



DREAM SEMINAR

Seminar Year I, 2017-2018

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Don't open that door," she said. "The hallways are full of difficult dreams."
And I asked her: "How do you know?" And she said to me, "Because I was
there a moment ago, and I had to come back when I discovered I was sleeping
on my heart.

Gabriel Garcia Marquez

Welcome! This seminar will explore the ways in which our understanding of dreams shapes our clinical experiences of them. We'll look at various models of dream formation and interpretation, from *The Interpretation of Dreams*, to contemporary views of the dream as part of analytic field. We have set a course through a vast terrain of dream theory guided by a single practical aim: to help prepare you to work with dreams in the clinical setting.

The Interpretation of Dreams is not only the fundamental book about dream interpretation, it is the foundation for all of psychoanalysis. You have already been introduced to it, and we will recap its central implications for working with dreams. If time permitted, we would read the entire book together. Since we don't have the leisure to do that, we'll have to content ourselves with recommending that you read the entire book through on your own.

Each week, we will provide a brief background for the readings, and then, we hope you will raise questions or relate experiences that can clarify or elucidate the readings. We'll also have a clinical presentation each week. We hope that this combination of theoretical and clinical discussion will create animated conversations that will inform our dream work.

1. April 12 2018: Telling Dreams, Hearing Dreams.

What good are dreams? What makes them they valuable in treatment, in life, in theory making? How does our theory inform our clinical approaches to dreams?

Readings

Kantrowitz, Judy (2003) Tell Me Your Theory. Where is it Bred? A Lesson from Clinical Approaches to Dreams. *Journal of Clinical Psychoanalysis*. 12:151-17. [PEP Web Link](#)

Lippmann, Paul (2002) Nocturnes: On Listening to Dreams. The Analytic Press, NY; Chapter 14, pp 183-201. . [Available in the library. Check the reading folder or request from library@bpsi.org]

Learning Objective: At the completion of this session, the candidate will be able to discuss two major trends from the historical evolution of theories of dreams and their clinical use.

2. April 19, 2018: Freud's Theories

Now, about the appetites, here is the point I want to make plain. Among the unnecessary pleasures and desires, some, I should say, are unlawful. Probably they are innate in everyone.

What kind of desires do you mean?

Those which bestir themselves in dreams, when the gentler part of the soul slumbers and the control of reason is withdrawn; then the wild beast in us, full-fed with meat or drink, becomes rampant and shakes off sleep to go in quest of what will gratify its own instincts.

Plato The Republic IX 571 c-d

Readings

Freud, S., (1900) An analysis of a Specimen Dream, Chapter 2, The Interpretation of Dreams. S.E. 4:96-121. [PEP Web Link](#)

Freud, S. (1911) The Handling of Dream Interpretation in Psychoanalysis. S.E. 12:89-96. [PEP Web Link](#)

Freud, S. (1923) Remarks on the Theory and Practice of Dream Interpretation, S.E. 19:109-126. [PEP Web Link](#)

Freud, S. (1925) Some Additional Notes on Dream Interpretation as a Whole, S.E. 19:127-134. [PEP Web Link](#)

OR

Sprengnether, M. (2003) Mouth to Mouth, Irma, and the Dream of Psychoanalysis. *Am Imago*, 60(3).259-284. [PEP Web Link](#)

OR

Erikson, E.H. (1954) The Dream Specimen of Psychoanalysis, *J. Amer Psychoanal Assn*, 2:5-56. [PEP Web Link](#)

OR

Felman, Shoshana, "Competing Pregnancies: The Dream from which Psychoanalysis Proceeds", Chapter 4 of What Does a Woman Want: Reading and Sexual Difference, Johns Hopkins U. Press, 1993. (Excerpts to be selected.) [Available in the library. Check the reading folder or request from library@bps.org]

Explanatory Note: We know that you read Irma in your Freud I course. The Irma dream has been called "navel of psychoanalysis", or "the dream from which psychoanalysis proceeds" – because of its historical importance in the development of Freud's thinking. It is the most important dream in psychoanalysis, and as such, it rewards repeat consideration. But we don't want to simply repeat your Freud I discussion. We are considering several options. We can return to reading Freud but reflect on his analysis from different angles than those of your Freud I class. Or we can turn elsewhere in the rich literature about Irma, which includes both systematic extensions of Freud's thinking (e.g. Erickson) and radically different understandings than the interpretation given by Freud himself (e.g. Sprengnether, Felman). We'd like to choose our direction together with you. We'll take a few moments in our first class meeting to sketch these options just enough to give you a sense of each, and then make a joint decision about the reading for our second class.

Learning Objective: At the completion of the session, the candidate will be able to characterize Freud's understanding of the function of dreams and his process of uncovering the latent meaning as it is both represented and disguised in the manifest content.

3. April 26, 2018: Defense Analysis and Dream Technique

Freud famously viewed dreams as the royal road to the unconscious. Today we might call it a superhighway. Some dreams do make the route appear straight and clear, tempting us to step on the accelerator and race ahead with glee. But as Freud reminded us in the papers for last week, dream interpretation is subject to all the considerations applicable to any other part of analytic work.

Readings

Goldberger, Marianne. (1989) On the Analysis of Defenses in Dreams. *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 58:396-417. [PEP Web Link](#)

Gray, Paul. (1992) Memory as Resistance, and the Telling of a Dream. *JAPA* 40:307-326. [PEP Web Link](#)

Learning Objective: At the completion of the session, the candidate will be able to describe two approaches to the analysis of defenses in dreams.

4. May 3, 2018: Is Wish Fulfillment a Useful Idea Even When Dreams Are Painful?

Owen Renik illustrates how a thorough-going commitment to classical dream theory can yield insights even into dreams that seem most inhospitable to the idea of infantile wish fulfillment.

Readings

Renik, O. (1981) Typical Examination Dreams, "Superego Dreams," and Traumatic Dreams, *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 50:159-89. [PEP Web Link](#)

Learning Objective: At the completion of this session, the candidate will be able to articulate and apply Owen Renik's work with Superego Dreams.

5. May 10, 2018: Dream Interpretation and Brain Science

Science has changed our understanding of sleep and dreaming since Freud's day, rendering some aspects of his theory no longer tenable. We will summarize relevant scientific findings, then explore a revised psychoanalytic dream theory that retains the clinical essence of Freud while being consistent with science.

Readings

Greenberg, R. and Pearlman, C. (1999), *The Interpretation of Dreams: A Classic Revisited*, *Psychoanalytic Dialogues*, 9(6): 749-765. [PEP Web Link](#)

Greenberg R., Katz H., Schwartz W., Pearlman C. (1992) A Research-based Reconsideration of the Psychoanalytic Theory of Dreaming. *JAPA* 40:531-550. [PEP Web Link](#)

The first of these articles is a concise critique of Freud's theory, followed by a summary of relevant dream lab research. The second reports a single study. You may skip the introductory material in the second paper and start at "The Present Study", p. 535, as the introductory material is included in the first paper.

Ray Greenberg is both a pioneer dream researcher, and a BPSI analyst who taught Dreams at BPSI for many years. His work exemplifies the melding of rigorous science with sophisticated psychoanalytic thinking.

Learning Objective: At the completion of this session, the candidate will be able to describe researched based dream theory.

6. May 17, 2018: Is It Possible to Objectively Validate Interpretations?

The problem of objective validation has bedeviled psychoanalysis since its inception, and has rightfully been a focus of critics. Clinical work, including dream interpretation, is

inherently an intuitive art. Yet French and Fromm undertook an ambitious project to develop a method for subjecting that intuitive art to criteria of objective validation. Their result is strikingly similar to the science based theory we discussed in the last class, although their approach is purely clinical. Their book is a tightly reasoned single essay. We have selected excerpts that convey the essence of their approach, but we recommend you read the entire book (which mercifully is modest in size). The book is no longer in print, but can be found used online at reasonable cost, and our Library will provide copies of the selected excerpts.

Readings

Dream Interpretation: A New Approach, by Thomas French and Erika Fromm, International Universities Press, 1964 (and earlier editions) [[Available on reserve in the library.](#)] Chapter 1: p. 3 – 8; Chapter 7: p. 86 – 95; Chapter 12: p. 133-134; Chapter 14 (partial): p. 163 - top of 167. [[Available in the library. Check the reading folder or request from \[library@bps.org\]\(mailto:library@bps.org\)](#)]

Learning Objective: At the conclusion of this session, the candidate will be able to describe and apply the clinical approach of French and Fromm to dream interpretation.

7. May 24, 2018

Philip Bromberg endeavors to bring the dream alive in the analytic session, an experience being lived rather than a dream being reported and studied. In this clinical paper we have a window into his ideas about self-states and dreaming.

Readings

Bromberg, Phillip. (2000) Bringing in the Dreamer. Some Reflections on Dreamwork, Surprise and the Analytic Process. *Contemporary Psychoanalysis*. 36:685-705. [PEP Web link](#)

Learning Objective: At the conclusion of this session, the candidate will be able to discuss a clinical application of Bromberg's theory through dreamwork.

VIII. May 31, 2018

How can psychoanalytic work, including the analysts' reveries, help initiate psychic functioning and transform the patient's experience into waking thoughts? Thomas Ogden's lyrical work gives us a look at his process. Paul Lippmann's chapter on the intersubjective elements of the analytic dyad provides another avenue to investigate the relationship of the analyst's mind to the patient's dreams.

Readings

Ogden, T.H. (2007) On talking-as-dreaming, *IJP* 88-89. [PEP Web Link](#)

Lippmann, Paul (2000) Nocturnes: On Listening to Dreams. The Analytic Press. NY. "When the Analyst's Neurotic Style Meets the Dream." Chapter 8, Pp 99-116. [Available in the library. Check the reading folder or request from library@bpsi.org]

Learning Objectives: At the completion of this session, candidates will be able to explain Ogden's idea of the relationship of analytic work to dreaming, and Paul Lippmann's theories about the role of character styles in the work of dream interpretation.