



PETER GOLDBERG CONFERENCE
**Thinking about Individuals Who are Difficult
to Reach**



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**Working with schizoid, narcissistic, adhesive
and dissociative factors.**

**Making “contact” and application
of experimental dimensions in technique.**

Friday, April 20, 2012
7 pm – 9:30 pm

Saturday, April 21, 2012
9 am – 12:30 pm

1711 12th Ave. Seattle

Registration for Peter Goldberg Conference

Thinking about Individuals Who are Difficult to Reach

		NON MEMBER	NPS MEMBER
Name:	Full Conference	\$80	\$70
Address:	Friday only	\$30	\$25
	Saturday Only	\$50	\$45
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FRIDAY EVENING PROGRAM: Thinking about patients who are difficult to reach: schizoid, narcissistic, adhesive, and dissociative factors.

The problem of reaching the difficult patient first arose as a clinical topic amongst the emergent object relations theorists in the post WWII years; but subsequently, as the center of gravity in modern psychoanalysis shifted dramatically to focus on relational phenomena and on ideas of clinical "process", the question of making "contact" has become a central feature across the board in contemporary clinical theories. Today, as we attempt to understand the obstacles that stand in the way of therapeutic contact and effective communication between therapist and patient, it is worth asking: What do we mean by "contact" in analysis? Do we mean empathic or emotional connection? Do we mean unconscious communication and identification? Or do we mean something that occurs at the level of shared perception or shared experience?

SATURDAY PROGRAM: Making contact with patients who are hard to reach: experimental dimensions in technique.

Beyond the analyst's crucial provision of containment, holding, reverie, and other symbolizing and self-object functions, what role is there for a broadening of technique in an effort to seek contact with the patient? Along with the receptive and interpretive posture of the analyst, are there distinctly active or "inductive" activities by which the analyst makes contact with the patient? These questions may lead us to reconsider our conception of the analytic frame - how it functions to facilitate or to obstruct therapeutic contact between analyst and patient - and to consider the possible value of innovations in technique.

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