believe that we need to act. Hopefully our strategic plan will provide us with an organizational blueprint that will enable us to have vision and undertake action.

In addition, I think we as individual analysts must adapt to changing conditions. In a future column, I will discuss some of my ideas concerning the ways that we as individual practitioners can utilize our skills in arenas other than the traditional consulting room to benefit many perspective clients/patients and ourselves as well.

As always, I invite each and every one of you to contact me with your own ideas.

Seize the Data
Continued from page 4

THE SUPERVISING ANALYST

The second opportunity for study provided by the new standards is in the area of supervision. The supervision of candidates’ control cases is one of the most important aspects of their training. In the new standards, there is increased emphasis on the qualifications of the supervising analyst, underscoring the teaching role of the supervisor and the critical opportunity for integrative learning within the supervisory relationship. This emphasis also offers BOPS a unique opportunity to systematically study the supervisory process and to develop a supervisory assessment instrument/s which can provide us with some systematically obtained data about the nature and effectiveness of supervision as it is conducted throughout our 31 APsaA institutes. In this initiative our co-chairs of CORE will collaborate with members of the Committee on Psychoanalytic Education (COPE) to study psychoanalytic competence from the perspective of the supervisor, as well as supervisory competence from the perspective of the supervisee.

The changes in our new Standards for Education and Training in Psychoanalysis are grounded in a shared commitment to providing excellent psychoanalytic education. The new standards also reflect a healthy curiosity about the complex nature of the learning process that goes into the making of a psychoanalyst.

Associating with APsaA

AFFILIATION CATEGORIES FOR EDUCATORS, STUDENTS, RESIDENTS, PSYCHOTHERAPISTS, RESEARCHERS

Over the last several years, APsaA has developed a number of categories of affiliation to allow colleagues and friends interested in psychoanalysis to establish a tie to our organization. Associates of APsaA get more out of the national meetings, can start to network nationally with like-minded professionals, and contribute to the richness and vibrancy of the psychoanalytic community. Each Associate category is sponsored and supported by a committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

EDUCATOR ASSOCIATE—available for teachers, professors, and administrators at all levels of education, pre-school through university, who are interested in the integration of psychoanalytic principles and ideas into their teaching and scholarship. Yearly enrollment fee: $25.00

PSYCHOTHERAPIST ASSOCIATE—available for psychoanalytic psychotherapists with a minimum of a master’s level degree and licensed and/or certified by the state in which they practice. Individual Psychotherapist Associates are listed in a National Directory of Psychotherapist Associates, prepared annually. Yearly enrollment fee: $75.00

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE—available for research scientists, research oriented clinicians, and others with an interest in psychoanalytically oriented research. The sponsoring committee will facilitate presentations of research at psychoanalytic meetings. Yearly enrollment fee: $40.00

STUDENT/RESIDENT ASSOCIATE—available to medical students, psychiatric residents, psychology, social work, graduate, and undergraduate students of all academic disciplines. Yearly enrollment fee: $25.00

Standard benefits provided to Associates in all the above categories include reduced APsaA meeting registration fees, advance notification of meetings, and subscriptions to this publication. Reduced subscription rates to the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association (JAPA) are also available. Please note: Individuals who qualify for full APsaA membership are not eligible to join as Associates. Contact APsaA’s National Office for more information: 212-752-0450 ext. 18. E-mail: membership@apsa.org. Or go to the APsaA Web site, www.apsa.org/associates, to download the latest brochures.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13
12:00 noon-1:30 p.m.
Research Presentation
“The Career Path of the Psychoanalyst”
Presenter: Sabrina Cherry
Discussant: Robert J. Waldinger
4:30-6:30 p.m.
Research in Psychoanalysis
Discussion Group
“Turning Psychoanalytic Theory on Its Head: Non-Linear Development in Middle Childhood”
Chair: Robert J. Waldinger
Presenter: Rona Knight

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14
12:00 noon-1:30 p.m.
Research Symposium
Chair: Robert J. Waldinger
Presenter: Ruud Custers
(Utrecht University, Netherlands)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15
10:00-11:45 a.m.
Symposium
“A Dialogue Between Research and Clinical Reflection: Narcissistic Personality Disorders”
Chair: John Clarkin
Presenters: Diana Diamond,
Frank Yeomans,
Susanne Hörz
Discussant: Richard Munich

1:00-3:00 p.m.
RAAPA (Research Associates of the American Psychoanalytic Association) Integrative Process Research Seminar
Multiple Perspectives on the Treatment Process in a 9-Session ‘Treatment’
Moderator: Wilma Bucci
Participants: Giuseppe Crisafulli, Leon Hoffman, Philip Herschenfeld, Sue Kolod, Anton Hart, Joe Newirth, Bernard Maskit, Wilma Bucci

For more information on PPRS, visit the Web site: www.pprsonline.org.
2011 National Meeting Highlights: 
APsaA at 100

January 12-16

Gary Grossman

The APsaA National Meeting this January in New York marks the 100th anniversary of the American Psychoanalytic Association, the oldest psychoanalytic organization in the United States. In honor of our centennial, the January meeting will feature several programs and events that acknowledge the Association's history and highlight developments in psychoanalysis over the past century.

APsaA’S CENTENNIAL

An excellent opportunity to learn about the origins of our Association is by attending the Oral History Workshop on Thursday morning. Sanford Gifford, Nellie Thompson, Paul Mosher, and Arnold Richards will discuss APsaA’s development, progression, and controversies from its quirky beginnings to the present day.

Past-president Prudence Gourguechon’s Friday morning plenary address, “Citizen Psychoanalyst: Advocacy and Social Commentary in Psychoanalysis,” challenges the historical notion that a psychoanalytic organization should not take a position in culture wars, and makes a case for the heightened importance of individual analysts and the Association’s involvement in contemporary social issues.

GARY GROSSMAN, Ph.D., is a member and faculty at the San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis, where he also serves as chair of the Community Education and Service Division, and is a member of APsaA’s Program Committee.

We are very privileged to have Freud’s great-granddaughter, Jane McAdam Freud, presenting at Friday afternoon’s presidential symposium, “Sigmund Freud and Jane McAdam Freud: Old Dreams New Interpretations—An Artist’s Perspectives.” McAdam Freud, an internationally recognized sculptor and the daughter of artist Lucien Freud, will speak about her great-grandfather’s conscious and unconscious influences on her art. Which of Freud’s ideas are no longer tenable in light of the current knowledge in our field and in other disciplines? This far-reaching question will be addressed in the meeting’s first panel on Friday afternoon, “Freud Then and Now.” This roundtable discussion, chaired by Glen Gabbard, features panelists Priscilla Roth and Peter Fonagy, both guests from London, along with Warren Poland and Jay Greenberg.

Psychoanalyst, psychiatrist, and historian George Makari will give Friday evening’s plenary address in honor of our Association’s centennial. Speaking on “The Paradoxes of Enlightenment: Reflections on the Past and Future of Psychoanalysis,” Makari will explore some of the forces that have been generative and destabilizing in the psychoanalytic community over the past century. The author of the internationally acclaimed history, Revolutions in Mind: The Creation of Psychoanalysis, Makari is professor of psychiatry and director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College.

Historians and psychoanalysts will join together in Sunday morning’s panel, “Influences of American Culture on Psychoanalysis.” Chaired by Robert Michels, this panel concludes the Centennial Celebration Program at the National Meeting, and features Adrienne Harris, Jonathan Lear; Elizabeth Lunbeck, and George Makari discussing the influences of American ideals and values, such as optimism and individualism, on the development of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis.

GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN 21ST CENTURY PSYCHOANALYSIS

Theories of the development and expression of gender and sexuality have been among the most contested and revised within the psychoanalytic canon, and the January National Meeting offers ample opportunity for attendees to become immersed in contemporary contributions. Among the discussion groups exploring sexuality and gender are “Perversions: Psychoanalytic Concepts and Treatment,” “Postmodern Feminism: Women in Groups,” “Understanding Homophobia in the Analysis of a Young Gay Man,” “Tennessee Williams’ A Streetcar Named Desire,” “Gender Identity Disorder in Boys,” “Female Sexual Development: A Child Case Presentation,” “Love, Sex, and the American Psyche: What is Compulsive, Addicted, or Perverse about Sex?”, “Masculinity: What Does a Man Want?”, and “Psychoanalytic Approaches to the Child with Atypical Gender Preference.”

The Thursday morning workshop of the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues will present the recipient of the 2010 Ralph Roughton Paper Prize, which explores an original and outstanding contribution to the psychoanalytic understanding and/or treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgendered individuals. The 2011 award goes to Barbara F. Marcus and Susan McNamara for their paper “Strange and Otherwise Unaccountable Actions: Category, Conundrum, and Transgender Identities.”

This year the Program Committee has scheduled two Meet-the-Author panels. The first features Nancy Kishish and Deanna Holtzman discussing their book, A Story of Her Own: The Female Oedipus Complex Reexamined and Renamed. The second panel will feature Ken Corbett, author of Boyhoods.

Continued on page 8
Rethinking Masculinities. Attendees will not want to miss the provocative special symposium featuring Melissa Febo, author of Whip Smart: A Memoir, a compelling account of her four-year experience working as a dominatrix in Manhattan. Chaired by Adrienne Harris, "Whip Smart: Sex, Sado-Masochism, and Psychoanalysis," brings analyst Muriel Dimen and Avgi Saketopoulou, a candidate at NYU Postdoctoral Program in Psychoanalysis and the audience together in conversation about the meanings of "consent," the erotics of power, and its abuses in and outside the consulting room.

ARTS AND CULTURE

This January inaugurates the annual Artist/Scholar-in-Residence Program, sponsored by APsaA’s recently formed Education Department, whose mission is to promote exchanges between psychoanalysts and educator-scholars at every level of the American education system. Chaired by Stephen Sonnenberg, this new program brings a distinguished individual to the National Meeting to conduct seminars and other exercises for analysts in attendance. This year’s artist-in-residence is Martin Espada, professor of English, University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He has been called “the Latino poet of his generation” and the Pablo Neruda of North American authors” and has published 17 books as a poet, editor, essayist, and translator, with two more forthcoming. His 2006 collection of poems, The Republic of Poetry, received the Paterson Award for Sustained Literary Achievement and was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize. Espada will conduct three workshops throughout the meetings, beginning Thursday evening, covering the writing of poetry, the use of poetry in psychoanalytic education, and the reading of poetry and its parallels to the analytic situation. In addition, Espada will give a reading of his poetry on Saturday afternoon.

The university forum continues in its psychoanalytic exploration of Shakespeare’s plays with Antony and Cleopatra. Moderated by Stanley Coen, Friday afternoon’s forum features two celebrated scholar-teachers. Edward W. Taylor, Lionel Trilling Professor Emeritus in the Humanities at Columbia, and Arthur W. Marks, ’19 Professor of Comparative Literature and director of the Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts at Princeton, will discuss the play along with analyst Paul Schwaber and the audience.

SYMPOSIA

The APsaA meetings provide a venue for us to learn from and converse with other analysts from different parts of the country and world, but it is also a unique opportunity to engage with scholars and professionals from other disciplines. This interdisciplinary exchange is a key component of the symposia programming and there are several to choose from in January, covering topics such as bullying in schools, the Palestinian/Israeli conflict, the challenges facing psychoanalytic institutes, analytic work within military culture, the effects of Hurricane Katrina on therapy and therapists, and a research symposium reviewing the empirical evidence for unconscious motivations.

PLANNING AHEAD

This is only a selection of the exciting programs scheduled for the National Meeting, so look for the Preliminary Program in your mail or view it on APsaA’s Web site beginning October 18 to learn about the popular Clinical Workshops in Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy, panels, papers, Special Programs for Mental Health Trainees, workshops, and the over 100 discussion groups. Finally, be sure to attend APsaA’s 100th Anniversary Party on Wednesday night.

Jane McAdam Freud’s current work will be on display at the Sundaram Tagore Gallery, 547 West 27th Street, from January 12–26, and all meeting participants and friends are invited to attend her gallery opening reception on Thursday evening from 6:00–9:00 p.m.
The American Psychoanalytic Foundation Committee

Sandra C. Walker

Over the past five years, APsaA members have contributed an average of nearly $30,000 each year to support projects funded by the American Psychoanalytic Foundation (APF) Committee. Please consider including a contribution for the Foundation when you submit your 2011 membership dues. Also, on this page is an invitation to meet the committee and discuss your proposals or ideas for projects related to the APF Committee mission of public outreach.

Here is a list of our most recent grants.

GRANTS

Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute
Sydney Anderson, Ph.D.—Applied Psychoanalysis in a Community-Based School and Treatment Center for At-Risk Children

Psychoanalysis in the Community
Marie G. Rudden, M.D.—Teaching principles and practices of psychoanalytic group interventions to local psychoanalytic communities

APsaA Affiliate Council
Scientific Paper Prizes

“New School in the Heights”
Diane Manning, Ph.D.—Psychoanalytic Schools Symposium, inviting community educators to participate in learning about psychoanalytically informed school environments for at-risk children

InternationalPsychoanalysis.net
Arnold Richards, M.D.—Uploading tapes to InternationalPsychoanalysis.net, a publicly accessible blog about psychoanalysis

Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia
Ralph Fishkin, D.O.—Development of an e-Learning Resource for Psychoanalytic Education

Washington Center for Psychoanalysis
Roberta L. Sorenson—To provide psychoanalytically informed consultation to the Jubilee JumpStart Program, a community preschool

University of Miami, School of Education
Marie-Claude Rigaud, M.D.—Haitian Mental Health Summit, a convocation of stakeholders seeking to develop a plan for reconstructing the mental health system in Haiti after the disruption caused by the January 12, 2010 earthquake

Sandra C. Walker, M.D., is chair of the American Psychoanalytic Foundation Committee.
The show will be held on Friday, January 14, 2011, in the Herbert Hoover Suite of the Waldorf from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. This year the exhibit will be expanded to include photography, painting, sculpture, jewelry, hand illuminated manuscripts, and other artistic efforts. The show is open to members, Affiliates, and Associates of the Association as well as members of the IPA and IPSO. Plan to attend and enjoy the visions of your friends.

—Jon K. Meyer
Julie Jaffee Nagel delivered the Gertrude and Ernst Ticho Memorial Lecture, part of the Scientific Program of APsaA's 99th annual meeting. The talk was entitled, “Melodies in My Mind: The Polyphony of Mental Life.” The melody on Nagel’s mind was the “Tonight Ensemble” from Leonard Bernstein’s West Side Story. It was used to demonstrate the similarities in conflicts, ambivalence, and unconscious process expressed in psychoanalysis and music.

This honor is given to an early to mid-career analyst who is making contributions to psychoanalysis and shows promise of making significant future contributions to psychoanalytic science, practice, and thought. The lecture was inaugurated in June 2006 with the generous support of the Gertrude and Ernst Ticho Charitable Foundation.
Widening the Scope: 
Landmark Alliance for APsaA

Peter L. Rudnytsky

In January 2011, just one week before the American Psychoanalytic Association gathers in New York to celebrate its 100th anniversary, another historic milestone will be marked at the convention of the Modern Language Association (MLA) in Los Angeles, when for the first time APsaA will officially sponsor a session in its capacity as an Allied Organization of the nation’s foremost professional body of language and literature scholars, founded in 1883 and with 30,000 members in 100 countries.

The designation of APsaA as an Allied Organization of MLA is the culmination of an initiative arising from the Committee on Psychoanalysis and the Academy, which I have the honor of co-chairing with Jeffrey Prager, professor of sociology at UCLA and co-dean of the New Center for Psychoanalysis in Los Angeles. Our committee, an outgrowth of past president Prudence Gourguechon’s “10,000 Minds Project,” is one of 10 committees that constitute the recently established Education Department of APsaA, headed by Stephen Sonnenberg. The successful outcome of our application to the MLA would not have been possible without Debra Steinke Wardell, APsaA’s manager of Education and Membership Services, who compiled and submitted the voluminous required materials.

MACARTHUR FELLOW AND APsaA PRESIDENT AT MLA CONVENTION

As an Allied Organization of MLA, APsaA is guaranteed one 75-minute session on the program of the annual convention, held on a rotating basis in major American cities.

Because the convention will take place this year in Los Angeles, we invited APsaA member Elyn Saks, of the Gould School of Law at the University of Southern California, to be our inaugural featured speaker. Saks, the recipient of a MacArthur fellowship, will discuss her riveting book, The Center Cannot Hold: My Journey through Madness, about her experiences as a person with schizophrenia and the benefits she has derived from being a patient in psychoanalysis. By an auspicious coincidence, APsaA president Warren R. Procci lives in Pasadena and has graciously agreed to offer welcoming remarks to the MLA members who will undoubtedly flock to hear Saks.

In addition to one guaranteed session, Allied Organizations can propose up to two jointly sponsored sessions at MLA conventions. Almost immediately, the president of the Dickens Society of America contacted me to inquire whether APsaA would be interested in collaborating on a session on “Dickens and Psychoanalysis.” The latter proposal was accepted, so besides the principal APsaA session, which I will chair, APsaA will also appear in the MLA program as a co-sponsor of the Dickens session, to be chaired by John Jordan of the University of California, Santa Cruz, at which I will give a paper alongside experts in Dickens from the University of Toronto and the University of California, Santa Barbara.

PAST COLLABORATIONS

In order for an organization to qualify for allied status, it must have held special sessions in at least two previous MLA conventions. APsaA was able to meet this requirement because, over the past decade, in 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2009, I chaired a series of such sessions to bring together the academic and clinical worlds of psychoanalysis. Also at the 2009 meeting, the executive director, Rosemary Feal, invited me to organize a Creative Conversation, “Between Psychoanalysis and Poetry,” where Salman Akhtar, a poet as well as a psychoanalyst, appeared with poet and critic Alicia Ostriker, a two-time...
The NYPSI is celebrating its centennial in 2011 with a series of outreach programs. One of these involves a book I have edited, due out soon, titled Createdinourownimages.com. The book includes the republication of W.S. Gilbert’s Pygmalion and Galatea first performed and published almost 140 years ago. Along with the play there are essays which metaphorically resonate with one of the themes of the play: our need to create others in the images we have them. The book also includes chapters by an art historian, an English professor, geneticists, ethicists, and a summary of current stem-cell research, all relating to that theme.

We intend the book to be used as a springboard in schools, community theaters, and psychoanalytic societies’ outreach efforts to demonstrate the continued relevance of psychoanalytic thought in the age of biogenetic medicine. We look forward to sponsoring staged readings of the central plot of Gilbert’s play with accompanying panel discussions that will include analysts, biogeneticists, and medical ethicists.

In the play, itself, Pygmalion, a sculptor, is married to Cynisca, also his model. He has many copies of her in his studio. One of them, Galatea, comes to life while Cynisca is away for a day. After she is “born,” i.e., comes to life, she experiences and describes her fantasies of merger with her creator as follows:

A sense that I am made
by thee and for thee,
That I’ve no will that is not
wholly thine;
That I’ve no thought, no hope,
no enterprise
That does not own thee
as its sovereign;
That I have life, that I may live
for thee,
That I am thine—that thou
and I are one!

Later, upon her individuation into an adult sexual female, she also wants to be Pygmalion’s wife. What better way to introduce the concept of infantile sexuality? She also has a striking wish fulfilling dream but, as all children, must relinquish her oedipal fantasies. Meanwhile, Pygmalion’s and Cynisca’s vows of marital fidelity are challenged as Pygmalion sits “sinfully” with his creation, Galatea, while Cynisca is absent, and is blinded for this “faithlessness.” By the end of the comedy Pygmalion is forgiven, his sight restored, and he is reunited with Cynisca. Galatea returns to her place on her pedestal and the Victorian mores of Gilbert’s (and Freud’s) time are sustained. Freud was 14 when Gilbert’s play was first produced.

The drama has critical links to Freud’s discoveries in the 20th century. It also metaphorically anticipates the 21st century of the genome and provides an opening for discussions of what it might mean to create human beings in our own images of them through genetic engineering. How will our theories and practices be affected by these dramatic changes in our increasingly technological society?

I uncovered Gilbert’s forgotten play while researching the Pygmalion myth for a lecture in the Muriel Gardner Humanities and Psychoanalysis Series at Yale University in 2003. I have applied this myth in the analytic treatment of couples and families by noting just how frequently couples attempt to change their partners in the images they have of them. This interpersonal transformation of our analytic understanding of transference is almost universally present in the conflicts presented by couples and families and is latent present in all psychotherapies. I have defined this dynamic as the Pygmalion-Galatea Process.
Landmark Alliance
Continued from page 12

National Book Award finalist. In the Creative Conversation, first Ostriker read her poem, “The Exchange,” on which Akhtar offered an impromptu commentary, and then Akhtar read his poem, “A World Without Seasons,” to which Ostriker responded—neither having seen the other’s poem beforehand—followed by a lively give-and-take with the audience. [See “Poetry: From the Unconscious,” on this page.]

ACADEMY COMMITTEE SEEKS YOUR INPUT
To ensure that both the privilege and the responsibility of representing APsaA at future MLA conventions will be shared, the Academy Committee has formed a subcommittee of its members who are literature scholars. At present, the other members of this subcommittee are Vera J. Camdon, Mari Ruti, and Paul Schwaber, and we would be glad to know of anyone else who might be interested in working with us. I would like to take this opportunity to thank not only Jeffrey Prager and Stephen Sonnenberg for their good counsel and steadfast support but also Dean Stein, APsaA executive director, and the members of the Finance Committee and the Executive Council who, by approving our budget request, have demonstrated a visionary commitment to the long-term success of this unprecedented initiative.

Although a landmark event for APsaA, this affiliation with the Modern Language Association is but one of the many activities of the Committee on Psychoanalysis and the Academy, and of the Education Department as a whole, that aim to “widen the scope” of psychoanalysis in our second century by pioneering new forms of both outreach and “inreach” to bridge the gap that has in the past too often divided clinical practitioners of psychoanalysis from our colleagues in the humanities and the social sciences. A goodly number of these might well be induced to join our ranks, whether as Educator Associates or even as candidates at our institutes, once they realize that we have set before them an open door.

From the Unconscious

The poems below were read by the authors at a Creative Conversation, “Between Psychoanalysis and Poetry,” at the 2009 Modern Language Association convention in Philadelphia [see page 12, “Widening the Scope: Landmark Alliance for APsaA”].

THE EXCHANGE

I am watching a woman swim below
the surface
Of the canal, her powerful body shimmering,
Opalescent, her black hair waving
Like weeds. She does not need to breathe.
She faces

Upward, keeping abreast of our rented
canoes.
Sweet, thick, white, the blossoms of the
locust trees
Cast their fragrance. A red-wing blackbird flies
Across the sluggish water. My children paddle.

If I dive down, if she climbs into the boat,
Wet, wordless, she will strangle my children
And throw their limp bodies into the stream.
Skin dripping, she will take my car,
drive home.

When my husband answers the doorbell
and sees
This magnificent naked woman,
bits of sunlight
Glittering on her pubic fur; her muscular
Arm will surround his neck, once for
each insult

Endured. He will see the blackbird in her eye,
Her drying mouth incapable of speech,
And I, having exchanged with her, will swim
Away, in the cool water, out of reach.

—Alicia Ostriker

A WORLD WITHOUT SEASONS

In the greedy flim-flam
For two worlds
We have lost the one in hand.

And now,
Like the fish who chose to live
on a tree,
We writhe in foolish agony.
Our Gods reduced to grotesque
exhibits.
Our poets mute
Pace in the empty halls of our
conversation.
The silk of our mother tongue
banned from the fabric
of our dreams.

And now,
We hum the national anthem
But our pockets do not jingle with
the coins of patriotism.
Barred from weddings and funerals
We wear good clothes to no avail.
Proudly we mispronounce our
own names,
And those of our monuments and
our children.

Forsaking the gray abodes and
sunken graves of our ancestors,
We have come to live in
A world without seasons.

—Salman Akhtar

Editor’s Note: The poetry column by Sheri Butler Hunt will resume in the next issue of TAP.
Boundary Violations: Danger in the Workplace

John C. West

Cathy Thayer was employed by the Lafayette Clinic, Inc., in a number of capacities from 1988 to 1997. The clinic was jointly owned by Michael OrRico (a psychologist) and Nizar El Khalili (a psychiatrist). During her employment at the clinic Thayer regularly sought advice from OrRico on her marital situation, as well as on raising her children. OrRico gave her advice on many issues including, for example, the discontinuance of anti-depressants that El Khalili had prescribed and the initiation of an herbal therapy recommended by OrRico. It was undisputed that Thayer never scheduled appointments with OrRico, nor was she ever billed for his services.

sexual relations between a therapist and his/her client are forbidden by statute or regulation in many jurisdictions and by the standards of many mental health societies.

Thayer and OrRico initiated a sexual relationship in January 1997 that lasted for almost one year. OrRico terminated the affair after Thayer resigned from the clinic in September 1997. Thayer and her husband initiated a lawsuit against OrRico alleging medical malpractice, and specifically alleging that OrRico had a duty to manage the countertransference phenomenon, in which patients believe that they are in love with their therapist and that he/she reciprocates the feelings. Sexual relations between a therapist and his/her client are forbidden by statute or regulation in many jurisdictions and by the standards of many mental health societies.

OrRico moved for summary judgment on the grounds that there was no therapist-patient relationship between him and Thayer. The trial court granted the motion and dismissed the action. The court of appeals reversed the trial court's ruling was reversed.

Once the psychotherapist-patient relationship is established, then the practitioner has a duty to act toward the “patient” within the standard of care. In this case, that includes making proper adjustments of Thayer’s medications, as well as handling the countertransference phenomenon appropriately. A deviation from the standard of care that leads to an injury can lead to a lawsuit. This problem is not frequently seen in litigation, but it is always lurking in the background for practitioners. Informal communications and informal relationships can cause problems that are not readily apparent. The practitioner may respond to a specific question without all of the necessary information on the person’s history or comorbid conditions, and this can lead to problems. Additionally, if the practitioner’s insurance is obtained through an employer, does it only cover activities within the scope of employment, thereby excluding coverage for informal relationships?

Practitioners in these situations should always ask themselves: Where is the quid pro quo in this for me? If the benefit of giving the informal advice does not outweigh the risk of giving it, it might be best to refrain.

Thayer v. OrRico, 792 N.E. 2d 919
(Ct. App. Ind. 2003)

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APsaA’s Excellent New Fellows for 2010–2011

The American Psychoanalytic Association Fellowship Program is designed to offer additional knowledge of psychoanalysis to outstanding early-career mental health professionals and academics, the future leaders and educators in their fields. The 17 individuals who are selected as fellows each year have their expenses paid to attend the national meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Association during the fellowship year and to participate in other educational activities. The biographies below introduce this year’s excellent group of fellows. We enthusiastically welcome them to APsaA.

Briana Barocas, Ph.D., is the director of research at NYU’s Center on Violence and Recovery and an adjunct faculty member at the Stern School of Business and the Silver School of Social Work. She holds a B.S. in human development and family studies from Cornell University, an M.S. in gender studies from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and a Ph.D. in social policy and policy analysis from Columbia University. Prior to joining NYU, Barocas was a consultant and researcher at Columbia University’s Center on Social Policy and Practice in the Workplace. She is the former assistant director of Cornell University’s Institute for Women and Work at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, where she was involved in various projects related to labor and management issues and gender relations in the workplace. Barocas’s interest in trauma, resiliency, and recovery emerged from her work with first responders, individuals, and families affected by domestic violence, and with members of a support group for survivors of 9/11. She is particularly interested in disaster mental health in workplace settings. In 2007, she was selected to participate in the Disaster Mental Health Research Mentoring Program funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. She is interested in developing clinical knowledge and understanding of the healing power of the mind and factors that can promote resiliency, recovery, and normality.

Nima Bassiri, Ph.D., is currently Andrew W. Mellon Fellow in the Center for the Humanities at Wesleyan University. He received his B.A. from the University of Chicago in psychology and media studies and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the Department of Rhetoric at the University of California, Berkeley. His research interests lie in the history and philosophy of life science broadly, and the history of the mind-brain sciences more specifically. Bassiri’s dissertation, **Dislocations of the Brain: Subjectivity and Cerebral Topology from Descartes to Nineteenth-Century Neuroscience**, reconsiders some underlying conceptual paradigms and philosophical impasses in the modern development of the brain as an object of scientific research. His current work focuses on 20th century theoretical biology and mid-century cybernetics. As an APsaA Fellow, Bassiri plans to re-examine the early historical connections between neuroscience and psychoanalysis.

Margaret Cary, M.D., M.P.H., is a second-year child and adolescent psychiatry fellow at the University of Washington/Seattle Children’s Hospital, where she also completed her general psychiatry training. Her interest in the dynamics of culture and individual experience began while growing up in a diverse south Seattle neighborhood where many of her classmates were Southeast Asian immigrants and refugees. A curiosity about community-derived protective factors and individual resiliency guided her into public health work in Bolivia while an undergraduate at Brown University, and ultimately to psychiatry and a master’s degree in epidemiology and biostatistics at Oregon Health and Sciences University. Cary is particularly interested in how adolescents negotiate the tensions derived from the interplay among their cultures, their burgeoning identity, and their defenses. She has explored these themes in her master’s thesis, which examines substance abuse among a cohort of urban American Indian youth, as well as while working as a psychiatry resident in Nepal. Cary appreciates the integrative and narrative approach of dynamically oriented therapy as well as its tendency to de-medicalize symptoms and empower resilience. With the intention to continue working with immigrant and refugee communities, and particularly with family groups in which a youth is the identified patient, she is interested in learning strategies to offer psychoanalytically informed therapy in an accessible and effective way.

Kathleen Ross, Ph.D., L.S.W., and Michael Caplan, M.D., are co-chairs of the APsaA Fellowship Committee.

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Erick H. Cheung, M.D., is co-chief resident of the UCLA Department of Psychiatry Residency Program. He is also chief resident of the UCLA Emergency Psychiatry Consultation Service. As an undergraduate majoring in neuroscience and cognitive psychology at UC, San Diego, he also lived in Paris where he studied French surrealistic poetry. The culmination of these three disciplines led to an award-winning thesis on human consciousness. His academic interest in psychoanalysis is aimed at reconciling psychoanalytic models of the mind with the major philosophical theories of mind such as dualism, materialism, functionalism, and epiphenomenalism.

Jared DeFife, Ph.D., is a clinical psychology research scientist at Emory University and associate director of the Laboratory of Personality and Psychopathology (www.psychsystems.net). A former clinical fellow at Harvard Medical School, he earned his master’s and doctoral degrees in clinical psychology from Adelphi University.

Jayanta Hegde, Ph.D., is a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine. As a doctoral student in clinical psychology at the University of Arizona, he studied the neural and genetic correlates of depression using electroencephalography and functional neuroimaging. He was also active in the interdisciplinary Center for Consciousness Studies, which served as a forum to consider the relationship between matter and subjectivity as well as the phenomenology of psychotic, psychedelic, meditative, and other altered states. Hegde's interest in psychoanalysis began in college through readings in continental philosophy. Some questions persist in their vitality: How is psychoanalysis epistemologically grounded? Can it be rightly considered a science? Is a dark view of human nature necessarily entailed? How can psychoanalysis be fruitfully reconciled with religious, existential, and other traditions of inquiry?

Kiersten Jakobsen, currently a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Art and Art History at Stanford University, graduated magna cum laude with a B.A. in English and Art History from the University of California, Berkeley. Her dissertation, Montage Subsumed: From the Eastern Bloc to the Brezhnev Years, Modalities of the Long Take from 1960 to 1986, explores the long-take aesthetic, as opposed to traditional forms of montage cinema, in the work of Andrei Tarkovsky, Sergei Paradjanov, and Miklós Jancsó (among others). Her research areas include film theory and the art and film of the Russian and Soviet avant-gardes, as well as the cinema of Eastern Europe, Marxism, and psychoanalysis. In 2009-2010, she was awarded a Mellon Foundation Dissertation Fellowship and spent considerable time in Russia conducting research and language study. A recipient of Stanford's Centennial Teaching Assistant Award, Jakobsen has a strong commitment to pedagogy and intends to continue teaching at the university level upon receiving her Ph.D.

Alla Landa, Ph.D., is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University/New York State Psychiatric Institute. She received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Long Island University, Brooklyn Campus, having completed her clinical internship at New York University-Bellevue Hospital, and externships at St. Luke's Hospital and the NYU Postdoctoral Program for Psychoanalysis. Landa's research and clinical work focus on the etiology and treatment of somatization spectrum disorders (SSD). She is particularly interested in the interplay between affect regulation and object relations and their role in somatization. Currently, she is studying the effects of early interpersonal experiences on development of SSD, using both psychodynamic research methods and fMRI. Her work bridges psychoanalysis with social-cognitive-affective neuroscience and psychotherapy research.

Yunnie Lee, M.D., is a second-year fellow in child and adolescent psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco. Her initial interest in pediatric medicine was reinforced and strengthened through working with underprivileged children in East Palo Alto during her undergraduate years at Stanford University. As a medical student at the University of California, Davis, Lee’s desire to train in child and adolescent psychiatry was sparked while acting as consult-liaison with child burn victims at the Shriners’ Hospital in Sacramento. She has a focused interest in cross-cultural psychiatry, mental health

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There are three essential qualities to sound investing. First is knowledge. You have to know something about what you are doing. The notion of throwing darts at the Wall Street Journal and outperforming the market sounds good, but only worked once in a hundred times. Unfortunately it happened on the first try, creating an investment myth that has hindered the average investor from using his or her intelligence more actively. The second requirement is experience. Frankly, there is no substitute for experience and it is acquired in only one way. The third requirement is the ability to control emotions.

Warren Buffett once said, “To invest successfully over a lifetime does not require a stratospheric IQ, unusual business insights, or inside information. What is needed is a sound intellectual framework for making decisions and the ability to keep emotions from corroding that framework.”

I believe what has made Buffett so good as an investor is not just his brilliance about the field, but also his unique ability to focus himself totally on the investment process while minimizing emotional involvement in it. The truth is that most individual investors have no plan and are very much prey to their emotions.

Buy decisions generally are made during bull markets and tend to be impulsive. Often they are the result of following tips acquired on a social basis without adequate research or due diligence. Sell decisions, too, tend to occur because of emotions rather than rational decision making. Sales often are the result of fear, anxiety, guilt, superstition, and masochism.

OBSESSIVES CAN’T WIN

Twenty odd years ago I did a research project comparing obsessive people with a normal control group. The obsessives frequently violated the famed Wall Street maxim, “Cut your losses short and let your winners run.” Obsessive people tended to get acutely anxious when an investment rose in price and quickly sold at the first sign of weakness. They didn’t understand that when a stock has a quick run-up it often requires a period to consolidate by giving up a portion of its gain before making another upward movement.

On the other hand, when a purchased stock dropped, the obsessive investor seemed paralyzed by inaction and suffered through a long decline. Often he or she rationalized, “I will sell it when it gets back to what I paid for it.” Paradoxically that seldom happens because when the price starts to recover, anxiety sets in and the investor will sell a bit below the original purchase price.

From a psychological point of view I theorize that several things are at play. The anxiety experienced when the stock price is rising seems to be a variant on the “success neurosis” in which people cannot allow themselves to surpass their parents or siblings. This can be related to unresolved oedipal strivings in which success stirs up ancient castration anxiety.
anxieties or it can be related to guilty feelings for doing better than parents or siblings. The feelings stirred up when prices are declining are masochistic and are sometimes related to the expiation of oedipal guilt.

RATIONALITY RULES

I have not done formal studies on other personality types, but informal observations and the anecdotal reports of others lead me to think that personality plays a big role in investment decision making. Hysterical women tend to treat an investment like a date. If things are going well all is OK, but if the stock (read “date”) doesn’t treat her right, then take it out and shoot it. Narcissistic people do well in bull markets when they buy the leading names, but suffer terribly in bear markets. The narcissist sees the stock as an extension of himself or herself and rejoices in rising stocks, attributing the profit to self brilliance, but a bear market creates unbearable feelings of depression. How can you the reader profit from this? Keep the three necessary ingredients for investment success foremost in your mind. If you are going to buy individual stocks, research and careful thought is necessary. Buy a number of stocks limited to your ability to follow them carefully. For most people 15 to 20 stocks are the maximum number possible to do this. Utilize investment experts to help you by reading their books and newsletters. Check on their performance figures and know what their investment styles are. Choose a guru whose style fits your personality. (E.g., if you are value oriented, choose advice from value oriented managers. Ditto if you are a growth style investor, choose a growth oriented newsletter.)

Many people prefer mutual fund investing because they don’t feel competent to select individual stocks or they don’t want to devote the required time to do a good job. Start by picking funds according to your preferred style. Or, perhaps choose two value funds and one growth fund to give you more balanced returns.

Check the funds long term records aiming to select ones that have achieved compound returns greater than 13 percent per annum. Be sure that the manager who attained those figures is staying at the helm.

Finally, pay attention to your self awareness when it comes to investing. Note what makes you happy or depressed. Do some investments generate anxiety in you? Establish a written plan. Consider dollar-cost-averaging, an investment system in which an individual invests the same dollar amount at regular fixed intervals, e.g., monthly or quarterly. The advantages are that discipline is enforced to select individual stocks or they don’t want to devote the required time to do a good job. Start by picking funds according to your preferred style. Or, perhaps choose two value funds and one growth fund to give you more balanced returns.

EVIDENCE-BASED DIAGNOSIS: AN ACCURATE PREDICTOR

In response to the thoughtful comments of Navah Kaplan and Peter Dunn [TAP 44/3] on the value of assessing ego-strength in determining analyzability, I would call to their attention the two books of Robert Wallerstein and the late Stephen Appelbaum, which report on the findings of the Psychotherapy Research Project, carried out at the Menninger Clinic over a 30-year period, during its existence in Topeka, Kansas.

The two books, Forty-two Lives in Treatment, by Wallerstein (Guilford, 1986) and The Anatomy of Change, by Appelbaum (Plenum Press, 1977) document the unmatched value of the diagnostic psychological test battery, (as developed by David Rapaport, Roy Schafer, Martin Mayman, and Merton Gill) in predicting therapeutic and analytic outcome.

Put simply, treatment outcome predictions based solely on the diagnostic psychological tests, interpreted blind, proved more accurate forecasters of treatment outcome than other pre-treatment data, including psychiatric interviews and family history.

We hear much these days about “evidence-based treatment,” but the three-decade-long Menninger research project clearly demonstrated the unsurpassed efficacy of “evidence-based diagnosis” and the unique role of testing in formulating treatment recommendations.

Given the misguided refusal of many insurers to adequately pay for such diagnostic testing, its use is fast becoming “a dying art” and its loss to our patients and our field is incalculable.

Irwin C. Rosen, Ph.D.
Topeka, Kansas
Certification is Evolving

Harvey Schwartz

At the June 2010 Meeting in Washington D.C. the Board on Professional Standards approved a pilot project allowing candidates the opportunity to begin their certification evaluation during their training years. For candidates electing to participate in this pilot, certification occurs in two parts: Part I, pre-graduation, when a candidate has two cases in the middle-phase of analysis and Part II, post-graduation, when the applicant has conducted an analysis through termination.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF OUR CANDIDATES

This new certification option is designed to dovetail the certification process with the time of a candidate’s formal education and training. We have been in the process of formulating this new opportunity for a number of years with consultation with many psychoanalytic educators and are delighted to be able to bring it to fruition. This new program requires the approval of an institute in order for its candidates to participate. We have been quite gratified by the enthusiasm with which so many of our institutes have welcomed this new program and are encouraging their candidates to participate.

Harvey Schwartz, M.D., is the chair of the CEC and is a training and supervising analyst at the Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia where he is also the chair of the Admissions Committee. Schwartz is a clinical professor of psychiatry at Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University.

In Part I of this new certification process the candidate is asked to write about two mid-phase cases according to the guidelines on the APsaA Certification Web page. Once submitted, these cases are reviewed by the entire Certification Examination Committee (CEC) who are totally blind to the applicant’s identity, age, institute, and professional background. If a pass is recommended then Part I of certification is complete.

For Part II of this new certification process, the applicant is asked to present process notes on a terminated case to two CEC members in an interview format who will then report back to the entire certification committee. Details about this new program are available on the APsaA Certification Web page in the Members section of the Web site.

We are excited about this new approach to certification. More importantly, the candidates we’ve spoken with are also excited about it. We repeatedly hear that candidates who have two patients in the middle-phase of their analysis have been frustrated by having to wait until their patients terminate in order to apply for certification. This new option will allow these candidates to begin the process far before termination occurs.

VALUABLE FEEDBACK FOR OUR INSTITUTES

We hope this process not only eases our candidates’ involvement with national and blinded perspectives on their psychoanalytic work, but also allows us to begin studying the certification process to identify what works well in our educational programs and what needs more attention. With the permission of the institutes of participating candidates we are planning to study the results of these evaluations and provide anonymous feedback to those institutes who desire it. This part of the pilot program will be jointly headed by Paul Holinger, chair of the Certification Assessment and Research Development Committee (CARD), and

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Identifications in Training Analysis and Reanalysis

Jon K. Meyer

The Committee on Psychoanalytic Education (COPE) study groups are dedicated to understanding important areas in psychoanalytic education. Our Study Group on Reanalysis (Beverly Betz, Dan Brener, Stan Coen, John Hayes, Mel Lansky, Richard Lightbody, Gunther Perdigao, Christine Ury, Joan Wexler, and I as chairman) is interested in taking advantage of the laboratory of reanalysis to better understand analytic process and considers reanalysis as one of the most significant personal, and therefore educational, experiences an analyst can have.

Two or more analyses are not rare. Data indicate that about two-thirds of analysts have had more than one analysis, as summarized in my article printed in JAPA in 2007.

It appears that about half of the group with more than one analysis (one-third of the total) was analyzed prior to beginning training, so that the additional analytic exposure was a sense preparatory, and the other half was reanalyzed after the completion of training. We have been especially intrigued by the latter group of post-training reanalyses.

Such reanalyses tend to be intense, with more primitive and powerful affects, previously unknown levels of anxiety, revitalization of earliest object representations, and subtle but pervasive identifications with those objects. Reanalysis, in short, puts meat on the bones of prior work. It also establishes a condition for observing durable unconscious issues over time, in training and after.

The fact that analytic candidates are required to engage in the field’s most powerful treatment method is unique in clinical education but necessitated in our “impossible profession” by the need for the analyst to be not only the agent but also the instrument of change. Beginning with Freud’s “Analysis Terminable and Interminable,” however, it was recognized that a training analysis might be insufficient to accomplish those ends. In fact, Freud suggested that analysts be periodically reanalyzed, noting that even a good, completed analysis cannot necessarily be expected to endure because of ongoing resistances, passages in life, evolution of experience, and changes in the balance of sublimations—not to mention the “dangers” of stirring up the analyst’s own conflicts by regular immersion in patients’ material. Beyond reanalyses motivated by neurotic, maturational, or career changes, however, there is at least a question of whether some characteristics of training analyses may potenti­ate the need for further analysis. In particular, we have wondered whether training analysis may reinforce resistances to the exploration of some kinds of identifications.

IDENTIFICATION

The concept of identification is a fluid one that covers a lot of territory. An identification, as we use the term, is not only a product of object relations—in which we speak of an “identification with”—but also a process of “mentalizing” the interactions and relationships in one’s environment and becomes, almost preoperationally and procedurally, part of who one is. In development, identifications are the background against which more obvious developmental steps occur. In a parallel fashion, identifications are particularly likely to show up in analysis as rivers of subtle behaviors and moods, the silent partners of more obvious eddies of conflicts.

As silent partners of more obvious conflicts, identifications are difficult to engage in any event, but our question is whether they are more difficult during training because their expressions can find cover in the defensive use of psychoanalytic training itself. For example, while any patient entering psychoanalysis comes into a strange new world, the candidate is not only entering a new world but also acquiring a new identity in that world. That new identity may gloss over older ones.

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Breaking the Cycle: Troubled Kids in Failing Schools

Here is a clip from a day in the life of Eddie Morris, social worker extraordinary, who has devised a remarkable approach for helping students in the deprived and troubled public schools near Atlanta:

I’ve been dealing with a student who was sexually molested as a child. He felt compelled to talk due to the burial. His mother was contacted and states that she was also. This is a very commonly kept secret in the African American community.

If that’s not enough for you, I’ve also had to tell a parent that her 14-year-old daughter was pregnant. The principal and I have been searching the surrounding neighborhood all day looking for the alleged father. I believe that he is 19 years old and we want him charged. This is also a common occurrence on this side of the tracks.

The “burial” Morris refers to is not of an actual person; rather it is a symbolic one. He has his high school and middle school students write down everything in their lives they wish they could bury. Then, symbolically, he has them bury them—in a real coffin, a quality coffin. The students take their writings, place them in it, and hold a burial.

Some months later, they follow up with a tree planting ceremony, symbolizing new life and new possibilities.

Prior to the burial, Morris reads and transcribes every single word his 3,000 kids have written, creating a powerfully anonymous record of their “voices.” He is writing a book about their experiences in a failing subculture. Excerpts can’t begin to do them justice, but here are a few:

If I could bury one thing, it would be the day my mama got the HIV virus.

I’d love to bury the nightmare of watching my dad sleep with other women.

This process enables these kids to record the truth and reconcile it within themselves. Not only about the trauma they have experienced, but how it has deformed and distorted them—into victims, to be sure, but in many cases into victimizers.

Sound a little like the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in post-apartheid South Africa? This process enables these kids to record the truth and reconcile it within themselves. Not only about the trauma they have experienced, but how it has deformed and distorted them—into victims, to be sure, but in many cases into victimizers. It is as if they are given the opportunity to hold a “mini-TRC” in their heads within the safety net of community support. Then they can decide whether to keep on perpetuating the destructive cycle, or come out the other side transformed and empowered—ready to move on constructively.

A survivor himself of a drug dealing family from the inner city of St. Louis, Morris knows all too well the cycle of abuse, poverty, addiction, crime, and violence afflicting blighted portions of our nation. He has the credentials to make a direct emotional impact; his genius has been in finding the right vehicle to reach large groups.

He has assembled a remarkable team to work alongside him: Dionicio Torres, a young man blinded in a drug deal gone bad; Deon Jones, a star high school senior who turned down a free ride to Yale for American University where he’ll be working with the mayor’s office to extend this program to D.C. schools; comedian Rodney Johnson; inspirational pastor J. Calvin Tibbs; hip-hop artist Kevin “Khao” Cates; Kevin Salwen, author with his daughter of The Power of Half; and even the touring anti-HIV/AIDS activist a cappella group from Namibia, Vocal Motion Six.

Continued on page 31
Your Medical Records Aren’t Secure

The president says electronic systems will reduce costs and improve quality, but they could undermine good care if people are afraid to confide in their doctors.

Deborah C. Peel

I learned about the lack of health privacy when I hung out my shingle as a psychiatrist. Patients asked if I could keep their records private if they paid for care themselves. They had lost jobs or reputations because what they said in the doctor’s office didn’t always stay in the doctor’s office. That was 35 years ago, in the age of paper. In today’s digital world the problem has only grown worse.

A patient’s sensitive information should not be shared without his consent. But this is not the case now, as the country moves toward a system of electronic medical records.

In 2002, under President George W. Bush, the right of a patient to control his most sensitive personal data—from prescriptions to DNA—was eliminated by federal regulators implementing the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Those privacy notices you sign in doctors’ offices do not actually give you any control over your personal data; they merely describe how the data will be used and disclosed.

In a January 2009 speech, President Barack Obama said that his administration wants every American to have an electronic health record by 2014, and last year’s stimulus bill allocated over $39 billion to build electronic record systems. Then on March 30, 2010, President Obama signed the

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), H.R. 3590, into law. The combination of these two bills mandate unprecedented disclosures of Americans’ protected health information from electronic health records for a myriad of purposes the public knows nothing about, without informed consent or meaningful notice. For example, the requirements for greatly expanding health quality research in Section 4302 require demographic data, including ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status, and data down to the smallest geographic level possible to be reported.

Those privacy notices you sign in doctors’ offices do not actually give you any control over your personal data; they merely describe how the data will be used and disclosed.

The many new government reporting requirements for quality improvement, population health, pay for performance, patient safety, fraud and abuse prevention, comparative effectiveness, biosurveillance, and public health research, combined with the existing “research loophole” in HIPAA mean that Americans will have no control over the exposure of their sensitive health records to federal agencies or to any corporation that claims to do “research.”

This new health “research” industry includes health technology vendors and major insurers that sell data, as well as corporations that manage or transfer every kind of personal health data, such as test results or prescriptions. Clearly Congress did not intend to create a massive new industry to data-mine and sell patients’ sensitive health information under the guise of doing research. This is what’s known as an unintended consequence and will require major legislation and public protest to correct.

Electronic records, President Obama said in his 2009 speech, “will cut waste, eliminate red tape, and reduce the need to repeat expensive medical tests [and] save lives by reducing the deadly but preventable medical errors that pervade our health-care system.”

LACK OF TRUST

But electronic medical records won’t accomplish any of these goals if patients fear sharing information with doctors because they know it isn’t private. When patients realize they can’t control who sees their electronic health records, they will be far less likely to tell their doctors about drinking problems, feelings of depression, sexual problems, or exposure to sexually transmitted diseases. In 2005, a California Healthcare Foundation poll found that one in eight Americans avoided seeing a regular doctor, asked a doctor to alter a diagnosis, paid privately for a test, or avoided tests altogether due to privacy concerns.

Today our lab test results are disclosed to insurance companies before we even know the results. Prescriptions are data-mined by pharmacies, pharmaceutical technology vendors, and hospitals and are sold to insurers, drug companies, employers, and others willing to pay for the information to use in making decisions about you, your job, or your

Continued on page 31
Eight Reasons You Should Attend the IPA Meeting
In Mexico City August 3-6, 2011

Prudy Gourguechon

1. The chance to meet and talk with psychoanalytic colleagues from around the world. The value of this experience is indescribable, and quite wonderful.

2. Listen to papers and seminars on psychoanalysis with a broad infusion of international wisdom.

3. The Zócalo, a U.N. World Heritage Site, is a vast space sitting in the heart of Mexico City. Tourists, hucksters, concerts, parades abound and many of the most important sites in the city rim the square. The enormous dimensions of the space give you a sense of the size of Mexico City, whose population is more than eight million, roughly the size of New York City’s. Embedded in the Zócolo is the Templo Mayor. These Aztec temple ruins were unearthed in 1978 by construction workers.

4. The Catedral Metropolitana—on the north side of the Zócalo. The cathedral was built in the 16th century and is the oldest and largest cathedral in the Western Hemisphere.

5. The Palacio Nacionale stands on the Zócalo’s east side. Still in use as a federal government building, it contains 1,200 feet of murals by Diego Rivera depicting the history of the nation.

6. The Coyoacán district, a suburb on the southern end of the city. This neighborhood is where Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera lived and now contains several small museums containing their work.

7. Visit the town of Xochimilco, 13 miles south of the city. Its canals and gardens are astounding. It is known as “the place of flowers.”

8. See the abandoned metropolis of Teotihuacán, once the largest city in pre-Columbian America, possibly one of the largest cities in the world in its time. Features include murals, the Pyramid of the Sun, the Pyramid of the Moon, and the Avenue of the Dead.

Prudy Gourguechon, M.D., is the immediate past president of APsaA.
IN THE NEXT ISSUE of TAP

Gina Atkinson will take you on a guided tour of San Francisco, described by Mayor Newsom as “47 square miles surrounded by reality.” You will visit familiar sites and be introduced to some new favorites from the Embarcadero to Fisherman’s Wharf, classic cable cars and antique trams from Milan, shopping, gardens, museums, and an echo of the portrait of Carlotta Valdes from Alfred Hitchcock’s Vertigo. Be sure to pick up your Ghirardelli chocolate when you register for the National Meeting in New York. A taste of things to come.

—Janis Chester
I hear about his work, which begins with drudgery and ends with a love of science. Now I am shown a series of photographs from his desktop and side table. He describes them: his son, a doctor living in Lund, long married but without children, his very aged mother, still living, his wife Karin, long dead. Something seems odd in this “gallery” of still photos at the start of a motion picture; then, there is a cut to the entrance of his elderly housekeeper announcing lunch. Finally, he notes that his full name is Eberhard Isak Borg, that he is 78 years old, and that on the following afternoon he will receive an honorary doctorate at Lund cathedral. There the continuity stops and brief credits appear, set apart from the action. The pause seems an opportunity for some assimilation and synthesis of what has just been presented, as well as some free association. An old man has captured my attention by the immediacy of his narrative and the arresting figure he presents before me. Important people in his life are presented through still photographs, while his housekeeper, living and breathing, present, cares for him and feeds him despite his being, by his own admission, difficult to deal with. This material is privileged over his name, age, and his imminent honors, as if these latter details are an afterthought. And, I realize, there has been no mention of his father.

I have noted his son’s childless marriage, his wife’s early death. I have also become aware of the stark light and shadows of the scene, the close, intimate head shots which introduce me to every line, every craggy angle of Borg’s face. I feel filled with the film; I must contain and somehow process it. I will enter into an ongoing dynamic relationship with it, a process of simultaneous analysis and synthesis.

**THE DREAM**

After the interlude of credits and titles, the continuity of the scenes resumes, and I see Borg in bed, while in the voice-over he recounts, from early in the morning of the day of his award ceremony, a strange and very unpleasant dream. The dream is presented in a multilayered form with striking visual images that are bleak, stark, and dramatically lit.

Isak says the dream was very unpleasant; he is affectively disturbed. The text of the dream proper begins: On his early morning walk he loses his way in a district unknown to him. (A journey into uncharted territory, a journey gone wrong. The scene seems so silent.) Long shot of a sign hanging from a building in the distance, seen approximately from Borg’s point of view. (I am situated behind Borg; the sign looks like a large circle, under it, two smaller circles, side by side, each with a dot in the center—a schematic of a faceless woman with breasts.) Borg walks toward the sign, passes it and looks up at it from the other side. (Again, I have a similar point of view to his, a little behind him; the smaller circles are eyes, damaged and weepy, with tears, perhaps, or infection.) The sign appears to be that of an oculist (problems of sight or insight?) Above the eyes, the large circle is the face of a clock but without hands. Borg checks his own pocket watch, there are no hands on it either. The silence of the scene gives way to the sound of a loud heartbeat. (Anxiety about the missing hands of the clock and watch and the expected ticking of a watch giving way to the sound of a heartbeat makes me think of a regression from the chronological time of the secondary process real world to the timelessness of the unconscious, the oceanic feelings of the infant at the breast, or still in the womb, hearing the heartbeat of the mother, the recall of very early preverbal experience.) On one side is the faceless mother breast, on the other the symbol of the father, damaged, vision and sense of time impaired, missing pieces (castrated?). Borg’s own watch, similarly mutilated, creates intense anxiety.

Continue reading on page 27.
Next a long shot of Borg walking the streets. We are now positioned far from him and his point of view. (It feels very isolating, so ironically, I can perhaps best identify with his isolation from here.) Borg suddenly sees a figure in a coat and hat from the rear. He approaches. We see first Borg’s face as he looks at the face of the man and registers horror. We then see that the figure has an awful, shriveled, unhuman visage. The figure crumples to the ground in a fetal position and seems to bleed from a severed head. Chiming of church bells (a reminder of death and also the cathedral at Lund where the ceremony will take place). Borg stands in apprehension as a horse-drawn carriage or cart appears around a corner. It is a hearse carrying a coffin. Cut to a long shot of the empty circle with breasts, then back to Borg, walking toward the carriage. It passes him, and one wheel catches on a lamppost to jarring repeated sounds of clanging metal. A wheel comes off the carriage, the lamppost is also damaged. (Clash of people who damage each other, or a child’s perception of intercourse, perhaps.) The wheel nearly knocks Borg down, the carriage sways precariously, (the creaking sound of its hinges as it sways begins to sound like a baby wailing) as we are shown a close-up shot of a carved child’s head adorning the top of the carriage. The swaying causes the coffin to slide to the ground (a coffin or an amniotic sac, a death or a birth?) breaks open, and a hand is flung out of the opening into Borg’s and our view. As Borg approaches, the hand moves, gripping his own, and holding it fast. A torso and face emerge from the coffin—it is Borg’s own!

Associations follow thick and fast. (The eerie silence, the desolation and isolation of the scene. The uncanny face of the male figure, more like some awful scarecrow than a man. The creaking swaying hearse and its metamorphosis into a cradle rocking a crying baby. The image of the “birth” of the coffin sliding out of the carriage. The arm gripping Borg’s as though from beyond the grave and simultaneously from beyond the womb.)

THE JOURNEY

Borg awakes in anxiety and prepares for his flight from (and also journey toward) all that he fears and has feared for his entire lifetime. I, like his daughter-in-law Marianne, decide to come along for the ride, as this story of a literal journey—through the lakes and farmlands of the provinces between Stockholm and Lund—is transformed into a metaphorical journey through the landscapes of Borg’s past and of his heart.

Marianne, married to Isak’s cold and distant son, secretly carries life inside her. She is now going home to tell her husband the news which she fears will not be welcome. When, in despair, she tells Isak that she has no interest in his dreams, we see his car make its literal detour off the main highway onto the back road that will take him back in memory and metaphor to the summer house of his childhood and the patch of wild strawberries. By the end of his journey, encountering his past in his present and his present in his past, he can write his story for us with the deep conviction that in this hopelessly entangled chain of events, there was a remarkable causality. From enduring a living death, Isak, through his reencounter with his past, embarks on the final years of his life with the promise of being able, finally, to be alive. Marianne can finally embrace him as “Father Isak.”

What I have tried to describe here is the personal journey into the film that is part of every cinematic experience, but which a psychoanalytic perspective is uniquely able to articulate. I am ready to continue my Travels with Isak as both participant and observer. This kind of journey may appeal to you, or your own encounter with this and other films may take you to other destinations by different routes. Our patient is, after all, only a movie, albeit a great one; no harm can come to it at our hands, and under these conditions analysis, like strawberries, may be that much tastier when it is just a little wild.
advocacy, and education for immigrant minorities and indigent populations. Through the minority fellowship with the American Psychiatric Association/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Lee has participated in multiple conferences throughout the world, including Japan, Italy, and Montreal. She looks forward to incorporating her developing passion for psychoanalytic theory and practice into her future career.

**Teresa Méndez, M.S.W.** received her master’s degree from Smith College School for Social Work. Most recently, she worked as an adult therapist in the community psychiatry clinic at Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center. While at Smith, Méndez conducted a theoretical study of therapeutic impasse through the dual lens of relational theory and infant research. She was a research and editorial assistant for a book on the use of psychodynamic theory with oppressed populations, and is currently assisting with the third edition of a psychodynamic theory text. Méndez was introduced to analytic theory as an undergraduate anthropology major at Princeton University, where she became interested in the professional use of empathy in ethnography while exploring the construction of identity in farmworkers and their daughters. A growing curiosity about the stories people tell and the ways in which meaning is made from these stories led to a first career in journalism, initially at *Vanity Fair* and later covering education and culture for *The Christian Science Monitor*. Her current interests include the relationship between psychoanalysis and clinical social work, and the applicability of psychoanalytic theory and practice to people marginalized because of the severity of their mental illness, level of education, race, or social class.

**Diana E. Moga, M.D., Ph.D.** is a fourth-year resident at Columbia University Medical Center/New York State Psychiatric Institute. She was born in Romania and immigrated at a young age to Israel and subsequently to Montreal. This experience informed her later interest in the relationship between learning, memory, and self identity. She majored in biochemistry and minored in philosophy at Vassar College, graduating Phi Beta Kappa. Thereafter she was accepted to the combined M.D./Ph.D. program at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, where she studied synaptic mechanisms of learning and memory and published a series of papers on the molecular and receptor profile changes that occur after in vivo brain stimulation in rodents, graduating Alpha Omega Alpha. In residency, Moga has shifted her research interest to the clinical domain of psychotherapy outcomes. She is interested in learning about psychoanalytic models of the mind and how they inform treatment choices.

**Jennifer Mariko Neuwalder, M.D., M.Arch.** is a third-year resident in the combined Adult/Child Psychiatry Residency at UMass, in Worcester. A psychoanalyst mother and family history shaped by both the Holocaust and the Japanese-American Internment fueled her interest in the generational transmission of identities. As an undergraduate at Harvard, Neuwalder was an art major, focusing on sculpture and drawing, and her interest in psychoanalysis developed through the study of contemporary art and art theory. After college, she made art and studied architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Through art and architecture Neuwalder became fascinated with the roles that objects and built environments play in an individual’s experience of self. A brief time working in architecture was followed by pre-med research in plastic and reconstructive surgery, focusing on the role of micromechanical forces in wound healing. As a medical student at Tufts, Neuwalder became the founding chair of PsychSIGN, the American Psychiatric Association’s medical student organization, advocating for the centrality of education in psychiatry for all medical students. Through-out her journey she has maintained a central focus on mind-body reunion and direct engagement. This has led her at varying times to practice T’ai Chi, Daoist meditation, loving-kindness meditation, and mindfulness, and to explore the work of D.W. Winnicott and Marsha Linehan.

**Shelby Ortega, Ph.D.** is a second-year post-doctoral fellow at the Program for Psychotherapy at Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School. She graduated from Boston College with an M.A. in counseling psychology and received her doctorate in clinical psychology from Clark University. Her research interests include the measurement of adult attachment, as well as racial and ethnic identity expression in the acculturative process. Ortega completed the Two-Year Advanced Program in Individual Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy at
the Center for Psychoanalytic Studies at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH). She has also served as a board member of the Massachusetts Psychological Association (MPA) where she was part of several advocacy initiatives such as the Linguistic Competence Bill, and the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs’ initiative to enhance the recruitment and retention of racial-ethnic minority students in psychology. She is passionate about furthering dialogue on the utilization of psychoanalytic concepts and techniques for the foundation of culturally sensitive practice.

Paul Rao, M.D., is a first-year child psychiatry fellow at Yale Child Study Center. He completed his adult psychiatry residency training at Yale, where he was chief resident at Yale-New Haven Psychiatric Hospital. He received his B.A. in English from Yale and his M.D. from the University of Virginia. Rao was an avid classical pianist growing up and active both as a solo performer and chamber ensemble member throughout high school and college but felt more strongly pulled by his curiosity about the mind. His background in music has nonetheless prepared him for the complexities of listening and talking to his patients. Academic and clinical interests include the early identification and treatment of psychoses, young child development, and the intersection of psychopharmacology and psychodynamics in contemporary psychiatric practice.

Robin Reed, M.D., is a Community Psychiatry Fellow at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. As part of the fellowship, she is completing a master’s in public health at UNC. Her professional interests, spurred by work in rural Arkansas, Mexico, and Nicaragua, include psychodynamic psychotherapy, public policy, health systems, and Latino immigrant health. Through the APsAA Fellowship, she hopes to learn more about applying psychoanalytic thought to understanding health systems, cultural and ethnic conflicts, and international diplomacy.

Kelly R. Wilson, Ph.D., is a first-year postdoctoral psychology fellow in the Program for Psychotherapy at the Cambridge Hospital/Harvard Medical School. She graduated from Pennsylvania State University with degrees in psychology and rehabilitation services education, and received her Ph.D. in psychology from Stanford University. Her doctoral dissertation examined the relationship between attachment and mentalization/theory of mind reasoning in adults. Wilson completed a respecialization program in clinical psychology at the Pacific Graduate School of Psychology. Her clinical training has focused primarily on the psychological treatment of trauma in newly returning veterans from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. She was a member of the post-traumatic stress disorder clinical team at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center and completed her clinical internship at the Hines Veterans Affairs Hospital/Loyola University Medical Center in suburban Chicago. During 2009-10 Wilson was a fellow of the Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis. Her interests include contemporary relational psychoanalysis, the role of attachment and mentalization in trauma-focused therapy, and developing skill in psychoanalytic writing.

Joshua Woolley M.D., Ph.D., is a fourth-year resident in psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF). He graduated from Brown University with a B.S. in biology and the philosophy of science, and received his medical and Ph.D. degrees from UCSF. Woolley’s graduate work focused on the neural substrates of palatability driven choice behavior in humans and rats. For his postdoctoral work, he is investigating the neurohormonal underpinnings of social deficits in psychiatric illness, in particular focusing on the use of oxytocin in schizophrenia. He plans a career that combines clinical research with the practice of psychodynamic therapy and psychoanalysis.

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Training Analysis

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We have also noted that before coming to training, candidates have often been narcissistic objects for their parents and have dealt with their identifications as such by pursuing academic and professional success. Since a training analysis is not pursued for analytic purposes alone but also for career development, those same defenses are readily deployed in analytic training and strengthened by the success dividend of graduation. Such defenses may also be aided and abetted by the fact that training analysts can have agendas for gratifying their own hard won analytic identities through the success of their candidates.

An identification as a narcissistic extension of parents—or idealized analysts—can lead to a sense of falseness at the core of who one is, compromising the capacities for empathy as well as satisfaction in post-training analytic work. Coming to terms with such identifications may be helped by reanalyses that are more private, non-institutional, do not facilitate mobilization of success defenses, do not have a graduation, elicit less narcissistic identifications of the analyst with analysand (or vice versa), and provide an opportunity for a long look at the subtle projections and introjections of identifications.

Our thoughts are speculative and an examination of the issues is just beginning. We hope consideration of reciprocal identifications, and especially narcissistic ones, will provide food for thought in selection and training of candidates as well as training analyst preparation. We welcome critiques, comments, or suggestions.

Certification is Evolving

Continued from page 20

Wilma Bucci and Leon Hoffman, who serve as co-chairs of the Committee on Research Education (CORE) and the science advisors to BOPS.

This pilot project is new. We on the CEC recognize that it will involve a learning curve for all of us. We welcome input from candidates and faculty as we refine this effort to deepen our educational and evaluative programs.

Editor’s Note: A table of statistics and demographics related to the 2010 certification process can be found in the last issue of TAP, 44/3, page 35.

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Breaking the Cycle
Continued from page 22

If you don’t believe these ceremonies are deeply moving, see the picture below. It tells a thousand words.

This piece was adapted from an article written for The Huffington Post and reprinted with permission.

Your Medical Records
Continued from page 23

treatments, or for research. Self-insured employers can access employees’ entire health records, including medications. And in the past five years, according to the nonprofit Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, more than 45 million electronic health records were either lost, stolen by insiders (hospital or government-agency employees, health IT vendors, and others), or hacked from outside.

Electronic record systems that don’t put patients in control of data or have inadequate security create huge opportunities for the theft, misuse, and sale of personal health information. The public is aware of these problems. A 2009 poll conducted for National Public Radio, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and the Harvard School of Public Health asked if people were confident their medical records would remain confidential if they were stored electronically and could be shared online. Fifty-nine percent responded they were not confident.

The privacy of an electronic health record cannot be restored once the contents are sold or otherwise disclosed. Every person and family is only one expensive diagnosis, one prescription, or one lab test away from the loss of health-care reform and electronic health systems.

Privacy has been essential to the ethical practice of medicine since the time of Hippocrates in the fifth century B.C. The success of health-care reform and electronic record systems requires the same foundation of informed consent patients have always had with paper records systems. But if we squander billions on a health-care system no one trusts, millions will seek treatment outside the system or not at all. The resulting data, filled with errors and omissions, will be worth less than the paper it isn’t written on.

Editor’s Note: Deborah Peel is a guest columnist; Rick Perlman and Graham Spruiell will be returning in the next issue of TAP.

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