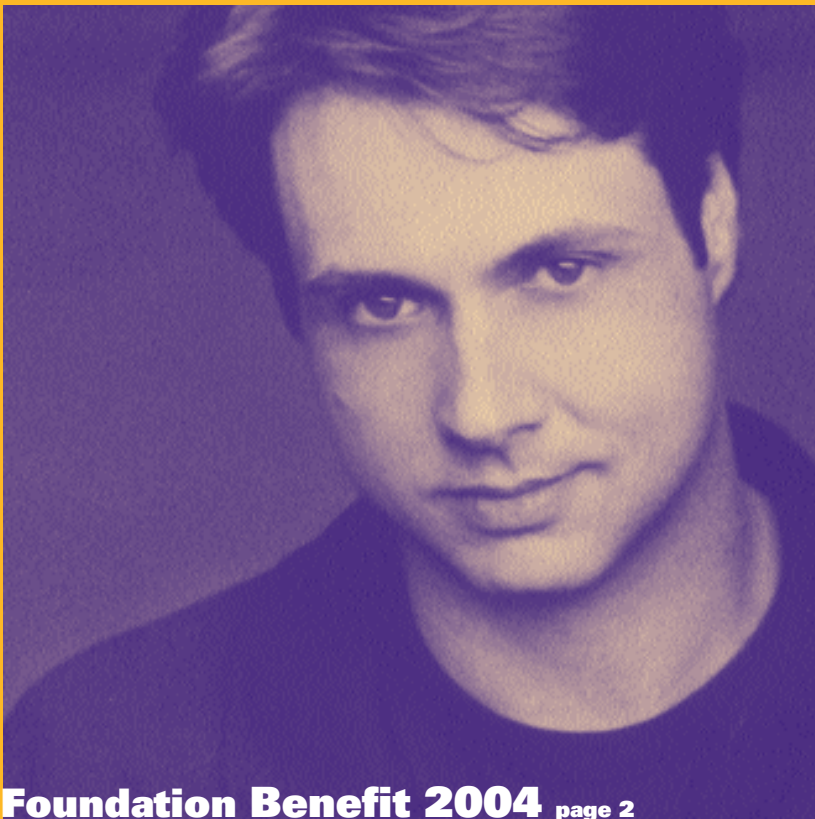


FREE ASSOCIATIONS

Newsletter of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute and Society

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FREE ASSOCIATIONS

Newsletter of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute and Society

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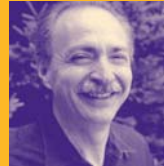
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Milestones



Michael Singer, Ph.D. has been appointed as Associate Child Supervisor by the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute's Educational Committee. He is certified in adult, and child and adolescent psychoanalysis by the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Dr. Singer is on the faculty of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute where he has taught for many years in all of the Institute's educational programs. He served as chair of the Professional Educators Program Committee and currently serves as co-director of the Child Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy Educational Program. He also serves on the Faculty Executive, Admissions, Extension, Child/Adolescent Analysis, Psychoanalytic Practice, MPI-Ann Arbor, and Ethics committees.

In addition to his many MPI activities, Dr. Singer teaches and supervises in the long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy program at the University of Michigan Department of Psychiatry residency program. He also consults to Ann Arbor area preschools and children's agencies. He is certified by the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists as a Sex Therapist.

Dr. Singer resides in Ann Arbor, where he has a full time private practice in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy with adults, children, adolescents, and couples.



Dwarakanath G. Rao, M.D. was appointed Training and Supervising analyst at the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute at the meeting of the Board on Professional Standards of the American Psychoanalytic Association at the San Francisco meetings in June 2004.

Dr. Rao obtained his medical degree from Bangalore Medical College in Bangalore, India. He began his psychiatric training at the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences in Bangalore. He continued his residency at the University of Virginia Medical Center, and he came to the University of Michigan where he completed a fellowship in consultation-liaison psychiatry. Dr. Rao obtained his psychoanalytic training at MPI, and has been on the faculty since. He has taught candidate and extension division courses, notably on

See MILESTONES page 3

From the Editors

We hope you like our new look. In addition to revamping the form of the Newsletter, we have added several regular features.

Psychoanalysis has undergone sweeping changes since its beginnings as the brainchild of a solitary thinker. In the early years, an interested student could master the psychoanalytic literature, undergo a personal analysis and begin independent practice in the space of a few months. Not so today. Contemporary psychoanalysts are poised to expand and develop many areas of inquiry in the new century. These include research in psychoanalysis (especially relevant in light of societal demands for accountability and cost-effectiveness); clinical investigations; reconsiderations brought about by advances in the cognitive neurosciences; academic and scholarly uses of psychoanalytic concepts; the use of medications during psychoanalytic treatment; and innovative practical applications of psychoanalytic principles. Each offering in our new series, "Psychoanalysis in the 21st Century," will explore one of these areas in depth.

The Institute maintains its core mission of training practitioners in psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic psychotherapy. For many of our members, practice is the main professional activity. It is fitting, then, to begin the series with an issue closely linked with practice. Dr. Dale Boesky, a Training and Supervising Analyst with MPI, has written extensively on analysts' need to develop more rigorous standards of evidence. His article is a challenge to all analysts to contribute to strengthening the evidence base of psychoanalysis by becoming more discriminating and astute in reviewing the work of others, and by developing competence in reporting clinical conclusions well supported by evidence. In this issue, he tells us why creating a canon of evidence is important and outlines steps we can take to improve our clarity and credence without compromising our commitment to practice.

The "Film Strip" will be a regular feature of the new Newsletter. It will highlight psychoanalytic commentaries, critiques and reviews of films, both current and past. We begin our series with the publication of "Being John Malkovich or 'How Can I be Two People at Once When I'm Not Anyone at All?'" by Dr. Marc Rosen. Dr. Rosen's paper was originally presented as part of an APT "Reel Deal" series. We plan to include more such papers in our series, and we encourage submissions from others. Our aim is to use the vast psychoanalytic resources in this community to deepen and enhance our enjoyment of film.

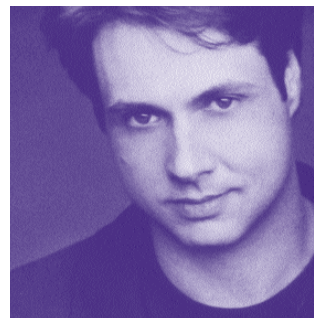
The individuals who make up the Board of Directors of the Foundation are much appreciated by those who work with them directly. So that everyone may "Meet Our Board Members," we will be including one member's profile in each issue of the Newsletter.

The "Child Analysis Corner" will keep readers updated on events and news from the child/adolescent psychoanalysis program and will address topics of interest to those who work with children and families.

CALENDAR

- October 2** Ann Arbor
 "Continuities and Discontinuities in Development: Perspectives from Child Analysis"
 E. Kirsten Dahl, Ph.D.
- October 7** Ann Arbor
 Living the Revolution: Traumatic Stress and the French Constituent Assembly of 1789-1791
- October 16** Bloomfield Township
 Reel Deal—"Capturing the Friedmans"
- October 29** Troy
 Michigan Psychoanalytic Foundation Benefit—see below
- November 14** Ann Arbor
 Reel Deal—"Girl with the Pearl Earring"
- November 18** Farmington Hills
 "Jerzy Kosinski: The Ravages of Childhood Trauma"
 Henry Krystal, M.D.
- December 4** Farmington Hills
 MPI Open House
- December 11** Farmington Hills
 "From Unconscious Fantasy to Conflictual Action: Unexpected Lessons from Freud's Dreamwork Discoveries"
 James W. Kern, M.D.

MPF ANNUAL BENEFIT



The Michigan Psychoanalytic Foundation will hold its 2004 benefit on **Friday, October 29th** at the Somerset Inn in Troy. This year's entertainment will be the popular New York comedian **Adam Ferrara** and the exciting vocal group **Vision** of the Detroit High School of Performing Arts. Ferrara has appeared on Comedy Central,

the Leno and Letterman shows, and in several successful sit-coms. A wine reception precedes the program and a fabulous dessert buffet concludes the evening's festivities. Plan on joining us for what is sure to be a fun-filled evening to benefit the Foundation and its programs.

For reservations, call **248.851.3380**.

MILESTONES from cover

dreams, on trauma, and on theory of neuroses. Dr. Rao has reviewed books on Richard Nixon, Oscar Wilde, and on analytic technique, as well as the neurosciences. He is an editorial reader for the International Journal of Psychoanalysis, and the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association. Dr. Rao was founding co-chair of a discussion group on South Asian literature at the meetings of APsA, and has written on the psychology of Indian music. Among his current interests is the psychoanalytic understanding of the causes and treatment of depression.

Dr. Rao is on the faculty of the department of psychiatry at the University of Michigan, and is medical director of outpatient mental health services at St. Joseph Mercy Health System in Ann Arbor. He teaches and supervises residents and medical students.

He has held a number of administrative positions at MPI, most recently as Executive Vice-President. He is the current chair of the MPI Treatment Clinic. Nationally, he serves as a member of the committee on Institute and Society libraries, and is a reader for the Fellowship committee of APsA.

Dr. Rao lives and practices in Ann Arbor.



Mark E. Ziegler, Ph.D. received his Certification in Adult Psycho-analysis at the meeting of the Board on Professional Standards of the American Psychoanalytic Association in June 2004.

Dr. Ziegler earned his doctorate in psychology from the University of Michigan where he was involved researching parenting and child development. He continued this research at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and also held clinical positions in the Substance Abuse, Psychiatry, and Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Departments at Chelsea Community Hospital. He was the Director of CCH's Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Clinic from 1981–1986.

Presently, Dr. Ziegler is on the faculty of the University of Michigan's Department of Psychology and Department of Psychiatry where he supervises psychology interns and psychiatric residents. He is also on the faculty of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute where he teaches and chairs/serves on a variety of committees. He also serves on the board of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Foundation.

Dr. Ziegler has a long-standing interest in clinical supervision and the supervisory process, couples treatment, and the role of dreams in contemporary clinical practice. More recently, he has become interested in psychoanalysts' changing attitudes about the use of the couch in psychoanalysis.

Dr. Ziegler lives in Ann Arbor where he practices psychotherapy and psychoanalysis with individuals and couples. When time permits, you might find him reading the most recent Randy Wayne White novel or (still!) trying to improve his golf game.

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Clockwise, from upper left: Drs. Abbasi, Orgel, Kantrowitz, and Smith

The Color of Love

By Aisha Abbasi, M.D.

In "Civilization and its Discontents," Freud wrote, "the communal life of human beings had, therefore, a two-fold foundation: the compulsion to work, which was created by external necessity, and the power of love. ..." Many patients who consult with psychotherapists and psychoanalysts present with difficulties in their work lives or unhappiness in their relationships. When we see patients who are suffering because they have not been able to develop sustained, loving relationships, we are interested in understanding the factors that contribute to this problem. Not loving oneself enough, loving oneself too much, fear of intimately loving another person, and the inability to bring together sensual and affectionate feelings in one relationship are but a few examples of the conflicts that influence the capacity to love another. This symposium was designed to help us all learn more about these issues as they occur in the therapeutic dyad. We heard detailed clinical presentations from two sophisticated, sensitive psychoanalysts, as well as a rich discussion of this material. Ample time was provided for comments from the audience, so that the symposium became truly interactive.

Marc Chagall said, "In our life, there is a single color, as on an artist's palette, which provides the meaning of life and art. It is the color of love." We learned more about what we, as clinicians, can do to make this color richer and brighter, in the treatment setting and in the lives of those who come to us for help. ❖

29th Annual Symposium

By Maxine Grumet, Ph.D.

The Michigan Psychoanalytic Society held its 29th annual symposium on Saturday, February 28, 2004 at the Laurel Manor in Livonia, Michigan. This year's topic was LOVE.

Dr. Judy Kantrowitz presented a paper, "Love and its Obstacles," in which she discussed obstacles to loving within herself, within her patients, and between the two of them. She considered to what extent these obstacles are overcome in the course of analytic work. Dr. Kantrowitz examined intimacy, that is, love as an appreciation of the other person as separate from oneself. Dr. Kantrowitz discussed intrapsychic difficulties that interfere with loving, focusing on the difficulties created by projection and problems with affect regulation.

Dr. Kantrowitz is a Training and Supervising Analyst at Boston Psychoanalytic Institute and an Associate Professor at Harvard Medical School. She has published extensively on a variety of topics, including the analyst-patient match and outcome in psychoanalysis. Dr. Kantrowitz serves on the editorial board of the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association and is a reader for the Psychoanalytic Inquiry.

Dr. Henry Smith addressed love in the analytic setting with his paper, "Richard and Cyrano: Narcissistic Resistances to Transference Love." Richard and Cyrano, two characters from dramatic literature, illustrate a range of narcissistic interferences with erotic love. Because these interferences are evident in a wide variety of patients, Dr. Smith suggests, narcissism is more accurately used as a descriptive feature than a diagnostic term. Dr. Smith presented detailed clinical material.

Dr. Smith is a Training and Supervising Analyst at the Psychoanalytic Institute of New England East and a member of the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute. Dr. Smith is a frequent contributor to the psychoanalytic literature on the theory and practice of psychoanalysis. He was awarded the 2001 Journal Prize by the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association for his paper, "Hearing Voices: The Fate of the Analyst's Identifications."

Dr. Shelley Orgel, well known for his acuity and insight regarding clinical material, responded to the papers presented by Drs. Smith and Kantrowitz. There was ample time for audience participation.

Dr. Orgel is a Training and Supervising Analyst at the New York University Psychoanalytic Institute. He has held several positions on the Board of Professional Standards, including Chairman. He has served as an associate editor of the Psychoanalytic Quarterly and has published a variety of papers on applied psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic education, and technique and theory.

Dr. Aisha Abbasi served as the symposium's moderator. Dr. Abbasi is a Training and Supervising Analyst at the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute. She is a published poet in her native language, Urdu, and a regular participant at Urdu poetry readings held annually in Michigan. Dr. Abbasi is actively involved in teaching psychiatry residents in the Metro Detroit area. ❖

The Reel Deal

By Richard Marcolini, M.D.

The 2003-2004 APT Film Series, "The Reel Deal: Plumbing the Depths of Four Recent Films," co-sponsored by the Academic Council, is in the midst of the first year of a new, exciting format. Only highlights of the film are shown at the program, as all selected films are currently available on DVD. Each discussion panel includes a film critic, a film academician and a psychoanalyst. A gourmet brunch follows each presentation.

This year's first film, which was also the APT Sunday Brunch, was, "The Hours" on October 19, 2003. The panel featured film critic George Tysh of the Metro Times, Brian Murphy, Ph.D., of Oakland University and Psychoanalyst Dale Boesky, M.D., of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute. Film Committee Chair Dave Lundin, M.A. reports there were nearly sixty in attendance and the discussion was excellent. With the help of the audience, many relevant issues were explored, including the nature of intimacy and attachment, potential meanings of suicide in the context of relationships, feminine independence in the early 20th century, and the similarities and differences between Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*, Michael Cunningham's novel *The Hours*, and the movie. The brunch menu was wonderful, featuring finger sandwiches, scones and other treats inspired by the period of the film, provided by chef Carlo Coppola.

The second film in the series was "Talk to Her," on November 16, 2003, with film critic Sonia Kovacs of the Ann Arbor Observer, Psychoanalyst James Hansell, Ph.D., University of Michigan and Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute, and Ira Konigsberg, Ph.D., University of Michigan. Dave Lundin comments that there was a full house, with over seventy in attendance. Everyone enjoyed Carlo Coppola's fantastic Spanish tapas cuisine. After film clips, including the infamous movie-within-a-movie "The Shrinking Lover," the superb discussion ranged over stimulating issues such as sexuality, gender, love, desire, good and evil, and human connectedness, with plenty of audience participation.

The third film, "Y Tu Mama Tambien," on January 31, 2004, drew a similarly large and enthusiastic crowd. The delicious Mexican feast prepared by Chef Coppola was relished by all. The panelists, Eastern Michigan University's Sheldon Annis, Ph.D., and Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute's Richard Fish, Ph.D., presented interesting and quite divergent viewpoints on the film. Political and cultural implications of the film were explored in relation to the characters, as well as many issues related to adolescence, narcissism and regression in the service of development. This sparked an interesting audience debate, illustrating that a great film can contain truths on many levels.

The final film in the series, "Frida," on February 21, 2004, was also well-attended, with about 100 in attendance. Carlo Coppola's pre-film Mexican feast of tortilla soup, seasoned chicken, salad and other authentic Mexican goodies added to the enjoyment. The panelists were film critic Brian Murphy, Ph.D., Oakland University, Ellen Schwartz, Ph.D., Eastern Michigan University, Art History, Robert Burgoyne,

Ph.D., Wayne State University, Film Studies, and Psychoanalyst Nancy Kulish, Ph.D., Michigan Psychoanalytic Society. The audience discussion focused on a number of provocative issues, including why Frida chose to involve herself with a known womanizer, how she dealt with her numerous traumas, what the quality of her love for Diego really was, how her art related to her traumas, and perhaps most of all, the difference between loyalty (more emotional and spiritual) and fidelity (more physical), and how they interrelate to create a new lifestyle. ♦



Screening of Melvin Goes to Dinner

A special screening of *Melvin Goes to Dinner* was presented on Saturday, March 13. Sponsored by the Association for Psychoanalytic Thought and the Academic Council of the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society, the event was to benefit the Scholarship Fund.

Directed by Bob Odenkirk of "Saturday Night Live" fame, this funny yet heartfelt comedy covers topics ranging from sex, religion and infidelity to fetishes and ghosts. The film has won numerous awards: Selected for the Sundance Film Channel; Audience Award, 2003 South by Southwest Film Festival; Best Picture and Ensemble, 2003 Phoenix Film Festival; Best Picture: Avignon Film Festival, Independent Film Festival of Boston, Sidewalk Moving Picture Festival and Deep Ellum Film Festival

Discussing the anatomy of a low budget independent film were screenwriter Michael Blieden, psychoanalyst Joshua Ehrlich, Ph.D. and Russ Collins, Executive Director of the Michigan Theatre. A wine and cheese reception with the panel followed the showing.

Special thanks to the Sundance Channel for making this event possible. ♦

Suggestions

Ideas for future issues? News we need to know? We welcome all comments and suggestions. Write to:

The Michigan Psychoanalytic Center
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Or email us at: newsletter@mpi-mps.org.

Meet Our Board Member:

Sonia Pone

Sonia Pone, a social worker/psychologist, has been a Foundation member since 1985. Over the years she has contributed in many ways including teaching Couples Therapy at the Psychiatric Center at Wayne State University, serving on the Yeshiva Outreach Program, the Development Committee, the Strategic Planning Committee, and chairing the Benefit Committee. This year, in what proved to be one of our most successful benefits ever, Ms. Pone arranged to entertain us with a bipartisan roast courtesy of the Capitol Steps, a troupe of congressional aides turned comedians. The troupe was appreciative of the special attention Ms. Pone lavished upon them during their visit contrasting the warm welcome they received here with their more usual pre-performance experience at other events.

Others have also been the recipients of Ms. Pone's care and attentiveness. "Working with Sonia is a terrific experience," said one fellow committee member. "She is extremely organized and hard-working, and she has very high expectations. She pays attention to the little things and that makes you really want to do a good job for her. And it doesn't hurt that she is a great cook."

Ms. Pone is a clinician who gives generously to the larger mental health community outside of office hours. She is a sought-after speaker for a variety of groups and has appeared on local TV shows. Recently, she has become interested in the neuroscience research that is emerging related to emotions and memory. She has joined a study group at the Institute that is focused on this. Ms. Pone is the mother of two daughters—Erika, a law student at Rutgers Law School who recently became engaged to be married, and Alexis, a film major who is at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, taking post-graduate courses in film. Ms. Pone's passions are her children, music, film, and, of course, her work. We have been lucky to have her on our Board and we look forward to seeing what she will do in the future. ❖

Visiting Professor

Martin A. Silverman, M.D. Designated 18th Visiting Professor of Psychoanalysis Community-wide Program of Teaching and Outreach

The Michigan Psychoanalytic Institute has a long tradition of inviting nationally and internationally prominent teachers and clinicians to the Detroit area to share their thinking and experience with the greater mental health community. The Visiting Professor of Psychoanalysis Program is an annual opportunity for a distinguished analyst to meet with Institute and Society members, educational programs in psychiatry and psychology, as well as community social and mental health agencies. This intensive, weeklong program is the only one of its kind in American psychoanalysis, and is typical of the type of innovative outreach activities of which Michigan's Institute has become widely known.

This year we were delighted and fortunate to have for our

2004 Visiting Professor of Psychoanalysis Martin A. Silverman, M.D. Dr. Silverman is a Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Training and Supervising Analyst at the New York University Medical Center. Dr. Silverman is also a child analyst and is a past President of the Association for Child Psychoanalysis. Dr. Silverman was in the Detroit metropolitan area during the week of March 29–April 4, 2004.

In addition to his extensive experience as an adult and child psychoanalyst, Dr. Silverman has had extensive teaching and supervising experience. He has published over fifty articles on topics related to child and adult technique and theory. He is an Associate Editor and Book Review Editor of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* and a Contributing Editor to *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*. He is a Former President of the New Jersey Council of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and a Former President of the New Jersey Psychiatric Society.

Dr. Silverman offered a series of formal lectures on a variety of clinical topics, as well as presenting in less formal settings such as clinical conferences. With Dr. Silverman's ability to engage clinicians at all levels, this proved to be a stimulating and exciting week. The majority of the events were, as always, open to the general public.

Dr. Silverman's visit was co-sponsored by the psychiatry and psychology departments at the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, Michigan State University, University of Detroit Mercy, and Madonna University, as well as by the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society, the Michigan Psychoanalytic Council, Henry Ford Hospitals, Starfish Family Services, and the Candidates' Organization. ❖

MPI Expands Treatment Clinic New Hours in Ann Arbor and Farmington Hills

By Jane Alexandra Kessler, M.A. and Dwarakamath G. Rao, M.D.

In response to a strong demand for psychoanalytic services, the Treatment Clinic has expanded its staff yet again, with new hours available in Ann Arbor and Farmington Hills. We now have five therapists working at our two locations, seeing patients in psychoanalytic psychotherapy, and consulting with individuals who are seeking evaluation for psychoanalysis.

We are proud to introduce the two latest additions to our staff, Suzanne Wiggins, M.S. and Deana DiMaggio, M.S. Ms. Wiggins and Ms. DiMaggio each work with adults, adolescents and children, and both bring to the Treatment Clinic great energy and interest. They join our existing clinicians, Susan Hildebrandt, M.S.W. in Ann Arbor, and Brenda Folstrom, Ph.D. and Bernadette Kovach, Ph.D. in Farmington Hills. Ms. DiMaggio works in Farmington Hills and Ms. Wiggins works in both locations. For those not familiar with the Treatment Clinic, we have three lovely consulting rooms (two in Farmington Hills and one in Ann Arbor) and in that space the Treatment Clinic provides thousands of hours of reduced-fee psychotherapy each year.

In addition to our services to patients, the professional community also benefits from the Treatment Clinic. Our Senior Staff Clinician, Jane Alexandra Kessler, Ph.D. has developed an extensive knowledge of clinical resources across the metro area. Every year, dozens of professionals

take advantage of this database through our telephone referral and triage service. In addition to more commonplace referral assistance, over the years we have helped to locate specialized services such as treatment in languages other than English—including therapy in American Sign Language—and treatment in locations as distant as the Czech Republic.

The Institute's philosophy and mission come to life in the Treatment Clinic, through the expertise and sensitivity of clinical staff, faculty, and candidates. Our mission is best stated as enhancing the lives of people in our communities through the application of psychoanalytic principles. We can be reached at in Farmington Hills at 248.851.7739 and in Ann Arbor at 734.761.2727. Please consult our website, www.mpi-mps.org, for more information. We ask that you keep the Treatment Clinic in mind for referrals. ❖

Hanna Perkins Center Presents at Michigan APT

By Paul Dube, M.S.W.

The Michigan Association for Psychoanalytic Thought and the Madonna University Masters in Psychology Program hosted a case conference titled "Therapy via the Parent" on April 24, 2004 at the Kresge Auditorium at Madonna University. The morning started with a scientific paper by child analyst Ruth Hall called "Helping Parents Listen to Their Children." Her presentation was followed by a case presentation by Paul Dube, an advanced candidate in child psychoanalysis at Hanna Perkins Center. Morton Chethik, a child psychoanalyst and a 1967 graduate of Hanna Perkins, discussed the case material.

Mrs. Hall began by discussing how Freud, in working with Little Han's father, set the groundwork for therapy via the parent. She also mentioned the pioneering effort of Dr. Anny Katan, who worked with a mother of a four year old. She stated that Dr. Katan, instrumental in establishing the Hanna Perkins Center, saw the advantage of working with the mother rather than directly with the child because it would take many sessions for the child to establish a relationship with her. Mrs. Hall stated Dr. Anny told the mother "Don't bring your little daughter. Rather, come yourself once a week and together we will try to understand what started her problem."

"Dr. Anny knew the solution to the problem lies in exposing the infantile train of thought that led to the incomprehensible behavior," said Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Hall added, "As an analyst I have learned in my many years of work at HPC that any confounding piece of behavior can be understood if you can learn enough of the right details, that is, the child has solutions about the topic in question. When the child's solutions are incorrect, behavior does not make sense to caretakers and this is the place to start."

Mr. Dube's case presentation of a therapy via the mother focused on the striking contrast between the way the mother handled her new baby and her five year old when he was an infant/toddler. The presentation demonstrated how the mother, over time, became a reliable attachment figure for her newborn son.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Dube stated, "Mother's ability to feel more with her children was influenced by the mother's capacity to see me as a constant object. I served a parental function in which she could borrow my ego to feel valued. With my consistent support, despite her need to abandon me, she realized I could contain her aggression and still treat her respectfully and with concern."

Mr. Chethik contrasted the two cases presented by Mrs. Hall, noting that each case outcome was dependent on the ability of the mother to take in the work and the mother's capacity to tolerate the inherent self-criticism that comes with knowing a mother cannot always pick up on her child's distress. With Mr. Dube's case, he noted that the mother could remain connected with her children only on an intermittent basis. Only when the mother became aware of her "running away problem" did she become more reality focused and able to make realistic choices for herself and children.

Mr. Chethik discussed his interest in "play." He recalled how he and a mother had observed her child in play and how surprised the mother had been to learn of her child's distress. In the play, the child covered a Lego character's feet with clay saying "burn." The mother then recalled her son had burnt his feet several years earlier. Mother, with the help of Mr. Chethik, engaged in special playtimes with her son at home. She would report her observations to Mr. Chethik and together they would understand her son's troubles and how she could be helpful to him. ❖

Association for Psychoanalytic Thought

By Richard Marcolini, M.D.

The Association for Psychoanalytic Thought (APT) is an organization affiliated with the Michigan Psychoanalytic Society whose purpose is to enrich our members and the community at large by promoting programs which explore psychoanalytic principles in the arts and humanities, in clinical work, and in everyday life.

The new 2004–2005 APT directory will be sent out soon to all members. We would like to remind those who have not yet joined that members receive discounts to all programs, and membership dues are reduced at this time of year. We invite members to attend our meetings, held the third Tuesday of each month at the MPC at 8:00 pm. We would especially like to thank all those members who have volunteered their time and effort. We encourage members to provide input, join one of the APT committees and assist with programs.

For more information about membership, upcoming meetings and programs, contact either of our APT Co-Presidents, Victoria Schreiber, M.A. or Susan Zalupski, M.S.W., or call Judy Ward in the MPI office at 248.851.3380. ❖

Psychoanalysis in the 21st Century:

A Neglected Problem About Clinical Evidence

By Dale Boesky, M.D.

We regard the growing number of outcome studies demonstrating the effectiveness of psychoanalytic treatment as a useful corrective to critics that question the efficacy of psychoanalytic treatment. But there is a paradox about this particular form of research. When evaluating the outcome of an individual case that may have required 1500 hours or more of treatment, it is easier for independent evaluators to agree on the effectiveness of the entire treatment than to agree on the major issues that should have been addressed within individual sessions. I base this inference on my experience during some four decades of participation in a variety of study groups. Colleagues within the "same" theoretic model, of comparable experience and ability, considered individual sessions in extensive detail and emerged with serious differences of opinion. Why can we agree that a treatment was successful on the basis of a macro-evaluation of many hundreds of sessions but have so much trouble agreeing about any one particular session? Isn't that another way of saying that we know psychoanalysis works but we don't know how? We would advance our ability to know how psychoanalysis works if we had a better methodology for single-hour process research. We should be more worried than we seem to be that we can agree about the final outcome of an extended treatment without being able to reliably agree on the optimal clinical interpretations for many of the individual sessions comprising that treatment.

This is a neglected problem in our methodology for evaluating clinical evidence. There are many diverse types of psychoanalytic research, but only a few authors deal with the problem of process research (e.g., see Waldron, 1997; Bucci, 1997; Luborsky, 1996; and Spence, Mayes & Dahl, 1994). And these are usually reports of empirical research rather than single-case studies reported by the treating analyst.

Most of our visible theoretic disputes address matters on high levels of theoretic generalization and abstraction. In contrast, we tend to ignore disagreements in our understanding of clinical events that are "experience near," that is, clinical interactions that occur on the lowest levels of theoretic abstraction. When a psychoanalyst attempts to "understand" (or to organize) the raw data of the patient's associations, she or he is integrating selected portions of these associations with selected portions of the psychoanalyst's theoretic expectations. The criteria that the analyst utilizes are "correspondence criteria." The term "correspondence" denotes the match between the data and the theory, not the match between the theory and the "truth." It is well known that we lack a canon of inference. That is another way of saying that we do not yet agree about our correspondence criteria.

Since this problem is integrally related to understanding the different levels of theoretic abstraction in psycho-

analysis, no matter which model, it will be useful to remind you of Waelder's classic definition of these levels. What follows is a mixture of quoting and paraphrasing of Waelder's (1962) views.

1. In speaking of psychoanalysis ... one can distinguish between different parts which have different degrees of relevance. First, there are the data of observation.

2. These data are then made the subject of interpretation regarding their interconnections and their relationships with other behavior or conscious content. This is the level of clinical interpretation.

3. From groups of data and their interpretations, generalizations have been made, leading to statements regarding a particular type such as gender, age group, a psychopathological symptom, a mental or emotional disease, a character type, the impact of a particular family constellation or of any particular experience, and the like. This is the level of clinical generalizations.

4. The clinical interpretations permit the formulation of certain theoretical concepts, which are either implicit in the interpretations or to which the interpretations may lead, such as repression, defense, return of the repressed, regression, etc. This is the level of clinical theory.

5. Beyond the clinical concepts there is, without sharp boundaries, a more abstract kind of concept such as cathexis, psychic energy, Eros, death instinct. Here we reach the level of metapsychology.

My comments are primarily devoted to the first two levels of abstraction in Waelder's schema. It is at the second and third levels, the levels of clinical interpretation and clinical generalization that we have so much confusion about our correspondence criteria. It is at the higher levels of abstraction that we have our most visible disputes between the various theoretic models.

One major problem in comparing competing claims for alternative views of a single session is that we have no canon of inference to guide our evaluation of clinical data. A canon of inference would not imply a manual of standards, but would represent an evolving refinement of the correspondence criteria underlying clinical interventions. If some day we developed such a methodology, we could substantially improve the present dismal state of our evidential support for our theoretic and clinical claims because we could state explicitly what the patient said or did that was the basis for a specific intervention.

The reasons for our failure to develop such correspondence criteria (another term for a canon of inference) are enormously complex and have been discussed at length by friends and foes of psychoanalysis. I wish to offer a conjecture about just one reason why this problem has remained neglected: it may represent an institutionally-sanctioned agreement to protect ourselves from the narcissistic wounds of admitting our ignorance and uncertainty. The polemics of disputes on higher levels of abstraction between models allows for the projective relief of having allies and enemies. In sharp contrast to these group phenomena are the wounded feelings and anger with which many analysts (myself included) must contend when a cherished demonstration of theoretic skill is challenged

by an alternative explanation. The heady altitudes of the highest levels of theoretic abstraction protect the individual analyst presenting clinical material from the flak of dissent.

These problems have remained vexing since the very beginning of psychoanalysis. Fortunately, disagreements among analysts have become more visible due to the proliferation of so many diverse theoretic psychoanalytic models in the past twenty years. It is commonly recognized now that it is a serious error to say that any member of a group of psychoanalysts who are adherents of a theoretic school necessarily agrees across the board with all the other members of that group. We analysts are far more eclectic than that. We know that it would be a mistake to lump together all adherents of any one theoretic school and to homogenize their views. There are major differences between classical and contemporary Kleinians and between some Self Psychologists and others. Certainly there are important intra-model differences as well as inter-model differences. But the inter-model differences are the most visible basis for the majority of our disputes. And the most familiar intra-model disagreements also tend to be on the higher levels of abstraction, as illustrated by the differences in the recent writings of Irwin Hoffman and Jay Greenberg (Greenberg, 1995).

So there is a selective and partial uniformity of agreement that indeed exists among the members of any "school." but such agreements (as well as the noted disagreements) tend to occur at the higher levels of theoretic generalization. Just as there is no monopoly on truth or knowledge in any of our numerous theoretic models, so there is no monopoly on intellectual honesty or scientific curiosity in our various diverse theoretic groups. For that reason, if one were to attend a clinical presentation of process material, no matter what the theoretic group, sooner or later disagreements would arise about the best way to understand the patient. Even in the days of the famous supremacy of the ego psychology model, if an analyst presented detailed process notes to colleagues in a study group or in a scientific meeting there were "spirited" disagreements about how best to understand the clinical material. The highly-touted theoretic unity of that era was at the higher levels of abstraction, e.g., about the unconscious and the oedipal complex. It was not about what was going on in an hour with a patient. These abstract theoretic agreements were useful for political solutions to complex problems (Schafer, 1990). One can compare this situation to the platform statements that the Democratic and Republican parties issue every four years. The lofty principles they espouse in those platforms can be espoused by a broad coalition of members of each party who would be at each other's throats if they were to discuss practical applications of the abstract platform statements.

The misunderstanding I wish to clarify is this: our current theoretic pluralism is widely viewed to emphasize the disagreements between analysts at higher levels of theory and masks the universal inter-model and intra-model neglect of our confusion at the lower levels of theoretic abstraction. This is where the canon of inference is most visible by its absence. We actually know a great deal more than is commonly recognized about how we are

applying our correspondence criteria. We can successfully teach this in our Institutes but, for the most part, we do not (Boesky, 2002). If we can agree that this is an important problem, we can stimulate discussion about why it has been neglected and how it can be remedied. ❖

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Child Analysis Corner

By Michael Colman, M.D.

The Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis is planning to hold a panel at both of the semi-annual meetings of the American Psychoanalytic Association. During the most recent meeting in New York in January, 2004, they presented a panel on adoption, with a case presentation divided into parts so that panel members and the audience could discuss issues raised in the case without having to wait until the end of the case presentation. This was a clever way of helping the panel and audience interact. Participants raised many important questions and offered a variety of viewpoints, making for a stimulating experience for the panel and for the audience of approximately 500 people.

Discussants examined how adoptive parents feel about not being able to have their own biologic children, and how adopted children often feel about being given up by their biologic mothers. Adopted children often wonder how their own biologic mother could have relinquished them, which is difficult to deal with from a psychoanalytic point of view. The panel also dealt to some extent with the matter of limitations in psychoanalytic work with children.

Also, at each meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association there is a reception for child analysts as well as those interested in child analysis. Analysts from the Michigan institute have established a tradition of actively participating in meetings of the American, as well as attending this reception.

From February 28 to March 5 of this year, Peter Blos, Jr., M.D. will be one of fifteen psychoanalysts participating as teachers in the 2004 program of the Han Groen-Prakken Psychoanalytic Institute of Eastern Europe. This, the fifth meeting of this unique psychoanalytic training facility, will take place in St. Petersburg, Russia. Its theme is "The Micro-process of the Analyst's Intervention." Four U.S. analysts, including Dr. Blos, will be joined by colleagues from Europe, England and the Nordic countries. The student body will be

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made up of candidates representing countries of Eastern Europe from as far away as Estonia in the North, Bulgaria and Croatia in the South, the eastern part of Russia. Dr. Blos will give one of the daily lectures that focus the program. Along with other faculty members he will lead small discussion groups and offer individual consultations on on-going analytic cases and the evaluation of prospective patients. Typically, he will also interview students wishing to become candidates and candidates applying for graduation.

The Han Groen-Prakken Psychoanalytic Institute sponsors several seminar series yearly and, not unexpectedly, the number of candidates varies. More than fifty students attended last year's summer school on Child and Adolescent Analysis in which Dr. Blos participated. It was held in Dubrovnik, and it is worth noting that in order to reach the school many students had traveled for several days by train; all came from Eastern Europe.

Dr. Blos has long been interested in the development of psychoanalysis, especially child analysis, in countries other than the United States. Since 1995, he has participated in week-long training programs in eight of the ten different countries in which they have been convened. ❖

The Film Strip**Being John Malkovich, or "How can I be Two People at Once When I'm Not Anyone at All?"**

By Marc Rosen

"Being John Malkovich" is a film much like a dream—the ordinary and surreal, the bizarre and mundane, all condensed into one story. It even ends as dreams often end, with a confused, ambiguous resolution to a weird, convoluted story. It's easy for the viewer to get lost in the zany images, ideas, puns, drama and trauma that gave rise to the story.

Craig, the dreamer who dreams this story, is the model of a man who falls defeated in his ambitions. He's a bitter, aspiring artist, envious of the success of others but unable to assert his artistic energy sufficiently to succeed himself. He can only assert himself through hiding and deceit. Maxine's every word to Craig is delivered with a sharp tongue aimed at cutting him down. The film offers numerous allusions and images to depict Craig as diminished and castrated—tiny people in the guise of puppets and dwarfs, the shortened ceiling at LesterCorp, even his hunched posture that reduces his stature. Craig's relationship to his wife is void of passion. He demurs from impregnating her, and their relationship has the cast of an adolescent embraced by a hovering mother.

Craig consummates his passion only when he inhabits the body of a celebrity. To achieve this, he evokes the image of a man dwarfed in relation to a large membranous canal. In displaying his work on the streets of New York, he manages to get himself beat up, not for the first time. And what is he performing in that play? The story of Abelard and Heloise. Abelard was a French logician and theologian who, in the twelfth century, fell in love with

his student Heloise. He impregnated her and they secretly wed. He was then hunted down and castrated by Heloise's uncles at the behest of her father who had sought revenge. As such, allusions to actual castration and symbols of castration abound and offer a rich venue for psychoanalytic interpretation.

What propels Craig's castration anxiety? A clue appears in the abundant representations of the primal scene throughout the film. Primal scene, of course, refers to the actual viewing, or some argue, fantasizing, by the child of parents' sexual play. If a child is overwhelmed or overstimulated, he or she is likely as an adult to show signs of the trauma in thought, action or fantasy. The film suggests a connection between primal scene representations and castration themes. In essence, we can surmise that Craig's diminutive self represents his painful infantile experience of the primal scene and its persistent elaborations in his adult life.

As one example of primal scene imagery, Craig performs the Abelard and Heloise play before a small child. She is transfixed and excitedly calls her father over. As such, Craig is exposing a child to compelling and mysterious adult eroticism, which gets him punished. The very act of quietly sneaking into the brain of a celebrity to spy on his private activities has the quality of a child sneaking around to discover what the adults are doing. Craig's first visit into Malkovich has these qualities, though in a sort of dream reversal. Here, Craig is hidden in Malkovich's brain where it is serene and mundane only to be expelled onto the chaos of the New Jersey Turnpike. One might speculate that what's reversed is the image of a child expelled from the noisy chaos of the parents' bedroom into the quiet outside. Of course, birth trauma is also a compelling allusion here, but we rarely find a womb with a view.

The most direct representation of primal scene witnessing comes when Lottie and Maxine chase one another through Malkovich's mind. We see a tour of his memory (memory portrayed as direct veridical events, not hazy screens or symbolizations) that starts with a primal scene depiction. It continues with images of a boy struggling with feelings of inadequacy, and subject to repeated humiliation, who becomes a man whose celebrity is a thin consolation for the pain of humiliation and rejection. As such, Malkovich's celebrity represents what Craig bitterly has rejected but secretly has longed to have. Craig, like Malkovich as a boy and a young man, also suffers from being the outsider, watching others having all the fun. Malkovich, however, achieves celebrity while Craig remains an envious, bitter street puppeteer.

Ironically, the very act of watching a movie—seeing without being seen, looking without prohibition—is central to our enjoyment of film. Boundaries that separate the audience from the performers are suspended. This is analogous to the primal scene experience. It exemplifies how art, especially the performing arts, is a socially acceptable sublimation of what we can surmise is a universal curiosity.

An additional psychoanalytic spin on the story concerns the bisexual, transgendered transformations of the characters. Melanie Klein proposed that primal scene represents to a child a single entity comprised of two genders. Others

have illustrated the influence of primal scene on fantasies of bisexuality, especially during the phallic period of development. (The girl viewing Abelard and Heloise seemed approximately that age.) The primal scene, then, can offer an imprint of a primary fantasy around which a bisexual identification is solidified. Such a view recalls Irene Fast's model of gender identity, which suggests that, developmentally, the child refines his or her gender identity by an often painful disavowal of aspects of the other gender. Thus the film portrays a fantasy of a bi-gendered existence in which the painful recognition of biological limitations of gender and of mortality is playfully denied. The film concludes with the fantasy that you can have it all: immortality, celebrity and a bi-gendered existence. ❖

Member News

Dr. Richard Hertel's article, "Analyzing the Traumatic Impact of Childhood Visual Impairment," was published in the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, Volume 51, Number 3, 2003 this fall.

He also presented clinical material to the Salman Akhtar Discussion Group, "Disruptions, Dilemmas, and Difficult Decisions: Analytic Theory and Technique," at the American Psychoanalytic Association Winter Meetings.

Dr. Hertel's proposed Discussion Group, "Trauma in the Transference," was approved for the American Psychoanalytic Association Spring 2004 meetings.

He has developed an ongoing Trauma Study Group locally, as well as an informal study group of psychotherapists and analysts that addresses difficult cases.

Last summer, the candidates' organization of the Cleveland Psychoanalytic Society invited Joshua Ehrlich, Ph.D. to discuss his paper on analytic training that was published in the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association in 2003. The organization selected this paper because it addressed challenges of training, which they felt were insufficiently addressed at their Institute.

On November 1, 2003, Dr. Ehrlich presented a paper to the Cleveland Society entitled, "Being an analyst in the real world: Its implications for training." In this paper Dr. Ehrlich, elaborating on the JAPA article, focused on similarities between candidate analyses and post-graduate analyses. He specifically addressed the analyst's needs in relation to patients and the intrusion into analyses of external events (such as stresses on the analyst). He argued that these aspects of analytic work often are relegated to candidate analyses, when, in fact, they are part of all analyses. By not considering these features of analysis to be normative, institutes may fail to teach candidates about essential aspects of analytic work. Scott Dowling, M.D., and Joanne Naegele, M.A., were discussants. A lively discussion followed.

Afterward, Dr. Ehrlich was invited to meet with candidates from the Cleveland Society and the Hanna Perkins Center. The candidates were eager to discuss challenges of analytic training, including questions about how to maintain an analytic identity in clinic settings where colleagues were non-analytic and even antagonistic. They expressed

appreciation for the opportunity to talk about training. They planned to follow up this meeting by addressing with colleagues, teachers and supervisors at their respective institutes how candidate's experiences in training could become part of a more regular dialogue.

Henry Krystal, M.D., reports that he has had some exciting professional trips over the last few months. On November 8th, he met in Tucson, Arizona with the members of the Southwest Psychoanalytic Society, local therapists, and other psychologically-minded individuals. Dr. Krystal offered a day-long workshop on Trauma, its Emotional Development, and Pathways to Recovery. The next day, Dr. Krystal participated in a meeting, open to the public, which addressed the subject of emotional resilience. He was pleasantly surprised to find so many people involved in psychoanalytic work and even more people interested in psychoanalytic ideas in the Southwest.

On January 16, Dr. Krystal gave a paper at the William Alanson White Institute in New York as part of a series entitled, "The New Psychoanalytic Frontier: Trekking the Bodymind Terrain." Participants discussed the subject of optimizing affects for psychoanalysis. In the process, Dr. Krystal reports, the discussant taught him a thing or two about interpersonal approaches to psychoanalysis. Apparently, these were the first analysts to champion a "two-person psychology."

Dr. Krystal also gave a presentation on March 26 at the Erikson Institute of the Austen-Riggs Center in Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

In January 2004, Praeger Publishers released a 4-volume set entitled *The Destructive Power of Religion*, edited by J. Harold Ellens, a Research Scholar at the University of Michigan, Department of Near Eastern Studies. Included in volume 2, *Religion, Psychology and Violence—in Judaism, Christianity and Islam*, is an article by Michigan psychoanalyst Cassandra M. Klyman, M.D., "Reflections of a Psychoanalyst on the Dynamic Bond Between Religion and Violence." The series has been so well received that it is already going into a second printing. The other three volumes are: 1. *Sacred Scriptures, Ideology, and Violence*, 3. *Models and Cases of Violence in Religion* and 4. *Contemporary Views on Spirituality and Violence*.

John Porcerelli, Ph.D. and colleagues (Cogan, Kamoo & Leitman) have published a journal article, "Defense mechanisms and self-reported violence toward partners and strangers," in the Journal of Personality Assessment (in press).

The British Medical Journal published an abstract of a multi-center study conducted by Porcerelli et al. of violent victimization of men and women in their "Journal Rack: New Evidence for Primary Care" section (Vol. 3, 2003). The section highlights studies that directly influence clinical practice decisions in primary care.

Dr. Porcerelli and his colleague, Dr. Rosemary Cogan from the Dallas Psychoanalytic Institute, presented two empirical studies at the 2004 Winter Meetings of the American

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Psychoanalytic Association poster session. Their presentations were titled, "Personality pathology, adaptive functioning, and strengths at the beginning and ending of psychoanalysis" and "Diagnosis of ovarian cancer: Regression in early memories in the face of danger."

In November, Jay Abel-Horowitz, M.D. gave a talk to the Acupuncture Society of Michigan on psychology and Chinese Medicine. The talk described the unique conceptualization of the mind-body in Chinese Medicine and how it can be used to expand psychodynamics into psychosomatodynamics. The usefulness of Chinese Medicine character types in working with psychoanalytic patients was also illustrated.

Linda A.W. Brakel, M.D. has been promoted to Associate Professor (Clinical) at the University of Michigan and appointed to the Editorial Board of the journal *Neuro-Psychoanalysis*. She has given an invited presentation on "Drive Theory: A Philosophical Analysis" to the annual meeting of Division 39 (March 2004, Miami Beach) at a panel on "Psychoanalysis, Cognitive Neuroscience, and the Philosophy of Mind: Shared and Unshared Ground." Then Dr. Brakel gave an invited presentation in April 2004 on "Independent Evidence for a Psychoanalytic Assumption" at the "Mind, Brain, Behavior and Culture Group" of Yale University. This is an interdisciplinary group of faculty members. Investigating the primary process mode of thought is central in much of Brakel's current work. ❖

