President’s Column

As I write this article at my home computer, I am trying my best not to be utterly distracted and annoyed by the noise coming from the attached house next door where roofers are tearing up and replacing the roof. I could go somewhere else to work, but I’m stuck at home waiting for the chimney guy who’s going to reline our chimney. Those of you who have homes “of a certain age” know how this cycle goes. There comes a point when one repair project seems to beget another, until you’ve eventually redone the whole house. I can’t really complain: It is a labor of love. Our house was built in the late 1920’s and has a distinctive style with which we fell in love when we moved here thirteen years ago. Over the years, we have improved many aspects of the house, from the basement to the roof. But we are also proud of the fact that it remains true to the integrity of its original design. We have better faucets and lighting than the original owners had, but it is very much the same house.

House renovation seems an apt metaphor for the development of PSPP over the years. Last year, we inaugurated an annual award recognizing the contribution of one of

Oedipus Red: Elizabeth Danto Uncovers the Political Roots of Psychoanalysis

On October 21st, Professor Elizabeth Danto of Hunter College gave a talk sponsored by the Philadelphia Consultation Center called Freud’s Free Clinics. Based on her recent book of the same name (Columbia University Press, 2005), Danto gave a lecture that left nearly everyone—from students to seasoned analysts—asking: How was this glorious chapter of psychoanalysis hidden from history?

Danto began by citing a fairly well-known passage from Freud’s 1918 speech in Budapest predicting that, one day “the conscience of society will awake” and realize that rich and poor alike deserve access to psychoanalytic help. That passage ends with the words: “Such treatments will be free.” This marked a shift from Freud’s 1913 position emphasizing the role that fee could play in establishing a patient’s commitment to treatment. But, according to Danto, Freud was at heart a social democrat, and as health pol-

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President’s Message (continued from page 1)

our members to the growth of psychoanalytic/psychodynamic thinking and practice in the community. Thus far, the award has proved to be a way of recognizing some of our founders and those who have helped shape PSPP over the years. As I have participated in the selection of award recipients, I have become more aware that the reasons for the establishment of our organization may no longer be the reasons for the ongoing existence of PSPP. These musings provoked me to actually read our mission statement! In case you haven’t memorized it, it describes the purpose of PSPP as follows:

- To provide psychologists and other mental health professionals interested in psychoanalysis a vehicle for exchange of scholarly and clinical information, and for enhancement of their knowledge and professional skills.
- To represent psychoanalytic psychology to the mental health community and the general public, and to serve as a source of information about psychoanalytic psychology.
- To provide a forum for the discussion and constructive expression of professional concerns and issues of interest to psychoanalytically oriented mental health professionals.

The most significant change in the landscape of psychoanalytic thinking over the past two decades—apart from the expansion of a variety of theoretical models—has been the greater sense of openness and reciprocity among various psychoanalytical organizations. PSPP is no longer merely a refuge for those who were not admitted to psychoanalytic institutes. Today, many members of PSPP are also participants at various levels in the Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia, including many PSPP members who have begun and/or completed the process of psychoanalytic training at the Center. I see this as all for the good. But it does beg the question of how PSPP might continue to “renovate” itself so that we both preserve our
Committee Reports

Treasurer’s Report

The PSPP treasury balances are as follows, with 2005 balances shown for comparison:

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<th>PSPP Account</th>
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<td>Money Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Funds</td>
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*The CD was purchased in 5/06.

At this point in 2006, we have collected $11,525 in membership dues—an increase of $1,640 over 2005. As usual, the expense of this year’s fall dinner meeting exceeded attendance fees, due to the cost of providing a full dinner for members and guests. There were 41 attendees for the 2006 dinner program (compared with 46 in 2005). The following table shows the net financial impact of these programs in each of the past 5 years:

<table>
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<td>Spring Meeting</td>
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<td>$1,790</td>
<td>$(4,685)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,985</td>
<td>$590</td>
<td>$960</td>
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**No Spring meeting was held this year so that PSPP’s resources could be directed to the APA Division 39 meeting in Philadelphia.

Ellen Balzé, PhD

Membership Report

Welcome New PSPP Members!

With the holidays behind us, PSPP is pleased to welcome seven new members:

- Eva Abrams, PhD
- Lauren Lineback, PsyD
- Diane McQueen, MEd
- Sandra Kosman, MSS, LCSW
- Karen Fraley, MSS
- Karen Diaz, MA
- Patricia Constantinian, MA
- Robin Ward, PsyD
- Dana Odell (student)

We give a hearty thanks to all those members who took the time to respond to our Needs Assessment form this year. Although we were disappointed that more members did not return their forms, those who responded gave us valuable feedback to help us with our future planning. Members proposed the names of 41 possible speakers and almost as many topics, giving the board a nice range of suggestions for future programs. It seems that our membership largely approved of PSPP’s past efforts and favors the inclusion of our gifted colleagues, or “local talent,” in our programming as much as possible. Members also reported great interest in continuing to support connections with other psychoanalytic groups, particularly the Psychoanalytic Center.

We want to indicate an error which occurred in the printing of the Membership Directory this year. Pages 28 and 29 were reversed. A replacement page has been included in the last mailing, and we do apologize for the mishap. If there are other errata, please contact Jeanne Seitler at: jseitler@optonline.net. We will be glad to make available an Errata page if more problems arise.

As 2007 dawns upon us and 2006 fades into the distance, it has been a pleasure serving you as Membership Chair. I look forward to seeing you at one or more of our spring events!

Jeanne Seitler, PsyD
original distinctiveness yet also adapt to the changing needs and expectations of our members as well as the broader professional community. Our goals remain valid and important, but some renovation of our way of proceeding may be in order as we function in a more collaborative environment.

Over the next year or so, I would like other PSPP members to share their reflections on how PSPP is changing and how we might like to chart the way ahead. In the next newsletter, we hope to have reflections by a few members of our community on their vision of the road ahead, in order to stimulate your own thinking. And, at all times, please feel free to share your thoughts and concerns with any member of the Board. I think we’re fortunate to be able to entertain these questions at a time when we remain robust in terms of membership, finances and creative energy. But let’s do some preventive maintenance in the hopes we will remain within our home for many years to come.

The PSPP Board is excited to announce our featured speaker for our annual Spring Meeting, to be held on Saturday, April 28, 2007 at St. Joseph’s University. Madeline Levine is a psychologist who has recently published *The Price of Privilege: How Parental Pressure and Material Advantage are Creating a Generation of Disconnected and Unhappy Kids*. Her work has received a good deal of national attention, and she was recently quoted as part of a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article. We look forward to having Dr. Levine in dialogue with some of our own members about the psychoanalytic implications of her work for the young people many of us treat. In addition, we hope that we might reach out to a broader constituency of local clinicians who are faced with the challenges of working with adolescents and young adults in the culture of today.

*For more information on the Spring Meeting, look for flyers in your mailboxes or on the PSPP website at [www.pspp.org]*

Joseph G. Schaller, PsyD

**Graduate Student Brunch Report**

This year’s graduate student brunch, held on September 10, 2006, was characterized by fantastic food, scintillating conversation, and beautiful décor. Dr. Joseph Schaller hosted the brunch, and Dr. Barbara Goldsmith helped organize the event, along with graduate students Elizabeth Bogado and Anna Hiatt. The main topic of conversation was the new mentorship program, organized by Drs. Barbara Goldsmith and Dora Ghetie. The graduate students at the brunch voiced their specific desires for the mentorship program. There was also a dialogue about how to best serve upcoming professionals. We came up with ideas such as training programs, supervision opportunities, and a list of useful websites with articles and other resources. On May 6, 2007 there will be another graduate student brunch, where we will again meet with the goal of furthering the graduate student experience through collegiality with professionals.

If you are interested in attending the next graduate student brunch, or have any questions about graduate student involvement in PSPP, please contact:

Anna Hiatt at anna.hiatt@gmail.com
or Liz Bogado at ecbogado@gmail.com

Anna Hiatt and Liz Bogado

**Transportation to PSPP Events**

Have you had difficulty finding transportation to PSPP events in the suburbs? We can help! When signing up for PSPP events, please let the contact person know if you are either able to provide a ride or need a ride to that event. With this information, the contact person can help to make the necessary arrangements.
Some responses to Gerald Gargiulo’s paper “Transcending Religion: Reflection on Spirituality and Psychoanalysis”

Dr. Gerald Gargiulo’s paper at the Fall Dinner Meeting prompted me to think further about the relationship between religion and psychoanalysis. Dr. Gargiulo spoke of the importance of moving beyond a “misplaced concreteness” in religion into a place of not-knowing, of mystery, which he linked to the religious tradition of the via negativa—the “negative” way which speaks of truth in terms of what we cannot pin down in positivistic terms. When, for example, the German mystic Meister Eckhart says, “I pray God to deliver me from God,” he is speaking in “negative” terms: if one can speak about it and define it, then one is not speaking about the Deep Mystery at the heart of all things. But Dr. Gargiulo also finds in psychoanalysis an implicit ethic of love and work (Freud’s famous goals of lieben und arbeiten). It is in our relationships and our daily actions that we manifest love and concern. In this way we can say something “positive” or affirmative about the nature of our existence: none of us is an island—to paraphrase the poet John Donne. We are all connected to a great Web of Being. Although there is much we cannot say about the Mystery at the heart of things, we can with Dante say that love is a force which moves the stars and planets, inasmuch as love is the relational energy which draws us together. Dr. Gargiulo said in his paper:

What touches us, what gives life to us, is …open-ended depth. Such openness does not entail either creedal beliefs or specific spiritual exercises. It does entail a quiet experience of mystery, an awareness of awe, an acceptance of the dignity we owe the world, ourselves, and each other.

At their best, religious traditions point to this awesome mystery through their creeds and spiritual exercises and images. These creeds and images can be reductionistic when held in a fundamentalistic way. However, it is also possible, as Paul Ricoeur notes in his book Freud and Philosophy: An Essay on Interpretation, that if religion can be regressive, as Freud contended, it can also be progressive, leading toward more maturity and capacity to relate. Most of our important relationships are both regressive and progressive. We swing back and forth between these positions, slowly building up a more expansive self that is able to stand its own ground while also reaching out to others in genuine mutuality. We are primitive and also capable of transcending our own narcissism—at least for brief moments throughout our life.

At a time when we are experiencing the terrifying rebirth of so many local tribal gods all over the world, it is good to be exposed to Dr. Gargiulo’s expansive and compassionate understanding of what we are about as clinicians and human beings: learning to love and be loved in an ever-expanding, mysterious world. If “religion” comes from the root meaning “to bind back” and psychoanalysis from the root “to loosen,” then perhaps we need both the binding back to the ancient symbols of the world religions and, at the same time, a loosening from our tenacious grip on certainty. Or, to paraphrase John Bowlby, maybe we need a “secure base” in order to keep reaching out into a very complex and often disturbing world. I am grateful to Dr. Gargiulo for his very stimulating and humane paper and for helping me think about ways this truth can be—and is—embodied in my life.

Phillip Bennett, PhD

Phillip Bennett, PhD is a psychoanalyst and psychologist in private practice in the Art Museum Area of Philadelphia. He also holds a graduate degree from the Program of Psychiatry and Religion, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, a dual disciplinary program which studies depth psychology and theology and their similarities and differences in theory and practice. He has a research interest in attachment theory and religious material in the clinical setting and will present a PSPP brunch on this topic on May 20, 2007.
icy in early 20th century Europe expanded to insure the less affluent, Freud’s views matured. This much of Danto’s talk was familiar ground.

What most of us did not know was that Freud’s prediction did not stop with a wish. The psychoanalytic community—populated in large numbers by self-identified socialists, Marxists, and communists—understood it as a call to action. Between 1919 and 1938, they founded ten free clinics in seven countries. Danto discovered that one fifth of the work of the first and second generation analysts went to indigent patients. She elaborated, “This made psychoanalysis accessible to students, artists, craftsmen, laborers, factory workers, office clerks, the unemployed, farmers, domestic servants, and teachers.” Male patients outnumbered female.

To keep the free clinics from being marginalized, a decision was made to establish one of them (the Berlin Poliklinik) as the actual headquarters of the psychoanalytic movement. Freud’s architect son, Ernest, designed the building’s modernist interior.

How did the world come to believe that psychoanalysis was a treatment developed by an elitist,apolitical man for the idle rich—mostly women? And what became of the free clinics?

In October of 1936, the Nazis, having burned Freud’s books three years earlier, determined to take over the clinics. They didn’t close the Berlin Poliklinik, but instead restructured and renamed it the Goering Institute (after Reichsmarshall Hermann Goering) under the directorship of Carl Jung (who comes out looking worse in her account than in any I remember). Its mission was to practice “The New German Psychotherapy.” All Jews were expelled, and free treatment was abandoned immediately. Within no time, ninety per cent of the clientele was middle or upper class.

Psychoanalytic terminology at the Goering Institute was replaced with a de-sexualized, pre-Freudian lexicon. “Oedipal issues” became “family issues” and the word “psychoanalysis” itself was changed to “developmental psychology.” Goering believed that the new psychotherapy could transform Germany into a wealthy nation of happy, successful workers by eliminating the mentally impaired. The new therapy would replace insight-oriented therapy with a psychology of pragmatic resilience and civic fitness.

A chilling document included in Danto’s book is a short letter of congratulations to the Institute by Adolf Hitler. Hitler wrote:

I thank the German Medical Society for Psychotherapy for their vow of eternal fidelity, and for the announcement of the establishment of a German Institute for Psychological Research and Psychotherapy. I wish you great success in your work.

Treatment was kept short and patients were in danger of euthanasia if therapy failed. The New German Psychotherapy was committed to “healing and extermination.”

In the sunny Crystal room of the Warwick Hotel, roughly 60 of us sat rapt in attention, and someone asked Danto for her thoughts about the historical eraure of these facts. Her response had to do with the wave of émigré analysts who fled Europe for the United States. Those who escaped were more intent on adapting to their new home in American than on keeping alive their story of misery and exile. And as we know, despite Freud’s stern warning about medical training being the worst possible training for a psychoanalyst, America decided that only physicians could be analysts. Thus Freud’s original radical project began on its way to becoming a conservative and costly medical specialty. As their adoptive country grew rabidly anti-Communist, no one felt it wise to boast about the socialist values of the Poliklinik. This is the point in the story where Russell Jacoby’s book The Repression of Psychoanalysis: Otto Fenichel and the Political Freudians complements Danto’s account. (At the reception following her talk, Danto mentioned that she had considered calling her book Oedipus Red.)

Another very good question raised in the discussion period was: “What can we do now to return those origi-
inal values to psychoanalysis?” Danto, a social worker by training, responded that clinics for poor patients still exist, one simply has to look harder for them.

But not so hard as some might think!

Angela Sandone of the Philadelphia Consultation Center commented that PCC sees 175 Medicaid patients per week! The PCC is a proud example of Freud’s local legacy.

At that point, I reminded the audience about I.F.A. (Insight for All), my project which connects formerly homeless adults living at Project HOME with psychoanalysts in the community willing to work pro bono.

In April of this year, Newsweek’s cover article, “Freud is Not Dead,” made a sincere effort to credit Freud’s impact on our culture. That article, however, managed to reinforce the tired stereotypes about elitism and blindness to patients’ social contexts. What if the authors had read *Freud’s Free Clinics*? What if Psychology 101 teachers everywhere conveyed the historical truth to students?

As contemporary practitioners and educators, we are responsible for stopping the disinformation about our field. Elizabeth Danto’s work can formidable equip those willing to help set the record straight.

Deborah Anna Luepnitz, PhD

Dr. Luepnitz is the author of Schopenhauer’s Porcupines and she has a private practice in Philadelphia. Anyone interested in more information about her homeless project can contact her at: dalue@webtv.net.

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Book Review

Pattern Breaking: Do It Yourself?


How (and how often and how effectively) we in the psychoanalytic community speak to the larger society about critical psychological, social, and political issues is more important than ever. We practice amid a growing push for too-narrowly defined “evidence-based” methods. We publish and lecture in the face of increasingly medicalized views of human suffering. We teach and supervise in the context of a growing appetite for fast solutions at any cost. We compete (or refuse to compete) with colleagues of other orientations for clients, for jobs, for research dollars, for the ear of the public and public policymakers—and our competitors are often readier and more comfortable reaching out and speaking up in ways that get heard. Publications designed to offer psychoanalytic insights and expertise to a broad audience deserve our attention.

A number of dilemmas face any of us hoping to reach and touch a popular audience. How do we adequately capture and convey psychoanalytic principles in language that will resonate with readers? How do we stay true to the complexity and depth of psychoanalytic work, and still speak in language that the reader will find experience-near? How do we convey the concrete benefits that psychoanalytic psychotherapy can offer clients without sounding like cheerleaders for adaptation and conformity? Self-help authors face the additional challenge of how to provide at least some of the benefits of experiential, interpersonal learning (psychotherapy) via the largely cognitive channel of the book.

One aspect of psychoanalytically-oriented therapeutic work involves pattern recognition: clients become aware of recurrent patterns of relating, responding, and experiencing that play out with different casts of characters. This review examines two books that offer readers some techniques for identifying and altering their own problematic patterns. These works are of interest both for the content they cover and because each attempts to translate psychoanalytic concepts into language and practices that are easily accessible to a general audience.

In Make the Leap!, Philadelphia psychologist and psychoanalyst Farrell Silverberg lays out, with many brief case examples, a 4-step approach to identifying and breaking problematic patterns in work and love. This book details what Dr. Silverberg calls his “SUBGAP” method. SUBGAP is an acronym for Seeing, Understanding, and Breaking patterns, as well as Guarding Against Patterns in an ongoing way. Dr. Silverberg describes his step-by-step method in detail, and argues that it can be accomplished through self-reflection and rigorous examination of those areas in a person’s life that are unsatisfying or where potential has not been met.

Make the Leap! is written in simple (and sometimes a bit repetitive) language, and assumes no prior familiarity with psychotherapy or psychoanalysis. The author nonetheless advocates a cognitively challenging method (recognizing recurring behavior patterns in one’s own life). An audience capable of applying this method would also likely benefit from even richer case descriptions and more extensive coverage of useful psychoanalytic concepts—which could still be presented in the everyday language Dr. Silverberg favors. Dr. Silverberg also identifies potential obstacles to pattern recognition and attempts to help readers forestall them. One key tactic is to encourage readers to distance themselves from their patterns (“...you are not your pattern”). Designed to help clients face uncomfortable truths about past behavior, this approach risks downplaying the importance of owning one’s ambivalence (e.g., acknowledging that I am both eager for and afraid of career success, intimacy, greater autonomy, etc.). Instead Dr. Silverberg invites readers to identify only with the “true self” that longs wholeheartedly for growth, health, success and fulfillment. This true self is presented in opposition to the stultifying, regressive (and somewhat anthropomorphized) pattern that
“doesn’t want you to know” how to overcome it.

While Dr. Silverberg provides many sketches of individuals who have followed the SUBGAP method, all seem to have done so in the context of therapeutic work with him. Make the Leap’s assertion that readers can reach comparable levels of growth on their own underestimates the critical importance of the therapeutic relationship itself. This relationship provides clients both with a matrix in which patterns can be engaged—and to some extent enacted—and the safety and support that makes recognition of those patterns bearable. How successful readers will be at conducting “unguided” solo research into dysfunctional patterns is an open question. It is possible that by articulating a clear and systematic approach to change and by helping to demystify aspects of the therapy process, Make the Leap! may instill in some readers the mix of hope and curiosity that can propel people into treatment. Make the Leap! leaves little doubt that Dr. Silverberg’s methods have been beneficial to many clients. I am not fully convinced that they could have done it without him—even with his book in hand.

Maximum Success provides more detailed content and case histories, but is focused exclusively on identifying problematic behaviors that interfere with successful and satisfying experiences in the workplace. The authors, James Waldroop and Timothy Butler, who wrote the book while co-directors of MBA career development at Harvard, describe themselves as doctoral level psychologists with “extensive [but unspecified] training in psychoanalytic psychology.” In the first half of the book, Drs. Waldroop and Butler present 12 problematic behavior patterns they have frequently encountered in their executive coaching work. The specific patterns described, with evocative labels such as “Never Feeling Good Enough,” “Seeing the World in Black and White,” “Rebel Looking for a Cause,” and “Always Swinging for the Fence,” are essentially case studies depicting particular ways that dysfunctional personalities can play out at work. Obsessive-compulsive, avoidant, schizoid, and several varieties of narcissistic personality are represented in fairly vivid vignettes. Drs. Waldroop and Butler characterize these 12 different “Achilles heels” as arising from failures to adequately come to terms with one or more of four developmental issues outlined in the second half of the book: Taking Others’ Perspectives, Coming to Terms with Authority, Using Power, and Looking in the Mirror: Examining Your Self-Image.

Maximum Success offers a lay audience a useful introduction to many key psychoanalytic concepts: from the covert function of symptoms to fears about aggressive impulses to some of the origins and potential impacts of a negative self-image (the authors even include a brief explanation of Oedipal conflicts). The book also offers suggestions (and exercises) for identifying and altering the problematic patterns in oneself or a supervisee. Although the idea of seeking psychotherapy (“counseling,” as they put it) is mentioned at least once, most readers will likely come away with the impression that executive coaching is the way to access the sort of insights and expertise offered in this book. There are certainly executive coaches who conceptualize individual and organizational dynamics psychoanalytically, but readers may be misled by Maximum Success about the degree to which such insights pervade the coaching world.

Both Make the Leap! and Maximum Success strive to enlighten and educate readers, and both suggest that readers may be able to transform their lives in meaningful ways by applying the lessons offered. Reading the right book at the right time can indeed be a transformative experience—sometimes in itself, sometimes by propelling a person toward some other action with profound consequences. Perhaps constrained by the genre (after all, it’s called self-help not psychotherapy-can-help), neither book offers readers a compelling invitation to expand self-understanding further through psychotherapy. Given how much the authors of both books must know about psychoanalysis, this strikes me as a missed opportunity.

Ellen Balzé, PhD

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Inside the Creative Mind, Outside the Lines

ON COMPOSING

This piece was originally published in Fall 2006 issue of “Philadelphia Music Makers.” For more information about this periodical, visit their website at: www.philamusicmakers.org. Subscriptions cost $20 a year.

After a long first day of sessions at the annual meeting of The American Psychological Association’s Division of Psychoanalysis, a number of professionals and others met at the Philadelphia Loews for a conference on the creative process, entitled “Inside the Creative Mind, Outside the Lines.” The main presenter was David Ludwig, composer and faculty member at the Curtis Institute of Music, who offered his personal ideas and insights on creating a musical composition. At issue were such questions as: Where does a piece of music spring from? Is it seeded in a dream? From which internal sources does the composer draw when writing?

Ludwig chose to focus on his work The Catherine Wheel, a piece commissioned by Astral Artistic Services for oboist Katherine Needleman, and premiered in January 2003 in Philadelphia. After discussing his approach to composing, a group of students from the Curtis Institute of Music—Liz Koch, oboe; Brittany Sklar, violin; Brenton Caldwell, viola; and Abe Feder, cello—performed “Rose Window,” the second movement of the piece.

About composing in general, Ludwig noted that the nuts and bolts come first—a firm understanding of counterpoint and harmony, and the relationship and function of the linear and vertical aspects of music. There are also the more plebian considerations such as time management, he noted. Of his own process of working, he said that when it’s time to write a piece, perhaps a few months before the deadline, he usually starts by just thinking a little about it. Then, as he thinks more, he may sketch out ideas with shapes, drawings, or words for an hour or so a day. As the deadline approaches, he finds himself working all day, racing harder and faster to finish.

But artistically, the challenge is not in time management, he emphasized. Sometimes, he said, he starts a piece nine or ten times, getting a rolling run at it, and then realizes a few days later that what he’s written isn’t what he wants. Eventually, however, he finds his way. “The thing is, one doesn’t always start at the beginning. Sometimes you write the end first, or some part in the middle. There are no patterns or set ways of its happening, since that doesn’t exist chronologically in the subconscious, which is where it all comes from, anyway!”

It’s pretty hard to be “original” in the usual sense of the word, he continued. But you can be “unique” in that your music comes from you, and you are an individual. “We’re all snowflakes, really. So I challenge myself to be as unique as I can and to make the music as ‘more’ as possible. What I mean is, if the music is sad, make it tragic. If it’s angry, make it insane with rage. If it’s happy, make it ecstatic joy. Everything you write should contribute to the drama and sentiment of the piece.

“For me,” Ludwig said, “I feel like the piece has always been there, and that rather than creating it from scratch, I’m slowly discovering it,” a tapping into an aspect of the unconscious self that comes to light through the composer’s pencil and musical gift.

However, artists have to find a way to inspiration, he said. “Most artists that I’ve known don’t really rely on a ‘bolt of lightning’ hitting them. It’s more that they trust their own craft and try to be in a place to receive ideas, because the bolt is unreliable. I think about it a lot. I turn ideas around in my head before writing a note down on paper. It’s the ideas of the music that I’m
thinking about (the notes are a slave to the ideas; your ideas don’t serve the notes). I think of sounds, not chords. Rather than melodies, I think of shapes, lines, contours. All that other stuff is way down the line.” He also said he heard in colors: strings red and orange; winds blue, with the clarinet, the bluest of the instruments.

Explaining his choice of The Catherine Wheel as a title for his piece, Ludwig said, “I thought about my friend Katherine Needleman, principal oboist in the Baltimore Symphony, for whom the piece was written. ‘Catherine Wheel’ came to mind, and I liked the sound of the two words going together. So I went on line to learn about it and found that it was a spiked wheel, an instrument of torture used in the execution of the fourth-century scholar St. Catherine of Alexandria—a time when there was a lot of sacrifice going on in the world. I then thought about the idea of martyrdom. The piece was commissioned right after 9-11, and in the following couple of years things were deteriorating more and more. So a lot of what I felt was the terrible sacrifice, the needless pain and violence, and people dying for nothing. Just sadness, tremendous sadness. I felt it every day in everything I read or heard or saw. So much sorrow everywhere.”

He said that sitting in a coffee house he found himself drawing lots of circles in his notebook and just staring at them. He thought of a wheel—the Catherine Wheel—and the image of a Mandala, the geometric pattern that represents the cosmos used in Dharmic religions (e.g., Buddhism), came to mind.

“All of your ideas should serve the drama and unity of the piece,” Ludwig explained. “You want to be saying one thing, not fifty things. You have a message to communicate.” For his piece, every kind of idea had to be connected to a circle—to this Catherine Wheel. “What am I describing in the music? I thought of the wheel used in St Catherine’s martyrdom and drew a circle of fifths [the sequence of keys as they progress in a circle]. I knew I wanted this one passage to have all of the keys. But you have to decide on an order—[the circle of fifths]. Then I superimposed a person spinning around….Ultimately every choice is arbitrary, yet everything is seeded out of the same idea. I thought of other circles in music: for example, the whole note and the rondo form. Everything in the piece returns to where it comes from.

“The piece has three parts. Part one suggests this spinning wheel with a motive passed continually through the strings in accompaniment. The wheel spins in all directions and never really stops.

Part two, inspired by the events of the past years that have furthered a culture of violence and the dehumanization of so many lives, uses the Catherine Wheel to describe the Rose Window of a cathedral—a revolving firework, and the device used in the death of St. Catherine. It evokes the image of a spinning circle, forever in revolution and change. It is a Mandala that is in constant flux while always keeping its shape. It is called “Rose Window” to conjure the hope and sorrow of the cathedral, and includes the issues of martyrdom and sacrifice that are also associated with the church.

“It is medieval,” Ludwig said, “so I wrote down the same kind of scales used in those times and wrote my own Gregorian chant based on them; I gave that melody to the cello—the instrument closest to my own singing voice—to start the movement. A canon follows, and the movement ends with the sound colors of soft and introspective light through stained glass.

“Chant has been an inspiration for a lot of composers since it’s the purest form of music. The movement is really about sorrow, sacrifice, and pity. I wanted it to be as beautiful as I was capable of making it.

“Part three again uses the wheel, this time with sparks flying. One of the definitions of ‘Catherine Wheel’ is that it’s a traditional Chinese firework that spins wildly, shooting out sparks. Here, the music pops and spins, finding circularity again in the form of a rondo.”

The conference ended with the performance of “Rose Window,” creating the beauty and expression of feelings David Ludwig had in his heart and mind.

Cynthia Baum-Baicker

David Ludwig’s The Catherine Wheel can be heard at www.davidludwigmusic.com. His blog about a piece he wrote for the Vermont Symphony, and describing the process of composing music from its beginning up to the performance—and after—is available at www.vso.org.
Since the beginning of this academic year, we were able to successfully match ten students with PSPP mentors. This is a good start, but we would like to increase the number of mentor-student pairs. We have had a wonderful response from our members who have generously volunteered to mentor. We hope that we will have additional requests from more students and early career professionals as well (see below).

Mentors and mentees are matched based on common interests and geographic locations. They meet for one hour each month during the academic year at the mentor’s office. Summer meetings may also be an option depending on mutual interest and availability.

It is not too late for graduate students who are still interested in finding a mentor. In addition, we would like to offer this opportunity for mentorship to early career professionals (1-3 years post graduation).

Just fill out a questionnaire that can be downloaded from the PSPP website, www.pspp.org. Complete the questionnaire and email it to Dr. Dora Ghetie at dghetie@wcupa.edu. Questionnaires will also be available at the various graduate school programs in the area and can be faxed to Dr. Ghetie at 610-436-2301.

If you are interested in becoming a mentor: Email Dr. Barbara Goldsmith at blgoldsmith@comcast.net.

Please include your contact information, locations where you would like to meet, areas of interest/expertise (both scholarly and clinical), as well as any other information that might help us ensure a good match.

Mentoring satisfies an important developmental need in preparing graduate students (and newly graduated individuals) for successful entry into the profession, and offers practicing professionals the opportunity to share their knowledge and experience.

Barbara L. Goldsmith, PsyD
Dora Ghetie, PsyD
Photos from the Fall Dinner Meeting

The two Jays: Sanjay Nath and Jay Moses stand together

Joe Schaller and Phillip Bennett share a moment with the fall dinner meeting speaker, Gerald Gargiulo

Ilene Dyller, Ellen Balzé, and Allison Chabot oblige the resident photographer
Save the Date!

Philadelphia Society for Psychoanalytic Psychology (PSPP) and Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia (PCP)

present the next in an occasional series
of jointly sponsored programs

Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality, One Hundred Years Later

What is living and what is dead in Freud’s core psychoanalytic text a century after its revolutionary publication in 1905? A historian of psychiatry reflects on the book’s status after a hundred years of subsequent psychoanalytic theorizing, successive waves of feminist psychology and a generation of queer theory.

Invited speaker: Mark S. Micale
Associate Professor of History at the University of Illinois

Discussants: Dennis M. Debiak, PhD and Newell Fischer, M.D.

Wednesday, May 9
from 7:30 to 9:30 pm

at

The Bala Golf Club
2200 Belmont Avenue
Philadelphia
Some Programs of Interest to the PSPP Community

NOTE: Much of the information for this calendar was obtained from the website of the Alliance for Psychoanalytic Thought at www.philanalysis.org.

For more information on PSPP Sunday Brunches, please contact Jay Moses.

February, 2007
Saturday, Feb. 3
PSCSW’s Private Practice Committee Book Club
Presents: “Turbulent Souls” by Stephen J. Dubner. Sponsored by The Pennsylvania Society for Clinical Social Work. www.pscsw.org. For more information call 215-942-0775 or 800-429-7579, or E-mail PSCSW@aol.com.

Sunday, Feb. 4

Tuesdays, Feb. 6, 13, 20 and Saturday, Feb. 24
PCPE Reading Seminar I: Dissociation, Curiosity, and Enactment. Presenter: Donnel B. Stern, PhD. Reading Group Facilitators: David Mark, PhD and Jeffrey Faude, PhD. Location: Haverford College. Time: 7:30 to 9:30 PM. Follow-up workshop will take place in the Main Line area on Sat. Feb 24th from 10 AM to 4 PM. Sponsored by The Pennsylvania Society for Clinical Social Work. www.pscsw.org. For further information, contact: ddebiak@aol.com. 610-690-2442.

Sunday, Feb. 11
PSPP Sunday Brunch Series: Unmanageable Desire: Toward a Relational Psychoanalytic Approach to Sex Addiction and Compulsive Sexual Behaviors. Presenter: Matthew Whitehead, MA. Time: 11:00 AM to 1:30 PM. Location: Home of Linda Hopkins, PhD, 789 Panorama Rd., Villlanova, PA 19085. For further information and/or to register, contact Jay Moses, PhD at 267-254-0791.

Sunday, Feb. 11

Wednesday, Feb. 14

Saturday, Feb. 24

Saturday, Feb. 24
City Schools Forum. Location: Rockland (main room), 3810 Mt. Pleasant Drive, Philadelphia, PA. Time: 9 AM to 12 PM. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia and the Alliance for Psychoanalytic Thought. www.philanalysis.org. For more information, contact Mimi Rose at mmimirose@aol.com or Pat Dougherty at patddougherty@comcast.net.

Saturday, Feb. 24
The Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy Studies Program of the New Jersey Institute for Training in Psychoanalysis

Announces its Sixth Annual Conference

Sunday, March 18th, 2007
9:00 AM – 3:30 PM

Adolescence and Trauma:
Struggling to be Sane in a Crazy-Making Environment.

featuring keynote speaker, Philadelphia’s own

Elio Frattaroli, M.D.

with

Burton N. Seitler, PhD and Wendy Winograd, LCSW

Dr. Frattaroli will present “Becoming Conscious in an Unconscious World,” a paper focusing on adolescence and trauma with particular reference to Shakespeare’s Hamlet, the quintessential embodiment of the adolescent identity dilemma. Dr. Frattaroli will examine the importance and necessity of experiencing painful, disturbing emotions as adaptive responses to internal problems and external cultural stressors.

Dr. Seitler, PSPP member and director of the Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy Studies Program at the New Jersey Institute for Training in Psychoanalysis, will present “Struggling for Sanity in an Insane World,” a paper containing several vignettes of traumatized adolescents treated by Dr. Seitler over the years with an examination of the problems these adolescents presented in treatment, their resistance to therapy, and the manner in which these issues were overcome in therapy.

Ms. Winograd will present “Addressing the Trauma of Rape: Two Cases of Unfinished Business.” Her paper compares and contrasts the treatment of two severely traumatized female adolescent rape victims. Ms. Winograd will examine the issue of countertransference and stress the need for an individualized treatment approach.

For more information, contact: Burton Seitzler, PhD at binsightfl@aol.com
MARCH 2007

**Friday, Mar. 2**

**Selma Kramer Lecture in Child Psychoanalysis.**

**Presenter:** Miriam Steele, PhD. **Location:** to be announced. **Time:** to be announced. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia. www.philanalysis.org. 215-235-2345.

**Saturday, Mar. 3**

**Margaret S. Mahler Child Psychotherapy Lecture.**

**Presenter:** Miriam Steele, PhD. **Location:** to be announced. **Time:** to be announced. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia. www.philanalysis.org. 215-235-2345.

**Thursday, Mar. 8 – Sunday, Mar. 11**

**The Examined Life. Speakers:** Salman Akhtar, MD, Lynda Barry, Kimberly Leary, PhD, Nancy McWilliams, PhD, Phillip Ringstrom, PhD, and Stuart Twemlow, MD. **Location:** Swissotel Chicago. Sponsored by NMCP. For more information visit www.nmcp.org/conference2007.htm

**Sunday, Mar. 11**

**PSPP Sunday Brunch: Psychotherapy with the Frail Elderly.** **Presenter:** Talya Escogido, PhD. **Time:** 11:00 AM to 1:30 PM. **Location:** Home of Audre Jarmas, PhD, 415 Shortridge Drive, Wynnewood, PA. 19096. For further information and/or to register, contact Jay Moses, PhD at 267-254-0791. CE credits available.

**Wednesday, Mar. 14, 21, and 28**

**PCPE Reading Seminar II: From Culture to Couch and Couch to Culture.** **Presenter:** Lynne Layton, PhD. **Reading Group Facilitators:** Sanjay R. Nath, PhD and Kevin Moore, PsyD. **Time:** 7:30 to 9:30 PM. **Location:** Center City Philadelphia. Follow-up workshop will take place on Sat. March 31st from 10 AM to 4 PM. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia for Psychoanalytic Education. ddebiak@aol.com. 610-690-2442.

**Saturday, Mar. 25th**

**Coffee and Conversation Series 2006-2007: Attachment-Based Parenting Groups for Addictive and High Risk Mothers.** **Presenter:** Marcia Polanksy, MSW, PhD. **Time:** 10 AM to 12 PM. **Location:** Merion PA. Sponsored by The Pennsylvania Society for Clinical Social Work. www.pscsw.org. For more information call 215-942-0775 or 800-429-7579, or E-mail PSCSW@aol.com.

APRIL 2007

**Saturday, Apr. 14**

**The 38th Annual Margaret S. Mahler Symposium of Child Development. “Resilience, Adaptation, and Growth: Developmental and Clinical Aspects of the Outcome of Psychological Trauma.”** **Presenters:** Boris Cyrulnik, MD, Henri Prens, MD, and Steven Southwick, MD. **Discussants:** Susan Adelman, PhD, Barbara Shapiro, MD, and Melvin Singer, MD. **Time:** 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM. **Location:** Solis-Cohen Auditorium, Jefferson Medical College Alumni Hall, 1020 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia. www.philanalysis.org. 215-235-2345.

**Saturday, Apr. 21**

**City Schools Forum.** **Time:** 9 AM to 12 PM. **Location:** Rockland (main room), 3810 Mt. Pleasant Drive, Philadelphia, PA. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia and the Alliance for Psychoanalytic Thought. www.philanalysis.org. For more information, contact Mimi Rose at mmimirose@aol.com or Pat Dougherty at patddougherty@comcast.net.

**Saturday, Apr. 21**

**Calming Your Inner Critic** **Time:** to be announced. **Location:** Philadelphia, PA. Sponsored by Self Matters. www.selfmatters.org. For more information contact Jane Shure, PhD, LCSW at jkshure@comcast.net.

**Friday, Apr. 27**

**Impasses: Match and Mismatch in Psychoanalytic Work.** **Presenter:** Judy Kantrowitz, PhD. **Discussant:** Sally Holtz, PhD. **Time:** 7:30 PM to 9:30 PM. **Location:** to be announced. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia. www.philanalysis.org. 215-235-2345.

**Saturday, Apr. 28**

**PSPP Annual Spring Meeting.** **Presenter:** Madeline Levine, PhD. **Time:** 9 AM to 3:30 PM. **Location:** St. Joseph’s University. For more information, contact Joseph Schaller at jgschaller@aol.com.
MAY 2007

Sunday, May 6

PSPP Annual Graduate Student Brunch. Time: 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM. Location: to be announced. For more information, email Anna Hiatt at anna.hiatt@gmail.com or Liz Bogado at ecbogado@gmail.com

Wednesday, May 9


Saturday, May 19

City Schools Forum. Time: 9 AM to 12 PM. Location: Rockland (main room), 3810 Mt. Pleasant Drive, Philadelphia, PA. Sponsored by The Psychoanalytic Center of Philadelphia and the Alliance for Psychoanalytic Thought. www.philanalysis.org. For more information, contact Mimi Rose at mmimirose@aol.com or Pat Dougherty at patdougherty@comcast.net.

Sunday, May 20

PSPP Sunday Brunch: Attachment Theory and Religious Experience in Clinical Practice. Presenter: Phillip Bennett, PhD. Time: 11:00 AM – 1:30 PM. Location: 3467 Midvale Avenue, Philadelphia, PA. 19129. For further information and/or to register, contact Jay Moses, PhD at 267-254-0791. CE credits available.

Sunday, May 20


Sunday, March 18th

Adolescence and Trauma: Struggling to be Sane in a Crazy-Making Environment. Presenter: Elio Frattaroli, M.D. with Burton Seitzer, PhD and Wendy Winograd, LCSW. Time: 9:00 AM – 3:30 PM Location: TBA. Sponsored by the Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy Studies Program at the New Jersey Institute for Training in Psychoanalysis. For more information, contact: Burton Seitzer, PhD at binsightfl@aol.com
Save the Date!

PSPP's Spring Program

Saturday, April 28, 2007, 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM
St. Joseph’s University, 5600 City Avenue, Philadelphia, PA

Privilege and its Discontents:
Psychological and Cultural Challenges in Clinical Work with Affluent and Unhappy Adolescents

featuring
Madeline Levine, PhD
author of
The Price of Privilege: How Parental Pressure and Material Advantage Are Creating a Generation ofDisconnected and Unhappy Kids

with
Laurel Silber, Psy.D.
Rachel Kabasakalian-McKay, PhD
Sanjay Nath, PhD

Further information and registration forms will be mailed in March.
Ilene Dyller presents Jane Widseth with PSPP’s Annual Award for the Outstanding Contribution to the Education and Professional development of Psychoanalytic/Psydynamic Clinicians

Jane Widseth and husband are all ears

Jane Widseth accepts her award