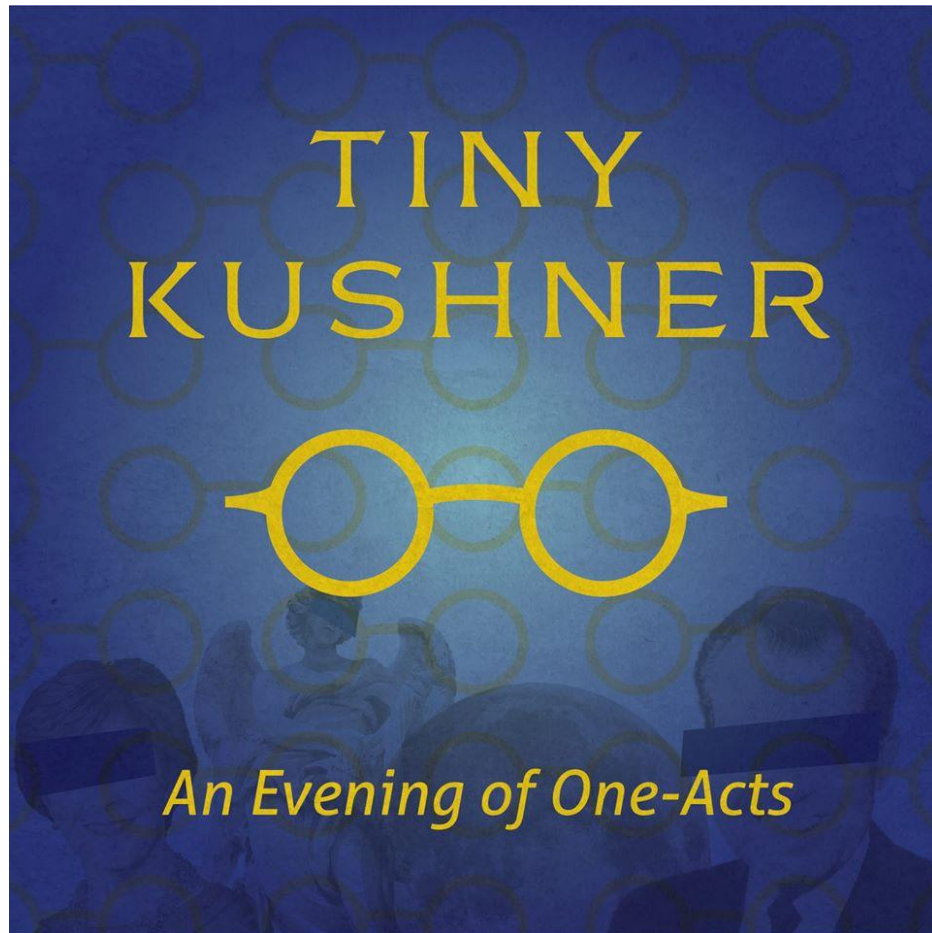


***DR. ARNOLD A.
HUTSCHNECKER IN PARADISE***



Tiny Kushner Dramaturge Guide
compiled by Lindsay Kujawa

DR. HUTSCHNECKER:

(New York Times Obituary)

Dr. Arnold A. Hutschnecker, who for many years served as Richard M. Nixon's psychotherapist and who once said that Nixon "didn't have a serious psychiatric diagnosis" but had "a good portion of neurotic symptoms," died on Thursday at his home in Sherman, Conn. He was 102.

Dr. Hutschnecker, whom Nixon began seeing in the early 1950's and who visited the president twice at the White House, was the only mental health professional known to have treated a president. Although he would not talk about it while Nixon was alive, in recent years Dr. Hutschnecker had discussed the treatment in several interviews, most notably those quoted in "The Arrogance of Power," by Anthony Summers, a biography of Nixon published last year.

In his book, Mr. Summers reported that Nixon first visited Dr. Hutschnecker, a specialist in

psychosomatic illnesses, in 1951, after reading the doctor's best-selling book, "The Will to Live," which dealt with complaints like insomnia and hypertension, impotence and chronic fatigue.

Initially, Nixon, then a senator, consulted Dr. Hutschnecker because of pain in his neck and back, Mr. Summers wrote. But Nixon continued to travel to New York to visit the doctor's Park Avenue office, and the doctor visited Nixon in Washington.

When Nixon became president, his aides urged him to sever the relationship with Dr. Hutschnecker, but the two men maintained contact by telephone, and Dr. Hutschnecker twice visited the White House, ostensibly to discuss national issues.

In the meetings with Nixon, Mr. Summers wrote, Dr. Hutschnecker apparently acted not only as therapist but also as adviser and confidant.

Harriet Van Horne, a journalist who lived next to the building where Dr. Hutschnecker had his office, is quoted in the biography as saying: "I once asked a building employee, 'Does Mr. Nixon visit friends at 829?' 'Naw,' came the reply. 'He comes to see the shrink.'"

The doctor last met with Nixon in 1993, according to the biography, when Nixon asked him to accompany him to Pat Nixon's funeral.

Dr. Hutschnecker was born in Austria and educated in Berlin. After reading "Mein Kampf," he became a vocal critic of Hitler, family members said, referring to him in public as a pig. Patients who had joined the SS warned Dr. Hutschnecker that he was in danger, and in 1936, he left Germany for New York.

He was certified in internal medicine and psychiatry, and practiced as an internist for many years, but he was intrigued with the interrelationship between mental and physical problems and by the early 1950's was specializing in psychotherapy.



He married Florita Plattring in 1934; she died in 1966. He is survived by a sister, Greta Hutschnecker Plattry, and nine nieces and nephews.

To his family, Dr. Hutschnecker was known as an enthusiastic disciplinarian, who chided his younger relatives to "chew each bite 33 times for proper digestion."

In 1973, in Senate committee hearings on the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be vice president, the committee questioned Mr. Ford about rumors that he had been treated by Dr. Hutschnecker. Mr. Ford emphatically denied it, calling the idea "way-out unreliable."

The doctor was outspoken about the emotional pressures on politicians. In the 1950's, he suggested that "mental health certificates should be required for political leaders, similar to the Wasserman test demanded by states before marriage."

But he objected to the notion that neurotic men could not be great leaders. "Is there one man of stature who has not gone through the tortures of the damned and who has not gone to the rim of an abyss before his upturn to a meaningful and creative life began?" he asked in a 1972 Op-Ed piece in The New York Times.

The key to whether neurosis was a problem, he continued, lay "in the personality structure of the man who strives for leadership, and whether his drive to power is motivated by creative or destructive forces, whether he wants to serve the people or whether he needs the people to serve him and his ambition."

In a Times piece written at the time of Mr. Ford's confirmation hearings, Dr. Hutschnecker denied treating Mr. Ford but contended that "the help a political leader might seek under stress to secure his emotional stability is not weakness but courage, and is as much in our national interest as it is in his."

In 1970, Dr. Hutschnecker achieved notoriety as the author of a confidential White House report on crime prevention. In news reports of the time, the report was cited as urging that all 7- and 8-year-olds be tested for violent and homicidal tendencies, and recommending that the most serious juvenile offenders be treated in camps. But in a 1988 letter to The Times, Dr. Hutschnecker said his report fell victim to "malevolent distortion" by the media. "It was the term 'camp' that was distorted," he wrote. "My use of it dates back to when I came to the United States in 1936 and spent the summer as a doctor in a children's camp. It was that experience and the pastoral setting, as well as the activities, that prompted my use of the word 'camp.' "

Dr. Hutschnecker remained active into his 90's, but his last years were spent in a wheelchair and he had difficulty speaking. His study, Mr. Summers said, was "cluttered with the bric-a-brac of a long professional life, including a photograph of Richard Nixon -- inscribed in 1977 'in appreciation of friendship' -- and a Nixon gift of ivory elephants."

METATRON:

The myths of Metatron are extremely complicated, and at least two separate versions exist. The first version states he came into being when God created the world, and immediately assumed his many responsibilities. The second claims that he was first a human named Enoch, a pious, good man who had ascended to Heaven a few times, and eventually was transformed into a fiery angel.



BIO OF RICHARD NIXON:

Richard Milhous Nixon was born on January 9, 1913, in Yorba Linda, California. He was the second of five sons of Francis Anthony Nixon (1878-1956), who struggled to earn a living running a grocery store and gas station, and his wife, Hannah Milhous Nixon (1885-1967). Nixon absorbed his parents' discontent with their working-class circumstances and developed a strong sense of ambition.



While serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Richard Nixon won large amounts of money playing poker. He used these winnings to help fund his first political campaign in 1946. He attended Whittier College, where he excelled as a debater and was elected president of the student body before graduating in 1934. Three years later, he earned a law degree from Duke University, where he was head of the student bar association and graduated near the top of his class. After Duke, he returned to Whittier, California, and began working as an attorney. In 1940, Nixon married Thelma Catherine "Pat" Ryan (1912-93), whom he met while participating in a local theater group. The couple had two daughters, Patricia (1946-) and Julie (1948-). When America entered World War II (1939-45), Nixon joined the U.S. Navy and served as an operations officer in the Pacific.

Following the war, Nixon launched his political career in 1946 when he defeated a five-term Democratic incumbent to represent his California district in the U.S. House of Representatives. As a congressman, Nixon served on the House Un-American Activities Committee and rose to national prominence by leading a controversial investigation of Alger Hiss (1904-1996), a well-regarded former State Department official who was accused of spying for the Soviet Union in the late 1930s.

Nixon was re-elected to Congress in 1948 and two years later, in 1950, won a seat in the U.S. Senate.

An Unsuccessful Bid for the Presidency

Although Nixon's attacks on alleged Communists and political opponents alarmed some people, they increased his popularity among conservative Republicans. In 1952, General Dwight Eisenhower selected the 39-year-old first-term senator to be his vice presidential running mate. A few months after accepting the nomination, Nixon became the target of a negative campaign that raised questions about money and gifts he allegedly received from industry lobbyists. Nixon answered these charges in his famous "Checkers" speech, claiming that the only gift he ever accepted was a puppy named Checkers for his young daughter. The speech proved effective and preserved Nixon's spot on the ticket.

Eisenhower and Nixon won the election of 1952 and were re-elected in 1956. In 1960, Nixon claimed the Republican presidential nomination, but lost one of the closest elections in American history to U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The turning point of the campaign came in the first-ever nationally televised presidential debate. During the broadcast, Nixon appeared pale, nervous and sweaty compared with his tan, well-rested and vigorous opponent.



The loss to Kennedy dealt a terrible blow to Nixon's ego. He claimed that the media disliked him and had slanted campaign coverage in favor of his handsome and wealthy opponent. Nixon returned home to California, where he practiced law and launched a campaign for governor in 1962. When he lost this election as well, many observers believed that his political career was over. As a disgusted Nixon told reporters, "You won't have Nixon to kick around anymore."

Winning the White House

Six years after losing the governorship in his home state, Nixon made a remarkable political comeback and once again claimed his party's presidential nomination. He prevailed in the 1968 U.S. presidential election, defeating Democrat Hubert Humphrey (1911-78) and third-party candidate George Wallace (1919-98). Nixon took office at a time of upheaval and change in the U.S. The American people were bitterly divided over the Vietnam War (1954-75), while women marched for equal rights and racial violence rocked the nation's cities. Declaring his intention to achieve "peace with honor" in Vietnam, from the war while training South Vietnamese army forces to take over their own defense. In January 1973, Nixon administration officials reached a peace agreement with Communist North Vietnam. The last American combat troops left Vietnam in March of that year. The hostilities continued, however, and in 1975 North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam and reunited the country under Communist rule. In addition to dealing with the Vietnam War, Nixon made historic visits, in 1972, to China and the Soviet Union. He reduced tensions between these Communist nations and the U.S., helping to set the stage for establishing formal diplomatic relations. Nixon also signed important treaties to limit the production of nuclear weapons.

The Watergate Scandal and Beyond

While Nixon was running for re-election in 1972, operatives associated with his campaign broke into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate Hotel in Washington, D.C. Several members of Nixon's administration had knowledge of the burglary and while Nixon denied any involvement, secret tapes of White House conversations later revealed that the president had participated in efforts to cover up the criminal activity.



Facing impeachment by Congress, Nixon resigned from office on August 9, 1974. He was replaced by Vice President Gerald Ford (1913-2006), who a month later pardoned Nixon for any wrongdoing. A number of administration officials were eventually convicted of crimes related to the Watergate affair.

After leaving the White House, Nixon retired to California (he and his wife later moved to New Jersey) and quietly worked to rehabilitate his image, writing books, traveling extensively and consulting with Democratic and Republican presidents. By the time he died on April 22, 1994, at age 81 in New York City, after suffering a stroke, some people viewed him as a respected elder statesman. Other Americans, however, rejected efforts to paint him as anything but a disgraced criminal.

NIXON'S QUAKER BACKGROUND

Nixon's mother, Hannah, was a devout Quaker who instilled the faith in her husband and children. After the failure of his father's lemon grove in Yorba Linda, California, Nixon moved with the family in 1922 to the nearby Quaker community of Whittier, which was named after one of America's most eminent Quakers, the poet John Greenleaf Whittier. As a boy, Nixon went to Quaker meetings four times on Sundays and played the piano at church services. He enrolled at Whittier College, a Quaker institution, and attended mandatory chapel hours every day.

BACKGROUND ON QUAKERS:

(taken from: <http://www.quakerinfo.org/quakerism/beliefs>)

It is difficult to write a description of Friends beliefs that would be acceptable to all the Quakers in the world today. Quakers all share common roots in a Christian movement that arose in England in the middle of the 17th Century. Today, it is generally true that Friends still adhere to certain essential principles:

- a belief in the possibility of direct, unmediated communion with the Divine (historically expressed by George Fox in the statement, "Christ is come to teach his people himself"); and a commitment to living lives that outwardly attest to this inward experience.

Nonetheless, modern Friends exhibit significant variations in the ways we interpret our traditions and practice our beliefs.

Nowhere are these differences more marked than in the United States which contains four distinct branches of Friends. In worship, some Friends still practice unprogrammed "silent" meetings where the entire meeting for worship is held in expectant waiting on God, while other Quakers now have programmed services led by a pastor, similar to many Protestant denominations. In belief, some Friends place most emphasis on the authority of Christian Scripture, while others give greater emphasis to the authority of the immediate guidance of the Spirit. This dynamic tension has allowed for a wide range of religious perspectives. For more information, see branches.

Worldwide, the vast majority of Friends confess an orthodox Christian faith. Friends' emphasis has always been on the role of the immediate guidance of the Holy Spirit, however, most Friends believe that the Spirit is unchanging and will not contradict itself. On this basis, the Christian Scriptures and tradition are highly esteemed as testimony to God's relationship with our spiritual ancestors. Crucially, because most Friends consider the Scriptures to be inspired by God, the Bible is helpful in weighing whether new inward guidance comes from the Spirit of God or from another source.

However, for some Friends (especially the Liberal-unprogrammed branch) it is not important that we have similar beliefs. These Friends would say that it is not one's beliefs that make one a Quaker. Rather, it is participation in Friends community, the deep search for divine guidance, and the attempt to live faithfully in harmony with that guidance that make a person a Quaker.

All Friends can agree that outward statements of belief are an insufficient basis for a life of faith. Friends aim at an inward knowledge of the Spirit - both individually and in our Meetings. The core of our faith is our living relationship with and obedience to God, not merely the rote recitation of creeds or performance of rituals.

QUAKER BELIEFS:

Baptism - Most Quakers believe that how a person lives their life is a sacrament, and that formal observances are not necessary. Quakers hold that baptism is an inward, not outward, act.

Bible - Quakers' beliefs stress individual revelation, but the Bible is truth. All personal light must be held up to the Bible for confirmation. The Holy Spirit, who inspired the Bible, does not contradict Himself.

Communion - Spiritual communion with God, experienced during silent meditation, is one of the common Quakers beliefs.

Creed - Quakers do not have a written creed. Instead, they hold to personal testimonies professing peace, integrity, humility, and community.



Equality - From its beginning, the Religious Society of Friends taught equality of all persons, including women. Some conservative meetings are divided over the issue of homosexuality.

Heaven, Hell - Quakers believe that God's kingdom is now, and consider heaven and hell issues for individual interpretation. Liberal Quakers hold that the question of the afterlife is a matter of speculation.

Jesus Christ - While Quakers beliefs say that God is revealed in Jesus Christ, most Friends are more concerned with emulating Jesus' life and obeying his commands than with the theology of salvation.

Sin - Unlike other Christian denominations, Quakers believe that humans are inherently good. Sin exists, but even the fallen are children of God, Who works to kindle the Light within them.

Trinity - Friends believe in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and the Holy Spirit, although belief in the roles each Person plays vary widely among Quakers.

PRACTICES OF QUACKERS:

Sacraments - Quakers do not practice a ritual baptism but believe that life, when lived in the example of Jesus Christ, is a sacrament. Similarly, to the Quaker, silent meditation, seeking revelation directly from God, is their form of communion.

Quaker Worship Services

Friends meetings may differ considerably, based on whether the individual group is liberal or conservative. Basically, two types of meetings exist. Unprogrammed meetings consist of silent meditation, with expectant waiting upon the Holy Spirit. Individuals may speak if they feel led. This type of meditation is one variety of mysticism. Programmed, or pastoral meetings, can be much like an evangelical Protestant worship service, with prayer, readings from the Bible, hymns, music, and a sermon. Some branches of Quakerism have pastors, others do not.

Quakers often sit in a circle or square, so people can see and be aware of each other, but no single person is raised in status above the others. Early Quakers called their buildings steeple-houses or meeting houses, not churches.

Some Friends describe their faith as an "Alternative Christianity," which relies heavily on personal communion and revelation from God rather than adherence to a creed and doctrinal beliefs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON QUAKERS:

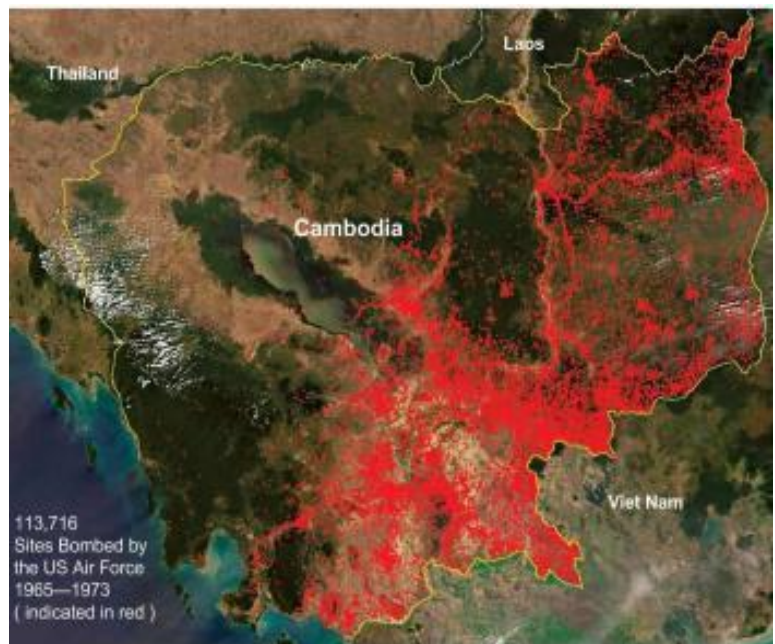
Quakers were NOT forbidden to drink alcoholic beverages which were commonly accepted in the 1600's when the Society was founded. They were however forbidden to drink to excess. A number of early Quakers are known to have owned Inns in which the sale of alcoholic beverages along with meals & rooms was a normal part of business. Quakers did however seem to be forbidden to engage in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. A few instances are known in which members were disowned for operating stills. It was also considered contrary to discipline to offer alcohol as an inducement to others to perform some act. One case is known in which a Friend was cited for offering alcoholic beverages to his field hands, presumably to get more than a fair day's labor for a day's pay.

CAMBODIAN BOMBINGS:

The Cambodian Campaign (also known as the Cambodian Incursion and the Cambodian Invasion) was a series of military operations conducted in eastern Cambodia during mid-1970 by the United States and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) during the Vietnam War. These invasions were a result of the policy of President Richard Nixon. A total of 13 major operations were conducted by the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) between 29 April and 22 July and by US forces between 1 May and 30 June.

The objective of the campaign was the defeat of the approximately 40,000 troops of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF, also known as Viet Cong) who were ensconced in the eastern border regions of Cambodia. Cambodia's official neutrality and military weakness made its territory effectively a safe zone where Vietnamese communist forces could establish bases for operations over the border. With the US shifting toward a policy of Vietnamization and withdrawal, the US sought to shore up the South Vietnamese government's security by eliminating the cross-border threat.

A change in the Cambodian government allowed a window of opportunity for the destruction of the base areas in 1970 when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed and replaced by pro-US General Lon Nol. Allied military operations failed to eliminate many communist troops or to capture their elusive headquarters, known as the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN), but the haul of captured material in Cambodia prompted claims of success. 40,000-150,000 people died during the attacks.



PAVLOVIAN TECHNIQUES:

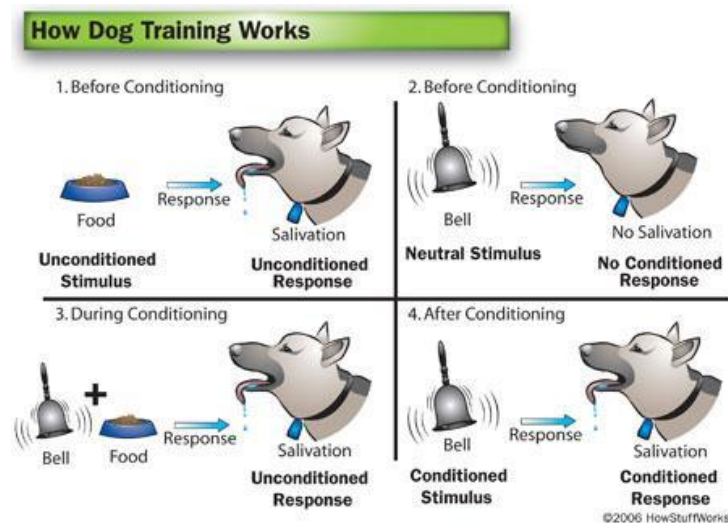
A kind of learning that occurs when a conditioned stimulus (CS) is paired with an unconditioned stimulus (US). Usually, the CS is a neutral stimulus (e.g., the sound of a tuning fork), the US is biologically potent (e.g., the taste of food) and the unconditioned response (UR) to the US is an unlearned reflex response (e.g., salivation). After pairing is repeated (some learning may occur already after only one pairing), the organism exhibits a conditioned response (CR) to the CS when the CS is presented alone. The CR is usually similar to the UR (see below), but unlike the UR, it must be acquired through experience and is relatively impermanent.

JOHN WATSON and PAVLOVIAN TECHNIQUES ON HUMANS:

John Watson believed that classical conditioning explained all aspects of human psychology.

Behaviorism as a movement in psychology appeared in 1913 when John Broadus Watson published the classic article Psychology as the behaviorist views it. John Watson proposed that the process of classical conditioning (based on Pavlov's observations) was able to explain all aspects of human psychology. Everything from speech to emotional responses were simply patterns of stimulus and response. Watson denied completely the existence of the mind or consciousness. Watson believed that all individual differences in behavior were due to different experiences of learning. He famously said:

"Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select - doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and, yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations and the race of his ancestors" (Watson, 1924, p. 104).



PSYCHIATRIC APPROACHES:

Psychiatrist

A psychiatrist is a physician who deals with mentally ill patients. Psychiatrists are MDs, so they can prescribe medication. As a result, they usually deal with clinical issues such as schizophrenia and manic-depression whose treatments tend to require medication.

Psychologist

Psychologists, unlike psychiatrists, are not MDs, and they tend to deal more with emotional issues than with clinical issues. For example, a person experiencing low self-esteem would visit a psychologist rather than a psychiatrist because they do not have anything physically wrong with them; they just need to talk things out. A person with schizophrenia would visit a psychiatrist because they would need medication to correct the chemical imbalance in their brain.

Psychoanalysts

Psychoanalysts follow Freud's theories that painful childhood memories contained in the subconscious are the cause of mental illness. Psychoanalysts are like psychologists in that they usually deal with emotional issues and do not prescribe medication. However, their approach is different from that of conventional psychologists. Psychoanalysis is a method of searching through a person's subconscious memories for the source of their current difficulties, rather than focusing on conscious memories. Psychoanalysts also tend to meet much more often with their clients. Rather than meeting only once a week (as is common with psychologists), they usually prefer to meet as often as three to five times a week.

COUNTERTRANSFERENCE:

In a therapy context, transference refers to redirection of a patient's feelings for a significant person to the therapist. Transference is often manifested as an erotic attraction towards a therapist, but can be seen in many other forms such as rage, hatred, mistrust, parentification, extreme dependence, or even placing the therapist in a god-like or guru status.

The contemporary understanding of countertransference is thus generally to regard countertransference as a "jointly created" phenomenon between the treater and the patient. The patient pressures the treater through transference into playing a role congruent with the patient's internal world. However, the specific dimensions of that role are colored by treater's own personality. Countertransference can be a therapeutic tool when examined by the treater to sort out who is doing what, and the meaning behind those interpersonal roles (The differentiation of the object's interpersonal world between self and other). Nothing in the new understanding alters of course the need for continuing awareness of the dangers in the narrow perspective - of 'serious risks of unresolved countertransference difficulties being acted out

within what is meant to be a therapeutic relationship'; but 'from that point on, transference and countertransference were looked upon as an inseparable couple..."total situation"

SOPRANO'S EPISODE SYNOPSIS:

Meadow's soccer coach, Don Hauser, has become well liked by the fathers of the girls on his team including Tony Soprano, Artie Bucco and Silvio Dante, because of the success he produces on the playing field. The three fathers invite Hauser to the Bada Bing for drinks after a win. Soon, however, a newspaper reports that Hauser is leaving for a college coaching job at the University of Rhode Island, and the mob fathers begin trying to intimidate him into staying. Paulie Gualtieri delivers a 50-inch television to the coach's house and insists he take it. Christopher Moltisanti returns the coach's "missing dog" after apparently stealing it himself.

There is also unrest among the girls on the team. It's revealed that the coach has an ongoing sexual relationship with one of his players, Ally Vandermeed, who is a close friend of Meadow's and the star of the team. Shortly after the announcement that the coach is moving on, Ally tries to kill herself by slitting her wrists while her teammates are hanging out in a park. When Tony and Carmela learn of the suicide attempt, Meadow informs them about the inappropriate relationship between coach and player. Meadow tells her mother that Ally is in love with the coach, but he won't leave his wife.

Meanwhile, Junior Soprano visits Boca Raton for a weekend with Bobbi, his girlfriend of 16 years who works in the office of a union he controls. We learn that Bobbi values Junior's skill at performing cunnilingus, but that Junior does not like her to discuss this as he feels it would damage his masculine reputation in the DiMeo crime family. He asks that she not speak about this part of their relationship with anyone. Bobbi has made the mistake of discussing her sex life at a hair and nail parlor, but then tells her hairdresser that they should be quiet on the topic from now on. Her friend, however, has already gossiped about Junior's particular talent to others. These remarks are heard by a contact of Carmela Soprano and the story gets back to Tony. When Junior pokes fun at Tony during a golf game, Tony retaliates with veiled jokes about cunnilingus, aimed at Junior. For his part, Junior responds with a reference to Tony's therapy. Later, an angry Junior storms into Bobbi's office. He is so furious that Bobbi pleads with him not to hit her. Instead, he smashes a lemon meringue pie in her face and then walks out, informing a tearful Bobbi that their relationship is over and she is fired.

After Tony learns of the soccer coach's affair with his student, he contemplates murdering him in retaliation. After a visit with Dr. Melfi, who asks him why he would assume the burden of righting wrongs in society, and after hearing Artie's plea for legal justice, Tony calls off the hit and the coach is arrested by the police. After this, Tony arrives home after a night of drinking on Prozac and confesses to Carmela (as well as to an eavesdropping Meadow) "I didn't hurt nobody."

