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## The Life and Work of Edgar A. Poe

R. Curtis Bristol

Edgar Allan Poe once described his literature as: "The ludicrous heightened into the grotesque; the fearful colored into the horrible; the witty exaggerated into the burlesque; the singular wrought out into the strange and mystical." His life was burdened by loss, death, and desperation so that his tales of terror, mystery, and the bizarre appear as if a repetition of his own experience. Edgar was born in 1809 to transient thespian parents who were dead before he was three. He was provided a good home and education by his childless guardians, John and Frances Allan. But after his first year at the University of Virginia he aroused the wrath of John Allan because of a "slothful, drunken, and indebted student life." He was 17 when John Allan stopped supporting him. Edgar wandered, performing various jobs, joined the Army, attended West Point, and at 27 married his 13-year-old first cousin.

In contrast to his chaotic life, he was a productive and focused writer and became increasingly well known as a brilliant short story writer and essayist, but he was unable to keep editing jobs or launch his own magazine. He was often drunk and always poor. He achieved international acclaim for "The Raven," published when he was 35, and was

*R. Curtis Bristol, M.D., is a member of the Baltimore Washington Society for Psychoanalysis, APSaA, IPA, founding member of the Institute for Contemporary Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis and clinical professor of psychiatry and adjunct professor of liberal studies at Georgetown University.*

the darling of the American literati. He died destitute and alone in Baltimore at age 39.

### MYSTERY AND THE UNCONSCIOUS

I believe a unifying theme common in many of Poe's works is evident when exploring his literature using the common denominator; "mystery," that to Poe was what the "unconscious" was to Sigmund Freud: a tool to examine the mind.

"William Wilson" marks the transition of Poe's literature to inner mindedness. The story's protagonist, William Wilson, has a sullied past traced to his unscrupulous choices as a school boy. There he encountered another of his own likeness by name, birth date, and physical characteristics. Although there is affection between them, his behavior sets him apart from the other William Wilson. At school and afterwards he is deceitful and malevolent. His "double" appears at critical moments in his life as a "whisper" in his ear to monitor him. Enraged when his double places his "hand on his shoulder" during a masked ball at Carnival in Rome where he plans the seduction of an older nobleman's younger wife, the first William Wilson draws his sword intending to murder the second William Wilson, only to recognize in the mirrored room of their fatal duel that the other person is himself. This is a brilliant demonstration of conscience by projection of the opposite of a pair—good and bad.

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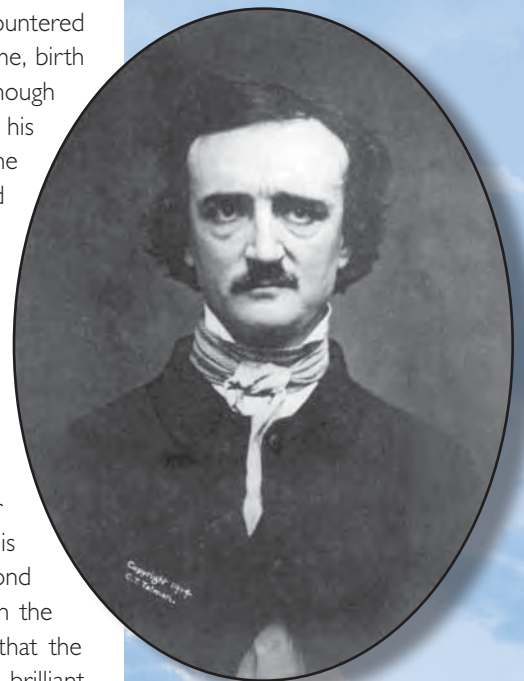
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Correspondence and letters to the editor should be sent to TAP editor, Janis Chester, at [jchestermd@comcast.net](mailto:jchestermd@comcast.net).

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# Reflections on the June Meeting: Organizational Challenges and Innovative Change

Warren R. Procci

We recently concluded the spring meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association. A number of important things occurred, some with historic significance for us, and I would like to tell you about a few of them. I would also like to acknowledge my sense of honor at becoming the 64th president of the American Psychoanalytic Association at the conclusion of that meeting.



Warren R. Procci

Newell Fischer: This amendment will allow well qualified analysts not trained in APsaA or IPA institutes to become members of our Association. It is an example, similar to passage of the standards document, of how APsaA members with very different viewpoints were able to work together in support of innovative change. In this case it was to expand membership, however modestly, while also maintaining the quality of our standards. The language of the MRRC amendment makes clear that only individuals with training that is "substantially equivalent" to that obtained in an APsaA or an IPA institute will be acceptable for our membership.

## NEW SET OF EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

The first issue of importance is that we now have a new standards document from BOPS. This has occurred in response to a strong need, expressed by a number of local institutes, for a set of standards that takes into account certain pressing realities facing potential candidates in today's environment. The document that was assembled represents the first change in our standards in over 70 years. BOPS is to be congratulated on being responsive to the needs of a number of our local institutes, and in a very timely fashion, something unusual for APsaA. We made these important changes without eroding the quality of our standards.

## EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP, MAINTAINING STANDARDS

The second item of importance is the passage of the MRRC bylaw amendments. This has been incubating in the organization for over six years, since the presidency of

Warren R. Procci, M.D., is president of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

I am confident that our organization can work together to make our second century a glorious one.

Both of these innovations vividly demonstrate that our members can work well together and that we are able to overcome the tensions that have existed within the organization over the past several years due to the very serious external challenges and threats that we face. In many respects my predecessor, Prudy Gourguechon, did a great deal to help advance both of these initiatives and bring them to fruition. We thank her. We can work constructively and effectively when the focus is on progressive change and the need for our organization to take a forward position.

## ADDRESSING OUR DEMOGRAPHICS


My final note is unfortunately a less salutary one. The membership data presented at the meeting show without doubt that there continues to be a decline in our membership and indeed it may even be accelerating a bit. Especially affected are our active members, those who are in their peak years for doing analytic

work and for contributing their creative energies to the organization. We are also seeing a decline in the number of candidates who have chosen to become members of the organization as well as in the total number of candidates. The only group increasing is the senior members. While we are delighted to have these members continuing to contribute to the Association in many ways, it is absolutely essential that the organization replenish itself with adequate numbers of newer members and unfortunately we are not accomplishing this. I will be discussing these trends with you in greater detail in subsequent postings.

## BUOYANCY AND HOPE

There is an unavoidable message here much as we do not want to hear it. We are in a decline. I intend to devote my presidency to establishing as the major priority for APsaA the stabilization of our resources, including our membership, and the development of long-term strategies that will help us confront and

manage these problems. In order to do this, we will be engaged in the formulation of an organizational plan, which will ultimately lead to specific strategies, strategies that will help us deal with these problems. It is our responsibility to do this and we must not avoid it.

When I spoke to the Association for the first time at the business meeting in Washington, I invoked words that Churchill used in 1940 when facing the dire situation in Europe. He concluded that famous "blood, toil, tears and sweat" speech by saying that he was approaching his task with "buoyancy and hope." I bring this to your attention in the same spirit. I am confident that our organization can work together to make our second century a glorious one. 

**Editor's Note:** This column appeared on the Association listserv on July 24, 2010, with permission from *The American Psychoanalyst*.

## Direct Pathway to Membership Bylaw Amendment Approved, Eight Years in the Making

By the largest majority seen for such a vote in recent years, APsaA's members approved a bylaw amendment at the Annual Meeting in June. The bylaw amendment completes an eight-year-long effort to provide a mechanism for qualified analysts who did not graduate from an APsaA or IPA approved institute to join the Association.

"This is an historic vote," said past president Prudy Gourguechon. "With this amendment, APsaA is transformed from an alumni association to an association of committed, like-minded psychoanalysts."

The approved amendment spells out a mechanism for creating and implementing a pathway to direct membership including criteria and procedures based on the concept of "substantially equivalent training." The Executive Council, the Membership Requirements and Review Committee, the Board on Professional Standards, and the

membership at large are all involved at various stages of the implementation process. To read the complete language of the bylaw amendment, go to the bylaws section of the APsaA Web site which is under Association Documents in the Members Section—Article II Section 1.

As prescribed by the new bylaw, the Membership Requirements and Review Committee formulated new procedures for implementing direct membership, and in late August, President Warren Procci announced that these were available to all members and components of the organization for a 90-day review and comment period. To access the recommended procedures and provide your input go to [www.apsa.org/ExpandedMembership](http://www.apsa.org/ExpandedMembership).

Eighty-three percent of the members voting voted to approve the bylaw amendment. Sixteen percent voted against and one percent abstained.



Statements from the candidates in the Fall 2010 elections begin on page 6.

### CANDIDATES

David Falk and Beth Seelig will be running for secretary. The winner will begin a two-year term in June 2011.

Arthur Farley, Peter Kotcher, and William Myerson are running for treasurer. The winner will begin a three-year term in June 2011.

Candidates for councilor-at-large include Will Braun, Laura Jensen, Carmela Pérez, Mark Smaller, and Graham Spruiell. The two winners will begin four-year terms in June 2011.

### BYLAWS

Four proposed bylaw amendments will be submitted to the membership. The first three proposed bylaw amendments focus on "housekeeping" issues:

- An amendment to remove the phrase "As to Form" in regard to proposed changes in bylaws—Article VIV (Amendments), Section 2
- Changing "revocable proxies"
- Appointment of BOPS committees Article XII (Board on Professional Standards), Section I (j)

The fourth proposed bylaw amendment proposes to add four new voting members to the Executive Committee.

The full text of the proposed changes can be viewed on the APsaA Web site at [www.apsa.org/bylawamendments](http://www.apsa.org/bylawamendments).

Ballots will be mailed during the first week of December. Completed ballots must be received in the National Office no later than Friday, January 7, 2011.

# Conflict Resolution and Growth

Colleen L. Carney and Lee Ascherman

As of July 1, 2010, we began the complex task of implementing our newly adopted Standards for Education and Training in Psychoanalysis. This document is the most comprehensive revision of our training standards since 1938. Born out of decades of intense internal conflict, it now represents the collective synthetic work of countless individuals, committees, and administrations. Those of us who had the privilege of hearing Vamik Volkan's plenary address at the recent APsaA Meeting, will recall that there truly is an art to conflict resolution. If we may loosely paraphrase his key points: Learn to talk to one another; do not force artificial agreements, and learn to live with and respect differences. This new document stands as a hopeful symbol of such healthy conflict resolution; but at the moment it is only a symbol, something like a sketch, or a promissory note. It is up to us, individually and together, to grow into it and make it real.

## RE-EMERGENCE OF RESEARCH

It would be misleading, however, to characterize these changes as merely a resolution of our conflicts, as important as that may be. The real intent of the Revisions Task Force was to shift the focus of our attention to the quality of education and training in our institutes. The new document is an intelligent balance between reckless non-regulation and stifling over control, between individual creativity and responsible oversight. It firmly anchors all of our institutes in the history we share, the tripartite training model. But this document also recaptures a part of our history that had been lost, the importance of research in our training programs and to our profession. The original Eitington-Freud model in Berlin was built on the triad of teaching, treatment, and research. These new standards reach back and pick up that loop which was dropped sometime during the

Colleen L. Carney, Ph.D., is the chair of BOPS; Lee Ascherman, M.D., serves as secretary.

1940s. One might wonder, if this original emphasis on research had not been lost, would we now carry a different internal image of our training model, one that looks more like a chair than a three-legged stool: personal analysis, didactic teaching, supervised clinical work, and a research orientation to all that we do?

## FOUR-PART IMPLEMENTATION

In this regard, the focus adopted in these new Standards for Education and Training in Psychoanalysis represents a historic milestone. The process of implementing these new standards is complex and will be coordinated through a number of ad hoc advisory committees and sub-committees.

- First, a BOPS Planning Committee will be asked to develop a strategic plan, to identify long and short-term goals, and recommend manageable ways to measure them. Our hope is that the Planning Committee will give us a road map for reaching our ultimate objectives: more and better educated candidates, methods for collecting meaningful data, and the means to organize the knowledge needed to arm ourselves and our future analysts with a stronger voice in the larger mental health and scientific communities.
- Second, an advisory sub-committee of the Committee on Institutes will develop a policy and procedure for processing waivers from institutes which choose to apply for a waiver of a training analysis for a candidate who is already in an established personal analysis.
- Third, an advisory sub-committee of the Certification Examination Committee will develop a procedure to operationalize the developmental pathway to certification and training analyst appointments for those institutes choosing to adopt the developmental pathway. Similarly, there will be an advisory sub-committee to the Committee on New Training Facilities and the Committee on Research

and Special Training, which will address the specific tasks of these committees in this time of transition.

- Finally, with the help of the National Office, we will have a system for internal communication in place to facilitate dialogue between and among institutes as we implement these new standards, step by step.

## DEVELOPMENTAL PATHWAYS

All institutes are encouraged to incorporate pre-graduation colloquia into their curricula and progressions process. Institutes choosing the developmental pathway are required to incorporate two colloquia, one to be conducted after the candidate's third year of training, or prior to taking a third control case, and a second, pre-graduation colloquium. We believe that this scholarly practice will elevate the quality of psychoanalytic education throughout all of our 31 institutes. In addition, this revision offers two other important opportunities: to facilitate collaboration between and among institutes, and to provide a uniform point of evaluation which will allow us, over time, to establish some educational benchmarks for our candidates. We anticipate that most institutes will need particular assistance in incorporating colloquia into their training programs. Information and guidance about how to develop these colloquia will be provided on the BOPS section of the APsaA Web site. We also plan to offer BOPS workshops pertaining to colloquia and the developmental pathway of education at the national meetings.

As difficult as the mechanics of implementing these changes will be, our greater challenge will be effecting a fundamental shift in the way we think about psychoanalytic education and the role that BOPS can play in helping each institute develop its unique features. The spirit of these revised standards is two-fold: to preserve our national commitment to a shared philosophy of psychoanalytic education and professional standards, while encouraging the creativity and unique culture of each institute. BOPS and APsaA institutes have entered a new era of psychoanalytic education. Success depends upon all of us.

## CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS

## David I. Falk



David I. Falk

We are the guardians of what I like to think of as the last free place on earth. This is, of course, a bit of hyperbole but it allows me to share my love of psychoanalysis and the special role we have in maintaining an accepting and safe place for our patients to be themselves and come to understand and work through their difficulties. The safety and freedom come from the care we take in maintaining the analytic frame, listening with great care to the conscious and unconscious aspects of our patients' thinking and providing interpretations with tact. We tolerate much as the treatment deepens and all of this depends on the ability of the analyst to listen with acceptance and concern for the patient's struggle to become him or her self. This free place is unique to our analytic treatment and it has been a place of enormous value to me.

The secretary's tasks are mainly administrative and require diligence to complete. You can be sure that I have worked on many projects for APsA and I get things done. I am currently a board member and treasurer for the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Center and a board member for a for-profit health-care organization. I have found in doing this work that I needed more expertise in finance, management, and organizational processes to fully and responsibly carry out my fiduciary responsibility to these organizations. I have, therefore, enrolled in a health-care MBA program.

#### THREATS TO THE LAST FREE PLACE ON EARTH: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

The Practice Survey has long suggested a slow decline in psychoanalytic practice within

the Association. Changes in the economy along with threats to privacy and hostile insurance strategies all make psychoanalytic practice difficult. These problems require persistence and a clear focus for action, and we have as an Association addressed some of these problems. However, the last free place on earth is also threatened by difficulties we have struggled to resolve within our own profession. I am more hopeful at this writing than at any other point in my membership in APsA; the acceptance of revisions to the Training Standards Document that will allow our organization to come together with greater mutual trust and harmony. Many of BOPS members worked long and hard to achieve this remarkable compromise. The way they worked offers some lessons to us as we move forward.

#### VOLKANIAN SOLUTIONS

It was a great meeting in Washington. I was particularly impressed with the wonderful plenary by Vamik Volkan. As I listened to Volkan talk about his work in the Balkans and the Middle East, I could not help but think his ideas about group psychology could readily apply to our own organization. One of his ideas was that projection, polarization, and hatred inevitably lead to intense conflict. I think we all remember and feel uneasy about things that were said or done over the years by those arguing for or against change. His solution to group conflict is to have small groups come together and talk and thus to humanize their experience of each other. Perhaps we can work toward that goal by ending our two destructive myths: There are those who must protect the goodness and purity of psychoanalysis from others who are out to destroy it; conversely there are those who seek to throw off the burden of

orthodoxy to allow the organization to change and are met by obstructive and rigid resistance.

These myths were conflated with the struggle for power within the unusual governance structure of APsA. Now we find ourselves at a moment where there is real opportunity to change the usual ways we relate to one another. The Training Standards Document has been revised and the threat of rupture averted. The governance struggles that have dominated past meetings seem to have calmed down as the Council moves to fulfill its role as the Association's board of directors.

#### DISMANTLING DESTRUCTIVE MYTHS

We all want psychoanalysis to survive and thrive but we can only achieve this as an organization when we end the destructive myths and associated attitudes that persist in spite of changed circumstances. We need to apply the kind of process that worked for the Task Force on Educational Standards Revision and the Task Force on Externalization. Each featured a sincere commitment to working in small diverse groups to attempt a synthesis to prevent a crisis in the organization. The groups came to accept and understand the positions of the other, allowing a creative solution to develop. Just as the small groups came to propose changes to the training standards, we can work to appreciate the value and importance of the views of each of our members. We are a small organization of highly trained professionals committed to a difficult task with our patients. We need to foster a shift of attitude to welcome our members and candidates and value and respect their interests and ideas. I would hope to be an important part of this needed shift in attitude. It will make our meetings more pleasant and our Association more welcoming.

## Beth J. Seelig



Beth J. Seelig

Almost 100 years ago, the founders of our organization were innovators, exploring a new approach to understanding human beings. Again, as we approach the centennial of our organization, it is essential for us to be innovators to ensure that psychoanalysis will thrive and grow. We must heal discord within our organization and find ways to surmount obstacles to psychoanalytic treatments and psychoanalytic training. At the recent meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in Washington D.C. a huge step was taken towards healing divisiveness within our organization. The Board on Professional Standards adopted the two-track educational model and a rewritten "Standards for Education and Training in Psychoanalysis." In the same meeting, a previously defeated bylaw amendment was adopted, granting eligibility to apply for membership in APsA to individuals whose psychoanalytic training is "substantially equivalent" to APsA or IPA training.

### FUTURE OF APsA

By adopting new educational standards and substantial equivalency, our organization has begun to remake itself. The ways in which these changes are implemented will determine our Association's future. APsA's leadership must be responsive to our members' concerns and devoted to their best interests. My energy, creativity, and extensive experience in governance, combined with my service on numerous committees and task forces, have prepared me well to help APsA grow in a productive direction. I have served on APsA's Executive Committee, the Executive Council (APsA's board of directors) as councilor-at-large, on the Board on Professional Standards, as a fellow and as secretary, and on Steering and Coordinating Committees. Chairing the Committee on New Training Facilities (CNTF) has given me knowledge about the internal workings and

challenges faced by institutes and societies in various parts of our country. I am on the faculty of a large institute, the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, and a small one, the Emory Psychoanalytic Institute, and have served as director of the Emory Institute. I am also a member of the Committee on Affiliation with Freestanding Institutes (CAFI). In addition to my broad national and local organizational background, I am a North American representative to the IPA Board.

If elected secretary of APsA:

I will work to maintain a productive collaborative spirit within our organization.

Utilizing my broad perspective, gained from experience at local, national, and international levels, I will participate effectively in APsA's governance.

I plan to increase the transparency of APsA's governance by sending our members periodic e-mail "Notes from the Secretary."

As I believe in the importance of outreach and research initiatives, I will support existing initiatives and encourage new ones.

### PAST AND PRESENT

My professional life has been dedicated to clinical work with patients, psychoanalytic education, and the education of non-psychoanalysts, for which I received APsA's Edith Sabshin Award for Excellence in the Teaching of Non-Candidate Students.

While I was chairing APsA's Science Division and serving on both Executive and Steering Committees, I recommended and was successful in initiating the Scientific Poster Session that has been so successful in attracting researchers and the press to our winter meetings. Research demonstrating the effectiveness of psychoanalytic and psychoanalytically based treatments is a vital ingredient in sustaining and improving the position

of psychoanalysis in the community. Research will also increase our excitement about what we do everyday in our practices, improving the morale of individual analysts, institutes, societies, and our Association.

I teach and supervise psychiatric residents and co-teach with graduate school educators in the humanities. While director of the Emory Psychoanalytic Institute, I worked with Robert A. Paul, psychoanalyst and dean of Emory College, to create Emory's Graduate School of Arts & Sciences' widely admired and highly successful Psychoanalytic Studies Program (PSP). In addition to serving on the PSP Executive Committee and teaching in the PSP, I organized two international interdisciplinary conferences: *Women & Power: Psychoanalytic Perspectives on Women in Relationships, Groups, and Hierarchies* and *Interdisciplinary Responses to Trauma*. These conferences brought together psychoanalysts and other clinicians with university scholars. I am presently organizing a third interdisciplinary conference, *Creativity through the Lifecycle*, April 14-16, 2011, Atlanta, Ga. This conference is part of the IPA's 100th Anniversary Celebration and APsA's Education Division has designated it a Special Initiative.

Having graduated from Columbia School of Engineering and Applied Science, I received my M.D. from New York Medical College, did my psychiatric residency at New York State Psychiatric Institute/Columbia Presbyterian Hospital and my psychoanalytic training at Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. My academic appointments are clinical professor of psychiatry and TA/SA, Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research and professor emerita of psychiatry, TA/SA, and past director, Emory Psychoanalytic Institute. I am a member of the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine and the Atlanta Psychoanalytic Society.

I ask for your vote so that I can work creatively and collaboratively to foster the goals of our members and to strengthen our organization. If you would like to learn more about me, my Web site is [www.bethseeligmd.com](http://www.bethseeligmd.com); to talk with me, call me at 917-639-3978; my e-mail address is [bseeligmd@gmail.com](mailto:bseeligmd@gmail.com).



## Art Farley



Art Farley

I am honored to have been nominated as a candidate for treasurer of APsaA and I am asking for your vote to allow me the privilege of serving as APsaA's next treasurer.

I am well qualified for the position of treasurer having had extensive experience in business, as well as having been the founder of a successful therapeutic school, a school which recognizes the important role that psychoanalytic approaches can serve within the community. I have an extensive record of service to my institute and to APsaA, with special experience in institutional fundraising.

My commitment to service within APsaA is long standing. I have many years of experience representing the Houston and San Antonio/Austin Psychoanalytic Societies in the Executive Council and have seen the Council grow into its proper role as the governing body of our organization. Within the Council I have been gratified to have been elected by the councilors to serve on the Committee on Council, a body tasked with improving the governing functions within our organization.

I am a child, adolescent, and adult psychoanalyst, as well as a training and supervising analyst, and having served on COCAA and COCAP, I am intimately aware that local institutes in different geographic regions have greatly varying needs. Participation as a committee member in the distribution of the small grants that the American Psychoanalytic Foundation Committee gives to outreach efforts has made it clear to me that there are local individuals and centers of creativity that we must fund in even greater amounts. We must find more funds and fund sources to

support those who do psychoanalytic research and who can then go on to leverage our assistance by seeking additional financing from other agencies.

I have been a supporter of reasonable initiatives to modernize our Association. I have supported institute choice and the MRRC bylaw amendments, and I intend to work hard to make sure that the enlightened bylaw amendment to add four voting councilors elected by the Council to the Executive Committee is adopted. The current arrangement, in which a Committee of the Council is empowered to act on behalf of the entire Council, while the Council itself has no say at all into that committee's makeup is nonsensical. Adding four elected councilors to the Executive Committee will strike the appropriate balance between the Council and the four officers of APsaA, who are elected by the entire membership.

My past experience provides me with an historical perspective, and a recognition of the need for a cautious, deliberate but gradual approach to change. New initiatives not requiring bylaw changes can strengthen the Executive Council. These include the creation of additional committees within the Executive Council, such as a long range Financial Planning Committee, a Publications Committee, and a Budget Review Committee, all elected by the Council and from the Council, as is appropriate and sensible for any large board of directors.

In visualizing my role as treasurer, I intend to follow in the footsteps of our current treasurer, Judy Schachter, with the intention of creating an even more involved partnership between the Executive Council and the APsaA members. I will work hard to encourage greater participation of the Executive Council in budgetary decisions and financial planning. While we currently maintain

balanced budgets, we need to add to APsaA's non-dues income, as we have done with our visionary initiation and investment in the PEP enterprise. For many years we have had strife between those members and candidates calling for relief from the negative effects of the certification requirements for TA appointment and BOPS, which is charged with developing and maintaining standards for education within our institutes and credentialing of our individual graduates. That strife exposed widespread misunderstanding of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of New York State, where APsaA is incorporated, and of our bylaws. With the increasing recognition and acceptance of the true state of affairs, we have been able to adopt a new approach to our conflict, one in which two inclusive task forces were appointed to enable those who disagreed to come together for direct discussion and negotiation. It is up to all of us to support the unity that this newly adopted process has brought about, and to remember that we can resolve our disagreements successfully and creatively by direct negotiation within a democratic governance structure.

We need active leadership that trusts the legitimate processes of change which can be brought about by enhanced cooperation between our board of directors and its Executive Committee, BOPS, the APsaA Bylaws Committee, and the varied and talented APsaA membership as that membership gradually changes as a result of evolving demographics within our field and our changed membership requirements. I embrace all efforts to make APsaA relevant and welcoming to a wider community of worthy psychoanalysts. If you vote for me for treasurer, in a spirit of enthusiasm, openness, and collaboration I hope to bring about the constructive changes that will ensure that APsaA is a vibrant home base for psychoanalysis in the U.S.



## Peter Kotcher



Peter Kotcher

My interest in psychoanalysis has deep roots going back to when I was 12 years old. I had just completed reading the collected works of Arthur Conan Doyle and found *The Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis* by Sigmund Freud on my family bookshelf. As I started reading about parapraxes I was hooked; I had previously felt that what people said to me had more meaning than they seemed to be aware of and now I had an explanation. I have been fascinated by psychoanalysis ever since. After earning a BA at Rice University, I enrolled in Johns Hopkins as a doctoral candidate in organic chemistry. That pursuit was interrupted by two years at Sheppard Pratt Hospital as a nursing assistant which reawakened my desire to become a psychoanalyst. I enrolled at Louisiana State University School of Medicine in Shreveport to pursue medical training as preparation for a career as a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. I chose the residency training program at the University of Cincinnati largely because of its psychoanalytic orientation and the availability of the Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute. I graduated from the Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute in 2006.

I have been interested in and involved in psychiatric education since my days as a medical student. For 13 years I operated the core clerkship in psychiatry for the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. I have long experience in evaluating learners' progress through participation in the College of Medicine Promotion Board where I was a member for 28 years and chair for 14 years. It was in my work at the Cincinnati Veterans Affairs Medical Center that I grew to full

appreciation of the multidisciplinary nature of the provision of mental health care. Over the five years as chief of the Mental Health Care Line, I participated in the formation of a well coordinated and cohesive multidisciplinary team of 240 individuals including 46 social workers, 42 psychologists, and 34 psychiatrists dedicated to caring for our nation's veterans. It has been of considerable interest to watch APsA struggle in recent years to achieve multidisciplinary cohesion. I know it can be done.

### MY COMMITMENT TO APsA

Upon my graduation, the Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute chose me to be its representative to the Executive Council of the American Psychoanalytic Association. That role opened the door to my growing familiarity with the workings of the leading psychoanalytic organization of the United States.

My involvement in the financial affairs of APsA came through my membership in the Audit Committee. Work on the audit led me to a close review of Association finances. During my chairmanship the committee worked with Dean Stein on having our audit work bid out for the first time in many years. The periodic solicitation of bids has become standard practice among non-profit organizations. In my candidacy for treasurer of the Association I do not bring an agenda for any major new direction. We need to complete the review of our employee retirement plan and our investment strategy for our reserve funds will need ongoing monitoring and reconsideration. We are in the midst of assessing the financial viability of holding two national conventions each year. That issue is expected to reach resolution during the tenure of the next treasurer. Judy Schachter is leading a careful review of our financial allocations which will be ongoing.

It is my hope that the achievement of the Task Force for Standards Revisions lead by Eric Neutzel, Eric Gann, and Allan Compton last winter will considerably smooth the path forward for APsA. I also enthusiastically supported the recent resolution for an expanded pathway to APsA membership. The strategic planning initiative proposed by Warren Procci will provide an excellent opportunity for APsA to reexamine its values and goals. As we enter our second century, we can develop increasing cohesion and expanding membership in our vital enterprise.

I ask for your vote and in return promise steady careful attention to the financial affairs of our organization.



## Certified in Psychoanalysis By the Board on Professional Standards

June 9, 2010

### Adult

Susan Jaffe, M.D.

Julia A. Matthews, M.D., Ph.D.

Kathleen Miller, Ph.D.

Ann G. Smolen, Ph.D.

Peggy E. Warren, M.D.

Mitchell D. Wilson, M.D.

### Child and Adolescent

Ann G. Smolen, Ph.D.

## William A. Myerson



William A. Myerson

I am passionate about the value of psychoanalysis and our psychoanalytic perspective. It is vital for our patients and our communities that we keep psychoanalysis and our psychoanalytic perspective alive and growing. I believe that the success of psychoanalysis is dependent on the growth of our local institutes and societies. A broad-based collaboration by the membership at both the local and national level is necessary to create optimal solutions. If elected treasurer, I will work to engage our many constituencies in the creation and implementation of a strategic plan focusing on the advancement and growth of psychoanalysis.

A core commitment the treasurer makes to the membership is to provide them with honest and transparent communication about APsA's finances. Through this commitment, the treasurer helps the members fully participate in shaping how APsA carries out its mission. I will honor this commitment.

I believe that APsA can be a more effective advocate for psychoanalysis if we strengthen our financial condition. It is therefore extremely important that we develop a new strategic plan with an emphasis on increasing our resources. The membership's active involvement in the development and implementation of this vital project is crucial. The new strategic plan must evolve from a process of collaboration between the organization's diverse constituencies and its elected representatives. The purpose of this process would be to develop a consensus about the financial decisions we need to make while simultaneously bringing us together to focus our energies. As treasurer, I will seek your support for developing and implementing such a plan.

We all recognize that our current organizational structure will not allow us to thrive in today's challenging environment, yet finding an alternative model has proven difficult. Thankfully, we are beginning to discover collaborative solutions to our internal problems. The recent process, initiated by the Task Force for Standards Revisions, was an excellent example of a new spirit of collaboration and pragmatic problem solving. I believe we can build on this approach in developing a comprehensive plan for increasing our resources.

For APsA and psychoanalysis to thrive, we need vibrant local institutes and societies that are connected by a strong, well-functioning national organization. I believe APsA can do more to support innovation and growth at the grass roots level, actively encouraging our societies and institutes to experiment and evolve successful models that APsA can then help disseminate.

Our organization would benefit from including individuals who have management training and experience as officers. I am a psychoanalyst who has both undergraduate and graduate degrees in business as well as psychology. I have been a professional manager as well as a clinician in private practice. I served as a manager for a large preventive medicine center with 40 employees and an operating budget of over \$5,000,000 before leaving to focus exclusively on psychoanalysis. My recent term as president of the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute (HGPI) allowed me to merge these skills with very productive results. By blending psychoanalytic and business perspectives, we can more effectively manage our organization.

My background in management has taught me how to put psychoanalytic understandings of motivation into practice at the institutional level. I have become skilled at working with groups. Active on both the Executive Council and the Board of Professional Standards (BOPS), I have also focused much of my energy

on improving the functioning of my local institute and society. On June 30, I completed a three-year term as president of the HGPI. As a result, I am keenly aware of the struggle to keep psychoanalysis alive and relevant in our communities. To be successful as an enterprise, HGPI needed to relearn the importance of teamwork. We needed to increase the participation of individuals from diverse backgrounds who could help expand our strengths. Together, this inclusive group reworked significant elements of our institute's governance. Our efforts produced dramatic positive results. Student enrollment sharply increased. Faculty morale was transformed. Operating expenses were decreased. Our institute had its strongest year, both educationally and administratively. We are, for the first time in many years, optimistic about our future. If elected treasurer, I will maintain a commitment to open and honest communication with the membership; I will work to enhance the growth of our local institutes and societies; and I will work to engage our many constituencies in the creation of a strategic plan focusing on the advancement and growth of psychoanalysis.

Election to APsA office imposes a serious obligation to serve the membership. If elected, I will draw on my passion for psychoanalysis and my managerial experience to fill that obligation.

### BIOGRAPHY

I am on faculty at both the HGPI, where I am a TA/SA, and at Baylor College of Medicine. I have been president and treasurer of both the HGPI and the HGPS. I am currently an alternate councilor; previously councilor; to the Executive Council and a BOPS Fellow. I have served on both the MRRC and CNTF. I have a Ph.D and an M.B.A. Since 2007, I have presented papers at APsA, IPA, and ISPSO on both the challenges our institutes face and potential solutions.

Please contact me:

713-527-9854

wmyerson@wmyerson.com



## Will Braun



Will Braun

As one of our “younger” and newer members, I see our Association moving forward, embracing new ideas, and reaching beyond our offices with innovative ways to bring psychoanalysis to our local communities. With our approaching 100th anniversary, our organization needs to be creatively and courageously looking towards the future, focusing on supporting

our members while reaching out and connecting to the rest of the world.

These have been my goals as co-chairman of the Committee on Public Information, as a supervisor and educator of psychology doctoral students, as a graduate of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and while psychoanalytically working with inner-city boys at George Jackson Academy. The future of psychoanalysis is now. We must move beyond internal struggles as our members wrestle with issues of practice and the future of our field. Through our public information efforts,

I have had the opportunity to work with members across the country on changing the public image of psychoanalysis. I am interested in how the Council can be most responsive to the needs of our local institutes and individuals.

As councilor-at-large, I would bring energy, a fresh perspective and innovative ideas, enthusiasm for the field, and a desire to see psychoanalysis flourish in a world that desperately needs it. I hope to be ever mindful of the fact that psychoanalysis is much bigger than our organization—that what is at stake is not just the future of APsaA but the future of psychoanalysis.



## Laura L. Jensen



Laura L. Jensen

I am honored to be nominated to run for councilor-at-large on APsaA's board of directors. I have been involved with APsaA since I became a candidate in adult psychoanalysis in 1998 at the Denver Institute for Psychoanalysis. I began my child and adolescent training after completing my adult coursework and graduating.

### AFFILIATE COUNCIL: A WINDOW ON THE ASSOCIATION

Since 1998, I have been fortunate to have been involved in governance of the Association. I began this work as an alternate delegate to the Affiliate Council. I went from there to delegate, secretary, president-elect, and president of the Affiliate Council, ending in January 2009. My experience working with fellow candidates has enriched my views about psychoanalytic training in many ways, and I am committed to giving candidates a voice in the Association.

The years of my involvement have not been smooth for our Association, yet

important issues have been discussed. These issues allowed me to serve on three important task forces—the Task Force on Expanded Membership Criteria, the Task Force on Reorganization, and the Task Force on Externalization. Each consecutive experience has taught me more about how to work with others in productive ways. Each has enriched my problem-solving and listening skills, and each has taught me how much I still have to learn.

In addition, my experience as president-elect and as president of the Affiliate Council has allowed a window into each major sector of our Association. I have served on the Association's Steering Committee and the BOPS Coordinating Committee for four years. The officers of the Affiliate Council met regularly with the Executive Committee of the Association, many national committee chairs, and head office staff.

### NOW: A VIEW OF THE FUTURE

Closer to home, I have just completed my tenure as secretary of the Denver Institute, serving on the Executive Committee there for three years. I have just begun my term as chair of our Curriculum Committee (or Education Committee). There I will look forward

to working with all of our faculty members to maintain and enrich the educational experience for our candidates, the future of our organization. Further, I was elected to our Board of Directors, having benefited greatly from watching our director help our institute develop into a true nonprofit organization based upon Colorado nonprofit law.

I would expect to work just as hard as your councilor-at-large. I feel it is time to infuse the APsaA board of directors with new and fresh perspectives and to respect and value all groups within our organization. Here is my pledge based upon what I have learned from you, the members of APsaA:

I promise to listen before I speak, and then listen some more.

I promise to respect the past and still look to the future.

I promise to honor my legal, fiduciary, and other responsibilities as a board member.

I promise to remain open to the views of all groups within the Association.

I sincerely hope that you will give me the chance to serve. Thank you.



## Carmela Pérez



Carmela Pérez


It would be an honor to serve you as councilor-at-large. I have been active within the Association since my first year of candidacy when I served as delegate for my institute on the Affiliate Council. I remained as delegate for four of the five years of my candidacy, and I began and chaired the Affiliate Council Committee on Race and Ethnic Diversity. During the last three years, I have served as president-elect, and currently, I am finishing my term as president of the Affiliate Council. I was also a candidate-member on the Committee on New Training Facilities, and I am currently chair of APsaA's Committee on Race and Ethnic Diversity.

Thus far in my career, I have enjoyed a variety of leadership positions in and

outside of APsaA, and I am aware of both the challenges and benefits of group membership. I think there is a lot of work to be done in our Association. We live in a fast-paced world that relies more and more on technology as a way of communicating, where many if not most patients expect speedy results, and where we now compete in a vast marketplace of mental health treatments. These external pressures together with the economic downturn have affected many established psychoanalytic practices and make it extremely challenging for candidates training across the U.S. to feel hopeful about making a living as psychoanalysts. In addition, our organization suffers due to internal struggles, declining membership, and fewer candidates training at our institutes. I think it is time for APsaA to reclaim the place it once had in the forefront of the mental health field, and we need

to continue to work together if we are to achieve this goal.

Three areas that I am invested in, and which I think are crucial to the forward movement of our organization are: First, a commitment and belief in the future of psychoanalysis and of APsaA, specifically focused on how to help our organization best promote and market psychoanalytic ideas and practice; second, support and investment in our candidates, their education and development as practicing analysts, and, most importantly, as the future leaders of APsaA; and third, giving prominence to all issues of diversity and culture in psychoanalysis and within APsaA, because I strongly believe that the increasing diversity within our organization is an important source of strength and growth.

I hope that you will give me the opportunity to continue to be involved in a leadership position within the Association. I will work hard on your behalf to ensure we continue to develop into a thriving organization. 

## Mark D. Smaller



Mark D. Smaller

Next year, 2011, will mark our Association's 100th anniversary year. There is much to celebrate regarding the advancement of psychoanalytic practice, education, and research over the last hundred years. For that we should feel very proud. I am running for councilor-at-large (CaL), to contribute to the task of insuring that we successfully continue for the next hundred years.

I recently consulted with colleagues from two large institutes, and one smaller one in a large city. The concerns remain consistent: too few candidates, too few patients, little strategic planning and little structure or commitment for fundraising and development to support education and community programs. Now that we proved we can overcome differences and arrive at new and enhanced standards of education, we must

utilize that kind of energy and creativity to address these problems our local groups and members are facing.

I believe our Executive Council is facing the challenge of finding ways to make the Association even more viable and responsive to these serious concerns about maintaining psychoanalytic practice, applying psychoanalytic ideas out in our communities, and making our ideas available to people in everyday life: in families, schools, business, government, the arts, and science. Our Association, our profession, and our daily work depend on it.

### FOCUS ON NEWER AND YOUNGER MEMBERS

Younger and newer colleagues are concerned about their practices, having spent huge amounts of time, energy, and money for training. *We have not paid enough attention to the daily professional lives of our members.* As a councilor-at-large, I will be committed to supporting decisions that insure the Executive Council as the Association's board of

directors, its committees, and our national meetings are addressing concerns of ALL members and especially newer and younger ones. Representation of members and their concerns must inform decisions of council. If newer members are to spend time and money to be members and attend our national meetings, they must feel the council is concerned about their daily professional lives. *Enthusiastic and secure candidates, new graduates and members become our most successful recruiters of new students and patients and new interest from the public.*

As many of you who know me or became acquainted with me during the last presidential campaign understand, the challenges facing our field inspire rather than discourage me. Having served on six non-profit boards, I have experienced the challenges of moving mission-driven and educational organizations forward through strategic planning—building on what works and letting go of what doesn't. An atmosphere of shared purpose remains the constant ingredient for APsaA's success through the council.

*Continued on page 14*

## Graham Spruiell



Graham Spruiell

I am running for councilor-at-large, having served in this position over the past four years. Prior to that I served as councilor for the Psychoanalytic Institute of New England, East. I very much appreciate what a candidate for secretary recently said about psychoanalysis; that it may be “the last free space on earth.” In no other place can a person who is in psychic pain have the opportunity to confidentially inquire about the meanings of symptoms without being diagnosed with a chemical imbalance and prescribed medications or be assigned to a behavioral program. I know of no other “place” besides psychoanalysis where the dignity of the individual patient and trust in the analyst-patient relationship is taken so seriously.

### LEGISLATIVE PROTECTIONS VS. LEGISLATIVE STRAITJACKETS

During the past four years I have been honored to serve as chair of the Division on Psychoanalytic Practice, chair of the Task Force on State Licensing Issues, and have been a member of the Committee on Governmental Relations and Insurance (CGRI), having recently been appointed as co-chair. In these roles I have had the opportunity to observe changes in psychoanalytic practice. On the state level I have witnessed efforts to license psychoanalysis by competing organizations, and have reviewed proposed legislation that would impose mandates upon clinicians, requiring them to become *providers* in state-run health care in order to be licensed.

Nationally, I have been actively working with APsA's legislative team to improve the HITECH Act (promoting the use of interoperable electronic medical records) by advocating for confidentiality. More recently I have addressed changes in insurance reviews that have occurred as a result of parity. The volume of changes that is occurring on state and national levels is breathtaking, and often perplexing. Efforts that purport to protect confidentiality are often in fact assaults on

confidentiality, while efforts to achieve parity between medical and psychological treatments, often achieve the opposite effect.


### WHAT DO ANALYSTS WANT?

In addition to confusing terminology in laws and regulations, our members have differing interests regarding anticipated changes in health care. Many accept insurance and would like to continue accepting insurance and remain a part of the new health care system. Others prefer to work out-of-network, while still others do not involve third parties at all, preferring to contract privately with their patients without any third-party involvement or possible intrusion.

For those who accept insurance and want to remain within the health care framework, I will be working with CGRI to establish a Web-based catalog of sentinel incidents that occur between insurance companies and our members. If there appears to be a significant violation of the rules, such incidents will be forwarded for review by legal counsel for an opinion and if appropriate, insurers and regulatory agencies will be contacted.

For members who are working out-of-network, we hope to closely monitor changes in insurance practices that have occurred as a result of parity in which insurers are requiring more frequent reviews and attempting to force out-of-network practitioners to submit to the review process. Clearly, we would oppose such efforts. Often such tactics are poorly disguised attempts to deny payment for mental health services, ironically, the very problem that parity was intended to fix.

For those members who accept no insurance and prefer to contract directly with their patients, I hope to keep members apprised of any changes that might endanger private contracting. I would like to emphasize that private contracting is something that we have always assumed implicitly in our work. It is the treatment model that best preserves confidentiality and protects the analytic frame from outside intrusion and undue influence. Hopefully private contracting will not be undermined by impending changes in health care.

If elected councilor-at-large, I will be pleased to represent all members on the board of directors by advocating for natural principles that are essential to psychoanalytic practice. In my view those principles can be summarized in terms of freedom from unwarranted intrusion by third parties into the analyst-patient relationship, confidentiality, and the right to contract privately with our patients. Putting aside for a moment the turmoil of recent legislation in health care and the din of misleading nomenclatures, I remain singularly focused upon defending that fragile boundary that circumscribes and protects the last free space in the world—that space we have come to love and know so well: psychoanalysis. If you agree, I hope that you will support my candidacy for councilor-at-large. Please feel free to contact me at [gls@analysis.com](mailto:gls@analysis.com) or (781) 719-9415. 

## Call for Nominations: Committee on Child & Adolescent Psychoanalysis

APsA's Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis (COCAP) is calling for nominations for the Children and Family Community Service Award. The purpose of the award is to acknowledge community-based programs that utilize child analytic principles. The winning program must provide direct services to children and families, utilize psychoanalytic development principles to orient the direct services (although other viewpoints may be integrated), utilize child psychoanalysts in a significant way as part of its delivery of services, and have established themselves as a substantial community resource with general acceptance by the community at large.

Please contact Carol Austad, the chair of COCAP to propose a program for the award. She can be reached at 734-663-3060 or by e-mail: [carol.austad@gmail.com](mailto:carol.austad@gmail.com).

# The Proposed Bylaw Amendments

Jane Walvoord

The first three proposed bylaw amendments would fall into the category of "housekeeping" items. The fourth proposed bylaw deserves your careful consideration. It addresses the structure and membership of APsaA's Executive Committee.

## CURRENT STATUS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

APsaA's Executive Committee is currently composed of the four nationally elected officers (president, president-elect, treasurer, and secretary). Also on the Executive Committee are the chair and secretary of BOPS (the Board on Professional Standards) as non-voting members unless they are voting members of the Executive Council.

## PROPOSED BYLAW

The proposed bylaw would add four new voting members to the Executive Committee. These four new members would be elected by the Executive Council, not by the general membership. Proponents of the bylaw would like to see the Executive Council further empowered, because it is the official board of directors.

## OPPOSED

Opponents to the proposed bylaw argue against it for a variety of reasons. They believe APsaA's Executive Committee works well, that having a smaller body (as it currently exists) helps it to work well, and that it would create a problem with the balance of power to add four councilors, especially since there is no consistent method by which councilors from their local societies are elected to the Executive Council (some are elected, some volunteer, etc.).

## FURTHER DISCUSSION

It is worth noting that discussion took place during the June Executive Council meeting regarding other models to consider, (which would also require a change in the bylaws). Two possibilities included: (1) having the two BOPS representatives become voting members of the Executive Committee, and adding two voting members from the Executive Council; and (2) limiting the selection of councilors added to the Executive Committee to councilors-at-large, since they are nationally elected.

APsaA

## Mark D. Smaller

*Continued from page 12*

### APsaA EXPERIENCE

Briefly, my APsaA experience includes: director; Communication Department; chair; Committee on Social Issues; chair; Committee on Public Information; former co-chair; Committee on Foundations; former Committee on Strategic Marketing; member of the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Diversity and the Committee on Child Analysis; and co-chair of the IPA Outreach Committee.

In 2008 I was honored with APsaA's Distinguished Service Award.

### MY WORK OUTSIDE THE ASSOCIATION

Outside of APsaA, in addition to my full-time private practice with adults, adolescents, and children, I am the founding director of the Analytic to Service to Adolescents Program (ASAP) in Chicago (see *The New York Times* article about our program: <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/24/education/24cncmorton.html>?) and Great

Expectations, a satellite program of ASAP in southwest Michigan at Saugatuck High School. For more information, CV, and publications, please visit my Web site: [www.markdsmaller.com](http://www.markdsmaller.com).

Let me know your views and the issues on which you believe the Council should be focused, and then let's see what we might accomplish together. As councilor-at large, I will be working for you. I wish to thank those who nominated me and welcome the opportunity to continue to serve you, our Association, and our profession.

APsaA

Photos by James Guimaraes and Diana Franklin

## Prizes and Awards

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### JAPA PRIZE

Steve Levy presented the *JAPA* Prize to Eve Caligor, M.D., Diana Diamond, Ph.D., Frank E. Yeomans, M.D., Ph.D., and Otto F. Kernberg, M.D. for their paper “The Interpretive Process in the Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy of Borderline Personality Pathology” published in *JAPA* 57:2

### HELEN MEYERS AWARD

Joanne Callan presented the Helen Meyers Traveling Psychoanalytic Scholar Award to Susan Lazar, M.D.

### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

Erik Gann, M.D., Robert A. Glick, M.D., Eric J. Nuetzel, M.D.—for their vision, creativity, commitment, and courage in writing the first revised standards document in 71 years that preserves the values and high standards that our Association stands for while simultaneously encouraging creative change and growth.

Michael H. Singer, D.O.—for the tremendous grace under pressure he exhibited as chair of the Committee on Certification and for his leadership and sacrifice in countless hours of effort as chair of PIPE.

Paul C. Holinger, M.D.—for his dedication, creativity, and innovation in conceiving and bringing about major improvements in our certification process through his chairmanship of the Certification Examination Committee, and thereby helping to heal one of our most contentious issues.

Gary N. Goldsmith, M.D.—for his 15 years of quiet and devoted work promoting psychoanalysis in Russia and the Ukraine through educational exchanges conducted by him and other members of the Russian-American Educational Exchanges Committee.



*Gary Goldsmith and Prudy Gourguechon*



*Susan Lazar and Joanne Callan*



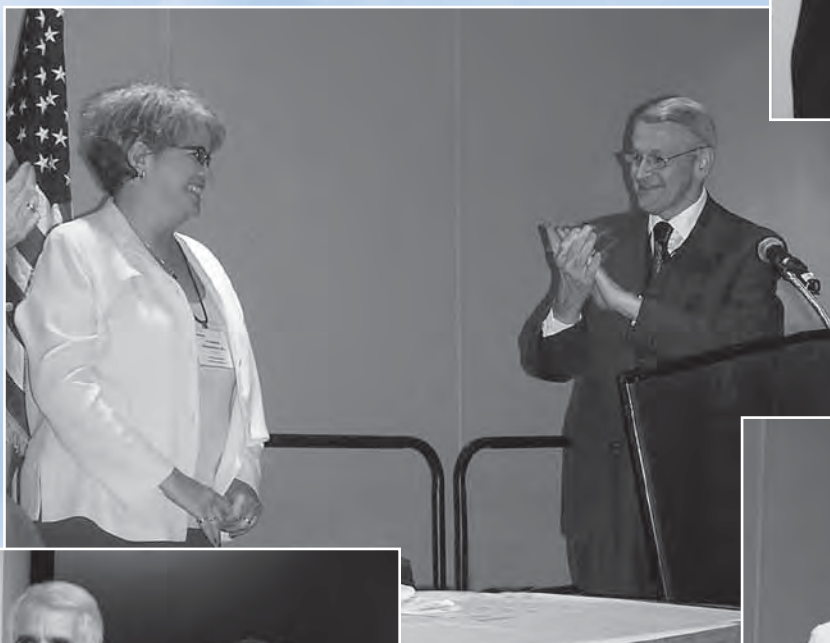
*Diana Diamond*



*Prudy Gourguechon and Erik Gann*



*Mike Singer*



*Prudy Gourguechon and Warren Procci*



*Paul Holinger and Prudy Gourguechon*



*Prudy Gourguechon*



## Acceptance Remarks for the JAPA Award

Diana Diamond

It gives me great pleasure to accept this award on behalf of myself and my co-authors, Eve Caligor, Frank Yeomans, and Otto Kernberg. Otto Kernberg particularly wanted you all to know how deeply he regrets not being able to be here today, but he has two grandchildren graduating from Stanford, and I don't think there is a person in this group who would not make the same decision.

I want to emphasize how much this paper is a collective effort and in many ways the culmination of ongoing research, theory, and clinical work with borderline patients conducted by colleagues too numerous to mention at the Personality Disorders Institute (PDI) at the Weill Medical College of Cornell University. As Steven Levy acknowledged in his moving introduction, we have worked together for over 20 years to develop and refine the technique outlined. That collective effort extends to the editors at *JAPA* who helped us to improve this paper through the review process.

It is always gratifying to be honored by your colleagues, but we all are particularly honored to receive this award for several reasons.

First, our paper upholds the importance of transference interpretation even for more severely disturbed patients. This, in many ways, is going against the grain of trends in technique, although compatible with the findings of Per Høglend's group in Norway, where patients with more severe pathology of object relations had a more positive outcome in treatments that made use of transference interpretation than in treatments that did not. Additional support for the techniques presented in this paper has been provided by ongoing research at the PDI headed by John Clarkin and in the recent Munich/Vienna study, both of which have shown the

efficacy of transference focused psychotherapy (TFP) in changing symptoms of depression and anxiety, self destructive behaviors, attachment organization (from insecure/disorganized to secure) and personality organization (from borderline to neurotic structure in many cases), along with improvement in the capacity for mentalization, in patients with severe personality disorders.

Second, our ideas about the interpretive process derive in part from turning our "analytic eye" to the task of developing a manualized form of psychoanalytic psychotherapy, transference focused psychotherapy. Manualizing psychoanalytic treatments, though challenging, is, we believe, necessary to facilitate research on psychotherapy outcomes and to insure that psychoanalytic approaches survive and flourish in this brave new world of evidence based treatments. In addition to being a practicing analyst, I teach graduate students in one of the few remaining psychodynamically oriented graduate programs in clinical psychology (there are currently approximately 3 out of over 235 Ph.D. programs). With the majority of programs moving towards teaching only evidence based treatments, the support of *JAPA* in publishing papers on the research and technique of evidence based psychoanalytically oriented treatments makes a crucial contribution to keeping psychoanalytic perspectives alive.

So it is with gratitude and hopes that our paper will help to preserve psychoanalytic approaches to theory and treatment that we accept this award.



Diana Diamond

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*Diana Diamond, Ph.D., is professor in the City University of New York Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology, adjunct assistant professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Weill Medical Center, and a graduate of the NYU Postdoctoral Program in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis.*

## *Freud Exhibit*

### **The Sigmund Freud Archives/The Library of Congress June 11, 2010**

**Harold P. Blum**

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the American Psychoanalytic Association and of the International Psychoanalytical Association, the Sigmund Freud Archives arranged a special exhibit in collaboration with the Library of Congress. The exhibit at the Library of Congress was open on June 11, 2010, concurrent with the Annual Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in Washington, D.C. The exhibit items were drawn from the vast Freud Collection of the Library of Congress, almost entirely donated by the Sigmund Freud Archives. It is important to note that this prized collection is mostly de-restricted and is available to scholars upon application to the Library of Congress.

A select group of Freud photos and historical documents were displayed. These included photos of teenage Freud with his mother, Amalia (Malka), and Freud as a child with his father, Jacob. Group photographs of the Clark University convocation (1909), and the Weimar Congress (1911) of the International Psychoanalytical Association evoked the pioneer period of psychoanalysis. Freud, Ferenczi, Jones, and Jung were clearly present on both historic occasions. Original Freud manuscripts could be closely scrutinized, e.g., the preface to *Totem and Taboo*, the *Autobiographical Study*, and Freud's only preserved process notes, those of the analysis of the Rat Man. Significant examples of Freud's letters were shown, a token representation of perhaps the largest correspondence of any writer. The body of his letters, answering almost any inquiry as well as those to relatives, colleagues, and friends exceeds the size of the *Standard Edition*.

The exhibit was well attended, stimulating great interest and commentary, an inspiring contribution to note the centennial psychoanalytic anniversaries.

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*Harold P. Blum, M.D., is executive director of the Sigmund Freud Archives.*

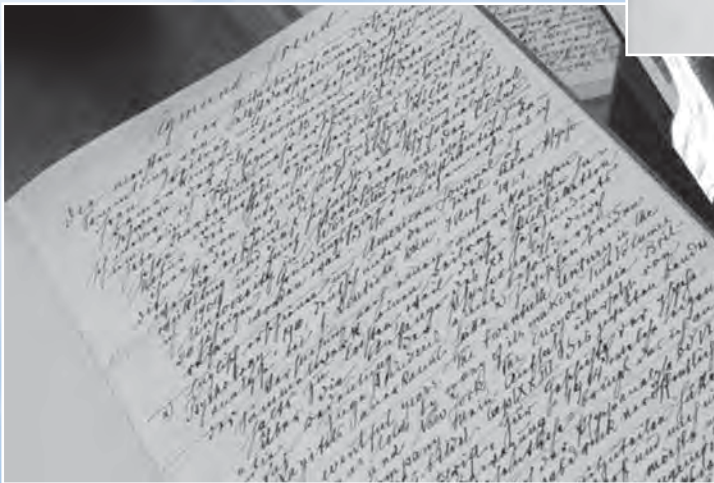
Photos by Bjoern Kils



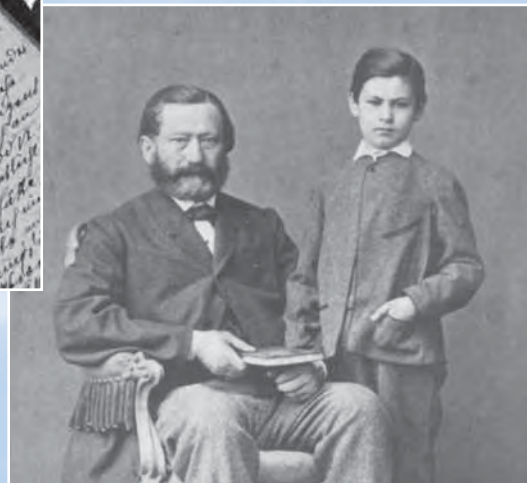
*Portrait of Freud by Victor W. Krausz (1936).  
"It is a hard task, indeed, to deny anything to an artist."*



*Über den Traum  
"On dreams." Synthesis and Sequel to  
"The Interpretation of Dreams"*



*Freud's handwriting on an original manuscript*



*"Jacob (Freud's father) and Sigmund"*



*Freud at the IPA Congress, Weimar, 1911*



*APsA members at the Freud Archive Exhibition*

Photos by Mervin Stewart, James Guimaraes and Diana Franklin



**APSA National Office Staff**  
*Sherkima Edwards, Debbie Steinke Wardell, Chris Broughton, Carolyn Gatto and Brian Canty*  
*Missing—James Guimaraes, Nikita Turner, Diana Franklin, Dean Stein and Tina Faison*

*Barbara Deutsch*  
*and Harvey Brody*



*Bob and*  
*Aimee Nover*



*Linda Procci and Janis Chester*



*Earle Baughman*



# 99th Annual Meeting

# General Photo Ops



*Four candidates*



*Dean Stein*



*David Dietrich*



*Erik Gann and Robert Glick*



*APsaA National Office Staff—  
Sberkima Edwards*



*Marsha Robertson and Paul Morris*



*Gail and Howard Benensohn*

## Baseball and Psychoanalysis: A Post-Game Summary

Jake Lynn

Analysts combined work and play at the recent 99th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. where Washington Nationals president Stan Kasten, renowned sports psychotherapist John Ratey, APsaA president-elect Bob Pyles, and APsaA child analyst Paul Holinger joined a panel developed by member Bruce Levin to explore the psychoanalysis of baseball. This unique event was capped off by on-field access and prime seats to that evening's game against the Pittsburgh Pirates at Nationals Park.

The way Levin assembled this panel dates back to his college days, when he was a roommate of Robert K. Tanenbaum, who is a principal owner of the Washington Nationals. Tanenbaum specifically asked Kasten to do this as a unique favor for the Association.

Pyles has advised Major League Baseball for many years. Every winter before spring training begins Pyles provides psychoanalytic "coaching" to a select number of rookies and promising minor league players at an off-the-field retreat. At the retreat Pyles helps players prepare for the pending fame and societal pressures that will result from their stardom and newfound wealth. Lifetime APsaA member William (Bill) O'Brien preceded Pyles in this position for several years before his retirement.

Each member of the panel added a special viewpoint to baseball and human development. Holinger discussed the traumatic impact that can happen to many of the minor league players who never make it to the major leagues—and hold little more than a high school diploma. Ratey stressed the importance of play for America's adolescents, as physical education classes continue to be cut in favor of more academic curriculum.

Kasten, who has a lifetime of achievement in establishing and managing professional sports teams, discussed how he and the rest of the Nationals' management have handled the psyche of 22-year-old rookie phenom pitcher Stephen Strasburg. Kasten recalled how he guided other future all-star pitchers while he was with the Atlanta Braves, and discussed applying the same types of focus and concentration that worked so well for pitchers like Tom Glavine, John Smoltz, and Greg Maddox.

The two-and-a-half hour session included many questions posed by the audience that sparked nostalgia and a true passion for baseball among the attendees. Then, over 50 members traveled by subway to Nationals Park to see batting practice from the field and watch the game (which the Nationals won) from great seats behind the Nationals' dugout. The next day articles about the panel appeared on Newsweek.com, NPR.org, and in *The Washington Post*. All in all, it was truly a home run for APsaA and everyone involved.

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*Jake Lynn is the director of public affairs for the American Psychoanalytic Association.*

# 99th Annual Meeting



Baseball

Photos by James Guimaraes and Diana Franklin



*Paul Holinger*



*Analyst  
in uniform*



*Bob Pyles and panel*



*John Ratey (standing), Stan Kasten,  
Geoff Miller and Bruce Levin*



*From left, Geoff Miller  
and Bruce Levin*



*Bob Pyles*



*Two fans of  
baseball and  
psychoanalysis*

## Classroom Teaching Workshop

Gerald A. Melchiode

The continuous case, a mainstay of psychoanalytic institutions, is often a flawed educational experience, especially for early candidates. There are a number of potential problems it presents. Sometimes the purpose of the exercise is not clear to the candidates. It may promote passivity on the part of the candidates who are not presenting, particularly during long riffs of material. The format is often too focused on the presenter and what the presenter is doing and not doing, creating a source of anxiety for the presenter. Presenters may deal with the fear of criticism by leaving out material which does not show them in their best light, by making up material, or by trying to get as much material in as possible in order to cut down on time for criticism. Worst case scenario, the continuous case has the tendency to meander, to be boring, and is seen as something to be endured by candidates and to be avoided as a presenter.



Gerald A. Melchiode

guidelines in mind. I tell them that this is not about them; i.e., I do not care how they perform as analysts. This is not a show and tell, nor do they have to feel that they will be the butt of criticism. I will protect them. I simply want them to channel psychological material, which consists of what the patient is saying plus what the presenter is saying, thinking, and feeling. In other words, the candidate presenters are ideally "educational self objects," solely related to their function as vehicles for material. I also share with the candidate group the orientation to the presenters so that we are all on the same page.

theory is the best model to understand clinical material." The candidates divide themselves into affirmative and negative teams and go at it with energy and excitement that I have rarely seen in requiring them to write a paper. The purpose of this exercise is to promote critical thinking.

The second module, lasting four sessions, is on resistance. Candidates learn how to observe resistances, how to help the patient see resistances, how to categorize resistances, and how to interpret resistances to the patient. The companion reading for this section is Busch's book, *Rethinking Clinical Technique*. Following the module, we have our second Great Debate: "Be it resolved that object relations theory is the best way to understand the clinical material."

The third module, which lasts four sessions, focuses on the transference/countertransference relationship. Candidates question what the patient's surface reveals about the relationship. What do the analyst's thoughts, feelings, fantasies, words, and actions reveal about the relationship? What can be said to the patient in terms of the relationship in order to understand the patient's mind? The companion readings consist of Gill's monograph, "On the Analysis of

Although psychoanalysis may be the triumph of the unfocused mind, the same thing cannot be said for education.

### THE FOCUSED CONTINUOUS CASE

At the APsA 2010 National Meeting, a group of candidates and faculty from the Dallas Psychoanalytic Center described the focused continuous case, which is part of their second year curriculum. Although psychoanalysis may be the triumph of the unfocused mind, the same thing cannot be said for education. Good teaching requires learning objectives, and good execution requires careful preparation. Before the course begins, as coordinator of the Dallas project, I orient the presenters. I meet with them with several

Gerald A. Melchiode, M.D., is a training analyst with the Dallas Psychoanalytic Center and a clinical professor of psychiatry at Southwestern Medical School Dallas. He was co-chair of the COPE Study Group on Self-Disclosure.

### THREE GREAT DEBATES

The course runs through the entire year, every other week for 16 sessions, and involves presentations by two candidates. The first module, which is five sessions, focuses on psychoanalytic listening. Candidates learn the concepts of the patient's surface, the analyst's surface, and the workable surface. This template is applied to clinical material. There is a list of companion readings by Bush, Levy and Interbitzen, and Paniaqua, which describes the above concepts. Companion readings are optional, not required readings. After these five sessions, we have our first Great Debate. It is formatted on the resolution: "Structural

the Transference," and the Betty Joseph article, "Transference, the Total Situation." And finally, at the end of the year, we have the third Great Debate: "Be it resolved that self psychology is the best way of understanding clinical material."

For the January 2010 APsA workshop we attempted to demonstrate key features of the focused continuous case by conducting an abbreviated, three-dimensional continuous case conference. After Jennifer Unterberg, a second-year Dallas candidate, presented clinical material, we divided the group of attendees into three smaller groups.

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## Studying Unconscious Motivation

Andrew J. Gerber



Andrew J. Gerber

The concept of unconscious motivation has long been one central and unique to the psychoanalytic worldview. Psychoanalytic clinicians structure most of their

theories and interventions around the notion that behavior is jointly motivated by conscious and unconscious impulses and that awareness of these motivations by analyst and analysand are essential to the treatment process. When hearing about non-analytic psychological or psychiatric theories, an analyst's most frequent response is to inquire about the place of unconscious motivation. If a clinical theory or technique is being critiqued, the implication is that when such a motivation goes unnoticed or unaddressed by treater and patient, change may be fleeting and insufficient. If a metapsychological theory is the object of evaluation, the implication is that a theory that does not take into consideration unconscious motivations will never be able to adequately account for the complexity and nuances of elaborate human behavior, particularly when it involves social interactions (and the corresponding self and other representations). The theories of cognitive neuroscience have always been an easy target in this regard as they have not taken into consideration unconscious motivation,

Andrew J. Gerber, M.D., Ph.D., is assistant professor of clinical psychiatry at the New York State Psychiatric Institute, a faculty member at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, and chairman of the APsaA Committee on Scientific Activities.

even as they have, in the past several years, begun to include affect, social behavior, and the "cognitive unconscious." However, this may be about to change.

### UNCONSCIOUS COGNITION IN MAINSTREAM SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Ruud Custers and Henk Aarts, experimental social psychologists at Utrecht University in Holland, published a review article in the July 2, 2010, issue of *Science Magazine* entitled "The Unconscious Will: How the Pursuit of Goals Operates Outside of Conscious Awareness." In it they argue that new evidence from experiments with normal individuals in their own laboratory and in the laboratory of John Bargh at Yale (an invited presenter at the APsaA 2009 National Meeting) supports the notion that humans are regularly influenced by motivation and goals outside of their conscious awareness. Though they use the word "unconscious" to mean "outside of awareness" and not in the more typical psychoanalytic sense of "dynamically

unconscious" or actively kept out of awareness, they keep the term "unconscious" and trace the origin of the theory to Freud himself. Interestingly, their objection to Freud's "complex theory" is not that it was too filled with "conflict and drama" (as James Uleman disappointingly suggested in the 2005 book *The New Unconscious*), but rather that it was "largely unfalsifiable." Thus the cognitive critique of psychoanalytic theory has moved a great distance from suggesting that it was factually incorrect to one compatible with the conclusions of most psychodynamic researchers, that psychoanalytic theory has moved far beyond what researchers have so far empirically tested.

The findings of experiments on unconscious cognition are unsurprising, and perhaps even disappointing in their scope, to psychoanalytic clinicians, but nonetheless important and foundational to work in social psychology and cognitive neuroscience. In a first set of experiments, subjects were presented with two conscious but supposedly unrelated tasks, and the first is shown to unconsciously influence their behavior on the second. For example, Bargh and colleagues demonstrated that subjects exposed to words about achievement were more likely to persist and perform well on a later task than those not exposed to those words.

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## Tuition Grants for Academics Starting Spring 2011

The Committee on Psychoanalysis and the Academy seeks to promote greater interaction between colleges, universities, and psychoanalysis. Grants toward the cost of tuition are available for academics to attend seminars at APsaA affiliated institutes. Any academic interested in gaining psychoanalytic knowledge for research or clinical training is encouraged to apply.

Interested applicants are invited to submit a letter of request indicating the relation of their proposed studies to their professional development, a statement detailing tuition requirements at the institute, a CV, and a letter of support from the institute chair or dean hosting the seminar.

Applications should be sent to Debra Steinke Wardell ([dsteinke@apsa.org](mailto:dsteinke@apsa.org)) by December 1, 2010.

For further information contact Jeffrey Prager, Ph.D. ([jeffreyprager1@gmail.com](mailto:jeffreyprager1@gmail.com)).

# What We Talk About When We Talk About Reality: Michael Haneke's *Cache*

Lissa Weinstein

*Cache* opens with a static shot of a house facing a street on the Rue des Iris; superimposed on the scene are film credits moving interminably across the screen. The audience, lulled into complacency, assumes no need to watch carefully; it's an ordinary day on an ordinary street, a bicyclist peddles by, birds chirp. Two voices, those of George Laurent, a popular French TV show host, and his wife, Anne, discuss the image. Only when white lines appear across the screen do we realize that we are watching a surveillance videotape, enlarged to the size of the theater screen. We are thrust into the perspective of the screen characters, ripped from the protection of the extra-diegetic camera, forced to question: What is the real information of our senses? From what perspective should we view the events on the screen? Who, or what information, can we trust?



The surveillance videotapes sent to the couple similarly interrupt the complacent rhythm of their well-ordered bourgeois life. There is no actual threat in the videos, they are of locations—the outside of the couple's house, George's family estate, a shabby area of Paris. Yet the threat of surveillance is omnipresent and terrifying. Their source? Perhaps a practical joke of their adolescent son, Pierrot, or a crazed fan of George, who is the

Lissa Weinstein Ph.D., is an associate professor in the Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology at City College of the City University of New York and a graduate of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute.

Charlie Rose of France. The tapes begin to arrive wrapped in sketches of a small boy spitting blood; these crude drawings act as a spur to memory.



A long buried and seemingly forgotten incident from the father's childhood begins to emerge from repression, first in intrusive thoughts while George watches a videotape and then in dreams. Images of an Algerian boy, his mouth covered with blood, later, a dream scene presumably from George's childhood: The same boy cuts the head off a rooster, raises his ax and advances threateningly toward George while the rooster flops headless in the barnyard. George keeps his suspicions about the origins of the videos to himself, tracking down the rundown apartment building seen in one of the tapes and encounters Magid, the now-grown Algerian boy whose family had lived and worked on his parent's estate. Magid, had been left orphaned after an infamous incident in France's recent history when in 1961, 200 Algerian citizens were drowned in the Seine during a political protest. George's parents



had planned to adopt Magid, but presumably because George told his parents that Magid had threatened him, Magid was sent instead to an orphanage. The two had not seen each other since George was six years old, the incident seemingly forgotten by George and his family, much in the same way that the drowning of 200 Algerians had disappeared from the French consciousness.

Magid, now a broken man living in poverty, denies any complicity with, or knowledge of, the tapes. Soon after their meeting, a videotape of their conversation, filmed by a hidden camera, arrives at the Laurent house, much to the chagrin of Anne, as George had told her nothing of his meeting with Magid or his suspicions. Other suspicions emerge from beneath the calm exterior of the Laurent family. Lies and half truths abound. Is Anne having an affair with her boss? Is their innocent appearing Pierrot actually the one who is sending the videos? On Pierrot's wall, his poster of Eminem warns white parents of the danger of their children. Other lies—the lie of the "spontaneous" discussion in George's TV studio that gets edited, the lie of George himself, with his veneer of civility in his role as a liberal social commentator; when in reality he remains the same bully he was as a child.

As the climate of terror is heightened, Pierrot goes missing for an evening; George has Magid and Magid's son arrested on the suspicion that they are involved in Pierrot's disappearance. Despite a lack of evidence, Magid is arrested and driven to the station in the back of the police van, once again a second class citizen. Pierrot returns the next day, having spent the night at a friend's house. But the tapes have set events in motion, careening towards the single manifest violent act that forms the center of *Cache*. Magid summons George to his home. In front of George, Magid slashes his own throat. This act propels the final recovery of memory that has set the events of the film in motion. True to the filmic traditions he has developed in *Funny Games* (1992) and *Benny's Video* (1997/2008) Haneke offers no simple solution, no salvation, no easy solution to the dilemmas provided. At the end of the film, we are left to speculate as to the origins of the tapes.

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Lissa Weinstein

*Cache* explores the consequences of the destruction of memory and the interrelationship of personal and societal repression. Yet the film reaches beyond

an allegory of the French suppression of their Arab citizens or a condemnation of the bourgeois family. *Cache* invites a textured, multileveled examination of the ways in which trauma, defense, and repetition interact, and the role of visual media, with its potential for creating an alternate, infinitely mutable, perceptual reality, in offering a novel mode through which emotion can be dulled and guilt avoided.

In *Cache*, interlaced themes spawn alternate interpretations that admit no final closure on meaning. Lying on the border between the hyper reality of technology and unconscious fantasy, *Cache* allows the evidence of the camera to be taken as "real" at the same time that its place in the overall story is continually altered. These shifts in perspective lend the film a dream-like quality, where what appears as reality is actually the product of multiple condensations, displacements, and an association driven, rather than a linear, narrative. We see the video of George's childhood home; in the next scene he is visiting his mother in that house. George receives a videotape wrapped in a picture of him in the television studio; in the next scene, he is in the studio speaking to his boss. Only the capacity for secondary revision allows sense to be made of these juxtapositions. The film becomes a screen for multiple projections, those of the audience, those of the

unconscious fantasies of the characters, and those engendered by the possibility of omnipresent surveillance.

Haneke, acutely sensitive to the visual media's capacity for deception has made its effects on behavior central to his work. In *Benny's Video* a boy repeatedly views a tape of himself slaughtering a young girl; in *Funny Games* the same actor as a homicidal young man rewinds the film to alter the progression of the plot. Previous films suggest the characters' actions result from the deforming of human relationships by bourgeois society. *Cache*, by providing the genetic roots of George's dilemma, highlights how our technologies interact with intrapsychic conflicts. The datum of our senses is no longer trustworthy, "real and virtual," to quote Gilles Deleuze, can be used to defend against



what is "real and actual." One consequence is that the structure of the ego's mutually dependent autonomies from its motivational core as well as external reality are altered. As drive representations become more isolated from potential correctives and limitations in reality, there is a paradoxical intensification of the power of unconscious fantasy in the creation of a disavowed, yet active ongoing narrative of the self. By allowing for the editing and control of data that the sensory apparatus perceives as authentic, the visual media create an image veil that fosters alienation from the authentic matrix of the drives and related primary affects of love and hate that provides a resistance to reality as well as fosters its creative elaboration through sublimatory channels.

What substitutes for transformation, progression, and symbolic representation is the primitive structure of repetition.



Several repetitive themes form the center of the iconography of *Cache*. These include the repetition of the boyhood conflict between Magid and George, (as adults, little has changed between them, George maintains his unassailable privilege, Magid is left only physicality as a response) the repetition of the cutting of the rooster's head, now retold as Magid's self-beheading, the repetition of Magid as orphan and his son, orphaned by Magid's suicide, the repetitive structure of the rewound tapes.

Augmented by its dream-like qualities and density, the power of *Cache* lies in the way Haneke induces in the audience the potentially disruptive affects generated by these technological changes. Through the combination of the absence of a standard narrative and his extraordinary use of long shots, Haneke forces us to take an active role in the narrative's construction, making it imperative that fantasy enters into our interpretation of the film, while compelling us to look at that which would normally elude attention. By destabilizing our position as safe observers, we are unable to find a secure point of view; as our identifications continually shift, so does our perspective. Each time the outside of George and Anne's house is shown, our perception is altered; the static banality of the long shots become infused with terror. The ever accruing knowledge breeds suspicion, paranoia, and dread as the polite surface falls apart—not just within the film, but induced in the audience, who are increasingly implicated in the filmic event. The involvement of the audience transforms *Cache* into a profoundly moral and ethical film, one that demonstrates how attempts to disavow our past are futile, leaving one, at best, empty, and at worst, forced to repeat.

## Cancer, Candidacy, and the Couch

Patricia Plopa

I was thrilled and honored to receive the Affiliate Council 2009 Scientific Paper Prize at the American Psychoanalytic Association 2010 National Meeting in January. When Carmela Pérez, president of the Affiliate Council, asked me if I would write about how I was “inspired” to write that paper, I gladly agreed, thinking that writing would afford me an even greater appreciation of the motivations and factors influencing my writing. The title of my paper, “Cancer, Candidacy, and the Couch,” has to do with my experience as a candidate working analytically with patients, in supervision and in analysis, after being diagnosed and treated for breast cancer. It addresses the impact of the disclosure of a cancer diagnosis on the analyst/candidate, the patient, the transference/countertransference, the therapeutic alliance, and treatment process. I actually began writing the paper after completion of chemotherapy and radiation, but the idea of writing occurred much earlier.

So, how was I inspired? The first and simplest motivation was that I like to write. I find the writing process useful in organizing my thoughts and revealing more to me about what I think and know. I must thank Mel Bornstein, in part, for making writing an easier process by encouraging my candidate class to write as a way of discerning/learning more of what we know about a patient. He would say: “Just write. Go with what you are thinking. You know more than you think you know.”

*Patricia Plopa, Ph.D., is a graduate of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute and member of the faculty. She is program chair of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society, adjunct professor of psychology at the University of Detroit, and maintains a private practice.*

Writing will help you see more of what you are preconsciously and unconsciously picking up. Trust it.”

### MASTERY

The most significant factor that inspired me to write my paper was that I had cancer. I believed that I had something to offer as a result of my experience of being a candidate, in supervision, undergoing an analysis and working with patients while being treated for cancer. Writing was a form of intellectual



Patricia Plopa (left), with her First Place Award, and Prudy Gourguechon

Photo: Bernadette Kovach

being in my training analysis. I had a safe space to talk about my feelings, fears, and fantasies about my cancer, my candidacy, and my future. As I was synthesizing and thinking about all that I was going through, and about how it would impact my patients, it was my analyst who encouraged me to keep good clinical notes of my sessions with patients. My supervisors also expected me to keep good notes for supervision. However, it seemed that my analyst was thinking about my future because she knew how helpful such a record would be if I later chose to write about it. To me, it was a vote of confidence that helped seal my determination to generate some perks from a cancer diagnosis.

### LIMITED SELF-DISCLOSURE

In addition, I needed to write a graduation paper for my institute. It was the last requirement I had before I could graduate from the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute. I had previously started with a different topic, but once I learned that I had cancer, I was motivated to focus on what was closest to my experience, interests, emotions, and needs. I remember reading and agreeing with Evelyn Schwaber who had written in *JAPA* in 1998: “I have found, generally, that it is only when something feels

mastery, a form of action at a time where I had earlier felt so little in control. It was a way of making a contribution to the literature, of sharing my experiences with other therapists and analysts. My own psychoanalytic identity became stronger as I read what other analysts had said and done at times of illness. Long before I began to write my paper, I not only researched all that I could about cancer but also reviewed the professional literature on how other analysts, beginning with Freud, dealt with their own illnesses and cancer while working with patients. Fortunately, at the time of my diagnosis I had the benefit of

affectively immediate that I am able to speak or write in any meaningful way; my cognitive functions alone don't allow me to express my ideas. Though I tried to do so, I could not make myself write of issues removed from where my feelings were. If I was going to speak, I would have to find a way to bring head and heart together.” I found her writing of her experience with illness as both inspiring and useful as I forged my own understanding of the kind of analytic working space that I needed to best function as an analyst who could be helpful to her patients.

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# THE AFFILIATE COUNCIL



Navah C. Kaplan

## Widening Scope and Practice at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute

Navah C. Kaplan

In the last issue of *The Candidate Connection*, I wrote on the topic of the widening scope of analytic practice from the perspective of one of its greatest promoters, Arnold "Chuck" Rothstein. Here, I present the thinking at my home base, the New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute (NYPSI). I was fortunate to interview the head of our Treatment Center (TC), Peter B. Dunn, who is responsible for conducting its monthly case disposition conferences and, ultimately, making the selection of patients likely suitable for analysis that are referred to candidates. Dunn treated me to a *tour de force* exposition on the history of the "widening scope" and its vicissitudes over time.

Who is suitable for this unique form of psychotherapy, that is, who can benefit from the treatment and whom we as analysts are competent to treat are the questions before us in considering the idea of widening the scope in our selection of patients. In the earliest days, when Freud and his followers eagerly used the new analytic methods, a wider scope of patients was accepted into treatment. Very primitive patients, including those with psychotic processes (e.g. the "Wolf Man" and "Anna O" come to mind), were given analyses; their case histories constitute some of Freud's earliest expositions on analysis and continue to form the primary introduction given for candidates. Today, patients showing an equivalent degree of pathology would not likely be considered suitable control cases for beginning candidates.

### EVALUATIVE MEDICAL MODEL REPLACED FREUD'S TRIAL ANALYSIS

After World War II, the influx of European analysts shifted the center of the profession to the United States. The NYPSI enjoyed a particular concentration of this talent and continued the work of developing psychoanalysis, now located in a new society and culture. In the 1950s during the ascendant Hartmann et al. era of ego psychology, the past experiences were codified, more restrictions were placed on the method, and the type of patients thought to be amenable to psychoanalysis was reined in; the scope narrowed. In contrast to Freud's explicit recommendation that only a trial analysis could assess a patient's ability to benefit from the analytic method, an evaluative model focusing on ego strengths and weaknesses was adopted, following the medical

model of the psychiatric interview. According to Dunn, this rigid model provoked a counter-reaction among analysts whose clinical experience showed that many ego-healthy patients proved to be poor analysts while patients with sicker egos benefited greatly. Healthier patients often had firmer defenses and greater resistances to dependency and to tolerating regression in the service of the analysis.

More recently, as theory has advanced with the garnering of experience and an accumulating number of treated patients, the scope is cautiously widening once again to include patients that Freud, in his later years, came to regard as outside the capacity of analysis to benefit. The changing popularity of analysis in the culture has further contributed to a widening scope. The drastic decline in demand over the past several decades has correlated with the rise of alternative treatment methods such as medication and short-term, symptom focused therapies. Dunn believes that in light of alternatives to the intensive, highly demanding analytic modality, many analysts themselves have lost faith in their method and abandoned it. However, others have responded by applying the theory and techniques of depth psychotherapy to treating populations with ever greater degrees of disturbance.

### ADAPTING TO A BUYER'S MARKET

In the heyday of psychoanalysis, during the '50s and continuing into the '70s, there were more patients than places for them in practice. Candidates were assured of a plentiful supply of "good" patients and thus, like an exclusive college with a surplus of applicants, rigid criteria for acceptance by the TC could be maintained. Today, patients are in short supply and institutes struggle to help candidates obtain suitable cases. The current model as practiced at the NYPSI incorporates more of the recent advances in understanding more primitive levels of functioning and, hence, permits a widening scope of patients as capable of benefiting from analytic treatment.

At the NYPSI Treatment Center, a patient applicant is referred to a candidate who is trained to use the evaluative model to take a history and formulate a structural understanding of the patient's functioning. History is considered the best predictor of patient

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## The Couch

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I found that a limited form of self-disclosure of my breast cancer diagnosis and treatment strengthened trust and the therapeutic alliance. Most importantly, to name “the elephant in the room” gave me a sense of freedom and space to emotionally engage with my patients...It allowed me to listen more easily to their associations and interpret more freely their reactions to my cancer diagnosis, both as a real life threat to their analyses as well as a stimulus to multiple fantasies fashioned along transference lines.

Lastly, what inspired me to write and present my paper was the hope that my experience and reflections upon it would be a useful contribution to candidates and analysts, especially to those clinicians facing life-threatening illnesses themselves. I hoped that it would further add to the literature about the types of self-disclosure that support the therapeutic alliance and the analyst's ability to analyze. Since writing the paper, I have presented at cancer workshops and given presentations locally as well as at APsaA. These presentations have helped open up discussions on illness, self-disclosure, and how one works clinically under such conditions. I have had a number of therapists and analysts consult with and reveal to me their past or present struggles with serious health conditions and the impact it has had on their lives and clinical work. My experience with cancer and writing about it has contributed to greater involvement in working with women breast cancer patients. It has impressed upon me how valuable and helpful (emotionally and physically) it is to be in psychoanalysis or psychotherapy at the time one is going through cancer treatment.

So, as I hope I have made clear, my “inspiration to write” has come to me as a result of trying to turn adversity into something more meaningful and hopeful. Inspiration also rests upon the shoulders of the many who were thoughtful and supportive of me, especially my husband, my analyst, my supervisors, and my candidate colleagues. I am grateful to these and to the Affiliate Council for recognizing my paper with its 2009 First Place Award.

APsaA

## Affiliate Council Practice Network

Last January, the Affiliate Council launched the Affiliate Council Practice Network hosted on ning.com for the purpose of sharing practice issues that concern candidates in training at APsaA accredited institutes. The ning.com network has the ability to host discussions, communicate upcoming events, share photos of gatherings, create blogs, and allow chats among candidates. In short, the Network can do what Facebook does for social networking.

The site is devoted to practice issues among Affiliate members with the goal of helping candidates to build analytic practices. It was created by Laura Jensen, past president of the Affiliate Council, and Carmela Pérez, president of the Affiliate Council, at the suggestion of APsaA's Web producer, Johannes Neuer.

The Affiliate Council Practice Network is set up to be private, meaning that members must be invited to join. Each Affiliate member will have a “page” where he or she can give basic information about a practice address and upload a photo. Pages can be customized to some extent. Three discussions have been set up:

- Control Cases (where members are encouraged to share how control cases are obtained at their institutes),
- Managed Care (where members are encouraged to discuss the advantages and pitfalls of the managed care system), and
- Suggestions for Other Practice Discussions (where members can suggest other discussions in which they would like to participate).

The site began with a small group of participants in order to test it and determine its usefulness and will expand in the coming months. At the APsaA Annual Meeting in Washington last June, a committee was formed which will be in charge of monitoring the site and will expand the invitations to all Affiliate members in the coming months. For more information, please contact Tom Franklin, chair, Affiliate Council Practice Network Committee at [tfranklin@sheppardpratt.org](mailto:tfranklin@sheppardpratt.org).



## Affiliate Council

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functioning within the analytic situation. Dunn says that while senior analysts like Freud and Rothstein could evaluate patients very quickly, beginners cannot. The utility of the evaluative model for beginners is to force them to go point by point through the patient's personality.

About 25 percent of TC patient applicants are deemed appropriate for referral to a candidate, a percentage unchanged since 1946 when tracking such data began. However, characteristics of those who seek psychoanalysis have changed since the 1950s when the population was more structured and the intelligentsia flocked to be analyzed. Today's applicants tend to be more disturbed and from a broader cultural spectrum. That the percentage of those accepted has not decreased is due to the widening scope. Furthermore, one quarter of those accepted by the TC following the evaluative process are considered to be only provisionally suitable and the candidate then engages the patient in an initial period of psychotherapy, in effect utilizing Rothstein's process model. The aim, then, is to prepare the patient for a future analysis.

### ASSESSING ANALYZABILITY— A PROCESS MODEL

Assessment of analyzability rests on a consideration of two categories: the presence of positive and the absence of negative traits. Positive traits that weigh towards a "rule-in" for a recommendation of analysis include general indicators of ego strength—a capacity to tolerate affect without acting out, an interest in thinking symbolically, the capacity to accept responsibility and tolerate normal criticism, the ability to form normal, dependent relationships and profit from them, and a capacity for "regression in the service of the ego" as Kris delineated (seen in the ability to regress, to play, joke, fantasize, to tolerate being irrational and to misinterpreting the analyst). Negative traits factoring towards a "rule-out" include a history of behaviors present in psychosis, such as severe regressions in the face of painful affect or of acting out, substance abuse

and violent or self-destructive episodes, and a history of paranoid or sadomasochistic transferences, including how pervasive they are in defining the person's typical relationships. One underlying premise of the widening scope, and the major value Dunn attributes to Rothstein's advocacy of a process model, is that the positive traits are more difficult to assess via an evaluative approach but will emerge through a period of therapy that develops or exposes the patient's capacity for such things as psychological mindedness and the motivation to endure the rigors of an analysis.

Finally, I asked Dunn about research efforts aimed at predicting who will benefit from an analysis. So far, research has tended to discredit the evaluative

approach for making such predictions. Dunn agreed research is needed. He mentioned that at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute a research project underway obtains patient agreement to be periodically assessed for progress during the course of treatment by an objective interviewer. So far, NYPSI has been reluctant to conduct research that is intrusive into the treatment. At the present, my experience, and from what I have informally deduced from my classmates, is that we candidates use the process model extensively. We are more likely to work in intensive psychotherapy with patients in the widening scope category for many months prior to converting them into analyses than to receive a "good" case that can be started forthwith. **APSA**

*Navah C. Kaplan, Ph.D., is a candidate at NYPSI; editor of the Candidate Connection; chair of the Affiliate Council's Scientific Paper Prize Committee; and is running unopposed for president-elect of the Candidates Council. She is in private practice in NYC.*

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**October 15 – November 15**

**2010**



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**American Psychoanalytic Association**

# Neurotic Attitudes Toward Money

John W. Schott

In the now somewhat dated text *Money & Emotional Conflicts*, published in 1951, Edmund Bergler began with a dramatic erotization of money drawn from one of his patients:

Husband: I want you to teach my wife the beauty of thrift.

Psychiatrist: Do you mean the necessity or advisability of thrift?

Husband: Not at all. I mean the beauty of thrift. There is something nice and sentimental about thrift. A dollar is a dollar!

Psychiatrist: That is mathematically correct.

Husband: There is more to it in thrift. Beauty, do you hear me, real beauty...

Since the world of securities represents in addition to its economic interests, an unconscious sublimation of conflictual thoughts and affects derived developmentally from attitudes toward money, it is probable that the majority of conflicts related to investing are directly correlated to neurotic attitudes about money.

## AUGMENTING CLASSICAL THEORY

According to classical psychoanalytic theory, money equals feces in the unconscious. Therefore, failure to successfully resolve the conflicts related to the anal period of development (roughly ages two to three) leads to neurotic attitudes toward bowel habits and by displacement to money. Theoretically a child renounces the pleasure associated

John W. Schott, M.D., is a member of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society. He is director and portfolio manager at Steinberg Global Asset Management. He also publishes a monthly newsletter on investment psychology, The Schott Letter.

with anal retention and expulsion for one reason only—the wish to please the parents. While this is predominantly true, other factors also weigh in, e.g., peer pressure from a group.

To fully understand the evolution of neurotic problems regarding money, this simplified view of the anal period must be expanded. It is the Freudian opinion that all people are endowed with two distinct instinctual drives: one libidinal, the other destructive or aggressive. While in healthy adults libidinal drives are focused on other people; in infants, they are entirely self-focused and are described as narcissistic. An infant's worldview is self-centered and not clearly defined between self and others. It is theoretically possible that the hungry infant's cry for food and the mother's nurturing response with breast or bottle is perceived by the infant not as the response of a loving



John W. Schott




mother but rather as a magical response to the baby's own omnipotence. The significance of this with respect to investments is that money becomes a signifier of omnipotence in the unconscious of the neurotic. The reality of money is that it has value to buy real possessions or real services. All the other notions commonly surrounding money—security, power, admiration, love—are reflections of neurotic attitudes. Money is a means to an end for healthy people. For the neurotic, money becomes an end unto itself.

## INFANTILE CONFLICTS AND OMNIPOTENT FANTASIES

One result is that the neurotic will fear being cheated to such an extent that he/she suffers enormously in all investment scenarios. It also makes spending money very difficult. The classic example of this is the alleged story of the famed miser and investor Hetty Green who allowed her son to lose a leg to gangrene rather than paying his doctor's bill. Such neurotic people experience rage and indignation upon the simplest requests for money.

Such neurotic conflicts are not confined to misers or other severely anal characters. They also appear in milder forms with many people. A common example is the person who can buy only at sales or if he/she believes she is getting a bargain. Another example is the comment, "I can't afford it" (when the reality is otherwise) which is a reflection of psychic masochism stemming from unresolved infantile omnipotence.

All of these attitudes come into play in investing in stocks and bonds. For some neurotics, the accumulation of assets becomes an end in itself rather than a means to an end. Inherited wealth is often so strongly identified with parents that utilization of the money is severely impaired by guilt. Parents attempt to prolong infantile control over grown children. The variations on the theme are endless.

The paradoxical result of psychotherapy or analysis with these people is that the satisfactory resolution of these infantile anal conflicts and omnipotent fantasies is that the individual simultaneously enhances his/her ability to make money and enjoy spending it. 



## Health Reform Legislation and Psychoanalysis

Graham L. Spruiell and Fredric T. Perlman

On March 23, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), Pub. L. 111-148 (H.R. 3590). One week later, he signed the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872). These two bills comprise the most sweeping health reform legislation ever enacted in the United States. When fully implemented, 34 million formerly uninsured Americans will have health-care insurance.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has conceded that some of the planned reductions in Medicare spending "might be difficult to sustain over a long period of time," suggesting that physicians and other practitioners might opt out. If Congress prevails over the administration in eliminating cuts, then \$210 to \$360 billion will be added to the costs of Medicare, increasing, rather than decreasing, the deficit.

This will likely translate into the implementation of much more stringent managed care reviews, reviews that are now being extended to out-of-network providers.

Naturally, this will have an impact on the economy. In 2009, the deficit was \$1.4 trillion and was the largest as a share of GDP since the end of World War II. For 2010, the deficit is projected to be \$1.3 trillion, representing the second largest. President Obama has said that he plans to reduce record deficits by reducing health-care spending by \$143 billion over the next 10 years. He hopes to do this by cutting projected payments to Medicare providers and reducing payments to Medicare Advantage programs.

### RISING HEALTH-CARE COSTS

Despite the administration's plan to cut spending, it is expected that Congress will not allow a scheduled 21 percent cut in physicians' fees under the Medicare sustainable growth rate (SGR) formula to go into effect.

Graham L. Spruiell M.D., and Fredric T. Perlman Ph.D., are co-chairs of the Committee on Government Relations and Insurance.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Office of the Actuary on April 22 alerted the administration that health-care costs might rise for the following reasons:

1. 34 million additional patients will become insured under Medicare and private insurance.
2. Insurance companies are required to fund free preventive, screening, and wellness services.
3. The increased demand for health-care services could drive up health-care prices.
4. Planned reductions in payment updates for Medicare providers based on increased productivity are unlikely, because they may encourage providers to opt out.
5. The Community Living Assistance Services and Supports (CLASS) long-term insurance program, which is counted on for \$38 billion in savings over 10 years in the CBO estimate, will probably become



Graham L. Spruiell



Fredric T. Perlman

unsustainable as a result of adverse selection by sicker higher-cost patients beyond 10 years.

### SPENDING CUTS

There is a wide consensus that health-care reform must reduce spending growth under Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance. Private insurance companies will be prohibited from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions, imposing lifetime or unreasonable annual limits on total payments, determining premium rates based on health status, and rescinding coverage for enrollees. Further, all qualified health insurance plans must contain an essential benefits package that must include coverage of "mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment," and under the parity law, coverage for mental health services must be comparable to that for physical health services.

The net effect of these requirements will increase the cost of doing business for insurance companies. As a consequence, insurance companies are predicted to become far more concerned about per capita health-care spending. This will likely translate into the implementation of much more stringent managed care reviews, reviews that are now being extended to out-of-network providers. Additionally, insurers are likely to adopt the use of review companies that are paid a percentage of the claims that they deny. Some insurers are already experimenting with plans that permit access only to the lowest cost physicians. (See "Insurers Push Plans Limiting Patient Choice of Doctors," *The New York Times*, July 17, 2010). Regardless of method, the aim will be to reduce expenditures.

*Continued on page 35*

# From the Unconscious

Sheri Butler Hunt



Shelley Galasso Bonanno is a psychotherapist with a private practice in Birmingham and Utica, Michigan. She has been practicing psychotherapy for 23 years. Bonanno is a psychotherapy associate member of the American Psychoanalytic Association, an associate member of the American Psychological Association/Division 39, a psychotherapy member of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society, and a member of the International Association for Relational Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy. She attended graduate school at Wayne State University where she received a master of arts degree. Her interest in writing poetry began as an adolescent. She later returned to writing poetry as a result of feeling inspired by her own experiences as a psychoanalytic psychotherapy patient. Her poem, "The Time Machine," reflects the depth and importance of the transference experience expressed in the metaphor of a time-altering mirror. As analysts, we see how these fantasies play out clinically and organize transference in a timeless way in both psychoanalytic psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. The more immersing and intense the experience can become, the more powerful and permeable the mirror can be.

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Sheri Butler Hunt, M.D., is a graduate analyst in the adult and child divisions at the Seattle Psychoanalytic Society and Institute. A published poet and member of TAP's editorial board, she welcomes readers' comments and suggestions at [sherihunt@hotmail.com](mailto:sherihunt@hotmail.com).

## THE TIME MACHINE

The Time Machine  
Transfer:  
Replace present for past,  
past for present.  
Intermingle time and step through the mirror:

Approach slowly.  
Step up to the ride and become engulfed.  
Step off the ride  
and run excitedly to the back of the line again,  
and again,  
and again.

Enact, repeat, and relive.  
Twirl and spin until you merge.  
Merge past to present,  
present to past.  
Again and again.  
Never tiring, never stopping.

Time moves on.  
with or without the time machine,  
with or without the mirror.  
Grieve the loss of the ride.  
Grieve the loss of the ride that was quite simply,  
an illusion.

Transfer:  
Step back through the mirror and return to the present.  
Step back through the mirror and carry the past.

—Shelley Galasso Bonanno

## Health Reform


Continued from page 33

To address the arbitrary denial of claims, the health reform law requires private insurers to have both an internal and external appeals process which allows an enrollee to present evidence, while receiving continued coverage pending the outcome of the appeal. The external appeal process must include consumer protections set forth in the Uniform External Review Model Act promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

As with patients, there is also an appeal process for psychoanalysts, as providers. The Parity Act states the review process cannot be more stringent for mental health-care claims than for other types of insurance claims. If members of APsA become concerned that reviews have been wrongfully conducted, or that there may have been a violation of the Parity Act, those members are encouraged to document the incident and forward this information to [cgri@apsa.org](mailto:cgri@apsa.org).

CGRI will carefully review these incidents and establish a Web-based catalog that will become a resource for members. If a violation in the review process or of the Parity Act is strongly suspected, this information will be forwarded for legal advice. Recommendations might include contacting the individual insurer and/or HHS. Naturally, becoming familiar with the new regulations is the best defense in the review process.

In the many "thou shalt" in health-care reform legislation that psychoanalysts are expected to follow, there remains one exception. The secretary of HHS is expressly prohibited from promulgating any regulation that violates the principles of informed consent and the ethical standards of health-care professionals. In addition to the possibilities of wrongfully conducted reviews and violations of parity, violations of professional ethics may also be a basis for appeal.

For more information on these topics, please see the CGRI newsletter. We are also in the process of developing a Web site, which will be coming out soon. 

## Certification 2010

<b>Total Applications</b>	<b>22</b>
Certified	14
Continued	8
Certification Rate	64%
<b>New Applications</b>	<b>17</b>
Certified	9
Continued	8
Certification Rate	53%
<b>Continued Applications</b>	<b>5</b>
Certified	5
Continued	0
Certification Rate	100%
<b>Female Applications</b>	<b>16</b>
Certified	10
Continued	6
Certification Rate	63%
<b>Male Applications</b>	<b>6</b>
Certified	4
Continued	2
Certification Rate	67%
<b>Degree Ph.D.</b>	<b>7</b>
Certified	5
Continued	2
Certification Rate	71%
<b>Degree M.D.</b>	<b>10</b>
Certified	7
Continued	3
Certification Rate	70%
<b>Degree M.D., Ph.D.</b>	<b>2</b>
Certified	1
Continued	1
Certification Rate	50%
<b>Degree M.S.W.</b>	<b>2</b>
Certified	0
Continued	2
Certification Rate	0%
<b>Degree Other</b>	<b>1</b>
Certified	1
Continued	0
Certification Rate	100%
<b>Child Applications</b>	<b>1</b>
Certified	1
Continued	0
Certification Rate	100%
<b>Alternative Certification Process Applications</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Certified	N/A
Continued	N/A
Certification Rate	N/A

**Editor's Note:** To facilitate the Association's efforts toward transparency in the certification process, TAP will publish statistics and demographics annually. Questions and comments can be addressed to Paul Holinger at [paulholingermd@aol.com](mailto:paulholingermd@aol.com).

## Edgar A. Poe

Continued from page 1

In another story, "The Man of the Crowd," Poe begins with thoughts about human secrets:

which do not permit themselves to be told. Men die nightly in their beds, wringing the hands of ghostly confessors and looking them piteously in their eyes—die with despair of heart and convulsion of throat, on account of the hideousness of mysteries which will not suffer themselves to be revealed. Now and then alas, the conscience of man takes up a burthen so heavy in horror that it can be thrown down only into the grave. And thus the essence of all crime is undivulged.

### DOUBLES

The narrator, a convalescent, sits in a London coffee house "peering through the smoky panes into the street" with an "inquisitive interest in everything." He observes the details of likeness and differences of "innumerable varieties of figure, dress, air, gait, visage and expression of countenance."



Illustration for "The Man of the Crowd" by Harry Clarke (1889-1931), first printed in 1923.

He categorizes the class, genus, and species of various men of business, dandies, military men, gamblers, clergymen, women of the town of "varying beauty and inebriation," and exhausted laborers.



R. Curtis Bristol

A "decrepit old man" catches his attention and causes him to stir from his voyeuristic comfort to join the crowd and follow him as he conjectures the old man's purpose. He follows him to a gin house—the "fiend gin" is his purpose! But no, the old man joins the flow of the morning crowd and the narrator follows him observing the same aimlessness. Poe concludes, "[He] is the type and the genius of deep crime. He refuses to be alone. He is the man of the crowd."

Poe concludes that "crime" is more abstract than his ratiocination tales about clues of wrongdoing. In fact there are no direct clues. The "wrong doing" is to be alone, unconnected, and without meaning to another. The "crime" is the isolation and aloneness that one will bear in pain until the grave, a double of what Poe projects as the enlivened, cunning intelligence of the voyeuristic stalker recovering from illness. The stalker and stalked are doubles.

My hypothesis for understanding Edgar A. Poe is the power of his language to construct a short tale that the reader identifies with through the narrator as observer on the scene, however terrifying and repugnant, forcing the reader to think about his own life. Poe intends to arouse terror and pity similar to Aristotle's explanation of Greek tragedy, in order to teach moral themes.

Poe's "The Black Cat" is his best mad-man-killer-in-denial. "Yet, mad man am I not—surely I do not dream," says the narrator. Condemned to die the next day, he writes a "wild yet most homely narrative" not to confess guilt or seek redemption but to explain his "perversity."

The narrator-killer recounts a childhood history—actually an anamnesis connecting adult actions with early life experience—of "docility and humanity" and his fondness of, and parental indulgence for, his love of animals. His wife replaces his parents and supports his many pets. Pluto, a beautiful and sagacious black cat, is his best companion and very affectionate until the "Fiend Intemperance" intervenes. He becomes moody, irritable and disregards the feelings of others. Enraged with Pluto who avoids him one evening after excessive drinking, he cuts out an eye from its socket with his penknife.

The next morning he feels "half of horror; half of remorse for the crime...but it was at best a feeble and equivocal feeling and the soul remained untouched." The cat's aversive terror initially causes him grief, soon replaced by irritation. Poe offers an explicit character study more than description of debauching:

Perverseness is one of the primitive impulses of the human heart—one of the indivisible primary faculties, or sentiments, which give direction to the character of Man. Who has not, a hundred times, found himself committing a vile or silly action, for no other reason than because he knows he should not? Have we not a perpetual inclination, in the teeth of our best judgment to violate that which is Law, merely because we vex *ourself*—to offer violence to its own nature—to do wrong for the wrong's sake only.

With this insightful preamble, he hangs Pluto "in cold blood" from the yard tree limb with "with bitterest remorse at [his] heart."

Hung it because I knew that it had loved me, and because I felt it had given me no reason of offence; hung it because I knew that in so doing I was committing a sin—a deadly sin that would so jeopardize my immortal soul as to place it—if such a thing were possible—even beyond the reach of infinite mercy of the Most Merciful and Most Terrible God.

Continued on page 37

A conflagration follows and destroys his home and wealth to which he resigns himself "rejecting cause and effect as to atrocity and calamity," only detailing a "chain of facts."

Yet he wonders at the bas-relief of Pluto on the one surviving wall:

Although I thus readily accounted to my reason, if not altogether my conscience, for the startling [apparition]...it did not the less fail to make a deep impression on my fancy. For months I could not rid myself of the phantom of the cat and during this period, there came back into my spirit of half-sentiment that seemed, but was not remorse.

A substitute for Pluto is found offering the opportunity for repair of the past or the compulsion to repeat it. The second Black Cat comes to resemble the first in appearance and fondness for the narrator: "Disgust and annoyance rose into the bitterness of hatred." He loathes the animal he hoped to love for the one that he had loved but grown to hate. As a breath of pestilence, it became literally Pluto with an empty eye socket and white hair spot at the neck transformed into a noose.



Illustration for "William Wilson" by Byam Shaw in "Selected Tales of Mystery" (London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1909).

As he descends into the cellar aiming the hatchet at the double of Pluto, he instead buries it into the brain of his wife. He hides the corpse and looks about in "triumph" and "supreme happiness." "The guilt of [his] dark deed disturbed [him] but little." His heart beat calmly and as in innocence when conducting the police on their search that "left no nook or corner unexplored." Satisfied, they prepare to depart. He inexplicably brags of the soundness of his house, that like "The House of Usher," is about to collapse. The missing cat behind the catacomb reveals the tomb upon the pounding of his walking stick.

...a cry at first muffled and broken, like the sobbing of a child, and then quickly swelling into one long, loud, and continuous scream, utterly anomalous and inhuman—a howl, a wailing shriek, half of horror and half of triumph, such as might have arisen only out of hell, conjointly from the throats of the damned in their agony and of the demons that exult in the damnation.

The stark terror presented in Poe's tales obscures a more profound allegorical meaning. Things are what they are and remain unexplained—a mystery—until challenged by another, as "The Man of the Crowd," or challenged from within oneself, as "William Wilson," or challenged by the reader as in the "Black Cat."

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION ILLUMINATES DARK TALES

Poe's dark tales are illuminated by psychological construction and not the religious, supernatural or oracular common to his time. This framework precedes psychoanalytic ideas, but explicitly includes free association, hubristic self-defeat, various defenses like displacement, undoing identification, denial, projection, and idealization.

There is no shortage of Poe biography and commentary to document his life. These biographies document his driving ambition to be accepted as person and writer against the odds of his unpredictability, his alcoholic excesses, and posthumous diagnoses of

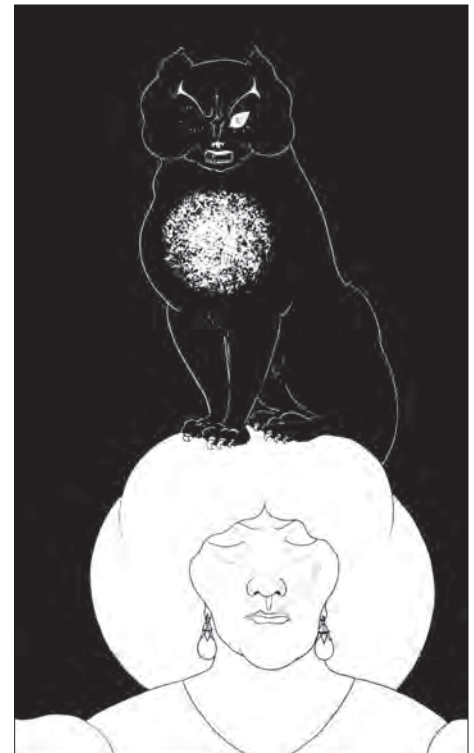


Illustration for "The Black Cat" by Aubrey Beardsley (1894-1895).

bipolar psychosis, narcissistic, or paranoid personality disorder. These psychopathological views of Poe and his works are celebrated in R. W. Griswold's "memoir" published with his collected works the year after his death and have clouded our understanding of Poe's genius judged from his creative works.

Poe defies the warning of Seneca, the Roman philosopher, "to be everywhere is to be nowhere." In addition to his initial Gothic tales, Poe is celebrated as the originator of horror-terror tales, the detective story, and science fiction as well as his excellent literary criticism, commentary, and poetry. He turned the American reader away from manifest destiny to the inner self to examine what is weird, unwanted, and unacknowledged. APSA

**Editor's Note:** Much of this article was derived from R. Curtis Bristol's well attended discussion group entitled "Love, Sex and the American Psyche: Romantic Attachment in the Literature of Edgar Allan Poe" presented in June at the APSA Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

## New Members

June 2010

### ACTIVE MEMBERS

Carol D. Arland, Psy.D.  
Margot T. Beattie, Ph.D.  
Elizabeth Biggart, Ph.D.  
Jen-Yu Chou, M.D., Ph.D.  
Hilli Dagony-Clark, Psy.D.  
John R. DiMartini, Ph.D.  
Michael B. Donner, Ph.D.  
Susan Flinders, Ph.D.  
Cia Foreman, Ph.D.  
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Michael L. Krass, Ph.D.  
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Richard Marcolini, M.D.  
Patricia A. Marra, M.F.T.  
Rebecca Meredith, M.A.  
Paul Morris, M.S.S.W.  
Mary Nielsen, M.D.  
Lori Pellegrino, M.D.  
Lee Rather, Ph.D.  
Phillis I. Sheppard, Ph.D.  
M. Ann Simmons, Ph.D., M.S.W.  
Ema Willingham, M.S.W.  
Susan Yamaguchi, L.C.S.W.

### AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Dina Abell, M.D.  
Andrew Bennett, M.D.  
Lois W. Choi-Kain, M.D.  
Nancy Gay, Ph.D.  
Helena Hansen, M.D., Ph.D.  
Marsha Lesley, Ph.D.  
Aimee J. Rusk, M.D.  
Theodore Peter Wasik, M.D.

## Unconscious Motivation


*Continued from page 25*

Subjects were seen to respond even to subtle cues in the environment: A leather briefcase left on the desk caused subjects to behave more competitively, a picture of a library on the wall made subjects speak more softly, and the vague scent of a cleaning agent made subjects clean the table more. In each of these a conscious but seemingly unrelated stimulus affected behavior on a later task.

### SUBLIMINAL STIMULI AFFECT MOTIVATION

More recent work has established that the subject need not even be conscious of a stimulus for it to influence his or her motivated behavior. Martin Eimer in London, Stanislas Dehaene in Paris, and Hakwan Lau, now at Columbia University, have each published work demonstrating that subliminal stimuli can change motivational patterns, as evidenced both by the resultant behavior and corresponding brain activity. Custers and Aarts took this a step further by demonstrating that subliminal exposure to reward influences the nature of the priming. They asked a group of healthy young adults to squeeze a handgrip and exposed some of them subliminally to words about physical exertion and others to words about physical exertion paired with positive rewards. Subjects primed with both sets of words squeezed the ball harder and longer than those primed with the words about physical exertion alone.

From these experiments, the authors suggest a simple theory for unconscious motivation: When there is "coactivation" consciously or unconsciously of a goal and some reward or positive reinforcement for that goal, motivated behavior is more likely to occur. This has important potential implications for the study of unconscious motivations in relation to psychoanalytic theory and treatment. Who better than analysts to develop a comprehensive taxonomy of unconscious motivations and a set of testable hypotheses about how these motivations influence behavior when activated? Such a tool, if standardized, could be used first to understand the normal range of unconscious motivations and their interactions and then broadened to understand the ways in

which these motivations can be problematic in various forms of psychopathology. Perhaps even our taxonomy of psychopathologies could be tied to a set of reliable tests of unconscious motivations and their associated representations of self and other. Finally, we might use assessment of these motivations to measure and ultimately optimize change in response to individual psychotherapeutic techniques. It seems very likely that our colleagues in social psychology and cognitive neuroscience would join us in this project. 


## Teaching Workshop

*Continued from page 24*

The first group focused on psychoanalytic listening, the second on resistance, and the third on transference/countertransference. Unterberg floated among the groups. Then we reconvened and each group summarized its discussion. We left out the three Great Debates.

I asked Melody Moore and Jennifer Unterberg, Dallas candidates familiar with the Focused Case Conference, to comment on this educational approach. Here is their input:

Rather than the traditional model of one presenter bearing the responsibility of providing clinical material and the others acting as listeners, the focused continuous case affords each of us an opportunity to actively and purposefully attend to the material. Presenters feel less anxious about being in the spotlight and listeners feel more an integral part of the experience.

We find the Great Debates to be a new and creative way to collaborate with colleagues and bridge theory and technique. The teams meet privately to develop their strategy and outline the specified theory's strengths and weaknesses. Each team has 20 minutes to make its argument and 10 minutes for rebuttal. As a result of the Great Debates, we are able to articulate our case conceptualizations with confidence and clarity. 

# Training and Supervising Analyst Appointments Announced By the Board on Professional Standards

June 9, 2010

*Renaissance Washington DC Downtown Hotel*

## Training and Supervising Analysts

Jeanne Bailey, M.D.  
Minnesota Psychoanalytic Institute  
(Provisional Institute)

David L. Frank, M.D.  
The Psychoanalytic Institute Affiliated  
with the NYU School of Medicine

Fred L. Griffin, M.D.  
Dallas Psychoanalytic Center

Marcia Kaplan, M.D.  
Cincinnati Psychoanalytic Institute

Cynthia Lee, J.D., Ph.D.  
Houston-Galveston  
Psychoanalytic Institute

Joan Lentz, Ph.D.  
Minnesota Psychoanalytic Institute  
(Provisional Institute)

Pamela Meersand, Ph.D.  
Columbia University Center for  
Psychoanalytic Training and Research

Susan Rosbrow-Reich, Ph.D.  
PINE Psychoanalytic Center

Holly Anne Schneier, M.D.  
Columbia University Center for  
Psychoanalytic Training and Research

Hal Steiger, Ph.D.  
Minnesota Psychoanalytic Institute  
(Provisional Institute)

Rita Teusch, Ph.D.  
Boston Psychoanalytic Society  
and Institute

## Child and Adolescent Supervising Analysts

Benjamin James Bennett IV, M.D.  
Dallas Psychoanalytic Center

Dominic L. Mazza, M.D.  
Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia

## Geographic Rule Supervising Analyst

Mary Jane Otte, Ph.D.  
Oregon Psychoanalytic Institute

# In Memoriam

Albert Ackerman, M.D.  
*December 3, 2009*

William R. Adams, M.D.  
*March 21, 2010*

Arnold Allen, M.D.  
*September 28, 2004*

John E. Biddinger, M.D.  
*October 29, 2009*

Eugene B. Brody, M.D.  
*March 13, 2010*

Robert W. Buchanan, M.D.  
*May 21, 2010*

Robert A. Cohen, M.D.  
*October 9, 2009*

Ruth Powell Kane Coyne,  
M.D.  
*December 18, 2005*

H. Harlan Crank, M.D.  
*June 19, 2005*

Robert Dickes, M.D.  
*April 26, 2009*

Stanley I. Greenspan, M.D.  
*April 27, 2010*

Eugene J. Kinder, M.D.  
*November 1, 2009*

Robert P. Knight, M.D.  
*September 11, 2008*

Ruth F. Lax, Ph.D.  
*January 31, 2010*

Leroy P. Levitt, M.D.  
*February 16, 1998*

Robert E. Litman, M.D.  
*February 14, 2010*

William W. Meissner,  
S.J., M.D.  
*April 16, 2010*

Helen C. Meyers, M.D.  
*April 8, 2010*

Donald L. Miller, M.D.  
*June 20, 2010*

Andrew P. Morrison, M.D.  
*February 28, 2010*

Jack Raher, M.D.  
*May 22, 2005*

James S. Robinson, M.D.  
*January 12, 2010*

Melvin A. Scharfman, M.D.  
*October 18, 2008*

Conrad S. Sommer, M.D.  
*May 2, 2006*

Samuel J. Sperling, M.D.  
*April 23, 2006*

Robert L. Stewart, M.D.  
*March 18, 2010*



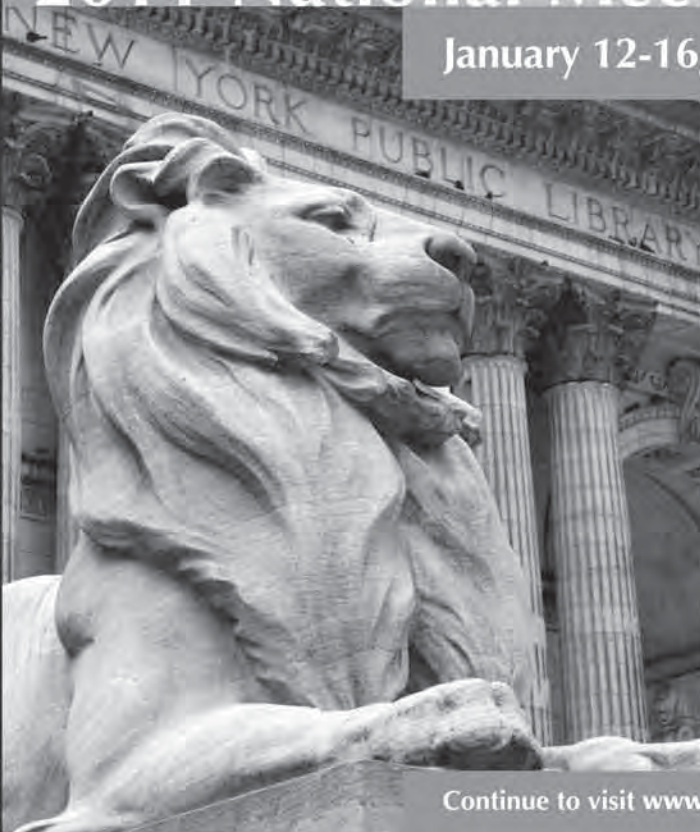
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