Historic Moment for APsaA:
The William Alanson White Institute

Mark D. Smaller

Thursday, January 15, 2015, will remain a historic day for the American Psychoanalytic Association and the William Alanson White Institute (WAW). It was on that day APsaA’s Executive Council voted unanimously to approve the WAW Society becoming an APsaA affiliate society. Two days before, 61 new WAW members were approved for membership by the Membership Requirements and Review Committee. One day before, during the meeting of our Board on Professional Standards, BOPS approved a revised version of the APsaA Training Standards to include the WAW training model.

As I said to members of the WAW a year before during a WAW “town meeting,” APsaA’s invitation to the WAW to join us was probably 70 years overdue. We are grateful and honored the WAW Institute accepted our invitation to affiliate with APsaA.

This process of reconciliation and, finally, recognition began a number of years ago as members of the BOPS Committee on Accreditation of Freestanding Institutes (CAFI) began meeting with the leadership of the WAW. APsaA members participating included Ron Benson, Lee Ascherman, Eric Nuetzel, Al Robins, Beth Seelig, Carmela Perez and others. Even before a review of the WAW program could occur, the CAFI members knew it was essential to listen and acknowledge years of anger and disappointment with APsaA for its exclusionary policies.

As some might not be aware, during the 1950s APsaA attempted to marginalize leaders and teachers of the WAW. It was not until a lawsuit, based on restraint of trade, was threatened by the WAW, that APsaA backed away from these misguided actions. The WAW was aided by legal counsel Abe Fortas, former Supreme Court justice and a former WAW board trustee.

The WAW was founded in 1943 in reaction to exclusionary policies of American psychoanalysis. As Jay Kwawer, WAW director writes, the WAW was:

…a revolutionary alternative to mainstream, orthodox Freudian psychoanalysis in the United States. Its internationally renowned founders, Erich Fromm, Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, Harry Stack Sullivan, David Rioch, Janet M. Rioch and Clara Thompson, united by a passionate spirit of dissent, saw the need to challenge the parochial sectarianism and growing rigidity of American psychoanalysis….They opposed what they perceived to be inflexibility in

Mark D. Smaller, Ph.D., is president of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Continued on page 3
Historic Moment for APsaA: The William Alanson White Institute  Mark D. Smaller

APsaA Elections

Task Force Report on Externalization of Certification  Stacey Keller and Richard Weiss

2015 National Meeting

COPE: Study Group on Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience  Charles P. Fisher and Richard J. Kessler

Candidates’ Council: Beginnings and Endings  Navah C. Kaplan

ART’s Impact on One Woman in Psychoanalysis  Mali Mann

Film: Last Will. and Testament  Documentary on Shakespeare Authorship Controversy  Richard M. Waugaman; Bruce H. Sklarew, Film Editor

Poetry: From the Unconscious  Sheri Butler

Los Angeles Child Development Center: Example of Applied Psychoanalysis  Jeri Weiss


Freudian Fortunes

The Psychoanalyst As Artist: Seventh Annual APsaA Art Show  Robert L. Welker

Correspondence and letters to the editor should be sent to TAP editor, Janis Chester, at jchestermd@comcast.net.
clinical practice, intellectual insularity, a paternalistic system of training and the domination of organized medicine over psychoanalytic training and practice. In response, they created an institute based on the Freudian tradition, enriched by the interdisciplinary perspectives of the social sciences.

Following those initial conversations between the WAW and APsaA, careful study began in order for CAFI members to appreciate the differences, complexity and depth of the WAW education model and their innovative institute programs. The WAW takes pride in the development of the “interpersonal” perspective in psychoanalysis, focusing on the mutuality of the analytic relationship.

This perspective was seen as contrary to the “blank screen” model of orthodox psychoanalysis at the time. Such a perspective fully takes into account the impact of culture and environment on the individual.

Historically, the WAW perspective has widened the scope of analytic treatment to include clinical treatment of more severely troubled patients and those individuals in underserved communities. These patients were often seen as “unanalyzeable” by many institutes and traditional psychoanalytic theories.

This historic moment reflects a new wave of progress in our Association and our field.

We are in the process of working with the American Institute for Psychoanalysis, formerly the Karen Horney Institute, to join us as well. Other independent institutes and societies have expressed an interest in affiliating.

However, amid our efforts in welcoming new institutes and societies, we must remain sensitive to how easily old views of our organization can suddenly emerge. Unnecessary delays in our joint deliberations leading to an invitation can easily reverberate to a time when our Association sought to exclude analysts trained at independent or freestanding institutes. I am committed to acknowledging that painful history and putting it behind us.

I would like to thank the BOPS leadership, past Presidents Bob Pyles and Warren Procci, members of CAFI, and, for recently revising our training standards, Beth Seelig and Dwarky Rao. All contributed to this momentous step. An enormous amount of appreciation goes to Jay Kwawer who steered this process forward both in APsaA and in the WAW Institute and Society. And finally, a thank you to Miri Abramis, who has represented the WAW as a guest for years.

Following the Council’s action, WAW will hold elections for their new councilors and BOPS fellows.

Erich Fromm, a WAW founder, once wrote, “Creativity requires courage to let go of certainties.” Our collaborative and creative efforts with the WAW will help us address the many challenges to psychoanalysis in these uncertain times, and we will hopefully do so with that courage Fromm calls for.
Training and Supervising Analyst Appointments Announced
By the Board on Professional Standards
January 14, 2015
2015 National Meeting

Training and Supervising Analysts
Sarah Ackerman, Ph.D.
Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute
Ann Anthony, M.D.
Oregon Psychoanalytic Center
B. James Bennett, M.D.
Dallas Psychoanalytic Center
Richard Fisher Gomberg, M.D.
Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute
Rajiv Gulati, M.D.
Institute for Psychoanalytic Education (affiliated with NYU Medical School)
M. Nasir Ilahi, L.L.M.
Institute for Psychoanalytic Education (affiliated with NYU Medical School)
Gayle E. Marshall, M.S.S.W., L.C.S.W.
Dallas Psychoanalytic Center

Michelle R. Press, M.D.
New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute
Louis Roussel, Ph.D.
San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis
Gilda L. Sherwin, M.D.
New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute

Geographic Rule Training and Supervising Analysts
Joan Eldredt Berger, Ph.D.
Center for Psychoanalytic Studies (Houston)
Eric S. Millman, M.D.
Center for Psychoanalytic Studies (Houston)

Geographic Rule Supervising Analysts
E. Kirsten Dahl, Ph.D.
Center for Psychoanalytic Studies (Houston)

Richard M. Gottlieb, M.D.
Institute for Psychoanalytic Education (affiliated with NYU Medical School)
M. Barrie Richmond, M.D.
Saint Louis Psychoanalytic Institute

Child and Adolescent Supervising Analysts
Mali Mann, M.D.
San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis

Geographic Rule Child and Adolescent Supervising Analysts
Jill M. Miller, Ph.D.
Baltimore Washington Center for Psychoanalysis
Kerry Kelly Novick
Saint Louis Psychoanalytic Institute

2015 National Meeting

SECRETARY-ELECT
Ralph E. Fishkin—478—ELECTED
Peter G. Kotcher—278

COUNCILORS-AT-LARGE-ELECT
David I. Falk
Herbert S. Gross—ELECTED
Lee Jaffe—ELECTED
Alexandra K. Rolde
Task Force Report on Externalization of Certification

Stacey Keller and Richard Weiss

At the January 2015 meeting of the Board on Professional Standards (BOPS), the Task Force on Externalization of Certification presented its recommendations for the establishment of an independent certifying agency, the American Board of Psychoanalysis (ABP). BOPS approved this recommendation by a vote of 48 to 1. We want to clarify both the impetus for the formation of this task force and the planned procedures of the newly formed ABP.

The issue of externalizing certification is not new to APsaA. Beginning in 1998 a series of task forces have been appointed to study the externalization of certification of individual analysts and/or accreditation of institutes. Each task force attempted to address the divisive political and philosophical controversies that surround certification, the training analyst system, and accreditation of institutes by proposing the establishment of independent organizations that would take on some or all of BOPS functions. The 1998 task force made a series of recommendations, three of which were adopted, changing the character of certification. However a recommendation to externalize certification was not adopted.

The 2006 Renew Plan recommended a significant change in the structure of APsaA, transferring all BOPS functions to an independent corporation. In 2008 a joint task force was appointed to once again study the externalization of BOPS functions and recommended four options by which certification and accreditation functions could be separated from the membership function of APsaA. The 2006 and the 2008 recommendations were not adopted.

A NEW FOCUS

The current task force was appointed in 2012. Its mandate was not focused on addressing divisiveness regarding the role of certification within APsaA, but rather on creating an independent certifying agency, so certification in psychoanalysis would have the same status as certification in any other profession in the eyes of the public, other professions, and governmental agencies. A second, related goal emerged as the task force began its work: We wanted to support the educational and professional value of certification in and of itself, independent of whatever role it served within APsaA. The creation of an independent agency to certify psychoanalysts will not change the structure of APsaA and, by itself, has no bearing on the controversies regarding the TA system or national vs. local standard setting, both of which will still have to be addressed within APsaA.

There are several important reasons to conduct certification under independent auspices. An autonomous certification has greater public standing. It therefore allows us to present credentials to state legislatures to counter the efforts by other politically active psychoanalytic organizations representing psychoanalysts with more limited training and experience who wish to influence state licensing criteria. Furthermore, an independent certification board confers a credential more appropriate to the needs of the public, providing more widely accepted recognition of certified analysts while also promoting the professionalism of psychoanalysis.

There are, in fact, nationally accepted guidelines for certifying agencies set by the National Commission for Certifying Agencies. The task force studied these guidelines as well as the procedures of several certifying organizations. We learned that to be credible and publicly recognized, a certifying program must function completely autonomously and be free from “undue influence” from membership organizations, educational institutions that train applicants for certification or any other conflicting interests. To ensure that autonomy, we have established the ABP as an independent corporation under whose auspices certification in psychoanalysis could be conducted. To further protect that autonomy, we have written bylaws that make sitting officers and fellows of BOPS, Council members, and elected or paid officials of APsaA ineligible to sit on the board. In addition, the ABP will be financially independent of APsaA or any other psychoanalytic organization.

ESTABLISHING A NEW BOARD

Some members of the task force, including the current chairs of the Certification Examination Committee (CEC) and the Certification Advisory Research and Development (CARD) Committee will serve on a transitional board that will have a two-year term and then select the first regular board. In addition to the chairs of CEC and CARD, regular board members will include certified adult psychoanalysts, certified child psychoanalysts, a public member and members with specific expertise related to the needs of the ABP.

The board will not conduct certification; the certification assessment and interviews will be conducted by a certification committee, as a subcommittee of the board. Harvey Schwartz, current CEC chair, and the current members of CEC have agreed to serve on that committee. The board will oversee the work of the certification committee and will be responsible for maintaining a list of certified analysts in good standing with regard to ethics and licensure. This list will be available to the public on an ABP website. There will be a modest yearly fee to support this function. There are no planned immediate changes to the procedure of certification so the transition to an independently administered certification can be seamless for applicants, beginning with the January 2016 Certification Committee meeting.

Stacey Keller, M.D., is the co-chair of the Task Force on Externalization of Certification, and a former director of the Denver Institute for Psychoanalysis where she is a training and supervising analyst.

Richard Weiss, M.D., co-chair of the Task Force on Externalization of Certification, is a former dean of New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute where he is a training and supervising analyst and member of the faculty.

Continued on page 21
Award Winners from the 2015 National Meeting
January 2015

CORST Essay Prize in Psychoanalysis and Culture
The Committee on Research and Special Training (CORST) presented the award to Danielle Knafo, Ph.D., for her essay “For the Love of Death: Somnophilic and Necrophilic Acts and Fantasies.”

Educational Achievement Award
Stephen P. Zavolak, CEO, and the LUME Institute of St. Louis.

Award for Excellence in Journalism
Laura Starecheski, on NPR’s The State of the Re:Union for “The Hospital Always Wins,” which aired on October 1, 2013.

Poster Session Award
Caroline Schiek-Gamble, M.A., and Marvin Hurvich, Ph.D., for their poster “Fear of Psychic and Physical Destruction: The Relation of Child Abuse, Negative Life Events and Adult Attachment to Annihilation Anxiety.”

JAPA New Author Prize

Ralph E. Roughton Paper Prize
Griffin Hansbury, M.A., L.C.S.W., for his paper “The Masculine Vaginal: Working with Queer Men’s Embodiment at the Transgender Edge.”

Edith Sabshin Teaching Awards
Lawrence Blum, M.D.—Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia
Lourdes Henares-Lery, M.D.—St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute
Majgan Khademi, Psy.D.—San Diego Psychoanalytic Center
Robert A. Nover, M.D.—Baltimore Washington Center for Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis
Nancy Olson, M.D.—Western New England Psychoanalytic Society
Joel Whitebook, Ph.D.—Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, and the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine (NY)

2014 Scientific Paper Prize

Candidates’ Council Scientific Paper Prize
Sharon Leah, Ph.D., for her paper “Shame and Guilt in Dyslexia and Attention-Deficit Disorder, Perspectives from Clinical Practice and Research”

Semi-finalist: Phoebe Ann Cirio, M.S.W., L.C.S.W., for her paper “Surrendering the Body: Suicide in Adolescence.”

Courage to Dream Book Prize
Elisabeth Lunbeck for her book The Americanization of Narcissism (Harvard University Press, 2014)
2015 National Meeting

Bob Pyles and Mark Smaller

Plenary Speaker Adrienne Harris

Harriet Wolfe

Plenary Speaker Jonathan Lear

Janis Chester and Bob Pyles

Photos by P.J. Valentini
Highlights of the Executive Council Meeting

The Executive Council accomplished a significant amount of business during a shortened meeting to allow time for a second joint meeting between the Council and BOPS.

William Alanson White Affiliation

On a historic note, the William Alanson White Psychoanalytic Society was approved as an affiliate society of the Executive Council and the Membership Requirements and Review Committee reported that 61 members of William Alanson White had joined APsaA.

New Position Statements

Three important new position statements from the Social Issues Department were approved: a position statement on Campus Sexual Violence, on Mental Health Professionals Working with Service Members and Veterans, and on Human Trafficking.

The Council had a vigorous discussion about externalizing certification with the acknowledgment that the discussion will need to continue at the next Council meeting. Issues such as whether a bylaw amendment will be necessary in order to externalize certification have yet to be resolved.

JAPA Circulation Expanded

The Executive Council heard from Dan Sawney, a senior editor at Sage Publications, JAPA’s publisher. In 2014, circulation slightly increased. Prior to joining Sage, JAPA’s total circulation was just over 4,800 and, now—eight years later—JAPA’s circulation is over 10,400. More importantly, the journal is available to millions of end users in more than 8,000 libraries and discoverable by just a few keystrokes in over 120 countries around the world.

And finally, administrative tasks included approval of an endowment fund spending policy and approval of a policy to enhance communication between IPA and APsaA societies and institutes.

Photos by P.J. Valentini
2015 National Meeting

Honorary Members

Daniel Frank and Mark Smaller

Mark Smaller and Donna Orange

Mark Smaller and George Atwood

Robert Gordon and Mark Smaller

Thank You
to our wonderful staff

Chris Broughton
Michael Candela
Brian Canty
Sherkima Edwards
Tina Faison

Carolyn Gatto
Rosemary Johnson
Yorlenys Lora
Johannes Neuer
Nerissa Steele

Dean Stein
Debbie Steinke Wardell
Wylie Tene

Please extend a special welcome to Wylie Tene, our new Director of Public Affairs
Study Group on Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience

Charles P. Fisher and Richard J. Kessler

The COPE Study Group on Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience was created in 2009 by the BOPS Committee on Psychoanalytic Education to develop educational materials and programs about the relationship of psychoanalysis and neuroscience for APsA candidates, members, and institutes. Our new mission statement reads:

Our purpose is to explore and disseminate knowledge about psychoanalytic theory and practice in relation to contemporary research in cognitive and affective neuroscience, and in other cognitive sciences. We aim to promote a basic level of knowledge in this realm through the American Psychoanalytic Association, while stimulating advanced research, scholarship, and writing in this area.

The group was constituted to include psychoanalysts, neuroscientists and philosophers. We sought a diversity of points of view about the relationship between psychoanalysis and neuroscience in order to support a critical and reflective response to the issues. Thus we made sure to include individuals who were committed to exploring the connections between psychoanalysis and neuroscience and “neuro-skeptics.”

In a time of rapid change in neuroscience and of theoretical pluralism within psychoanalysis, the work of our study group is exciting and controversial. Here are some of the issues we consider:

• Can the work of cognitive and affective neuroscience be used to support the fundamental propositions of psychoanalytic theory?
• Is it more useful if such interdisciplinary work contradicts some of our long-held theories?
• Can it help us evaluate when one form of clinical psychoanalytic theory is more accurate than another?
• From another point of view, can psychoanalysts offer insights that will inform and guide the research work of neuroscientists?
• Can we apply the methods of neuroscience to obtain a “second look” at the process and outcome of psychoanalytic treatment?
• Can we answer the critique of Adolf Grünbaum and others who have accused psychoanalysis of circularity?
• Can interdisciplinary work between psychoanalysis and neuroscience be useful for the education of psychoanalytic candidates, psychiatrists, psychologists and other interested students?
• Or alternatively, does neuroscience lack clinical relevance to psychoanalysis?
• Is it being misused to promote shallow clinical thinking or scientism?

Looking closely at the intersection of the two fields, we have found support for each of these propositions in various examples. The exciting advances we have found call for careful examination and critical thinking, as we seek to bring them to the attention of APsA members and audiences.

Members of our group include Virginia Barry, Linda Brakel, Marcia Cavell, Erik Gann, Andrew Gerber, Marcia Kaplan, David Olds, Regina Pally, Bradley Peterson, Arnold Modell, and Elise Snyder, with consultants Ronald Albucher, Amit Etkin, Graciana Lapetina and Maggie Zellner.

Since its inception the COPE Study Group on Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience has coordinated a discussion group entitled Research on the Relation of Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience in each of APsA’s two yearly meetings. In addition, at the January 2013 meeting, we inaugurated a Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience Symposium. Recent programs in these two formats have included presentations by Mark Solms on “The Conscious Id” and “What is a Mind?”; Howard Shevrin on “Toward a Science of Psychoanalysis” and “Clinical Meaning and Empirical Science”; Helen Fisher on “The Drive to Love and the Biology of Mate Choice”; Charles Fisher on “Dream Interpretation in the Rainforest and the Function of Dreaming”; and Richard Kessler and Maggie Zellner on “Clinical Implications of the Conscious Id.”

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

• We offer consultation to psychoanalytic institutes interested in developing seminars on psychoanalysis and neuroscience. On the APsA website, we maintain an archive of syllabi for similar courses.
• A small group comprising Richard Kessler, Maggie Zellner, David Olds, Anna Chapman and Larry Sandburg is compiling a composite video curriculum organized by topic.

Continued on page 18
I found the subject of beginnings and endings, the theme selected by our thoughtful editors Holly Crisp-Han and Marian Margolis, especially meaningful for writing my final column as president of the Candidates’ Council (CC). In January, I completed my term, having served two years each as president-elect and president. Conceptualizing a beginning and an ending is a way of bracketing experiences to endow them with particular meanings and significance, for ourselves and the people with whom we are involved.

In terms of psychoanalytic practice, the brackets may be moved to the micro-level to encompass the fresh beginning of a session and its ending 45 minutes later, or even to conceive of small beginnings and endings within the process of one session. We can increase the expanse of the bracket to think about the beginning and ending of an analysis of many years’ duration. Since I was ending my tenure on the council, I naturally concerned myself here with that experience.

I was searching for a metaphor to capture the intensely communal and creative enterprise of the Candidates’ Council. Having just visited Tibet for the first time, I thought of the mandalas. These are intricately designed pictures made of colored sand by Tibetan monks. They work in a group, and the intense, collaborative effort takes many days to create the beautiful, symbolically rich designs. When one is completed, the monks sweep it away. They gather the sand into a container and empty it into a body of water as a blessing. I read that one meaning of this curious action, to destroy almost immediately upon completion a beautiful work of art, concerns the cycle of life.

This fits neatly, I think, into our subject of beginnings and endings. The Council officers and committee chairs are a dedicated group who are inspired to join in collaborative work that produces valuable programming for their fellow candidates. All this work comes to fruition twice a year, and it is displayed for a brief week during the national meetings. Aside from a program guide that documents what scientific sessions took place and what social events were arranged, there is nothing tangible for those candidates who participated to take home with them. No wall hanging, no money. There is something else I like to think the Tibetan monks understand about an ending: The candidates will have grown by the experiences of collegial cooperation and work, by the friendships that deepen with every encounter, and by the expanded sense of how rich the analytic community is in ideas out there to be newly encountered.

At the CC meeting on January 15, an election was held for a new slate of officers. Phoebe Cirio, our president-elect, stepped up into the position of president. Jamie Cromer, who handled our budget, found the funds to pay for the videotaping of our new Master Teacher Award session. She also participates in meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Foundation. Gennifer Lane Briggs has done a yeoman’s labor in following up with institutes to get a candidate delegate to represent each institute at our CC meeting. I reorganized our four-and-a-half hour CC administrative meeting to make it more profitable and enjoyable for candidates to attend the entire time.

In addition to the new officers’ election and a general orientation to the committees and opportunities for candidate participation in the CC, we had two programs of clinical interest. Harvey Schwartz, chair of the Certification Examination Committee, led a discussion of a clinical case report submitted as part of the certification process. The outcome of the

Continued on page 13

Navah C. Kaplan, Ph.D., was president of the APsaA Candidates’ Council.
application was not disclosed until the end, when it was revealed to have been a successful one. The CC’s popular “Coffee with a Distinguished Analyst,” formerly held early Saturday morning, was included as part of the CC meeting. We were honored to have Nancy Chodorow, the internationally renowned author, feminist scholar and psychoanalytic theorist, join us to present her recent thinking on psychoanalytic theory and practice.

Robert Michels, internationally acclaimed author, professor and leader in psychoanalysis, was the first recipient of the CC Master Teacher Award, presented at our inaugural session, chaired by Valerie Golden. He spoke about the supervisory relationship. The session was professionally videotaped with the aim of creating a video archive of master teachers, available on the APsaA website for present and future candidates.

Sabina Preter, who expertly chaired the CC Scientific Paper Prize/Writing Workshop Committee, was pleased to award both first and runner-up prizes this cycle. Sharon Leak was the winner for her paper “Shame and Guilt in Dyslexia and ADD,” which she presented during the January meeting on Friday morning. Phoebe Cirio was awarded the runner-up for her paper “Surrendering the Body: Suicide in Adolescence.”

Sarah Lusk, chair of the CC Program Committee, arranged two CC sessions on topics of interest to candidates, featuring both senior analysts and candidates on the panels. Sandra Landen, who took over as chair of the CC Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis Committee last June, hosted a dine-around during the week of the January meeting, with Charles Parks, chair of the Committee on Child and Adolescent Analysis (COCAA), as a draw for candidates interested in child and adolescent analysis. I hosted a dine-around as well so candidates could meet each other and learn more about the CC at the beginning of the national meeting week.

My institute, the New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, generously donated auditorium space for our annual candidates’ Winter Bash. This is the social event of the year for candidates to network and socialize in a relaxed setting, with good food and wine. The event attracted 50 candidates and psychotherapy students from across the country, including a contingent of international students from the International Psychoanalytical Studies Organization (IPSO).

I am coming to the end of this article and thus to my opportunity to offer my parting words. I am grateful for the privilege of working with so many dedicated, smart, and funny candidates. You all made my growth as an analyst so much richer. I did not accomplish everything I thought I would, and I accomplished some things I did not know I would. I am confident I am leaving the Candidates’ Council in very capable hands. My final words are to all candidates who take part in the activities of APsaA and the Candidates’ Council. This was a directive I gave to each of my children at his or her bar or bat mitzvah: Your task is to do better than your parents. I hope the new candidate officers, committee chairs, delegates and candidate members will exceed what we have achieved.

**Editor’s Note:**
This column was adapted and updated from the recent Candidate Connection Newsletter.
New Candidate Members
2015 National Meeting of Members
Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York

Thomas S. Bartlett, Psy.D.
Brady Bradshaw, M.D.
Daniel Brockett, M.D.
Christopher Brubaker, M.D., Ph.D.
Kristen Callahan, M.A., M.F.T.
Debra Carriere, Ph.D.
Christel Parker Chase, L.M.F.T.
Lisa Citrin, LICSW
Thomas Cook, Ph.D.
Shannon Drew, M.D.
Danielle J. Dronet, M.S.W., L.I.S.W.
Callie Goodrich Rogers Emery, M.D.
Amanda K. Gangoo, M.D.
Kenia L. Gomez, Ph.D.
Michael D. Groat, Ph.D., M.S.
Angela Hegarty, M.D.
Gretchen L. Hermes, M.D., Ph.D.
Carla Hershman, M.S.W., LICSW
Shawn Hofer, Ph.D.
Mihaela Cristina Ivan, M.D.
Heidi J. Iwanski, M.D.
Jeanne P. Johnson, M.D.
Sarah H. Juul, M.D.
Deborah V. Kohloss, Ph.D.
Jennifer Krawet, Psy.D.
Stephanie I. Kwok, M.D.
Adrienne E. Lisan, M.S.W., L.I.S.W.
Jacob Markowitz, M.D.
Alistair A. McKnight, LMHC
Katherine Nicodemus, Psy.D.
William R. Nunley, M.D., M.P.H.
Kathleen O’Connor, M.S.W., LCSW
Lynn Owens, Psy.D.
Yeshim Oz, M.A., M.S.
Susan Pearlson, M.D.
Carole Porcaro, Ph.D.
Rachelle Ramos, M.D.
Kirsten Rogoff, M.F.T., M.F.A.
Terrance Rooney, LCSW, M.S.W.
Shahin Sakhi, M.D., Ph.D.
Shweta Sharma, Psy.D.
Kelly Crim Shrumm, L.P.C., N.C.C.
Justin Shubert, Psy.D.
Prakash K. Thomas, M.D.
Joseph Verrone, M.S.W., LCSW
William Walker, Ph.D.
Erica Weiss, M.D.
Scott N. Wilson, M.D.
Sherri L. Wongchaowart, M.D.
Julie D. Wood, M.A., LMFT, LMHC
Matthew Zimmerman, M.D.

New Academic Associate Candidates
Susan W. Bland, Psy.D.
Aviva Cohen, MBBS
Jordan Conrad, M.Sc.
Glenn Crider, M.A., M.Div., Th.M.
Jeremy Elkins, Ph.D.
Andrew Farkas, M.D.
Britnay Alexandra Ferguson, PA-C, MMS
Nisha Fernandes, M.D.
Karen A. Foster, Ph.D.
Cynthia Gillikin, M.D., Ph.D.
Elliot Moss Greenebaum, M.F.A.
Khanh Ha, M.D.
David Jones, L.L.B.
Susan Kirsch, M.D.
Cliff Lin, M.D.
Jess Olson, Ph.D.
Cristina Poscablo-Stein, M.D., M.P.H.
Solomon Segal, M.D.
Mark Stoholski, M.A.
Krysti Lan Chi Le Vo, M.D.
Elizabeth W. Waterman, LCSW, M.S.W.

Certified in Psychoanalysis by The Board on Professional Standards
January 14, 2015

Adult
Rosa Aurora Chavez Eakle, M.D., Ph.D.
Washington Center for Psychoanalysis
Stacey L. Fry, Psy.D.
Denver Institute for Psychoanalysis
Debra Katz, M.D.
Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute and Society
Sandra W. Park, M.D.
Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research
Kelly Reams, LCSW
Oregon Psychoanalytic Center

Britt-Marie Schiller, Ph.D.
St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute
Margaret Walsh, Ph.D.
Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute
Nancy Winters, M.D.
Oregon Psychoanalytic Center

Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis
Norka Malberg, DPsych
Anna Freud Center / Western New England Institute for Psychoanalysis
ART’s Impact on One Woman in Psychoanalysis

Mali Mann

As a physician and psychoanalyst, I became aware of my patients’ trouble accepting their infertility after drawn-out attempts to have their own children. Acceptance of their failure to conceive is more of a challenge for some patients than others, although often there may never be a final acceptance. Over the course of 30 years, from my own clinical experience working with infertile women in psychotherapy and psychoanalysis, I have learned how infertility impacts the inner lives of individuals. Many of these patients struggled to conceive by using various forms of assisted reproductive technology (ART).

Emily is one of the cases with whom I worked in analysis over the course of many years. A married professional in her early forties, she came to see me because of conflict surrounding her marriage and her desire to become a mother. She was doubtful about her capacity to become a parent. She postponed her decision to have a child for many years and finally realized time was running out.

She was the second of three children. Her sister was five years older and was a very popular girl. She could never be like her sister. She felt her mother preferred her older sister because they both were brunettes and had more in common. Emily was blond and petite. The youngest was a girl who was born eight years after Emily’s birth. Emily grew up with a pervasive feeling that she was damaged, a problem. Emily’s contributing psychological makeup further complicated her problem with infertility. Her difficulty conceiving made Emily feel as though she was “damaged goods.” She could not become a mother like her sister or even her own mother.

She was bitter and could not accept that her uterine abnormality was the cause of her infertility. She felt it was not fair that her sister had children and she could not get pregnant. She was a “virtuous good girl” and her mother relied on her when her family needed help. She felt she was denied something very important. “It was my birthright, it was not fair!” she said one day, trying to draw affirmation from me. After she found out she could not conceive, she thought “there was a big sign on me like in scarlet letters that I was infertile.” The fertility clinic told her she needed to talk to a psychiatrist because her infertility was “psychogenic.” Later, she reported, “I was going full circle. I thought I was grieving. I was so disappointed each time I tried. My husband was not grieving, but he actually was very supportive of me and left me free to make a decision how to go forward. He even was willing to be childless if I wanted to.”

In one of her analytical hours, she said, “I must have made myself infertile by being neurotic. See, I am not smart enough to catch on to things quickly. See, pregnancy may never happen for me. Maybe I wanted it too much, like I wanted my friend’s wealth and prestige. I wanted to wear expensive clothes, drive an expensive car, and marry a rich man. It may be wanting everything or wanting too much, being greedy has to do with not getting what I really want, a family is what I have always dreamt of.” She had tears in her eyes. She was in despair and full of doubt. She continued, “I did not even ask why I needed to talk to a psychiatrist. I followed their advice. Looking back, I could tell why I needed to see someone, and now I am here to see you in order to understand my ambivalent feelings about motherhood.”

She felt she needed me to help her learn to accept her fate, or maybe she would regain her stamina to pursue other options such as using an egg donor or resign to the prospect of being childless. She had contemplated using a surrogate mother; but wanted to try the egg donor option with her newly reconstructed uterus.

GOOD LITTLE GIRL

Emily described herself as an obedient girl who never thought of herself as intelligent. Her mother constantly compared her to her older sister, and her father jokingly called her “my little dumb blonde.” She was filled with anxiety and self-doubt. Reinforcing this self-doubt was her family’s difficult financial situation, which made her feel inferior to her classmates. After completing high school, Emily entered a prestigious college. She met her husband in college, and after a few months they decided to get married. The couple waited 15 years before deciding to start a family.

For several years, Emily was unsuccessful in becoming pregnant. Eventually, they sought a gynecological work-up for infertility, which revealed multiple calcified uterine fibroids. Her mother suffered from the same problem. However, her mother had her three children before her fibroids became problematic. Emily’s contributing psychological makeup further complicated her problem with infertility. Her difficulty conceiving made Emily feel as though she was “damaged goods.” She could not become a mother like her sister or even her own mother.

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Continued on page 16

Mali Mann, M.D., is on the faculty of the San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis, where she serves as training and supervising psychoanalyst. She is also an adjunct clinical professor, at the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University.
ART’s Impact
Continued from page 15

(We had undergone extensive myomectomy.) Her two in vitro fertilization and gamete in the fallopian tube (GIFT) procedures were unsuccessful. These failures caused her great anguish, hopelessness and self-doubt. She realized how angry she was with her mother, who did not empower her and instead made her a damaged woman.

She also felt I was an impotent analyst and that her problem was far more complicated, beyond the scope of my expertise to be able to solve. She was unsure about the help I could offer her. In the transference, I turned into an “infertile analyst.” She agreed with my interpretation of how she wished I could have had a magic formula to help her damaged uterus, damaged mind, and damaged body. She felt I was letting her suffer in her despair and was being indifferent to her pain. I emerged as a controlling pre-Oedipal mother who expected total obedience and submission.

In the transference, I turned into an “infertile analyst.”

FAMILY GENES

The decision about using an egg donor and who to ask became an obsession that agonized her for many months. She thought of asking her younger sister to become her egg donor but worried that her sister would have second thoughts about going through the procedure. She wanted her child to have her family genes and did not want to go to a stranger for eggs.

After several months of deliberation, she summoned the courage to ask her younger sister Ann to be her donor. Ann was a happily married mother of two and was eager to help her older sister, of whom she was very fond. Emily was ecstatic when her sister agreed to be her egg donor. We tried to explore the meaning of using the eggs from her sister. Her desire to use her sister’s eggs was so strong that she was not interested in exploring the meaning of her decision. Her conscious desire was to have her family genes pool with her husband’s sperm, rather than using eggs from a stranger. If her sister was willing to give her eggs, it meant those were like her own eggs. “It’s like a dress we could both share” was how she gleefully described it.

Shortly after this decision, she started to have fears about her sister’s children, who would be her child’s half-siblings. How could she bear the thought of keeping it secret, or bear to have it out in the open? One happy thought countering her fear was “why not become a big happy family?” She would carry the baby to term and everyone would understand and support her. She also thought she was being greedy to ask for her sister’s eggs, which were not hers. To her, it was like stealing. This self-accusation led to an association to an earlier memory about her mother. She recalled how her mother declared one day, how could she feed her children when there was hardly any food at home. Her father, an alcoholic, was not helping the family when he spent money on alcohol. Food was scarce, and the family had to deal with extreme deprivation. Over time, our analytical work helped her with feelings of envy, greediness and the theme of stealing. She worked hard to overcome her doubt and move forward with her decision to enter into the world of motherhood.

After this unsettling emotional period, she became more hopeful as she anticipated becoming a mother. Emily overcame her disabling doubts. Her pregnancy was uneventful and she gave birth to a healthy baby girl. She brought her infant to one of her sessions. The baby resembled her, and she wanted to hear my reassurance that indeed her daughter looked like her.

One day, I received a phone call from her asking to see me for a follow-up visit. She told me she was caught by surprise when she felt confused about her reaction towards her sister on a holiday family gathering. She felt her daughter seemed to gravitate toward her aunt (the biological mother) at the family party, and she imagined her sister also made her attraction to her daughter obvious through her non-verbal interaction. She told me she never thought about her future encounters within her family circle or her unanticipated and unexpected emotional reaction. She trusted that her sister had kept her promise not to reveal to her own two children that she had volunteered to be the egg donor. Emily was not prepared to talk about it openly with her daughter.

PROMISE OF ANONYMITY

The meaning of her belief in “the promise of anonymity” needed to be explored in our work together. She struggled with her reawakened feelings about her body that had betrayed her. In the course of our work, she could confront her childhood self-doubt, fear, anger and confusion. At the end, she was also able to break the secret of “anonymity” and felt ready to tell her daughter where she came from.

Undoubtedly, the discovery of infertility is fraught with feelings of loss, fear, shame and grief for the individual and for the couple. The fear and unremitting dread can be overwhelming and lead to a feeling of shame for not being able to produce a biological child. When confronted with repeated failure to conceive, a couple may seek medical and in some cases psychological support. The decision to see a specialist is an affirmation of their infertility.

Continued on page 18
Last Will. and Testament
Documentary on Shakespeare Authorship Controversy

Richard M. Waugaman
Bruce H. Sklarew, Film Editor

For the many people who loved Roland Emmerich’s fanciful 2011 Shakespeare authorship film Anonymous and who hunger to know more of its backstory, along comes this splendid 2012 documentary, Last Will. and Testament. Directed by Laura and Lisa Wilson and funded by Emmerich, it takes us behind the scenes of the earlier film and introduces us to many of the scholars whose work informed the making of Anonymous. It complements Anonymous in countless ways, providing some of the evidence that Freud’s preferred authorship candidate, Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, did indeed write the works of Shakespeare (those who agree with Freud about this are known as “Oxfordians”).

Vanessa Redgrave and Mark Rylance both appeared in Anonymous, and they make encores here. They step out of their characters’ roles, to voice their own “heretical” opinions on the authorship question. Derek Jacobi, our guide in Anonymous, elaborates on the reasons for his Oxfordian authorship opinion. Among the prominent Oxfordian scholars who appear is Charlton Ogburn, whom many credit with reviving interest in de Vere’s authorship of Shakespeare some 30 years ago.

There are many trenchant comments from the tenured professor Roger Stritmatter, who made history by earning the first Ph.D. in literature in the United States for an Oxfordian dissertation. It was the 2002 New York Times article about his research on de Vere’s heavily annotated Bible that sparked my interest in the authorship debate and led to my own research on that Bible. Using Stritmatter’s data, I showed that the more times Shakespeare quotes a given Bible verse, the greater the likelihood that de Vere marked that verse. Stritmatter puts things simply but persuasively. For example, he points out there is “no real, believable connection” between the works of Shakespeare and the life of the Stratford man. When I asked Stritmatter what impact he thinks this film has had, he replied, “I think the film has had a terrific and snowballing effect…It’s not a splash, more like a long, low rumble that you can hear from far away, and from a great distance you can feel that it is going to be big.”

During recent decades, influential theories of literary criticism have attempted to make sense of the profound lack of connection between the life of Shakspeare (how the Stratford businessman actually spelled his name) and the Shakespeare literary canon by deliberately downplaying the role of all authors’ lives and psychologies in their literary works, in flat contradiction of our knowledge of psychic determinism. If these newer theories were indeed influenced by that pivotal disconnect, it suggests they are one example of the “special pleading” that is needed to make sense of how Shakspeare could have written Shakespeare.

The film begins with a summary of reasons to doubt the traditional authorship attribution, before moving on to highlight a brief but well-chosen selection of the overwhelming evidence that now supports de Vere’s authorship of Shakespeare some 30 years ago.

Continued on page 22
ART’s Impact
Continued from page 16

The book, The Psychoanalytic Aspects of Reproductive Technology, which I have edited covers a variety of topics related to the use of assisted reproductive technology and the role of unconscious transaction in analytic process. As analysts, we appreciate the value of in-depth understanding of a single case presentation. Shared themes from these cases are not meant to be generalizations, but could provide a starting point for future research on this topic. Further clinical research on the psychological impact of ART within families is needed.

*Patient identity has been disguised to protect privacy.

Study Group
Continued from page 11

• Ron Albucher is developing an interactive video presentation as part of a course for Stanford psychiatry residents. The same presentation may be readily adaptable for use elsewhere. It is flexible enough to be used at different levels according to the user’s training and background.

• Virginia Barry and Charles Fisher have initiated what we hope will become a continuing feature in JAPA, reporting on a psychoanalysis and neuroscience presentation at a recent APSaA meeting. Howard Shevrin’s most recent presentation, with Michael Snodgrass, is the subject of their first report.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES
Topics for future exploration:
• How to read critically in neuroscience.
• The neural correlates of unconscious defenses.
• What we can learn from the psychoanalytic study of patients with brain lesions.
• Psychoanalytic and neuroscientific studies of social cognition.
• Intergenerational transmission of psychic change, as mediated by epigenetic factors.
• Critical study of psychoanalysts’ and neuroscientists’ beliefs about the relation of brain and mind.

From the Unconscious
Sheri Butler

Ilga Svechs is an associate member at the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center. TAP has previously published her poetry. She has a Ph.D. in developmental psychology and a master’s of social work degree. In addition, she has an honorary degree from the Academy of Culture in Latvia and is also the recipient of the Cross of Acknowledgement from the Latvian government, which is its highest civilian award. She practices part time in psychotherapy and teaches at the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center.

Ballerina

The grace of a gliding swan
mirroring calm waters—a powerful wisp of serenity.

A ballerina’s pirouette—grace from repetitive work sustained by applause from crowds with no face.

Wherein the seed of love foregone?
Did mother know my love for her? And the ballerina dances on…

Does the swan’s glide compensate for anything? Does the pirouette for needs unmet?

The body is whole. She’ll never know.

—Ilga Svechs

Sheri Butler, M.D., is an adult training and consulting analyst and a child consulting analyst in the child division at the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. A published poet and member of TAP’s editorial board, she welcomes readers’ comments, suggestions, and poetry submissions at annseattle1@gmail.com.
New Members

2015 National Meeting
Waldorf Astoria Hotel—New York

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Miri Abramis, Ph.D.
Carlos E. Almeida, M.D.
Patti M. Amsel, M.S.W., LCSW-C
David Appelbaum, Psy.D.
Seth Aronson, Psy.D.
Jennifer Anne Babcock, Psy.D.
Albert Banta, Ph.D.
Jill Model Barth, Ph.D.
Brenda Bauer, Psy.D.
Leora Benioff, Ph.D.
Mark J. Blechner, Ph.D.
Phillip Blumberg, Ph.D.
Lori C. Bohm, Ph.D.
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Deborah L. Browning, Ph.D.
James Blair Bunting, Jr., M.D.
Christine Burbank, M.S.W.
Rosa Aurora Chavez Eakle, M.D., Ph.D.
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Laurence Colman, M.D., M.P.H.
Kourosh Dini, M.D.
Jack Drescher, M.D.
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Kenneth Eisold, Ph.D.
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Regina Evans, Ph.D., LCSW
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Cynthia Field, Ph.D.
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Helen Fronshtein, Psy.D.
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Ruth Imber, Ph.D.
Lauren Jacker, M.D.
Constance J. Jackson, M.D.
Naomi Janowitz, Ph.D.
Gurmeet S. Kanwal, M.D.
Navah C. Kaplan, Ph.D.
Rhona B. Kaplan, M.S.W.
Abigail L. Kay, M.D.
Ronnie Linda Kaye, Ph.D., LMFT
David E. Koch, Ph.D., LCSW
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Robert Langan, Ph.D.
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Jonathan M. Wormhoudt, Ph.D.
Mary Wyant, M.D.
Stefan R. Zicht, Psy.D.

ACADEMIC ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Ani Chouldjian-Baghdassarian, M.D.
Martha Maer, M.A., LPC.
The Los Angeles Child Development Center, now one of the few examples of applied psychoanalysis in Los Angeles, was founded in 1977 by Miriam Williams, a child analyst who had trained with Anna Freud in London. It was Williams’s goal to provide disadvantaged children and their parents with low cost psychoanalytically informed psychotherapy. She initiated a “clinic without walls,” providing young therapists with training cases and free supervision from senior child analysts within a small nonprofit organization that supported her clinic.

In 1990, in order to reach more children, the board of the Los Angeles Child Development Center began a project to expand the perspective and use of psychoanalytic knowledge into school settings. Using the work of Selma Fraiberg as a guiding perspective and our experience in training young therapists as a model, we took our understanding of child development, psychoanalytic principles and psychosocial needs and moved our work onto all the campuses of the Culver City Unified School District where we provided a continuum of care from Pre-K to 12. There, we instituted a program to train psychology and social work interns in psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy for children. Our teachers and supervisors had all been educated in psychoanalytic training programs in Los Angeles: the New Center for Psychoanalysis, the Reiss-Davis Child Study Center and the Graduate Center for Psychotherapy.

In 2005, we began another Pre-K through 12 school-based counseling program with bilingual interns to more clearly address the needs of low-income immigrant Latino children and their families at the Camino Nuevo Charter Academy. In 2008, we were invited to apply our perspective at The Accelerated School, a national public-private partnership model for urban charter schools. Currently, within those three school systems, we offer service to over 14,000 children and work with over 650 children during each school year.

Jeri Weiss, Ph.D., is president of the Los Angeles Child Development Center.

BENEFITS OF THE SCHOOL SETTING

The school setting itself provides a key cornerstone for our work. It lets us meet students where they are, as parents in these schools rarely have the time or money to bring them to a psychotherapist’s office or clinic. More important, working in schools provides an ongoing context to observe and to evaluate a child’s developmental progress. It allows us ongoing access to teachers and administrators with and for whom we provide support and guidance in understanding the internal sources of a child’s behavior as well as the social and psychological norms in which it occurs.

The seven campuses of the Camino Nuevo Charter Academy provide an excellent example of the breadth and possibilities of our work. Jose and his mother Maria are good illustrations.* Like many other families at Camino Nuevo, Jose and Maria were first-year immigrants. Eight-year-old Jose longed for clarity, strength and structure. He found this in the notorious gang that had infiltrated the school neighborhood. In October of his second-grade year he was recruited by the gang to deliver messages, adopting the tough swagger of his mentors. With our understanding of development, we saw that Jose had not successfully achieved latency, so we suggested he join a group of strongly aggressive second graders most of whom suffered from the loss of an absent father. Happily, the group was run by a U.S. Marine Corps officer finishing his doctoral requirements in psychology. The group provided, as Selma Fraiberg suggests, safe conditions for self-observation and a protected space for Jose and the other boys to explore their terror and rage as well as a new more positive model for identification. This group is now in its third year; each year adding new recruits.

Continued on page 21

...within those three school systems, we offer service to over 14,000 children and work with over 650 children during each school year.
It has become a touchstone in the school for the acknowledgment of how an inner world filled with fear and conflict can be mediated using our psychoanalytic knowledge, our understanding of child development and social and cultural norms to create conditions for self-observation and growth.

Maria, Jose’s mother, formed another part of our work with Jose. We have found, as have many current child analysts, that work with the parents can help support their children’s growth and significantly improve the long-term sustainability of ego development. This is especially important at Camino Nuevo as the trauma of the immigration journey and immigrant experience is an ominous and pervasive shadow for the majority of families at school. As with Jose, Maria, too, was frightened by the gangs that surrounded the neighborhood and her anxiety increased her harsh and hysterical discipline of her son.

We offered her a parent group for immigrant mothers run by one of our interns who had a similar experience. In the group, Maria learned her anxieties were shared among the other mothers. Hearing their stories, she learned how to listen more effectively to her son, tolerating his painful feelings and memories and mediating his defenses against them. Taking in his sadness and fear, she could better understand and contain Jose’s aggressive responses and thus his acting out diminished.

In our work in schools, we have tried in a small way to follow Selma Fraiberg’s guidance and values to bring together “psychoanalysis, developmental psychology, and social work” within a culturally attuned perspective.

*Patient identity has been disguised to protect privacy.

Task Force Report

Continued from page 5

The ABP will continue to offer the pre-graduation certification program. Part I takes place while the applicant is a candidate and entails submitting two written case reports of patients in the middle phase of their analyses; both patients can be of the same gender. Part II takes place after graduation and consists of presenting a case demonstrating a termination experience. If the two patients presented for Part I are of the same gender, the applicant presents a third case of the other gender.

Additionally, all currently certified members of APsaA can elect to have their certification grandfathered by the ABP. Certification for internal APsaA requirements will be conducted by BOPS utilizing a new, smaller CEC that will incorporate the assessment of the independent board into its criteria for APsaA certification.

We understand that certification has been the focus of long-standing tensions within APsaA with regard to the TA system and the balance between national and local standards. Historically, there were problems in the way certification was conducted, and how it was used to stratify the APsaA membership. While it may seem difficult to view the issue through any other lens, the task force has been solely occupied with certification at the interface between psychoanalysis and the public, and the professional and educational functions of certification. The vast majority of recent certification applicants report that certification interviews were collegial, respectful, educational and meaningful to their identity as psychoanalysts. The two-part pre-graduation certification has enriched the education of candidates. We think this has been beneficial for the individual psychoanalysts and the profession.

The ABP will face many challenges. Our goal is to make certification in psychoanalysis available not only to APsaA and IPA graduated analysts but to analysts from many other institutes as well. This will create inevitable tensions regarding eligibility to sit for ABP certification. It will also necessitate the appointment of board members certified by non-APsaA certifying bodies. Like any certifying board, ABP will need input from practitioners and educators to ensure that the core competencies it assesses are relevant to the field as it changes over time. The board will continue to communicate with APsaA members regarding the time frame for its functions to come on line and will request needed feedback from all interested parties.

Editor’s Note: The BOPS chair invited guest columnists to write for this issue; the regular BOPS column should return in the next issue.
TOO HARSH?

Do you think I am being too harsh toward Wells and Bate? Consider what they actually say in this film. Wells admits that typical biographies of Shakespeare are “five percent fact and ninety-five percent fiction” (and those documented facts offer no evidence he was a writer). Wells also says, “I see nothing in the plays to suggest that they were written by a man who couldn’t have had the sort of education that Shakespeare could have acquired in this very room [that is, the Stratford grammar school]. The plays are not that learned (emphasis added).”

There is now convincing evidence that Shakespeare was fluent in multiple languages, and that, in his plays, he engaged with the major intellectual topics of his day. The misconception that he had but a grammar school education meant that only in recent decades have scholars taken the full measure of Shakespeare’s phenomenal erudition, since they had to “dumb down” Shakespeare to force the round peg of his works to fit in the square hole of the traditional author.

Here is Bate defending his authorship theory: “Historical facts happen; people denying them, that’s dangerous.” I could not agree more. However, I am not sure just which historical facts Bate has in mind. The well-documented fact that Elizabethan England was rife with anonymous authorship? The fact that de Vere was acknowledged by his contemporaries as one of the best Elizabethan courtier poets and as the best author of (supposedly lost) comedies; and that some of his contemporaries also knew he preferred to write anonymously? Those facts? If so, it is indeed dangerous to the credibility of Shakespeare scholarship to conceal or evade them.

In academic Shakespeare studies, Freud’s opinion that “Shakespeare” was the pen name of de Vere is still treated as taboo.

But Bate has more to say. In an effort to move beyond the same old arguments against de Vere, he outdoes himself with the following hyperbole: “I could as easily map the life of Elvis Presley onto a work of Shakespeare as I could map the life of . . . the Earl of Oxford!” The only alternative Bate is willing to accept as author of Shakespeare’s works is God. This seems to be a vivid example of the unconscious defication of Shakespeare by traditionalists, which helps us understand the vehemence and irrationality of their attacks on authorship skeptics, who were accused of being religious agnostics a century ago.

Bate may be unaware that 19th century Shakespeare experts presented convincing evidence that the character Polonius in Hamlet was a spoof on Lord Burghley, de Vere’s politically powerful father-in-law. But Bate asserts that Polonius could not possibly be such a caricature, because there is no way Shakespeare could have gotten away with it. Precisely. That’s one of countless reasons to doubt that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare.

ACADEMIC DISINTEREST

As William Leahy says in the film, academic Shakespeare scholars have shown little interest in the authorship question. They have been so certain the traditional attribution is correct they have not seriously investigated competing theories. Independent scholar Diana Price speaks of her research that
In academic Shakespeare studies, Freud’s opinion that “Shakespeare” was the pen name of de Vere is still treated as taboo. Unless they can hide behind this taboo, defenders of the traditional authorship theory would be forced to admit they have less definitive evidence than they imply, and that de Vere has a much stronger case than they have yet acknowledged. Just a week before I was invited to write this film review, I witnessed their taboo in operation.

A U.S. Shakespeare professor informed me that he took over an Italian Shakespeare journal from the previous (Italian) editors, partly because they had invited me to contribute an article to their forthcoming issue on “Shakespeare’s Biography.” He said he became editor only on condition that my already accepted article be suppressed. When I protested, he wrote, in part, “I simply find your reasoning, and your evidence, as unconvincing as those of Holocaust deniers, and other conspiracy theorists.” As I replied to him, both Stephen Greenblatt and Jonathan Bate apologized to me in April 2014 for having made that odious comparison, but now he chose to repeat it. I told him that one Oxfordian friend lost more than 80 relatives in the Holocaust, and he finds such a comparison especially repulsive. Those who lack convincing evidence for their theory sometimes resort to such unscrupulous ad hominem slurs to discredit their opponents.

This excellent film helps to undermine the credibility of those who attempt to suppress open discussion of the fascinating question as to who Shakespeare really was. Every psychoanalyst who cares about Shakespeare will enjoy this film. Even if you are sure that Shakspeere wrote Shakespeare, you may decide there is more reason for doubt about his authorship than you realized. Those who have an open mind on the issue will find the film positively spellbinding. Lisa and Laura Wilson, and the many people they interviewed, deserve our deepest thanks.
2015 in San Francisco: A Centennial Celebration
104th Annual Meeting
June 5–7
Gina Atkinson

Come to San Francisco for APsaA’s 104th Annual Meeting, June 5-7, and you can be part of a yearlong centennial celebration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and World’s Fair held in San Francisco in 1915.

The exposition and fair were originally planned to mark the recent completion of the Panama Canal, but quickly became a venue for the city to showcase its remarkable recovery from the devastating earthquake and fire of 1906. As San Francisco’s Mayor Ed Lee observed, “All cities have moments—defining moments—which forever change the image and nature of that city, and for San Francisco, the success of the 1915 World’s Fair marked a prosperous new beginning after the horrific experiences of 1906.”

Incorporating numerous buildings, gardens, a fountain, and a 21-story tower, the 1915 fair covered 635 acres along the shore of what is now San Francisco’s Marina District. Alas, the only landmark that remains today is the lovely rotunda of the Palace of Fine Arts, designed by noted architect Bernard Maybeck, a native New Yorker who later became a professor at the University of California, Berkeley. At the time of the 1915 fair, this building was only one of several “palaces,” each featuring the era’s innovations in such fields as science, industry, agriculture—and, of course, fine arts.

The official kick-off of San Francisco’s centennial celebration occurred during the weekend of this past February 20-22 commemorating the actual date the Pan-Pacific International Exposition opened in 1915. Concerts, art exhibitions, and historical displays will take place throughout 2015. Many events will be centered around the Palace of Fine Arts, which has undergone extensive renovations in recent decades.

Repeat visitors to San Francisco may be familiar with the Palace of Fine Arts as the home of the Exploratorium, the city’s premier science and technology center. In April 2013, however, the Exploratorium moved to Pier 15 on San Francisco’s waterfront thoroughfare, the Embarcadero. The good news for APsaA attendees is that this location is only one mile, approximately a 20-minute level walk, from the conference venue, the Palace Hotel at Market and New Montgomery Streets. Happily, the Exploratorium’s amazing collection of hands-on discovery activities remains intact in the new location and is well worth an afternoon or a Thursday evening, when hours are extended until 10:00 p.m.

LOTS TO DO ON THE EMBARCADERO

You’ll find the Embarcadero is a great place for people watching: it’s a favorite hangout for tourists and locals alike. Only a stone’s throw from the Palace Hotel is the Ferry Building, located at the foot of Market, which forms a T-junction with the Embarcadero. Prior to the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and Golden Gate Bridge in the 1930s, the Ferry Building was a busy hub for ferries connecting San Francisco with cities in the East Bay and North Bay. Today, however, the Ferry Building has been reinvented as a haven for foodies, replete with gourmet boutiques and eateries. On Saturdays until 2:00 p.m., one whole side of the building is given over to local vendors for a colorful farmers’ market.

While you’re on the Embarcadero, keep an eye out for San Francisco’s historic streetcars (not to be confused with its famous cable cars, which climb steep hills “halfway to the stars” on California Street and Powell Street). Along the Embarcadero, antique streetcars dating from the late 19th century to the mid-20th traverse the F line; most of these cars originally saw service in other cities and some in other countries. You can hop on one and take a ride to Pier 39, a shoppers’ mecca also known for its many seafood restaurants, or a little farther to Fisherman’s Wharf, home of San Francisco’s legendary sourdough bread and takeaway Dungeness crab cocktails.

Wherever you are on the Embarcadero, you’ll find yourself alongside spectacular views of San Francisco Bay. Alcatraz Island will be prominently visible, though perhaps framed by wisps of characteristic fog; even at night it’s immediately identifiable by the sweeping beam from its lighthouse. If you’d like to get up close and personal with the island, check out www.alcatraztickets.com for the full scoop on a variety of guided or self-guided tours and their departure times from Pier 33.

Venturing a little farther from the Palace Hotel will reward APsaA attendees with many more of the exciting attractions San Francisco has to offer: Union Square, Chinatown, Golden Gate Park, the Museum of Modern Art, California Academy of Sciences and the DeYoung Museum, to name just a few. Stay tuned for more about these sites—as well as suggestions for theater, symphony, jazz, and ballet events in June, and more about the city’s centennial celebration—in the next issue of TAP.

Gina Atkinson, M.A., is the managing editor of The Psychoanalytic Quarterly and a translator of psychoanalytic materials from Italian to English. She is an educator associate member of APsaA and a community member of San Francisco Center for Psychoanalysis.
Freudian Fortunes

To promote the 104th Annual Meeting taking place June 5-7 in San Francisco at the beautiful Palace Hotel, fortune cookies were distributed throughout the National Meeting. Inside were fun, inspiring, entertaining psychoanalytic fortunes submitted by staff and members.

The truth of the paradox lies in neither of its poles, but in the space between them.

Being entirely honest with oneself is a good exercise.

A Freudian slip is when you say one thing but mean your mother.

Diapers don’t have pockets. Confused? Ask Bill Myerson.

Your dreams this week will give your psychoanalyst nightmares.

You will be accused of being self-serving when you use the self-serve checkout at the supermarket.

Your id will cause mayhem when your superego takes a break.

“What if I fall?” “Oh, my darling, but what if you fly?”

We can complain because rose bushes have thorns or rejoice because thorn bushes have roses.

To be old and wise you must first be young and dumb.

Life is short and the world is wide.
The Seventh Annual Art Show of the American Psychoanalytic Association was held Thursday through Saturday, January 15–17, in the Exhibit Hall. Extending the duration from one to three days and housing the show in a more central area enhanced ease of access for viewers and increased visibility for artists.

The Art Show provides a unique opportunity for psychoanalysts, psychoanalytic therapists and educators to exhibit personal artistic creations and discuss various aspects of direct involvement in the creative process ranging from spontaneity of inspiration to technical nuances of working in varieties of media.

15 ARTISTS

The show is open to all members and associates of APsaA. The only requirement is that the art displayed be original work of the exhibitors. The simplicity of the minimal requirement is belied by the courage required of exhibitors to display their personal creations to colleagues. Many viewers commented that they were interested in participating but felt intimidated about presenting their work as “art” or themselves as “artists,” terms often reserved for masters such as Picasso and Rembrandt.

Robert L. Welker, Ph.D., is a psychologist and psychoanalyst in private practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

An analogue might be something on the order of avoiding presenting papers at APsaA meetings because they might not measure up to the writings of Freud. But the analogy falls short when considering, as I do, that artistic creations are more direct expressions of unconscious mentation than writing a formal paper and may feel even riskier to present publicly.

The media of the 15 artists in the 2015 show, an enriching mixture of first-timers and veterans, included photography, watercolor, oil and acrylic painting, pastels, collage, art books, wood carving, festive headdresses, and jewelry. The artists included: Graciela Abelin-Sas Rose, Tanya Azarani, Virginia Barry, Newell Fischer, Richard Frank, Anarita Gentle, William Kenner, Valerie Laabs-Siemon, Mali Mann, Raymond Raskin, Moisy Shopper, Helen Stein, Victoria Todd, Sebastian Zimmermann and me.

Valerie Laabs-Siemon generously volunteered to co-direct the 2015 show. Her participation was invaluable as the expansion entailed a considerable increment in organizational complexity. Valerie and I thank Michael Candela, APsaA meetings and exhibits coordinator, for his enthusiastic support and extend special thanks to the exhibiting artists.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Several enquiries have been made about the possibility of including poetry readings and musical performances in the Art Show. To date, practical considerations of space and time have precluded these art forms, but the idea of a more comprehensive forum for artistic expression and discussion is attractive.

Robert L. Welker, Ph.D., is a psychologist and psychoanalyst in private practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

To view a larger sample of color digital images of exhibitors’ work, go to http://www.flickr.com/photos/robert_welker_elements/ select Albums and then APSA Art Show 2015.
Psychoanalyst as Artist

Annarita Gentile
“Little Girl at the Mummers 2014”

Victoria Todd
“The Duchese of Belize”

Mali Mann
“Bowl of Fruit”

Tanya Azarani
“Horned Deity”

Helen Stein
“Spring Rain”
The Psychoanalyst As Artist

Raymond Raskin
"Necklace"

Virginia Barry
"Scratch and Sniff Proust—Madeleines"

Valerie Laabs-Siemon
"Grow Old Along With Me"

Richard Frank
"Tentative Consideration of a Dangerous Method"

Moisy Shopper
"Wood Carving"
SAVE-THE-DATE

Human Trafficking of Women and Children in the United States:

POLICY AND PREVENTION

Every 30-seconds another person becomes the victim of human trafficking

Join us for a psychoanalytically informed live conference and simultaneous webinar to train health care professionals in identifying, treating and advocating for survivors of the particular trauma of human trafficking.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 2015 FROM 12:00PM TO 5:30PM

Griffis Faculty Club, Weill Cornell Medical College
1300 York Ave (at E. 69th St), New York City

Live webcast and more information available at:
http://www.healthcareagainsttrafficking.com/

Funding has been provided by the American Psychoanalytic Foundation through the American Psychoanalytic Association.
In Memoriam

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seymour E. Bird, M.D.</td>
<td>September 15, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert B. Clarke, M.D.</td>
<td>November 30, 2012</td>
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<td>Donald J. Coleman, M.D.</td>
<td>October 8, 2014</td>
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<td>Gerald M. Edelman, M.D., Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Richard J. Edelman, M.D.</td>
<td>November 28, 2014</td>
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<td>David M. Ellis, M.D.</td>
<td>March 17, 2014</td>
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<td>Raymond H. Gehl, M.D.</td>
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<td>Robert W. Gibson, M.D.</td>
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<td>Richard E. Glass, M.D.</td>
<td>December 11, 2011</td>
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<td>Michael Green, M.D.</td>
<td>June 4, 2013</td>
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<td>Marshall A. Green, M.D.</td>
<td>January 12, 2015</td>
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<td>Gove Norman Hambidge, M.D.</td>
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<td>Marvin I. Herz, M.D.</td>
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<td>Francis A. J. Ianni, Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Warren Charles Johnson, M.D.</td>
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<td>Robert L. Kahn, M.D.</td>
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<td>Warren L. King, M.D.</td>
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<td>George Kline, M.D.</td>
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<td>Leon A. Levin, M.D.</td>
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<td>Loretta R. Loeb, M.D.</td>
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<td>Earl A. Loomis, Jr., M.D.</td>
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<td>Samuel C. Marty, Jr., M.D.</td>
<td>November 29, 2014</td>
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<td>Juan Enrique Rodriguez, M.D.</td>
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<td>Louis Spitz, M.D.</td>
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<td>Alice Slater Stahl, M.D.</td>
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<td>John M. Stevens, Jr., M.D.</td>
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<td>William J. Stockton, M.D.</td>
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<td>Robert S. Wallerstein, M.D.</td>
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<td>Edward A. Wolpert, M.D., Ph.D.</td>
<td>November 2, 2014</td>
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SAVE THE DATE: JUNE 5-7, 2015

104th ANNUAL MEETING

Palace Hotel | San Francisco