17th Congress
International Association for Group Psychotherapy
and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)
Rome, Italy 24 – 29 August 2009 Ergife Palace Hotel
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Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the 17th International Congress for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes. It is hard to imagine a more fitting city for the exploration of our conference theme “Groups in a Time of Conflict” than Rome whose stones, streets and indeed some of its buildings have seen so many centuries of humanity’s history.

Since the beginning of hunter/gatherer societies, human beings have gathered in groups to work, play, worship, make war and sometimes to make peace. There can hardly be a better time in history than now for us to learn more ways to use our knowledge and technical skills as group leaders in psychotherapy, organizations, education and communities to help solve some of the dire threats and problems that the entire world is now facing.

I see this conference as an extension and integration of the two regional conferences we have held this 2006-2009 term. First we met in Barcelona “A Bridge Called the Mediterranean” and then in Japan “Creating Safe Space beyond Internal and External Wars”. I also see this meeting in Rome as an opportunity to meet old friends, make new friends and make a space for personal renewal.

I look forward to being with you here in Rome to celebrate more than 50 years of IAGP history in this our 17th International Congress.

Yours truly,

Frances Bonds-White, Ed.D., President
International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes, IAGP
Dear Colleagues,

As the 2006 IAGP Congress was drawing to a close, we began to plan for the next Congress in Rome, 2009. We were still immersed in the atmosphere of Sao Paulo and conscious of participants concerns with poverty, social class inequities, immigration, language differences, and tensions in the world over the war in Iraq, terrorism and the mid-east crisis that was erupting as we sat in our Large Groups.

Deeply impressed by the state of the world experienced in that Congress, colleagues continued to talk and be concerned about the chaos that we were experiencing as citizens in each of our countries and of the world. We knew that since these happenings impacted us as professionals and human beings, they surely affected our patients/clients and became part of the spoken and unspoken issues in the consultation room. Thus, the theme of our Rome Congress: Groups in a Time of Conflict.

As we write this letter of welcome the global situation has become even more precarious. The financial crisis has added another layer of uncertainty and internal instability in all our lives.

This International Congress on Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes provides opportunities, for group workers from the four corners of the world, to connect, dialogue and expand our understanding of social/cultural/political issues, in a setting where we are also exploring new ways to think about our practices and theories and our role in society.

Our Plenary speakers, internationally renowned and respected in their professional fields of Psychiatry and Education, are also highly acknowledged for their activism and contributions to the understanding of human behaviour in times of stress and conflict; and towards the promotion of peace.

In this year’s Congress, in addition to the traditional programming, we are introducing a Thematic Track schema. The eight Tracks will serve both as a guideline to identify the theme of a session and to select sessions that will provide an in-depth study of a subject. The Tracks will be especially helpful for beginning workers and students.

We want to acknowledge and thank our host colleagues, members of COIRAG, and the leadership and membership of IAGP; the Pre-congress Co-Chairs, the members of the SPC Committee for their unwavering support and help; and you the Congress participants for your interest and participation.

Have a wonderful experience at this 17th Congress at the Ergife Palace Hotel, Rome, Italy.

Benvenuti a Roma!

Esther Stone and Maurizio Gasseau
SPC Co-Chairs
Welcome to Rome!

We are happy to welcome in our capital city the participants to such an important International event as the 17th Congress of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes.

For COIRAG, cooperating to the congress organization has been a precious opportunity of enrichment and development, both personal and among associations.

The trust given has stimulated us to raise all our best organizational and cultural resources to collect the scientific contributions of many colleagues working in different fields, from the more traditional group analysis and psychoanalysis of groups, to psycho-social-analysis and psychodrama to the newer forms of art therapy and expressive practices, around a common subject of great topical interest such us “Groups in a Time of Conflict”.

We are convinced that our work, which uses various methods in disparate professional fields and social cultural contexts, has a fundamental importance for the development of human resources and relationships, deserving wider recognition. We are also absolutely certain that the areas and themes prepared for the Congress will effectively testify the validity of therapeutic and transformational capacities of groups.

The subject chosen goes well beyond the dynamics of conflicts, which have always existed, at any time. It, in fact, wants to promote a point of view on conflicts which prioritizes the underlining movements to the economical and political ones, without however forgetting their importance, but analyzing their interactions.

We shall therefore have the possibility to analyze together the way such emotional dynamics can favour or impede the survival of civil society and the development of civil consensus. We will also have the opportunity to develop our ideas, to create new ones, to share a way of giving our specific contribution to the transformation of conflicts into an instrument of human development.

Rome was chosen as the seat of the Congress, not only because it is the capital city of Italy but also for its ability proven through the centuries to integrate history and modernity, of welcoming the new without removing the present, to grow, change and conserve.

We give our warm welcome to the participants to the 17th IAGP Congress, hoping that Rome will be a pleasant venue to our work and inaugurate a new era of collaboration and cultural exchanges.

The Local Organizing Committee
Silvia Anfilocchi, Renato de Polo, Claudio Merlo
IAGP International Association of Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes
The International Association of Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (IAGP) is a network of professionals involved in the development of group psychotherapy in the areas of theory, clinical practice, training, research and consultancy. The origins of IAGP can be traced back more than 50 years, when Jacob L. Moreno began to plan forming an international group psychotherapy organization. The IAGP network provides opportunities for meeting the others: professions, theories and cultures - who are exploring the applications of small, median and large group processes in clinical, organizational and political settings. These meetings have great potential for furthering international cooperation on training, research, clinical work and consultancy in a multicultural society.

IAGP International and Regional Congresses

COIRAG Confederation of the Organizations for the Analytical Research on Groups
COIRAG was founded in 1982. It is a non-profit organization which includes the 11 most important Italian Organizations dedicated to research, training and promotion of clinical and institutional practice in the field of the psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapies, principally group analysis. The organizations which are part of COIRAG operate throughout Italy in the most diverse areas: from group analysis to psycho-social-analysis, from psychodrama to psychoanalysis of groups. This operational multiplicity allows COIRAG to express various points of view about society and to present itself as an important “observation post” on our time.
COIRAG – through its school of psychotherapy recognized by the Italian Ministry of Education – offers a high quality training: it has its own Research and Study Centre (CSR), publishes, with the publisher Franco Angeli, the journal “Gruppi” and has an agency (AFPC) specialized in training and refresher courses.

More information at: www.coirag.org

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EARLY MORNING REFLECTION GROUPS (RG)
Continuous early morning experiential groups, organized around theoretical orientations or specific interest, led by a leader or co-leaders. Sessions will last 1 hour and 30 minutes with a limited number of participants, who are requested to attend all 4 sessions.

Ogni mattina ci saranno dei gruppi esperienziali organizzati attorno all’approfondimento di un orientamento teorico o un interesse specifico con uno o più conduttori. Ogni sessione durerà 1 ora e 30 minuti con un numero di partecipanti limitato, a cui è richiesto di presenziare alle 4 sessioni.

Grupos experienciales continuativos a primera hora de la mañana, organizados alrededor de orientaciones teóricas o interés específico, conducidos por un líder o co-líderes. Las sesiones durarán 1 hora y 30 minutos con un número limitado de participantes que se requiere asistan a las 4 sesiones.

PAPER (PA)
Two or three papers organized around a related theme. The sessions will last 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Due o tre presentazioni verranno organizzate su un argomento comune. Le sessioni durano 1 ora e 15 minuti.

2 o 3 papers organizados alrededor de un tema determinado. Las sesiones durarán 1 hora y 15 minutos.

PLENARY SESSIONS (PL)
There will be a plenary session each day of the Congress. The speakers are invited and will represent diverse areas of interest and come from different parts of the world.

È prevista una sessione plenaria ogni giorno del Congresso. Sono stati invitati dei relatori rappresentativi di ambiti diversi e diverse aree geografiche.

Cada día del Congreso habrá una sesión plenaria. Se invitará a exponentes que representen diferentes áreas geográficas del mundo.

EXPRESSION ART ACTIVITIES (AA)
Artistic initiatives (dance, music, song, painting, etc.) designed to promote conviviality among the conference participants are scheduled during lunch breaks. The events will last 1 hour. Some are experiential and continuous. Participants should attend all sessions.

Iniziative artistiche (danza, musica, canto, pittura, ecc.) mirate a promuovere la convivialità tra i partecipanti alla conferenza sono previste durante la pausa pranzo. Questi eventi durano un’ora. Alcuni sono esperienziali e continuativi. I partecipanti dovrebbero seguire tutte le sessioni.

Iniciativas artísticas (baile, música, canciones, pinturas, etc.), pensadas para promover la convivialidad entre los participantes al congreso, tendrán lugar durante las pausas para el almuerzo. Los eventos durarán 1 hora. Algunos son experienciales y continuativos. Los participantes deben asistir a todas las sesiones.

SYMPOSIA (SY)
Panels organized around a theme: chair plus 2 or 3 panelists and discussants. The symposium format can be a single session symposium or an ongoing symposium, where a major theme in the field is explored in depth over 3-4 days. Each day session will last 1 hour and 30 minutes.

I simposi sono organizzati su un tema, è previsto un presidente e due o 3 relatori e discussanti. Il simposio può essere costituito da un’unica sessione oppure continuare per 3 o 4 giorni per approfondire il tema proposto. Le sessioni giornaliere durano 1 ora e 30 minuti.

Paneles organizados alrededor de un tema: presidente, más 2 o 3 exponentes y discussants. Los paneles pueden ser organizados en forma de sesión única o continuar por 3-4 días para explorar en profundidad el tema propuesto. Cada sesión durará 1 hora y 30 minutos.
COURSES (CO)
Teaching the essentials of a major topic over 2 or 3 days. Content is usually didactic, but can also include demonstrations and experiential components. Each day session will last 1 hour and 30 minutes.

É previsto l’insegnamento di elementi fondamentali su un argomento di particolare rilievo durante 3 o 4 giorni. Il contenuto è solitamente didattico, ma possono esservi elementi dimostrativi ed esperienziali. Ogni sessione giornaliera dura 1 ora e 30 minuti.

Se enseñarán las bases de un tema de gran interés durante 3 o 4 días. Generalmente, el contenido tiene un carácter didáctico, pero los cursos pueden incluir también demostraciones prácticas y momentos de experiencia. Cada sesión diaria durará 1 hora y 30 minutos.

WORKSHOPS (WS)
Organized around a specific topic or theme. The focus of the workshop is interactive: where information is exchanged between the participants and the leader(s). Workshops may have 1-3 leaders. Sessions are 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Sono organizzati attorno ad un argomento o tema specifico ed avranno un andamento interattivo: le informazioni devono essere scambiate tra i partecipanti e i conduttori. I workshop possono avere da 1 a 3 conduttori. Le sessioni durano 1 ora e 30 minuti.

Serán organizados alrededor de un tema o un argumenro especifico. El focus del taller es interactivo con intercambio de informaciones entre los participantes y el líder/los líderes. Cada taller puede tener de 1 a 3 líderes. Las sesiones durarán 1 hora y 30 minutos.

VIDEO SESSIONS (VI)
Presentation and discussion of original videos that have clinical relevance. Sessions will last 1½ hours. Videos will be presented in a continuous round about during the Congress.

É prevista la presentazione e discussione di filmati originali con rilevanza clinica. Le sessioni durano 1 ora e 30 minuti.

Presentación y discusión de videos que tengan relevancia clínica. Las sesiones durarán 1 hora y 30 minutos. Los videos serán presentados durante el Congreso en forma continua.

MEDIAN GROUPS (MG) AND LARGE GROUPS (LG)
Organized at the end of each day’s sessions. The goal is to offer all participants a time to reflect on their experiences at the Congress, share thoughts about the Congress theme or other issues of concern. Groups will be conducted in English, Italian and Spanish. Session will last 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Sono organizzati alla fine delle sessioni di ogni giorno. L’obiettivo è offrire ai partecipanti la possibilità di riflettere sulle loro esperienze congressuali, condividere pensieri sui temi del congresso e su altri argomenti di interesse. I gruppi verranno condotti in inglese, italiano e spagnolo. Le sessioni durano 1 ora e 30 minuti.

Serán ofrecidos al final de las sesiones diarias. Su objetivo es dar a los participantes un tiempo para reflexionar sobre su experiencia al Congreso, compartir sus sentimientos sobre los temas del Congreso u otras configuraciones de interés. Los grupos serán conducidos en inglés, italiano o español. Las sesiones durarán 1 hora y 30 minutos.

POSTER (PO)
A visual presentation of a topic mounted on poster.

Presentazione visiva di un argomento su poster.

Presentación visual de un tema sobre un poster.
ABSTRACTS
Il ruolo del consulente nelle organizzazioni (dal conflitto al confronto)

Questo workshop mira a esplorare le dinamiche individuali e gruppoli in situazioni di conflitto. Ogni partecipante avrà la possibilità di esporre una situazione che sarà esaminata in gruppo dal consulente. Attraverso l’analisi delle dinamiche i partecipanti potranno capire la natura del potere (o autorità) del consulente, che consiste nel provare, sollevare e svelare ciò che non può o non vuole essere detto. Nel corso dell’esercizio, i partecipanti avranno anche la possibilità di osservare le modalità di costruzione della relazione, sia nei contenuti della consultazione, sia nelle dinamiche che si costruiscono tra consulente e cliente. Verranno discussi i seguenti temi:

1. la natura del potere (o autorità) del consulente; aiutare la comprensione di una situazione conflittuale
2. su cosa si fonda l’autorità e l’influenza di una persona
3. la natura del potere del consulente; aiutare la comprensione di una situazione e le sue trasformazioni

Interventi comunitari: socioterapia e reti sociali come strumento di cura

In questo workshop verrà sperimentata la pratica di un intervento socioeducativo e socioterapeutico nel campo della promozione della salute, volto a favorire lo sviluppo degli agenti sociali come promotori e attivatori di processi e mediatore nelle situazioni conflittuali.

Le conduttrici useranno il metodo sociodrammatico, come pratica esperienziale e trasformativa; l’apprendimento didattico utilizzerà tre riferimenti teorici (sociodrama/sociocronometria, psicologia dei colleghi e costruttivismo sociale). La metodologia sociocomunitaria sarà applicata nella progettazione e nella supervisione di progetti di intervento.

Clinical interventions with step-families

Serrano A.C.

UTHSCSA ~ USA

Information regarding: separation, divorce, post-divorce, new family configurations will be presented. The objectives are: First, to promote the integration of theoretical and practical models for interventions with stepfamily configurations. Second, to demonstrate treatment strategies using a family system model. Third, to recognize various phases in the process from divorce to new family configurations. The emphasis will be on experiential learning, along with hand outs with didactic material. Simulated interviews with different step-family configurations will be conducted with member’s participation.
INTERVENTI CLINICI CON FAMIGLIE RICOSTRUISTE

Questo workshop prenderà in esame situazioni di separazione, divorzio e le fasi successive fino alla nascita di nuove configurazioni familiari. Obiettivi del lavoro: 1. Promuovere l’integrazione di modelli diversi per lavorare con le famiglie ricostruite 2. Dimostrare l’utilizzo di terapie strategiche sistemiche 3. Richiese le diverse fasi evolutive che portando alla nascita di nuove configurazioni familiari. L’ascento sarà posto su una modalità di apprendimento esperienziale con drammatizzazioni, scambio di materiale didattico e simulazioni

CS05
CONFRONTING MODELS AND THEORIES IN GROUP ANALYTIC TREATMENT

[1]Sigmund Freud University of Vienna ~ Vienna ~ Austria ~ [2]Venice ~ Italy

This workshop deals with the theoretical and methodological development of group analysis and its epistemological foundations. Firstly, it’s an essential requirement for group analysts reflecting on the basis of the theories they refer to because of their conscious-unconscious influence on the clinic praxis and vice versa. On the assumption of a general agreement that group analysis stresses the social nature of individual, we may deduct it “takes us beyond Freud’s economic or energetic models”. Consequently, if we want “taking the group seriously”, we should recognize that group analysis opened a new epistemic area in respect to Freud’s metapsychology based on the instinct theory. So, it would appear legitimate considering group analysis in contraposition to psychoanalysis. But what about the development of psychoanalysis itself into some relational orientations, such as the American interpersonal theory, the British object relational theory and so on? Moreover, as a corollary, to what current of thought should group analysis find its proper place? Secondly, the current developments of group analysis in its theoretical and methodological aspects will be presented and object of confrontation and discussion, starting from Burrow’s work and through Foulkes up to D. Napolitani’s approach. Particularly, given the diffused idea of a rather reductive and misleading significance of “group analysis”, it’s opportune to clarify its effective meaning. For instance, is it appropriate to consider it only as a group treatment or is it mainly a theory of the human being? Moreover, is group analysis a treatment applicable only to the group settings or is it as much effective also in the dual ones? And what is the wide range of its applications, from organizational-institutional situations to life’s contexts? Trying to respond to these issues is relevant for the impact either on the clinic and institutional practice or in everyday interpersonal and social relationships. The debate will take place around these topics and questions.

CONFRONTO TRA MODelli E TEorie NEL TRATTAMENTO GRUPPO-ANALITICO

Questo workshop prenderà in esame gli sviluppi teorici e metodologici della gruppoanalisi e dei suoi fondamenti epistemologici. Innanzitutto, è essenziale che un gruppoanalista si rifletta sulla sua pratica clinica e ne sia influenzata a suo turno. Partendo dall’assunto che la gruppoanalisi enfatizza la natura sociale dell’individuo, possiamo dedurre che “si porta oltre i modelli economico e pulsionale di Freud”. Quindi, se vogliamo “prendere il gruppo sul serio”, dobbiamo riconoscere che la gruppoanalisi ha aperto una nuova area epistemica rispetto alla metapsicologia freudiana basata sulla teoria delle pulsioni. Sembrerebbe, quindi, legittimo, considerare la gruppoanalisi in contrapposizione alla psicoanalisi. Ma cosa dire dello sviluppo della psicoanalisi nei suoi orientamenti relationali come la teoria interpersonale di origine americana, la teoria delle relazioni oggettuali o di origine britannica, e così via? In quale corrente di pensiero dovrebbe collocarsi la gruppoanalisi?

In corso del workshop saranno presentati e diventeranno oggetto di confronto e discussione gli sviluppi attuali della gruppoanalisi nei suoi aspetti teorici e metodologici, a partire dal lavoro di Burrow, passando da Foulkes, per arrivare a Diego Napolitani. In particolare, date le idee piuttosto riduttive e fuorvianti sulla gruppoanalisi, vale la pena chiarirne il reale valore. Per esempio, è opportuno considerarla solo come un trattamento di gruppo o si tratta piuttosto di una teoria sull’essere umano? Inoltre, la gruppoanalisi è un trattamento che può essere applicato solo ai setting di gruppo o è ugualmente efficace nel setting duale? E che dire della sua vasta area di applicazione, dai contesti organizzativi ai contesti di vita?

CS06
CONTEMPORARY AND CONTRASTING APPROACHES IN GROUP ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY

Kibel H.D.[1], Friedman R.[2]

Group analysis or group analytic psychotherapy, as its founder S.H. Foulkes preferred to call it, is an approach to treatment that capitalizes upon the essential social nature of people. He recognized that individuals are born into a social network that conditions them in fundamental ways. He saw the continuity between the social group, the family and the individual as so inherent to psychic function that he actually said that the individual was an artificial abstraction. Yet, he recognized that the individual was a nodal point of any social group. He transposed his concepts to psychoanalytic group treatment and created a theory that formed the basis of group analysis. He formulated key concepts that have guided group analysts, such as the matrix of communications within a group, the resonance of ideas, emotions, and fantasies throughout the group, and mirroring. These are intrinsic to the way individuals function in a group and can be used to therapeutic advantage. He recognized that all individuals are both members of a group that communicates on several levels: personal, transferential, projective, and primordial ones. However, he did not provide a manual by which to conduct the actual treatment. Thus, group analysis, from its inception, has allowed for inclusive eclecticism.

The co-leaders of this Workshop have different, but overlapping approaches to treatment. They also represent different regions of the Western world, one that was permeated by Foukian concepts, while the other was influenced by psychodynamic and interpersonal theory. Both leaders have been influenced by object relations theory, self psychology, and intersubjectivity. This workshop will offer didactic material and a large experiential component that can be used to analyze diverse approaches. It will be the task of the leaders to explain their thinking; it will be the task of the participants to analyze their methodology.

APPROCCI CONTEMPORANEI NELLA PSICOTERAPIA GRUPPO-ANALITICA

La gruppoanalisi, o psicoterapia di gruppo come preferiva chiamarla il suo fondatore S.H. Foulkes, è un trattamento che sfrutta la fondamentale natura sociale dell’uomo. Egli riconobbe che gli uomini nascono inseriti in una rete sociale che li condiziona. Considerò la continuità tra il gruppo sociale, la famiglia e l’individuo come elementi costitutivi del funzionamento psico...
17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

PRE-CONGRESS

CS08 CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ORGANISATIONAL UNCONSCIOUS

Galletti A., Staff from A.R.I.E.L.E.

ARIELE Psicoterapia – Brescia – Italy

Does the organisational unconscious exist? If it does, how do you recognise and understand it, and with what instruments? Ariele Psicoterapia, through the psycho-socio-analytical approach which under the leadership of Luigi Pagliarani, has brought together psychoanalysis with the English socio-analysis and the group analyses from Bion to Pichon Riviere and Bleger, has built a clinical approach to individuals, groups, institutions and organisations that use the analysis of the institutional Controtransfer (the complex relational network that entwines various organisational players who are working to reach a common goal) as the main instrument. Ariele has conducted a first institutional analysis on itself at the beginning of the nineteen nineties, through a self-reflective research (the complex relational network that entwines various organisational players who are working to reach a common goal) as the main instrument.

The situation of heavy conflict was re-proposed in Ariele Psicoterapia in recent years and it was decided to re-launch a research that, through the operational group instrument, could help the association to re-find its own development capabilities. The clear task of the research was to revisit the theoretical body of psychoanalysis in light of the input of Argentinian Psychoanalysis, but the latent task was to highlight and cross the various areas of conflict (between older generation brothers, brothers and cousins from different backgrounds, between people from different geographical areas and between generations).

The report presents the research, which is still in progress, trying to highlight the method, the salient and critical moments and the main acquisits.

CONSIDERAZIONI SULL’INCONSCIO ORGANIZZATIVO

Esiste un inconscio organizzativo? Se sì, è possibile conoscerlo e con quali strumenti?

Ariele Psicoterapia, attraverso l’approccio psicosocianalitico che, sotto la guida di Luigi Pagliarani, ha coniugato la psicoanalisi con la psicoterapia, ha coniugato la psicoanalisi con l’analisi gruppo in una situazione di conflitto. La situazione di conflitto si è riproposta in Ariele Psicoterapia negli anni novanta, attraverso una ricerca autoriflessiva nella quale soggetto e oggetto della ricerca coincidono e nella quale i soci hanno costituito un vertice analitico attraverso il quale guardare alla propria organizzazione che in quel momento viveva una situazione di conflitto.

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La relazione presenterà la ricerca che è ancora in progress cercando di evidenziarne il metodo, i momenti salienti e le principali acquisizioni.
CS10
GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS: ATTACHMENT PATTERNS AND TREATMENT OUTCOME
Kong D., Tan G.
The Psychotherapy Clinic for Adults and Children – Singapore

This workshop is for those who worked with children below the age of 10 years. At this age, children is learning to be social and while conventional group work such as those with adolescents may be inappropriate, yet children in this age group do respond to group work using directive techniques. These techniques are particularly useful in working with disturbed children, defined as children with behavioral problems, with good results.

Besides being behaviorally disturbed, distressed children showed an abnormal pattern of attachment which, if left unattended, tends to persist in adult life as disturbed patterns of attachment and presenting as psychiatric conditions that would require fairly long term psychotherapy, thus this workshop besides focusing on group work, also focused on assessment of attachment patterns and to relate the group intervention to changes in attachment dynamics.

Examples of Such Group Work Will Be Presented for the Purpose of Discussion.

CS13
“HEALING WITH THE STORIES: A RITUAL FOR WOUNDS OF THE MEMORY IN GROUPS AND COMMUNITY”. PLAYBACK THEATRE WORKSHOP
Dotti L., Lotti N.
Iagp ~ Brescia ~ Italy – Alpism ~ Milano ~ Italy

Playback Theatre is created through a unique collaboration between performers and audience. Someone tells a story or moment from their life, chooses actors to play the different roles, then watches as their story is immediately recreated and given artistic shape and coherence.

Playback Theatre creates a ritual space where any story - however ordinary, extraordinary, hidden or difficult - might be told, and immediately made into theatre. And where each person’s uniqueness is honoured and affirmed while at the same time building and strengthening our connections to each other as a community of people.

Each time we do playback theatre, we undertake a voyage of discovery that takes us to invisible cities, full of colour and feeling. There is never a map to study beforehand—or text to read. When it is over, we realize that we have experienced a double surprise.

First, we see there was a marvelous and totally unforeseen logic to the route. Second, even more amazing, we realize that the sites we have visited are not invisible after all, but were there, situated in our human landscape all the time.

Playback Theatre, founded by Jonathan Fox, is inspired to the Theatre of Spontaneity of Moreno even if it has developed a distinctive method with various aspects that are different from psychodrama.

A Playback Theatre workshop, used in training contexts without a company of performer, is useful in psychotherapeutic and social work since it facilitates spontaneity, creativity, communicative skills and the use of the body in a context of listening and respect of the personal stories.

Playback Theatre expresses best its potential in social and community situations in which it becomes a ritual to heal the wounds of memory.

“CURARE CON LE STORIE: UN RITUALE PER LE FERITE DELLA MEMORIA NEI GRUPPI E NELLA COMUNITÀ”.
LABORATORIO DI PLAYBACK THEATRE

Il Playback Theatre è realizzato attraverso una speciale collaborazione tra attori e pubblico. Qualcuno narra una storia o un momento della sua vita, sceglie gli attori che la rappresenteranno e subito viene creata una doppia sorpresa. Innanzitutto, ci accorgiamo che c’era una logica meravigliosa e totalmente imprevista nella rotta. In secondo luogo, cosa ancor più sorprendente, scopriamo che i luoghi che abbiamo visitato non erano affatto invisibili, ma erano lì, collocati per tutto il tempo nel nostro paesaggio umano.

Il playback theatre, ideato da Jonathan Fox, richiama il teatro della spontaneità di Moreno, anche se si è sviluppato su direttrici peculiari, che lo differenziano in vari aspetti dallo psicodrama.

Il playback theatre utilizzato come laboratorio formativo anche senza uno staff di attori, è uno strumento duttile nel lavoro psicoterapeutico e psicosociale, per facilitare la spontaneità e l’espressività, la capacità comunicativa e l’uso del corpo, in un contesto di ascolto e di rispetto delle storie personali.

Il playback trova nel lavoro sociale e comunitario il suo ruolo e la sua ragione d’essere principale. E’ al suo interno che nascono le storie che curano le ferite della memoria.

CS14
TRAUMA: USES OF POSITIVE EXPERIENCES AND RESOURCES IN A PSYCHODRAMATIC COUNTER-CONDITIONING PARADIGM IN TREATING THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA
Högberg G.1, DeMott Meyer M.2

1Sweden - 2Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies – Norway

Workshop objectives: The workshop will give the participants an opportunity to learn about the testimonial method from an Psychodramatic perspective in group-psychotherapy with trauma survivors.

Workshop contents: This workshop is based on a longitudinal study involving the first group of 64 Bosnian war refugees who arrived in Norway in 1992. They underwent a stress management program using the arts and participated in making two documentary films during the period 1993 to 1999. The study explored the main influences on repatriation with emphasis on Expressive Arts and documentary film making as testimony. The last visit to
Bosnia was carried out in 2006 and the results were presented for the participants. In the workshop the method will be demonstrated from a psychodramatic perspective. The theory of scenario thinking and testimony will be presented. A group experience and a demonstration will be carried out. This workshop will be of relevance and interest to those working with refugees, multi cultural groups and trauma survivors.

CS16
CONFLICT RESOLUTION THROUGH SYSTEMS-CENTERED SUBGROUPING
Garrett S.
SCTRI ~ Atlanta ~ USA

A systems-centered group begins with members learning to join on similarities rather than splitting around differences. This implements the method of functional subgrouping, a conflict resolution method that facilitates shifting away from the human reactivity to differences and instead creates a context in which differences can be explored and integrated. It is through the process of discriminating and integrating differences that living human systems survive, develop and transform from simpler to more complex.

LA SOLUZIONE DEI CONFLITTI ATTRAVERSO I SOTTOGRUPPI CENTRATI SUI SISTEMI
Un gruppo centrato sui sistemi inizia nel momento in cui i partecipanti si rinsinquo attorno alle somiglianze anziché dividerli sulla base delle differenze. Ciò sostiene la formazione di sottogruppi funzionali, un metodo di soluzione dei conflitti che facilita lo sviluppo di un clima in cui le differenze possono essere esplorate ed integrate. È proprio attraverso il processo di riconoscimento e di integrazione delle differenze che i sistemi viventi possono sopravvivere, svilupparsi e trasformarsi da semplici a complessi.

CS17
THE GROUP AS A PLACE OF CONFLICT AND MEETING: INTERPERSONAL DYNAMICS IN MORENIAN PSYCHODRAMA
Boria G.
Milano ~ Italy

During the two days of work the dynamics of an ongoing psychodrama group will be experimented and commented on; in particular, one will be able to realize how a psychodrama group allows us to dynamically remain in the conflict in order to discover the value and productivity of the “encounter”. Giovanni Boria, as psychodrama director/stage director, will start and guide the functional events within the group with the intent of actively involving the workshop participants; to this end he will build sequences of relational events oriented, above all, to stimulate within people a more conscious perception of oneself and of others. Thanks to these events (fragmented by several clarification passages about Morenian psychodrama methodology) each member of the group will be involved in the participation of the emotional and cognitive globalism of the actual person. In addition, despite the limited 2-day experience, everyone should be able to find the amplification forms and better definition of the knowledge of oneself regarding the changes that are desired and conceded in the future.

IL GRUPPO COME SPAZIO DI CONFLITTO E DI INCONTRO: DINAMICHE INTERSOGGETTIVE NELLO PSICODRAMMA MORENIANO
Durante i due giorni di lavoro saranno sperimentate e commentate le dinamiche di un gruppo di psicodramma continuativo; in particolare si potrà realizzare come il gruppo di psicodramma consenta di stare dinamicamente nel conflitto per giungere a scoprire il valore e la produttività dell’ “incontro”. Giovanni Boria, in qualità di direttore – regista di psicodramma avvierà e guiderà all’interno del gruppo degli accadimenti funzionali con l’intento di mettere in relazione i partecipanti al workshop; allo scopo egli costruirà sequenze di eventi relationali orientati soprattutto a stimolare nelle persone una più viva percezione di sé e degli altri. Grazie a questi accadimenti (inframmezzati da alcuni passaggi di chiarimento circa la metodologia psicodrammatica moreniana) ogni membro del gruppo verrà coinvolto nella partecipazione alla globalità emotionale e cognitiva della propria persona. Inoltre, pur nella limitata esperienza di due giorni, ognuno potrà trovare le forme di amplificazione e miglior definizione della conoscenza di sé in vista dei cambiamenti che nel futuro vorranno o potranno concedersi.

CS18
THE ESSENTIAL PSYCHODRAMA: A THERAPY OF RELATIONSHIPS
Karp M.
IAGP ~ London ~ UK

“Se Dio tornasse sulla terra, tornerebbe sotto forma di gruppo”. Lo psicodramma è una terapia delle relazioni che consente ai partecipanti di vivere una vita senza essere puniti per gli errori commessi. Con la collaborazione del gruppo, verrà data una dimostrazione di come sia possibile instaurare contatti più profondi con gli altri significativi nella propria vita. Anche se si dovessero incontrare vecchie modalità disfunzionali, blocchi o dolori che fosse necessario rivisitare, grazie all’aiuto del gruppo e all’atteggiamento non giudicante della direttrice del workshop, ne risulterà un’esperienza ricca e piacevole. Le applicazioni, la teoria e i processi dello psicodramma saranno attraversati con una metodologia di apprendimento attivo. Il workshop è aperto a tutti i livelli di esperienza.
Reflection Groups

RG01 SOCIAL DREAMING MATRIX
Baglioni Pransky L., Fubini F., Lawrence G.
Socialdreaming.It ~ Milano ~ Italy

A Social Dreaming Matrix open to all participants to be convened every morning (one hour), followed by a dream reflection dialogue (half an hour). It shall be hosted by Lilia Baglioni Pransky, Frances Bonds White, Franca Fubini, Gordon Lawrence. Presence to all sessions is not mandatory, but the respect of time boundaries is required. Social Dreaming focuses on the knowledge embedded in the dream, not on the dreamer.

The Primary Task of a Social Dreaming Matrix is to transform thinking using free associations to make links and find connections among the dreams. During the conference, issues that concern all of us individually, as members of many different groups and ultimately fellow human beings shall be addressed. During the day we shall have many diverse opportunities to exchange thoughts in our role as professional people working with groups and organizations, but we shall also be “dreaming”, that is unconsciously processing, our multiple meetings with other minds in the context of the conference. During the night, we may have proper dreams about it as well; the processing of the experience of the conference shall happen on a dual track: conscious (quite limited in span) and unconscious (much wider and multiversal). The person as observer and thinker is critical in this processing, as is the social context (the conference) which contains an infinite of thoughts and feelings. As observers, we are limited by our languages and cultures that develop institutionalised meanings. True creativity only occurs when we transcend these limitations. We hypothesize that by holding to the matrix mode, revere and “negative capability” - that is the tolerance of the unknown–can be achieved and sustained, facilitating the emergence of new vistas and novel ideas from the membership.

Keywords: Dreams, social, creativity

RG02 PARTICIPATE IN THE CONGRESS WITH MORENIAN PSYCHODRAMA
Greco M.M., Lanciani P.
AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy

The aim of the small group that we present is to offer a space to bring out the backgrounds of the participants in the congress, in particular those that materialize during the evenings and nights of the congress itself. The methodology is Morenian Psychodrama and there are two leaders: Marco Maria Greco and Paolo Lanciani, that will offer the chance to communicate in English, Italian and German.

Keywords: Morenian Psychodrama; Background; Evenings; Nights.

PARTECIPARE AL CONGRESSO CON LO PSICODRAMMA MORENIANO
Lo scopo dello small group che proponiamo è quello di offrire uno spazio-luogo per far emergere i vissuti dei partecipanti al congresso in particolare quelli che si materializzano nei tempi seri e notturni del Congresso stesso.

La metodologia e quella dello Psicodramma moreniano, i condutori sono due: Marco Maria Greco e Paolo Lanciani che offrono la possibilità di comunicare in Italiano Inglese e Tedesco.

Parole Chiave: Psicodramma moreniano; Vissuto; Sere; Notti.

RG03 POSITIVE PSYCHODRAMA: CONNECTION, HOPE AND HEALING: FINDING THE GENIUS WITHIN
Goldberg M.
Silver Spring ~ USA

In later writings Moreno often cited sadness that much of his very early work had been lost. Beginning in about 1910 Moreno’s works centered in part on his godhead theories. He writes that God began by creating each of us as a spontaneous machine, and that each of us had within us a unique spark or godlike quality or strength. Much of his earliest work centered on accessing that spark. Perhaps even more significant for this conference was Moreno’s world view. Early works centered on the individual power to use these strengths to move toward the creation of a united community and world.

Moreno, personally, stood as a powerful model for his works. One of Moreno’s greatest gifts was the sense of his own power and strength, his sense of godlike qualities within and his ability to instill this same sense in his students. Through connection with others and maximizing telic connections, as well as the use of play, Moreno created rapid and often surprisingly intense connections, through the group process helping each individual access their own uniqueness, strength and “genius”. This workshop will begin by a didactic framing and then to a highly experiential mode. Participants will be afforded the chance to raise spontaneity and creativity by play and fun, as well as establishing new connections, accessing strengths, and gaining insights. The leader lived and studied in Beacon with the Moreno’s in the 1960’s and is a Director of the Moreno Institute.

RG04 EXPERIENCE OF PSYCHODRAMA
Cecchetti P., Tagliaferri C.
COIRAG – SIPSA - Centro Didattico Apeiron – Roma ~ Italy
The experience of psychodrama with the objectives of training:
• Bring into its desire to be therapists
• Measured by its ability to listen
• Confronted with the dual function of animation and observation

Keywords: psychodrama, game, observation

UN’ESPERIENZA DI PSICODRAMMA
Esperienza di psicodramma con gli obiettivi formativi di:
• Mettere in gioco il proprio desiderio di essere terapeuti
• Misurarsi con la propria capacità di ascolto
• Confrontarsi con la doppia funzione terapeutica di animazione ed osservazione
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**REFLECTION GROUPS**

**RG05**

**THE TRANSGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CULTURAL MODELS OF THE FEMININE**

Druetta V.[, De Marino C.[, Malaisques C.[

COFRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy ~ [ASPIM ~ Milano ~ Italy ~ SOPSP ~ Sao Paulo ~ Brazil

Divide into small groups to confront, understand and review the received family roles for women to better build new networks for cooperative development and affirming understanding.

The project of the small groups is to facilitate the emotional and intellectual understanding of the cultural formation covering both the difficult traits that inhibit us and the resources available to reconstruct new forms of co-existence and responsibilities.

The feminine perspective considered as a legacy for men and women alike, seems to be particularly useful to resolve conflict and focus on new equilibriums constituting sustainable relationships.

Methodology: small group of psychodrama

Keywords: conflict, group, new perspective

**LA TRASMISSIONE TRANSGENAZIONALE DEI MODelli CULTURALI DI FEMMINILE**

Piccoli gruppi per condividere, confrontare, conoscere e recupere i mandati familiarì dell’immagine della donna per meglio costruire nuove reti di sviluppo cooperativo e di affermative consapevole.

La dimensione di piccoli gruppi permette di esplorare emotivamente e cognitivamente le matrici culturali che ci costituiscono, con i tratti di difficoltà che traggono e con le risorse utilizzabili per recuperare nuove forme di presenza, di incontro e di responsabilità.

La prospettiva del femminile, inteso come funzione apparteneante a tutte le donne, appare essere particolarmente utile per attraversare i conflitti e individuare nuovi equilibri relazionali sostenibili.

Metodologia: piccoli gruppi di psicodramma

Parole chiave: conflitto, gruppo, nuove prospettive

**RG06**

**GROUP ANALYSIS: A THEORETICAL AND EXPERIENTIAL INTRODUCTION**

Winther G.[1], Wooster G.[2]


Group analysis is a complex method of working with the group-dynamic as a medium for individual change. It is based upon a theory on the exchange between the individual and the group developed by S.H. Foukies, stating that the therapeutic effect of group analysis rests upon the groupprocess itself. Thus in group analysis the focus for change is as well the individual in the group as the therapy by the group and of the group. Some key concepts explaining the group processes will be developed and further explored through active participation in an experiential group.

**RG07**

**GROUP-ANALYTIC MEDIAN GROUP**

Sandahl C.

Karolinska Institute ~ Stockholm ~ Sweden

The morning group I will be running is intended to give the participants an opportunity to share impressions, thoughts and feelings from the congress in a safe format. The group is based on experiences from median groups in the group analytic context.

**RG08**

**THE INTER-NEt CONNECTION OF THE DREAM**

Gasca G.[1], Giacobbe C.[2]

[1]APRAGIP ~ Torino ~ Italy ~ [2]APRAGIP ~ Genova ~ Italy

The dream is like a stage, in which who dreams is the scene, the actor, the prompter, the director, and the audience and the critical, all together at the same time.

In psychodrama let the dream play, means link dynamic relationships of daytime life, to the dynamic of interior roles and to the dynamic that in that moment are created by the group.

So that every scene that people play couldn’t be perfectly understood if it isn’t “read” contemporaneously through the three level: 1. personal matrix: the contact with the daytime context, which stresses the roles that everyone has in the Group and those which he gives to the others. Moreover this contact brings to the present the emotions that created the dream; 2. the inner world: the contact with character of the protagonist’s inner world; 3. institutional matrix: the contact with the Group’s dynamic.

We’ll work, on an experience basis, connecting the dream’s images with these three matrix.

Keywords: dream, personal matrix, inner world, institutional matrix

**LA RETE DI CONNESSIONE DEL SOGNO**

Il sogno è un teatro in cui chi sogna è scena, attore, suggeritore, regista, pubblico e critico insieme.

Nello psicodramma far giocare il sogno significa mettere in stretissima interconnessione le dinamiche del mondo del sogno, la dinamica intrapsichica dei ruoli interni e le dinamiche che si attivano nel gruppo, si che ogni scena giocata non può essere adeguatamente compresa se non leggendola contemporaneamente ai tre livelli:

1. matrice personale: il contatto con il contesto diurno, che evidenzia i ruoli che ciascun membro del gruppo assume e quelli che attribuisce agli altri; inoltre presenifica le emozioni connesso all’attuale situazione che può aver generato il sogno;
2. mondo interiore o matrice inconscia: il contatto con i personaggi e i ruoli interni e quindi le parti proiettate;
3. matrice istituzionale: il contatto con la dinamica del gruppo che può emergere anche con i giochi successivi di altri protagonisti.

Proponiamo un lavoro esperienziale di connessione tra l’immagine onirica e queste tre matrici.

**RG09**

**IDENTITY AND CONFLICT: A LACANIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE GROUP PROCESS**

Giraldo M.

Washington School of Psychiatry ~ Washington, D.C. ~ USA

In the psychoanalytic group the therapist is always attending to the scene of the social link and to the “other scene” the scene of the unconscious. In this three hour workshop the participants will be exposed experientially and in didactic format to the application of Lacanian Psychoanalysis to the therapeutic group.

Keywords: scene, other, Lacan

**RG10**

**LEADING SMALL GROUP**

Billow R.

Adelphi University Group Program ~ Garden City, New York ~ USA

The author will lead a small group following the principles and practices outlined in Billow (2003) Relational Group Psychotherapy: From Basic Assumptions to Passion and in recent papers such as The 3R’s: Resistance, Rebellion, and Refusal.

Keywords: Relational group psychotherapy
REFLECTION GROUPS

RG11
SOCIAL DREAMING AND TRANSCULTURE
Centarella G., Vera E.
EATGA ~ Milan ~ Italy

Participants are invited to share their dreams and let them connect to other dreams and free associations in an ongoing Social Dreaming Matrix (SDM).

The SDM will allow to emerge conscious and unconscious thoughts related to the experience of attending an international congress in an ancient historical town.

SDM facilitates a free expression and exchange of thoughts referring to intercultural and transcultural processes. Confidentiality is granted.

Under the auspices of the European Association of Transcultural Group Analysis (EATGA)

Description of the event: Presenters will co-conduct an ongoing SDM in small group sessions throughout congress days.

Participants will have the opportunity to share their dreams and free associations to the dreams offered. Social Dreaming, discovered by Gordon Lawrence, is a stimulating way of access to our social unconscious. It reflects fears, anxieties, hopes, feelings that we experience in our social and institutional life. The assumption is that dreams offered by individuals freely connect to other dreams thus revealing their social meaning, usually unseen.

The focus is on dreams’ connections and free associations, not on individuals. This event will offer a safe place for starting our congress days sharing our thoughts, taking into considerations also the information coming from our night thoughts (dreams in Bion theorisation).

Keywords: dreams connections - night thoughts - social unconscious

RG12
A GROUP FOR WOMEN IN TIMES OF CONFLICT
Klein Bicas L.1, Ulman Hubbs K.2
1Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico ~ Mexico City ~ Mexico
2Harvard Medical School ~ Boston, Massachusetts ~ USA

This experiential group will meet for four 1 1/2 hour sessions to provide a safe space for the participants to share and explore the psychological effects of conflict and violence on themselves and their work.

Participants will be encouraged to give voice to previously unspoken feelings and experiences. Additionally, the co-leaders will invite participants to explore the psychological effects of working with victims of conflict.

Learning Objectives:
1. Participants will be able to learn about the psychological effects of conflict on themselves and other group members.
2. Participants will be able to learn about the effects of working with victims of conflicts on themselves and other group members.
3. Participants will learn about the effects of conflict on women of other cultures
4. Participants will learn how to recognize and treat the signs of secondary traumatic stress response and vicarious trauma

References:


Keywords: Women, violence, trauma

RG13
BUILDING A SYSTEMS-CENTERED GROUP TO RESOLVE CONFLICT
Haddock R.
Sheffield Health and Social Care NHS Trust ~ Sheffield ~ UK

Systems-Centered Training developed by Yvonne Agazarian is the operationalisation of a Theory of Living Human Systems (Agazarian 1997) in therapy, organisational work and education (Gantt and Agazarian, 2005, 2006). The Theory of Living Human Systems states that systems survive develop and transform from simple to complex by the discrimination and integration of difference (information). Systems open their boundaries to similarly and close their boundaries to difference. The hypothesis is that conflict arises when the apparent differences are too great to be integrated and are defended against or attacked in order to maintain system stability.

In a Systems-Centered Group members are encouraged to identify the two sides of a conflict and then decide which “fork in the road” to explore first. Functional subgrouping is employed to build subgroups and explore similarities on each side of the conflict. This leads to emergence of small differences in the apparently similar and as each subgroup works, similarities in the apparently different. As a result the group as a whole achieves integration.

The group as a whole increases its capacity to use the information originally encapsulated in differences to solve problems in relation to primary goals of survival, development and transformation and secondary goals of work in context. Functional subgrouping is thus a potentially powerful conflict resolution technique.

Objectives and teaching points:

The small group will be an “experiential experiment”. Using Systems Centered methods members will surface and explore differences/conflicts emerging in the group, learn to identify the “fork in the road” and “functional subgrouping” and other methods will be introduced in relation to the development of the group.

References:

Keywords: Systems-Centered Training, Conflict resolution

RG14
SWEET SIMILARITIES AND SPICY DIFFERENCES
van Noort M.
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

A psychodynamic oriented small group where we savour together the experiences, thoughts and associations we receive in the congress

RG15
GROUP PROCESS FROM A SELF PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE
Stone W.
University of Cincinnati ~ Cincinnati ~ USA

This group will provide an opportunity for participants to experience the developmental processes of a small group led by a conductor applying the principles of self psychology. The leader’s stance is one of a combination of a consistent effort to empathically understand individuals, and the group-as-a-whole. The leader will address selfobject transferences including idealizing,
In the opening scene of the movie Crash, one of the stimulant and moving films shown a while ago (2004) it was said: “Any real city, you walk, you’re bumped, brush past people. In L.A., no one touch-es you…. We’re always behind metal and glass. Think we miss that touch so much, we crash into each other just to feel something”.

Modern Society, being so dynamic and saturated with conflicts, is practically a labyrinth of longing and desire for intimacy as well as fears, secrets and misunderstandings. As psychotherapists we often deal with that never ending mystery of how people in relationships decide what to declare and what to hide, how to achieve and maintain intimacy while keeping connections with others. In a sometimes winding game, we chase each other into places neither of us ever expected, that include both the wishes to merge along that of separateness, alienation and avoidance, without being crushed.

Group analysis dealing with this area, is characterized by the ability to take in other people’s point of view, however different or conflict-ual they might seem. Working in a group though, may enable one to investigate the different cultural values, primitive fears of decomposi-tion as well as the tendencies of togetherness we all share. The experiential workshop will combine verbal and expressive tools in the context of the group’s unique matrix and working through potential. By using the group’ s potential space to express emotions such as: love, hope, fear, anxiety and anger, their meaning to the individual and the group can be discussed. The different processes being used at dealing with conflict in terms of intimacy, as well as the conditions to create trust and contact will be explored too.

Keywords: Intimacy, alienation, matrix

RG19
OPERATIVE GROUP
Castanho de Carvalho Godoy P.
Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie (UPM) ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil
The group will discuss language differences and participant’s experience at the congress. The operative group technique as created by Pichon-Riviere focuses on the group’s task. The goal is not to work exclusively on the task but to ensure that feelings, actions and thoughts are not dissociated while pursing the task. In this group we will reflect on and explore the psychic dimen-sions; what we feel, what we do and what we think, related to the many languages and experiences evoked by the congress. While focusing on the task, the conductor will also use his psychoana-lytic understanding of the inter-subjective, trans-subjective and intra-psychic processes, mobilized by the task, based on the work of René Kaës. In Operative Groups comments are not aimed towards either the individual or the group as a whole but instead try to make sense of the relationship the group and its members have to the task.

RG20
AMONG MEN-DIFFERENCES AND INTERSECTIONS (MEN’S ONLY GROUP)
Cuschnir L.
Psychiatry Institute of the Hospital’s Clinical of Medical College of São Paulo University ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil
The purpose of this group is to reach male identity and how it is expressed by each man. Each one will experience how masculin-ity is set in his way of being. Shame, fear, doubts are welcome to share differences and similarities. Be confirmed as a man by other man is a must for everyone. Men need a safe place to exchange their points of view on HOW TO BE A MAN NOWADAYS. Geographic frontiers usually do not distinguish men at all. Men’s soul has similarities in different cultures. This is the place to get in touch of it. Psychodrama and Transpersonal Psychology are the-oretical references for this group dynamics. It is not necessary to participate in the whole four days group, but it is necessary to arrive at the beginning of time scheduled.

ENTRE HOMBRES – DIFERENCIAS E INTERSECCIONES (SOLAMENTE PARA GRUPO DE HOMBRES)
La propuesta deste grupo consiste en llegar a la identidad mas-culina y cómo la expresa cada hombre. De esta manera, cada uno experimentará cómo la masculinidad está colocada en su modo de vida. La verguenza, el miedo, las dudas son bienveni-das para compartir diferencias y similitudes. Ser confirmado
como hombre es una necesidad para cada uno. Los hombres necesitan un lugar seguro para intercambiar sus puntos de vista en COMO SER HOMBRE EN LA ACTUALIDAD. Las fronteras geográficas normalmente no diferencian a los hombres en todo. El alma de los hombres tiene similitudes en diferentes culturas. Psicodrama y Psicología Transpersonal son referencias para esta dinámica grupal. No es necesaria tu presencia todos los días, pero sí es importante llegar a tiempo al taller.

RG21
EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING AND SUPERVISION GROUP MANAGEMENT
Marino L., Motrassino L., Stradella L.
APRAGIP ~ Torino ~ Italy

Mrs Marino, Motrassino, and Stradella propose a small group concerning experience in training and supervision group management in clinical and institutional setting.

Experiential groups could work with individuative psychodrama and different approaches such as Morenian psychodrama or groupanalysis or institutional analysis.

The arguments will be leaders intra-psychic conflicts between leaders and clients or among leaders or between clients, leaders and institutions. Such conflicts may concern aims, methods, interpretations and evaluations of faced situations, methodology used in problem solving and contextual situation outside the setting.

The propose about small groups refers to the symposium’s arguments.

The proposal arises from a professional work group of psychodramatists and of COIRAG APRAGIP’s ex-students and it’s open to leaders of different institutions.
en el tratamiento van asomando los temores de carácter psicopático y a medida que vamos avanzando la infancia o cómo son los temores que van apareciendo en un principio en la conducta desviada de los actos producidos en su vida. El poder y el placer, la venganza y la rabia, la repetición del poder como forma de relacionarse y de control, la agresión ligada al poder y al placer.

La comprensión de su vivencia de la sexualidad, cuál es el papel que el temor a la pérdida de la identidad, así como la manera en la que quienes experimentan estas demandas sexuales las viven como necesarias para su supervivencia emocional.

Por último nos acercaremos a los modos de vivir la relación terapéutica y las reacciones contratransferenciales que provoca esta patología en la figura del terapeuta.

**Papers**

**PA01.1**

**PAEDOPHILIA: THE INTERVENTION AND THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS FROM THE PSYCODRAMA INDIVIDUAL**

Monzón Rivejo S., Herranz Castillo T. Escuela De Psicoterapia Y Psicodrama – Madrid – Spain

This work is designed to reflect the psychodramatic approach in a clinical case of paedophilia from the psychotherapy psychodrama individual. Through the conceptual framework of an analytical and relational thinking, we try to come closer to the understanding of the intrapsychic and relational mechanisms, as well as the way to intervene in the perverse and melancholy cores that start opening throughout the psychotherapeutic process.

Other issues we present are some of the aspects related to the phenomenon of sexual abuse, with the aim of reflecting primarily on the way the motivation that leads to this type of behavior can be understood.

Our objective in this article is no other than to be able to transmit the way in which the therapeutic process is developing, to clarify and share the difficulties that we have found throughout the course of treatment, through a rapprochement of the understanding of the subject's sexual experience, what the role is that power plays as a way to interact and to control; the aggression tied to the power and pleasure, the revenge and anger, the repetition in the behavior derived from acts produced in childhood or about the fears that begin emerging in the beginning of a psychopathic personality and as a measure as we advance in the treatment of breaking the fears of a melancholy personality; the emotional and value deficit, and the problems in relation to their identity, the fear of the loss of identity, as well as the manner in which those experiencing these sexual demands live them as necessary means to their emotional survival.

Finally, we present the ways of living the therapeutic relationship and the counter-transference reactions in the figure of the therapist.

Keywords: Paedophilia, Psychotherapy, Psychodrama.

**PA01.2**

**WHAT MAKES PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS VISIBLE?**

Grom A., Petek J. University Psychiatric Hospital – Ljubljana - Slovenia

Long term experiences of psychotherapeutic processes in view of different expressive techniques (art, music, movement/dance,) have been observed by the authors.

Some group members have difficulties in verbal expression. Artwork or dance represents the internal world of individual and facilitates recognizing, observing and expressing feelings, wishes, thoughts, fantasies. The visual can be less frightening than the verbal and can better represents the uncertain, pre-conscious awareness that cannot be expressed in spoken language.

Free creativity can be understood as «free floating discussion». (Foulkes)

After drawing or painting members of the Art group start to talk about it. There is a concrete move from imago-making to sharing, from non-verbal to verbal. (McNeilly)

Within movement expressive therapy body movement is used as a media by means of which the patients non verbally express their feelings.

In the safe environment of the group, conducted by group analyst the spontaneous movements are understood as a nonverbal equivalent of free associations, that are later translated into words (from non-verbal to verbal).

By verbalization of the unconscious or previously unrecognized feelings, we try to reach insight, to understand oneself and open possibilities to change.

Keywords: Art therapy, movement expressive therapy, group analysis

**PA01.3**

**CHARACTERISTICS AND THERAPEUTIC COURSE OF PATIENTS ADDRESSED IN A DAILY PSYCHOTHERAPY UNIT**

Karkou V., Capeluto D., Kakouri A., Athitakis M., Tsengos I.K. Open Psychotherapy Centre, Therapy Department ~ Athens ~ Greece

The Open Psychotherapy Centre is a daily psychiatric therapy unit with a wide spectrum of therapeutic, research and training activities. Its main structural and functional feature is the application of theory and practice of Group Analysis, Therapeutic Community and Family Therapy (Tsengos 2002).

The purpose of the present study was the investigation of the characteristics of those individuals who addressed the O.P.C. for therapy and the factors, which presumably contribute to the prediction of the therapeutic outcome.

Initially, the demographic and psychiatric characteristics (diagnosis, prior hospitalization, type of previous therapy, etc), during the period of 1995-1999, were examined. The sample was consisted of 827 individuals. The type of therapy, duration of therapy in each therapeutic scheme, the outcome of therapeutic procedure and patients’ condition upon termination of therapy, are also described.

Additionally, a correlation of certain patients characteristics and the type of therapy with the course of therapy and therapeutic outcome, is also attempted. The aim was to evaluate the factors
L’unità operativa di pronto soccorso: da soggetto a oggetto di cura. Utilizzo del vertice analitico-istituzionale nell’intervento formativo

La medicina odierna troppo spesso affonda le radici in un vecchio modello medico che soffre ancora di una modalità medico-paziente ben ancorata alla visione organistica. Il corpo del malato ha la funzione di provare la validità di una classificazione, di mettere il funzionamento del gruppo di lavoro. 

Starting from these considerations and through a group analytic slant we elaborated a training project for Emergency Room staff (Operative Emergency Units in Conegliano and Vittorio Veneto, ULSS 7) whose activity is characterized by the interaction of variables related to the people (staff and patients), the group (working group), the institution (ULSS 7). Our goal is to prepare for the clinical listening of the equip, to analyze and work on well-being and ill-being, focusing the group’s attention to the recurrent institutional emotions undermining efficiency, group and individual potential.

The setting we operate in is the hospital, frame and picture in the institution: from ‘curing’ to ‘taking care of’.

Moderna medicina è deeply rooted in a model suffering from the consequences of an organismic vision in the doctor-patient relationship. The ill person’s body is meant to prove the validity of a classification, to fit pathological categories, and the patient becomes the background of a con-fused picture. The present culture is trying to widen the ultimate aim of care from the illness to the patient and from the latter to the health institution: from ‘curing’ to ‘taking care of’.

Il modello medico che soffre ancora di una modalità medico-paziente ben ancorata alla visione organistica. Il corpo del malato ha la funzione di provare la validità di una classificazione, di mettere il funzionamento del gruppo di lavoro.

Within the “working groups” are developing often conflicts linked to reasons that, rather than related to the sharing of goals, have their origins in emotional and affective factors who are inevitable in human relations. Bion developed the concept of “working group specialized” to indicate the structure responsible for the management of emotions, whose task is to enable the functioning of the working group itself.

A SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN PERSONALITY

Gallo B.

Within the “working groups” are developing often conflicts linked to reasons that, rather than related to the sharing of goals, have their origins in emotional and affective factors who are inevitable in human relations. Bion developed the concept of “working group specialized” to indicate the structure responsible for the management of emotions, whose task is to enable the functioning of the working group itself.

UNA PICCOLA MA SIGNIFICATIVA MODIFICAZIONE DI PERSONALITÀ

L’attuale cultura attenta ai bisogni dell’uomo sta tentando di ampliare l’obiettivo della cura dalla malattia al malato, e dal malato alla cura stessa, dal curare al prendersi cura. Da queste premesse e utilizzando il vertice gruppoanalitico è stato pensato un intervento formativo in Pronto Soccorso (U.O. di Pronto Soccorso di Conegliano e Vittorio Veneto, ULSS7), nella cui attività intervengono e si intrecciano diverse variabili relative agli individui (operatori e pazienti), al gruppo (inteso come gruppo di lavoro) e all’istituzione (Azienda ULSS), con l’obiettivo di dispossi all’ascolto clinico dell’équipe per analizzare ed intervenire sul suo stato di benessere/malessere, individuando le eneazioni di benessere/malessere e il malato.

La sofferenza tende ad essere vista come ‘presenza cattiva’ da noi in modo più evidente di fronte ad un contesto di emergenza-urgency context, where the patient’s life is often in serious danger, sufferance is a ‘bad presence’ that has to be fought and defeated as soon as possible, the undesired symptom needs to be eliminated and the content of sufferance, the patient, becomes the background of a con-fused picture.

Starting from these considerations and through a group analytic slant we elaborated a training project for Emergency Room staff (Operative Emergency Units in Conegliano and Vittorio Veneto, ULSS 7) whose activity is characterized by the interaction of variables related to the people (staff and patients), the group (working group), the institution (ULSS 7). Our goal is to prepare for the clinical listening of the equip, to analyze and work on well-being and ill-being, focusing the group’s attention to the recurrent institutional emotions undermining efficiency, group and individual potential.

The setting we operate in is the hospital, frame and picture in the relationship between the patient, the care workers and the institution: it is necessarily a dynamic setting that allows to focus on the different levels, internal and external, of the individual and the institution, where group analysis prompts a creative expression of the Self and the development of the group.
L'attenzione allo stress dei professionisti della salute

L'obiettivo di questa ricerca è investigate quello che i professionisti che lavorano nei Reparti di Terapia Intensiva degli ospedali rivelano sulle contribuzioni che il processo dell'arteterapia offre al professionista e in quale misura l'arteterapia, dove si utilizza la creazione, trasforma la situazione di stress. Il riferimento teorico – metodologico usato è l'arteterapia dentro di una visione fenomenologica. In questo concetto si discutono quali sono gli stressori del servizio della salute del Reparto di Terapia Intensiva e come questo agisce sui professionisti che lavorano in ICU e quanto effectiveness nel supporto e nella cooperazione. La ricerca ha coinvolto quattro professionisti del Reparto di Terapia Intensiva con esperienza in assistenza pubblica di salute. Sono stati presi in considerazione per l'analisi, il linguaggio verbale e il linguaggio plastico. L'analisi ha messo in evidenza gli indicatori che hanno permesso quali situazioni e sentimenti che, nel quotidiano, provocano stress in questi professionisti e il modo come le risorse arteterapeutiche hanno ausiliato nell'elaborazione dei conflitti. La ricerca enfatizza la necessità di promuovere gruppi di conversazione e appoggio ai professionisti del campo della salute.

L'artoterapia si presenta come uno strumento terapeutico adeguato dal momento in cui proporziona uno spazio per scambio e elaborazione di conflitti e sentimenti risultati dallo stress davanti al dolore e alla morte.

Every population has each particular characteristics related with debates from internal and external factors are remarked. From ancient Greece till our dates continues threats, conflicts and courses mentions an endless effort for peace and harmony. From Greek history is an undoubtedly reality, during centuries. Its Hellenic Organisation of Psychotherapy and Education in Group Economopoulou E., Andriakopoulou K., Gargaroni M.

Keywords: conflict, social images, social unconscious

LA RICERCA DI TRIGANT BURROW SUL CONFLITTO INDIVIDUALE E SOCIALE
Trigant Burrow, antesignano della gruppoanalisi, fu co-fondatore dell’APA (American Psychoanalytic Association) e successivamente presidente, ma ne fu espulso per la sua concezione dell’"individuo sia singolo che collettivo", considerata in contraddittorio con la teoria degli istinti di Freud.

L’origine interrelazionale del conflitto individuale e sociale ha costituito il focus delle sue ricerche gruppoanalitiche, basate sulla sua lunga prassi con gruppi sperimentali di varie dimensioni e durata, secondo la metodologia innovativa dell’"analisi del gruppo attraverso il gruppo" che egli stesso aveva introdotto. Tramite il suo "metodo di laboratorio", collegò le sue scoperte alla base biologica del conflitto, anticipando le attuali neuroscienze.

I concetti di “immagini sociali”, di inconscio sociale, di “nevrosi biologica del conflitto, anticipando le attuali neuroscienze.

objective of group analysis.

Since ancient years till now Greeks face the external threats always unified with heroism and willing to win. In contrast during periods of peace there are conflicts that lead to disasters which make Greek population vulnerable inclined to external dangers. Many times the dualism of the “bad” and of the “benefactor” is met in each history. Freud’s “totem and taboo” connect the neurotic human which civilization thus claiming that civilization relates each characteristic with infantile period.

These particular characteristics are also related with the Jungian “social unconscious”.

Social unconscious characterizes Greece too, having each source from Greek mythology. Archetypes give to humans the feelings of connection with a past and the continuity with future. In this presentation, the way that the social unconscious influences Greeks during crisis, will be discussed and the possible source as well as the reproduction of some particular characteristics will be argued.

Is any kind of solution or “catharsis” according to the ancient Greek tragedy in this basic issue?

References:
Keywords: Greek-History, Collective-unconscious, Conflicts
PA04.2  PSYCHODRAMA GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR ANOREXIC YOUTH
Kansanaho A.1, Silvilä K.2
1ARETAL – Helsinki – Finland; 2Helsinki Psychodrama Institute – Helsinki – Finland

The subject of the paper is youth anorexia and its treatment in group psychotherapy using psychodrama. The authors will discuss their experience and understanding concerning some significant aspects of anorexia and how the group setting and psychodrama can be used in the treatment. Authors have been leading 2-year psychotherapy group at a youth psychiatry unit in Helsinki University Hospital. The group consists of six girls in age 14 to 17. All girls have been inpatients showing difficult symptoms either at the onset of the group or earlier. The group meets two hours once a week. One drop-out was replaced after 6 months from the onset. After one year all but one girl are out-patients. The presentation will highlight some typical aspects of anorexia: the contradiction between dependency and autonomy: “no entry”-setting, difficulties with boundaries, strong control system and anxieties of becoming a woman. Authors will clarify how these aspects appear in the group process and what psychodrama provides for dealing with these aspects. A homogenic group of six anorectic girls also bring challenges for leading the group and for psychodramatic technique. The therapy group provides a setting for its members to experience pleasures. This is a process of tension and resolution, a life event in the group. The group setting and psychodrama also provide many opportunities to support normal growth. Authors have met parents and hospital and out-patient staff twice a year to secure support for the group. Supervisor has been a young psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. Integration and interaction is a critical element in the treatment. Each session is open to family members of patients hospitalized in the group. In the case group presenting itself as a transit area in which to compare experiences of patients at a different point of the group and hospitalization trial, the group presents itself as a transit area in which to compare experiences of patients at a different point of the group and hospitalization trial. The group is open to family members of patients hospitalized in the group. Also participants in the psychodrama group expressed their feelings. Anger and confusion were the critical feelings that were found out by analyzing the sessions. A night eating syndrome observed in the psychodrama group and analyzing this case by using object relations theory showed us that the group had an important role for treating eating disorders. It was found out that semi structured psychodrama could be used to treat obesity.

Reference:
Winnicott DW: Playing and Reality (1971)
Keywords: obesity, psychodrama

PA04.3  PSYCHODRAMA AND OBESITY
Yerli T.
Abdullatif Ozbek Institute – Istanbul – Turkey

Objective: This research aimed to find out how psychodrama worked on the obese or overweight person who wanted to lose or manage their weights, and how psychodrama could help us understand obese or overweight person.

Method: 11 person participated at the psychodrama group and 7 person at the control group. In the case group medical educational and techniques and psychodrama techniques were used. In the control group educational techniques and some cognitive and behavioral techniques were used. Participants in the psychodrama group attended 17 sessions in two months period. Control group went on 14 sessions in the same period. Each sessions took 3 hours. The Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated and Waist Circumference (WC) measured at the beginning and at the end. Changing BMI and WC compared. The sessions also were analyzed generally according to the psychodrama theories and “object relations theory”.

Results: Psychodrama group all participants achieved to lose weight but not all of the control group participants achieved to lose weight. The average BMI and WC changes are 6% in the psychodrama group and 1% in the control group. In the psychodrama group, participants changed their eating behaviors easier than participants in the control group. Also participants in the psychodrama group expressed their feelings. Anger and confusion were the critical feelings that were found out by analyzing the sessions. A night eating syndrome observed in the psychodrama group and analyzing this case by using object relations theory showed us that the group had an important role for treating eating disorders. It was found out that semi structured psychodrama could be used to treat obesity.

Keywords: transition, adulthood, parents

PA05.1  THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PARENTAL ROLE IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD
Ponciano E., Feres-Carneiro T.
Puc-Rio ~ Rio De Janeiro ~ Brazil

Along the life cycle, parents assume different roles in taking care of their children. Changes in contemporary society contribute to the definition of a new phase, the transition to adulthood, which main characteristic is the extension of the dependence period of children. The traditional view of the family life cycle has been changed. It foresees leaving the parents’ house, getting married and having children at the beginning of youth. There are several implications to the family: parents have to deal with children staying longer in their houses; the dependence continuation changes the parental structure and its role; children come closer to parents and establish a relationship with more reciprocity. In order to investigate this situation, we have performed twenty interviews with parents trying to understand the meanings attributed to the experience of seeing their children becoming adults. The following criteria define the sample: age of children from 16 to 26 years, middle class and inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro’s south side in Brazil. On interviews we approach the history of the parents and children relationship, the characteristics of this relationship and expectations regarding the future. We present the results of our survey understanding the transition into adulthood as a moment parents and children have to be prepared for at the end, culminating with adult children and a new role for parents.

PA05.2  FAMILY GROUP
Novoço C., Golzo P., Fucarino G., Píro E., Vischia F.
Torino ~ Italy

The crisis faces the life of a person as a fracture, but it also represents an opportunity for creative new elaboration. The family group was designed from the belief that the family is the core tie of the network of the individual relationships, bond and unavoidable resource in the treatment, and that therefore the crisis of the patient becomes a critical moment for the whole family. The reference theory is that of the group oculist: different points of view can help us investigate this situation, we have performed twenty interviews with parents trying to understand the meanings attributed to the experience of seeing their children becoming adults. The following criteria define the sample: age of children from 16 to 26 years, middle class and inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro’s south side in Brazil. On interviews we approach the history of the parents and children relationship, the characteristics of this relationship and expectations regarding the future. We present the results of our survey understanding the transition into adulthood as a moment parents and children have to be prepared for at the end, culminating with adult children and a new role for parents.
17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

PAPERS

PA06.1 DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP ANALYSIS IN SPLIT (SPALATO), CROATIA
Vlastelica M., Matijevic V., Caço N.
Group Analysis – Split (Spalato) – Croatia

We shall present the development of the group analysis in Split, Croatian town at the Adriatic Sea. Training in group analysis in Split started at first as didactic small group conducted by professor Eduard Klein, more than twenty three years ago. Having finished Introductory Course in Group Analysis we continued qualifying, so called “Diploma Course” in Zagreb, that was an overseas program of the Institute of Group Analysis (IGA) London. At the same time we included in establishing IGA Zagreb. Then we started to offer education and training in group analysis in our country.

We want to share our experience with colleagues from other small centers, out of the capitols and far away from institutes themselves.

PA06.2 PERSONALITY CHANGES AFTER COMPLETION OF LONG-TERM GROUP ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY
Terlidou C., Kaliakatsou K., Moschona T.
Open Psychotherapy Centre, Institute of Diagnostic Psychology – Athens – Greece

This study attempts to evaluate personality changes, after successful completion of long-term group analytic psychotherapy, in an outpatient day treatment unit (Open Psychotherapy Centre, Athens). Test-retest method was applied in 86 patients, who were assessed by the MMPI test and the Rorschach projective technique.

The results indicate that group analytic treatment appears to have an impact on functional and certain structural dimensions of the patient personality. More specifically, a significant decrease of clinical symptomatology, improved social adaptation, more controlled and adjusted emotional expressions, maturity of internalized representations and ability to establish and maintain personal relationships are observed.

Keywords: outcome, test-retest

PA06.3 THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENT AND VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF THE GROUP-ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA
Papadakis T.N., Natassa K., Vassiliou O.
Open Psychotherapy Centre, Institute of Psychodrama and Sociodrama – Athens – Greece

Group Analytic Psychodrama is an original approach which is derived from the dynamic interaction of the psycho dramatic procedure and the group analytic principles. It was applied in 1980, in the context of the Psychodramatic Community of the Open Psychotherapy Centre (OFC). According to this approach we suppose that two distinct processes occur within the group: the
group process and the stage action. The emphasis is laid on the link between them, which results from the continuous transition between the group as a whole (matrix) and the action on stage (acting out the group matrix). The matrix of the group contains the undesired and destructive impulses of the self, which can be acted out through playing. The group’s potentiality to “play” with personal and transpersonal conflicts and to incorporate them in the therapeutic process seems to allow the possibility of resolving transpersonal as well as inner conflicts. The above procedure is colored and shaped by the landscape of their life.

The stories are so different and yet all evolving from the same colored and shaped by the landscape of their life. These stories and narratives are to be aired and explored from different points of view. The group facilitated expression of narratives that are often not heard in the Israeli public arena. Emotions were articulated, dealing with rage, helplessness, and violence. The group space created by Besod Siach permitted these wide-spread but rarely-heard narratives to be aired and explored from different points of view.

Keywords: conflict, narrative, women

PA07.1
CONCENTRIC CIRCLES IN A CONFLICT GROUP: A GROUP OF ARAB AND ISRAELI WOMEN ACTIVELY TRANSFORMING PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE NARRATIVES
Nesher R.1, Hreb M.2
1 The Israeli Gestalt Association - Tel Aviv - Israel
2 The Arab Center of Education - Bir El Maksour - Israel

Healing separation- can that be possible in a land of conflict?

Imagine a group of women: Jewish women, Arab women, Palestinian women – working for 3 years in one group. Each woman with her own personal story, her own narratives. Often women’s story are their mother’s story; often the personal story is colored and shaped by the landscape of their life. The stories are so different and yet all evolving from the same national conflict. How can the group contain so many different stories and narratives?

We have found that the concentric circles model provides us the container for identifying our narratives; understanding them in the psychological level; and changing our story- on the personal and transpersonal level; and changing our story- on the personal and group level. In this paper we will be touching the field of conflict trough experiential model: concentric circles in groups.

We will share our experience with this interesting group, and we will experience working with our personal and national narratives. Through 4 concentric circles we will experience the “drama” of a personal story, we will come in touch with the psychological level of insight and awareness, in the 3rd circle we will meet the myth and narratives beyond these stories, and in the 4th circle we will have a sense of the ability to choose a new and different story.

(ABOUT THE AUTHORS: Manal is an Arab- Bedouin woman, Roni is a Jewish woman – we are working together as co facilitators for 3 years)

Keywords: group analysis, psychodrama

PA07.3
UNIQUE GROUP PROCESSES IN THE INTERFAITH BETWEEN MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS AND JEWS IN ISRAEL
Shebar V. Jerusalem - Israel

The article analyzes the unique group processes that occurred during a course training facilitators for interfaith dialogue. The group comprised participants from three religious identities: Jews, Christians and Muslims. Analysis of the findings indicates several important issues, the authors chose to focus on four main phenomena: From three identities to we and them, the third is excluded; religious identity and other significant identities of the individual and the group; ethnocentrism and the inter-ethnic-religious conflict; and situations of openness, curiosity and mutual learning. This experience showed the complexity in the dialogue between the three monotheistic faiths on the background of the national social conflict in which the Christians and Muslims, as belonging to the Palestinian Arab identity, are in conflict with the Jewish national identity.

Keywords: Interfaith dialogue, religious identity, inter-group conflict

PA07.2
MANAGING RAGE AND HELPLESSNESS THROUGH THE CRISIS IN PEK’IHN: THE PLACE OF DIALOGUE IN THE GROUP IN THE MIDST OF A DETERIORATING REALITY
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Besod Siach Association – Ma’alot – Israel

This article is being written after a series of highly disturbing events that occurred at the end of October, 2007. During those days the wall of ambulance sirens left no doubt that some emergency had occurred in the area. On the news there was a report that police had entered the Galilee village of Peki’in. There had been fighting, and the hospitals in Tsfat and Naharia had taken in 30 wounded people. One civilian and one policeman were in serious medical condition. Two days after the crisis the first meeting in the local community center contained pain and frustration. The “Besod Siach” organization, whose mandate is to initiate and carry out dialogue between different groups in conflict in Israeli society, prepared to become involved in regulating emotions and fears. A meeting was arranged for January 2008, at which there were participants from Peki’in and the Western Galilee region who described their feelings and positions regarding the crisis. Among them were: a Jewish resident of Peki’in who presently lives in Maalot after his Peki’in home was burned down during the riots; a Conservative Rabbi from Kfar Vradim: the organizer of the Peace Tent; a Druze resident of Peki’in, and the director of the local community center. At the meeting people voiced feelings of extreme pain and stress of the kind that characterizes Israeli reality. Other participants as well, residents from different parts of the Galilee and from all over the country, who are directly or indirectly involved in social conflict.

The meeting facilitated expression of narratives that are often not heard in the Israeli public arena. Emotions were articulated, dealing with rage, helplessness, and violence. The group space created by Besod Siach permitted these wide-spread but rarely-heard narratives to be aired and explored from different points of view.

Keywords: dialogue, crisis, rage

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)
PA08.1
CONSTRUCTING AND SHARING THE HOUSE THAT I AM – ONE POSSIBILITY FOR GROUP DEVELOPMENT
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2Sociedade de Psicodrama de Sao Paulo – Sao Paulo – Brazil

This report presents a teaching-learning strategy for group development, self-knowledge and hetero-knowledge of students in a Psychodrama Course. This technique can be interesting in any group work situation.

The technique consists of a drawing of a house showing the front elevation and floor plan. The house is the locus where each one is going to develop him-self throughout his existence. It symbolizes the self of each one and their social roles.

The inner psychodrama is employed as facilitator to the encounter with the house, according to Fonseca (2000). It constitutes a dramatization, in which the action is internal and symbolic, using visualization. It is the encounter of the self-with-him-self. Dramatization through drawings was proposed by Altenfelder (1992) and is considered one of the ways to the inner psychodrama.

One employs reflection in the next stage: “how do I see myself, how do I present myself to others? These will be the hooks for the construction of the biennale architecture exhibition where the visitors and the exhibitors (students) explore the work - the houses – in their every detail and nuance, their similarities and differences.

This is the moment of the encounter of the self-with-the-other. The written comments of the students reveal the importance of this activity for the construction of the group:

The houses were, without question, one of the most precious learning opportunities of the course. Constructing the house that is each one of us, is a unique task and much more difficult than it appears. (...) It was with this activity that I learned, in fact, the noción del yo. (...) Fue con esa actividad que yo aprendí, sin duda, la noción de miyo. (…) Hubo todo un cuidado de la dirección y egos- auxiliares en la conducción de este trabajo, que fue imprescindible en esta etapa del grupo.

Referencias:

PA08.2
GIRLS, BOYS AND ADOLESCENTS: A MARGINALIZED POPULATION
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The neoliberal model that was implemented in our country as from the 1990’s, and its attendant derecretion of the essential role of the state in the areas of labor, housing, health care and education, increased the numbers of pauperized families showing psychological, social and criminal law conflicts. Physical and/or psychological violence, escape from home, sexual abuse, incest, rape, baby homicide, addictions, prostitution, criminality, together with malnutrition and physical and mental retardation, are predominantly the diseases of poverty. Women often take charge of a large number of children whose fathers, generally under age, desert their homes, fail to provide material aid and sever binds of affection. New family arrangements, and new kinds of binds appear, favored by internal and external migrations. The young suffer a “mourning for the future” process, as projects involving education, training and work become simply unthinkable. Contrariwise, the resilience shown by some reveals the potential for resistance against these extreme situations. These groups are exposed to insecurity, theft and police abuse. The circuit of criminality and prostitution is supported by sectors of the police and of political power. Interdisciplinary teams formed by lawyers, physicians, psychologists and social workers, who work at city governments or at the family courts at the judiciary of the Provincia de Buenos Aires, approach these problems for minors of between 1 day an 18 years of age.

These advisory activities provide a frame of protection and containment, together with the applicable law. As a consequence of the kind created, this approach has the effects of psychotherapy, and enables reflection on conflicts, in coordination with their families or alternative social networks. Minors are referred to psychological treatment in public or state-subsidized institutions, and favorable results are obtained in many cases. This kind of action is preventive, and it lays emphasis on the training in trades or activities that makes projections into the future possible.

Keywords: poverty – conflict – solutions

NIÑAS, NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES: UNA POBLACION MARGINADA

El modelo neoliberal implementado a partir de los años 90 en nuestro país, con incumplimiento del rol esencial del Estado en áreas de trabajo, vivienda, salud y educación, incrementé el...
PAPERS

RESILIENCIA, METAS MOTIVACIONALES Y GÉNERO: ANÁLISIS DEL PAPEL MODULADOR SOBRE LA SALUD DE ADOLESCENTES EXPUESTOS A VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR

Los resultados previos indican que los adolescentes que son testigos de situaciones de violencia familiar, están en riesgo de desarrollar problemas de salud. También se han analizado tanto los factores de riesgo, como los factores protectores que intervienen en estas situaciones, identificando mecanismos que actúan como condiciones que exacerban y otros que actúan como atenuantes de esta condición de riesgo. Específicamente se han realizado estudios en grupos de población clínica, en condiciones de riesgo psico-social, que han analizado la resiliencia como una variable psicológica del adolescente que puede actuar como recurso interno para mitigar los posibles efectos perniciosos de la exposición a la violencia, encontrándose efectos beneficiosos o protectores para su salud.

Se analiza si las metas motivacionales, la resiliencia y el género, como variables independientes y/o relacionadas modulan la relación entre la exposición a violencia familiar y el perfil de salud de adolescentes pertenecientes a una población general. El estudio se realiza con una muestra de 500 adolescentes españoles entre 12 y 18 años estudiantes de secundaria. Los resultados preliminares, indican que una percepción de alta exposición a la violencia se asocia con una peor salud general, aunque sólo para el caso de los varones. Se encontró un aumento de la percepción de violencia con la edad. En general la resiliencia ejerció un efecto modulador en la relación percepción de la violencia y salud general, aunque sólo para el caso de los varones.

PA09.1

LARGE GROUP: DANTE AND HIS JOURNEY WITHIN THE CONGRESS

Dante at his thirty three years old (perfection age) founds himself in an dark room that obscure his thoughts, miraculously he can come out even if there are three beasts that interfere, one of a lion (pride) but he cannot arrive yet at the hill lightened by the sun. Virgilio appears and promises to save him a magic journey through the underground three kingdoms He accepts and starts to peregrinate in our democratic societies with its divisions regions and nationalities we will try to walk in with Moreno explore our co unconscious and our power struggles, our happiness and wishes a pilgrimage as that of Dante not under the Pope and the Empire, but under our personal freedom helped by our creative spontaneity , finding our differences, personal , cultural and social to create a “Conivivio Dantezco¨ that will help us overcame the conflicts that might arises.

References:
Keywords: Transformation, Sociopsicodrama, Moreno

PA09.2

PSYCHODRAMA AND THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

This is a small review about the using of Psychodrama in educational process. Some major theories and concepts are discussed such as spontaneity, creativity, role-taking, role-playing, role-creating, etc. The importance of the director for the whole teaching process is emphasized. The Preliminary results show that Psychodrama can be an effective method for improving the educational process. Further research is needed to fully understand the potential of Psychodrama in education.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Education, Theatrical Method, Resilience, Gender
process is focused in order to present some of the most common
difficulties that appear on daily situations. Along with all the consid-
erations about the importance of Psychodrama to the educational
and learning process we indicate some problems and difficulties
that we must face to avoid the using of Psychodrama as a mere
technical tool. In order to accomplish the maximum challenge pro-
posed by Moreno, that is, helping the offspring to become genius
more than robots, Psychodrama must be comprehended com-
pletely and not only as a collection of useful techniques.


Keywords: Psychodrama, learning process

MORENO, J. L. (1966). Psicoterapia de grupo y psicodrama:
 Introduccion a la teoria y la praxis. Mexico: Fondo de Cultura
Econômica.


Psychodrama, that is, helping the offspring to become genius

PA10.2 GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE
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In this paper I will explore the many different perspectives and
uses of group treatments for patients with substance use disor-
ders, and trace as an overall survey of the theory and techniques
of importance in the field.

Because of its therapeutic efficacy and cost-effectiveness, group
therapy has come to play an increasingly important role as the psy-
chosocial treatment of choice for ever-increasing numbers of
patients with substance use disorders. Group therapy plays a
major role in treatment programs in inpatient, outpatient, and par-
tial hospitalization settings.

The types of groups discussed in the paper include interpersonal
group psychotherapy, cognitive psychotherapy groups, phase
models of treatment, self-medication theory and modified
dynamic group therapy, therapeutic community groups, relapse
prevention groups, and self-help groups; groups for specific
patient populations of substance users will also be discussed.

In addition to the basic theoretical approaches mentioned above,
the use of group treatments in specific treatment settings will be
discussed, as will the use of group treatments for patients with
comorbid psychiatric illnesses.

Group therapy has a number of advantages over individual therapy
for these patients, and includes many therapeutic factors specific to
group treatment. In the hands of a skilled, well-trained group leader,
these therapeutic factors can be directed toward the formation of
healthier attachments and teaching new social skills. Therapeutic
factors include peer support, a “corrective emotional experience,”
social skills training, and feedback from peers. Groups have the
capacity to help patients stay in treatment longer, which is correlat-
ed with better treatment results. It is now recognized that an inte-
grated treatment program, combining group therapy with a relapse
prevention approach to recovery, is most successful.

Keywords: Substance abuse, recovery
In order to evaluate the twenty trainees of the four Training Institutes, it was administered a battery of psychological tests (Rorschach, Rotter, T.A.T., M.M.P.I) before the beginning of their training, and they were re-assessed through the same tests, six months after the completion of their training and personal therapy. Two parameters which were considered were personal therapy consisted of participation in a Group-Analytic Group and/or in a Psychodrama Group, and the specific characteristic of the aforementioned Trainings operating as Training Communities. The differentiations which were recorded in the total sample as well as separately for each Training are presented. Also, certain hypotheses about the role of personal therapy and training procedure which may have an impact on them are discussed.

Keywords: personal therapy, training

**PA11.2**

**TECHNOLOGY OF SELF IN BECOMING A PSYCHIATRIC NURSE FROM THE EXPERIENTIAL GROUP**

Chiang H., Chao Y.
Taipei ~ Taiwan, Roc

This qualitative study used interpretative phenomenological analysis to describe psychiatric nurses’ self-surveillance in the experiential group. During the analysis, themes emerged relating to the caring experience that influenced the nurses’ working, and their attitudes towards life and work. The emergent themes were self-surveillance by posing the question as “who has the delusion?” and “who is the patient?” Based on these questions, nurses closely monitored the nature of their alliance with the client and were aware of their withholding intimacy and authentic emotional relating for protecting themselves. To make oneself into an object of care through the external dialogue was discussed.

Keywords: psychiatric nurse, self-surveillance, experiential group

**PA11.3**

**TREATING TRAUMA WITH PSYCHODRAMA IN JAPAN**

Takara K.
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I investigated the theory and practice of psychodrama as one possible method of clinical psychological help for trauma victims in Japan. It is needed that we take account of change into narrative memories from traumatic memories in the re-experience process for PTSD. I focus on the subject of rescue which a mature adult at present helps an injured helpless child in the past. The goal is making amicable settlement in the process of rescue, which produce a connection like a bridge between traumatic and narrative memories, past and present memories, thinking and feeling, verbal and nonverbal, body and mind, and self and others with separated self identities. As a result it will be possible to repair disassociation.

I also present the concrete intervention technique of using psychodrama in clinical practice such as body angelic double, mirror techniques, future projection, and sharing for universality in Japan we often have some difficulty of expressing own feeling, especially anger, because a kind of guilty arises in the mind at the time when we express anger in a group. It is my understanding that as we express own feeling, there is some trait such as shame based on the interpersonal level, guilty based on the inner personal level and an obsession of keeping group harmony just as if the god of consideration always watch us in a group.

That is why we in Japan should not pay attention to confrontation with anger but to making amicable settlement in the session.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Trauma, Settlement

**PA12.1**

**PSYCHODRAMA AND SOCIODRAMA OF POWER, NARCISSISM, DEPRESSION**

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Cologne ~ Germany

We start with a theoretical and an experiential approach to the relational- system of “power - narcissism - depression”. Therapeutic aspects and political dimensions of this Topic will be reflected and demonstrated. Psycho dramatic and socio dramatic “empowerment - models” for group-psychotherapy and for Political organisations (in this case: ngo’s) will be presented. A synopsis of international psycho dramatic treatment-experiences for depressive patients will be offered.

Keywords: power - narcissism - depression

**PA12.2**

**THE GENOCIDAL IMPULSE IN LARGE GROUPS**

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Human societies and national and ethnic groups seemingly flourish by differing levels of devices that protect the groups integrity and leaders against rivals and by maintaining/supporting organized violence to maintain their integrity and sometimes to extend their dominance. Yet it is also true that cooperation has systematically increased across the last hundreds of years. While there is a growing socio/political literature on the pervasive occurrence of “genocide " or “ethnic cleansing" group theorists have with a few exceptions avoided the issue of the genocidal impulse and its persistence. I believe that this paper will begin some sort of dynamic dialogue on these terribly important phenomena: the interdependence of violence and cooperation, In the following I will suggest that there is an overlooked basic assumption. Bion’s early aborted formulation of a basic assumption group psychology were for him, the beginning of an attempt to develop a group psychology different from Freud’s views. Bion’s original Basic assumption psychology has been amended by Turkel (1974), Lawrence (Lawrence, Bain and Gould 1996) attempt to incorporate primary narcissism, while Hopper’s(2002) failed effort to move group theory into some sort of molecular configuration.

Recently, from a different theoretical perspective Kaes (2007) has opened the door to understanding the wish to annihilate a group member that allows the consideration of a murderous basic assumption. This paper will explore the[B1] appearance of this murderous wish which I refer to as the genocidal basic assumption.

Keywords: Genocide, basic assumption

**PA13.1**

**VIOLENCE OF THE VIOLATED: A THERAPY TECHNIQUE BASED ON ACTION WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE NO WORDS BUT ONLY ACTION**

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Ekip Ruh Sagligi – Istanbul – Turkey

This work was carried out in a shelter house for battered women in Istanbul, Turkey. The need for group therapy came from the managers who were in a loss and didn’t know what to do because they couldn’t stop the women from fighting. We began a psychodrama group with most of the inmates attending, although not very regularly. The group gathered once every week for 3 hours and went on for about 4 months. The number of members varied between 6-10 every week. At first the group was really chaotic as the women didn’t know how to express any feelings except anger which was only expressed by attacking each other. By acting their
acting out on the scene with the help of the doubles and watch- ing their doubles doing what they have done, they slowly began to express their own feelings like helplessness, deviation, shame instead of projecting them to each other. These were fol- lowed by feelings of loneliness, longing for love and protection. As those were expressed a group cohesion began to emerge which resulted in a reduction in both the number and the sever- ity of the fights.

Keywords: violence, shelter-home women

PA13.2
VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE AND MORENIAN PSYCHODRAMA
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According to the Maslow Pyramid, human beings, after the satis- faction of physiological needs, need security, love/relationship, esteem and personal fulfillment. Domestic violence (DV) may pro- mote the non-satisfaction of such needs and produce feelings of inferiority, weakness and impotence, whose persistence will trig- ger along with isolation, loneliness / exclusion, failures in their personal path / associated pathological disorders.

Trauma threatens physical, intellectual, psychological, emotional and spiritual existence. Traumatic experience promotes the repro- duction of the impact of the traumatic event, leading the person who suffers to break the usual defense mechanisms. In order to face continued violence, automatic and unconscious defenses are built up. These defenses are going to function in a “non-adap- tive” way.

Some of the experiences associated with the traumatic experi- ence activate the brain’s emotional areas but not the cognitive ones. Research in the Theories of Emotions field show the impor- tance of interactions between emotion and cognition in healthy functioning (Greenberg & Pavio, 1997).

This framework helps us to understand why even when the out- side world presents itself as “clean” of the agent that caused the traumatic stress, the subject’s inner world remains insecure and the future “threatening”, which will be reflected (among other aspects) in the organization of thought, the expression of emo- tions and ultimately in the development of personality.

Taking into account the impact of trauma / traumatic experience in victims of domestic violence, and from the experience of working with a group of Morenian Psychodrama – in the Domestic Violence Department of the Coimbra Psychiatric Hospital Center, with adult women victims of domestic violence, some of them also exposed to DV in childhood - what could be the role of an action psychothera- py, such as psychodrama, in order to achieve for greater interven- tion effectiveness?

Keywords: domestic_violence; traumatic_experience; Morenian_Psychodrama

PA13.3
FROM THE MALIGNANT BONDING TO MIRRORING AND COMPLEMENTARY PROCESSES IN GROUP ANALYTICAL THERAPY FOR BOTH VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF INCEST
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As opposed to the “Malignant bonding” illustrated by clinical material and films, namely The night Porter and The Piano teacher, where a pathological relationship is created; be man and a woman; or a mother and a daughter where stagnation and mas- sification are the main and intractable traits; the group analytical processes allow perpetrators and victims of incest of both gen- ders unexpected qualities of containment and insight, which are almost virtually impossible in a one-to-one situation.

Perpetrators become deeply aware of the vast consequences of their actions when confronted by other members who correspond to their victims' mirror reflections and they grasp how unable they are to see themselves as separate human beings, but only as parts of their parental figures. Victims also become painfully aware of the unconscious mechanisms from which they feel pris- oners of the same pattern perpetuating the victim role.

All and each member experiences a powerful sense of belonging to the group and expressions of self-assertion, emotional growth, independence and individuation. These are some of the charac- teristics that patients acquire during the treatment period in which they see others and themselves developing into individuals with respected self-esteem which is acknowledged by others and by themselves. At times they are not only allowed but encouraged to express openly anger and frustration which has been kept hidden for long periods of time. This encouragement comes especially from other ‘old’ members who have gone through similar predica- ments.

There will be a description of some of the salient features of this group which will facilitate discussion and understanding of the two sides of the coin.

Keywords: Incest Victims Perpetrators

PA14.1
WOMEN WITH CANCER: AN ALTERNATIVE FOR GROUP INTERVENTION
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A person that has cancer is considered to have a specific psycho- logical demand that needs to be addressed. Psychology should investigate issues involved in actions of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of such a patient. The role of the psychologist in the context of an illness involves providing conditions in which patients develop adequately from an emotional, rational and social point of view. The present study was developed in a public hospital and presents a group based psychological intervention strategy, focused at assisting women with breast cancer.

Nowadays the medical treatment that is available is considered highly successful. However, during the program, patients have a high probability to develop: stress, depression, fatigue, anxiety, sleeping disorders, cognitive disorders and low self-esteem. The program had the objective of evaluating strategies that help deal with specific issues and promote better adjustment to the illness and a more efficient acceptance to the treatment. These strate- gies were: role-playing, positive feedback, tasks between ses- sions, self-observation, behavioral training and relaxing training.

Such resources were used to help address discussions related to the relief of symptoms, physical changes, daily routine, work, family, social support and other difficulties that were found. The results show that the group based psychological intervention strategy can help in the prevention and at the same time, in the reduction of difficulties in adapting to the context of the treatment in the early stages of the infirmity. The group based psychologi- cal intervention in women with cancer can also cause significant reduction in humor disorders, depression, phobias, tension, fatigue, confusion contributing to the person’s higher level of energy and quality of life. Research should be developed with the objective of evaluating the effectiveness of this kind of work in relation to therapy participation and improvement of behavior patterns to promote health.

Keywords: group, cancer, women
PA14.2

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR CANCER PATIENTS

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The latest concept that any physical disease could be related to psychological difficulties or to psychiatric disorders either by immediately affecting the cause of the disease or as a psychological reaction to the presence of a disease validates the biopsychosocial model. It contributes to the establishment of the Counselling-Multidisciplinary Psychiatry and to the exploration of the psychotherapeutic applications field in general and more specifically of the group psychotherapeutic applications. Research has proved the necessity of the psychotherapeutic intervention in psychosomatic patients, especially in cancer patients, who are usually flooded by contradicting feelings and emotions that are, more often, caused by the severity of cancer disease and the aggressiveness of the medical interventions proposed, which in their turn affect the patients’ daily life causing functional disorders. However, although the bibliography validates the group psychotherapeutic intervention as the most suitable for cancer patients, it is rarely applied to the daily practice of either a general or an oncological hospital.

The present paper presents the structure and function of a psychotherapeutic group for cancer patients, which was called “Support Group” and was constituted (formed) at the Daily Centre for Psychological Support of Cancer Patients, in Athens, Greece. It describes the group’s progress, the most important group phenomena observed, the peculiarities of the specific therapeutic process and the conclusions concerning the group’s therapeutic effect to the patients’ psychoemotional condition that came up.

Keywords: cancer, group psychotherapy.
La simulazione, seguita da un dibattito costruttivo, ha permesso di arricchire la comprensione personale e professionale dei partecipanti.

La nostra tesi è che la riduzione del divario fra attese e attitudini verso gli immigrati e quelle espresse durante le simulazioni, ed è emerso nell'approccio con l'immigrato atteggiamenti sia degli assorbitori sia degli immigrati che entrano a vicenda e riconoscendo i reciproci confini culturali.

ATTENZIONI MANIFESTI E LATENTI DEI FORNITORI DI SERVIZI E DEI DECISORI POLITICI VERSO GLI IMMIGRATI E LORO INFLUENZA SULL'INTEGRAZIONE DEGLI STRANIERI NELLA SOCIETÀ RICEVENTE. PRESENTAZIONE DI UN MODELLO DI WORKSHOP CON I FORNITORI DI SERVIZI AGLI IMMIGRATI E CON I DECISORI POLITICI

L'articolo descrive e analizza il workshop svolto durante il convegno “Incontri Confronti” (Torino, 4/2008) su integrazione ed educazione in un quadro interculturale e propone di valutare il modello presentato quale strumento per i fornitori di servizi e per i decisori politici per accrescere la consapevolezza su attitudini individuali latenti.

In una realtà in costante mutamento come quella italiana e in particolare a Torino, s'incontrano popolazioni di culture diverse che si confrontano con la sfida di vivere l'una accanto all'altra, rispettandosi a vicenda e riconoscendo i reciproci confini culturali.

All'inizio del suo percorso, l'immigrante incontra agenti di socializzazione della cultura ospite e questo può segnare e definire il tipo d'integrazione che sarà possibile aspettarsi. Per agenti di socializzazione s'intendono i fornitori di servizi agli immigrati, ossia insegnanti, istruttori, assistenti sociali, medici, psicologi, ecc. Tali figure, così come i decisori politici, sia a livello locale sia nazionale, portano nell'approccio con l'immigrati atteggiamenti manifesti e anche latenti.

La nostra tesi è che la riduzione del divario fra atteggiamenti manifesti e latenti può favorire un incontro vero e fruttuoso fra differenti culture. I 25 partecipanti al workshop erano assistenti sociali, psicologi e doratori in contatto quotidiano con immigrati a Torino. Lo psicodrammatista israeliano Prof. Victor Shebar ha condotto il workshop, filmato con il consenso dei partecipanti. La descrizione e analisi si basano sul video registrazione. Il workshop ha permesso ai partecipanti di simulare esperienze e atteggiamenti sia degli assorbitori sia degli immigrati che entrano nella cultura ricevente. La simulazione, seguita da un dibattito costruttivo, ha permesso di anticipare le comprensione personale e professionale dei partecipanti.

Si sono riscontrate differenze tra gli atteggiamenti iniziali verso gli immigranti e quelle espresse durante le simulazioni, ed è emerso il bisogno di elaborare e ridurre tali differenze.
the change of the distance for each relation.
Results: There are 49 members in 6 groups in this study. The mean distances were 6.75cm in early stage, 4.41 in middle stage and 3.70 in late stage. An ecosystem of the group shows the leaders and the disengaged members in the map. Dependency on the leader is found in a pattern of persisted short distance with the leader. Conflict was found in sudden long distance between members. Positive and negative therapeutic alliances were found in shorter or longer distance with the leader than the average.
Conclusions: The VDS is a simple accessible tool to evaluating the changing process in the group. The VDS provides some quantitative data for group process. For clinical application, the data still need to be correlated with the phenomena in the group.
Keywords: process visual distance

PA16.2
STUDY OF THERAPEUTIC PROCESSES AND MICRO-PROCESSES. METHODOLOGICAL OPTIONS FOR TEXT ANALYSIS IN A TECHNOLOGY-MEDIATED PSYCHOTHERAPY (TMP) GROUP

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Technology-mediated psychotherapy (TMP) is defined as a psychological treatment that, although consistent with the general objectives of psychotherapy, is conducted by means of information and communication technology (ICT). The appearance of technology-mediated psychotherapy (TMP) could have a strong impact on mental health care with regards to treatment, health promotion and prevention.

The present study was conducted with a technology-mediated psychotherapy group based on a mixed setting, one comprising a monthly face-to-face session lasting four hours and a virtual online forum that was permanently accessible (24 hours a day, 7 days a week). The system of communication was asynchronous. During the period studied the group comprised six patients (four men and two women) and a male psychotherapist. The time period analyzed covered eighteen months. Material from the virtual forum was automatically recorded from the online contributions of participants and thus these texts were also available for study and analysis.

This study seeks to illustrate different methodological options for managing and analyzing text material obtained in the context of technology-mediated psychotherapy. Through application of the instrument and its corresponding coding, a database in the form of code sequences was obtained. After confirming the quality of this data we then show how they can be analyzed using four different approaches, each one accompanied by the appropriate software. Content analysis using the ATLAS.ti software. Sequential analysis using SDS-GSEQ software in order to detect any patterns or regularities in the text structure. Detection of T-patterns, performed using the THEME software (Magnusson, 1996, 2000). Analysis of the dynamic structure of the group using the Ucinet 6-NetDraw software. The analysis of qualitative data from a perspective of methodological complementariness facilitates the detection and study of therapeutic processes and micro-processes. The results presented enrich the options available with regards to the analysis of any kind of documentary material.

Keywords: Group, Technology, Text

ESTUDIO DE PROCESOS Y MICROPROCESOS TERAPÉUTICOS. OPCIONES METODOLÓGICAS PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE TEXTOS EN UN GRUPO DE PSICOTERAPIA TECNOLÓGICAMENTE MEDIADA (PTM)

La Psicoterapia Tecnológicamente Mediada (PTM), se definen como un tratamiento de tipo psicológico que respondiendo a los objetivos generales de la psicoterapia, se realiza a través de tecnologías de la información y comunicación (TICs)

La emergencia de las Psicoterapias Tecnológicamente Mediadas (PTM) podría tener un fuerte efecto en los cuidados en salud mental, en relación con el tratamiento, la promoción y la prevención de la salud.

La presente investigación fue realizada en un grupo de psicoterapia tecnológicamente mediada con un encuadre mixto, consistente en una sesión mensual, cara a cara, de cuatro horas de duración y una foro virtual online con acceso permanente (24 hs. al día y 7 días a la semana). El sistema de comunicación fue asincrónico. Durante el periodo estudiado el grupo estuvo conformado por seis pacientes (cuatro hombres y dos mujeres) y un psicoterapeuta. El periodo de tiempo analizado fue de dieciocho meses. El material textual del foro virtual fue grabado automáticamente a partir de las contribuciones online de los participantes, este material fue objeto de posterior análisis.

La investigación que se presenta pretende mostrar diferentes opciones metodológicas de gestión y análisis de material textual obtenido en una psicoterapia tecnológicamente mediada. Se muestra cómo es posible su análisis desde cuatro planteamientos diferentes, contando con los respectivos programas informáticos que lo posibilitan. Análisis de contenido usando el software Atlas.ti. Análisis secuencial usando el software SDS-GSEQ, que permite detectar patrones o regularidades en la estructura del texto. Detección de T-patterns usando el software THEME (Magnusson, 1996, 2000). Análisis de la estructura dinámica del grupo usando el software Ucinet-Netdraw. El análisis de datos cualitativos desde una perspectiva de complementariedad metodológica, facilita la detección y estudio de procesos y de microprocesos terapéuticos. Los resultados presentados enriquecen las opciones de análisis de materiales documentales de distinto tipo.

PA16.3
A PERSONAL AND JOB EFFICIENCY MODEL FOR CHANGE AND TRANSFORMATION

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This study originates from the research line in Human Systems at the Doctoral Program in Human Sciences, College of Humanities and Education, as a contribution to the process of planned change and transformation of The University of Zulia, more specifically within the College of Humanities and Education. It supports the thesis that efficiency is a competence that promotes change and transformation; in order to be efficient, the organizational culture must change conversations in the sense Maturana uses this term. For such purpose, a Personal and Job Efficiency Program (PJEP) was designed including four dimensions: research, organizational development, counseling and university extension. To develop the program, the researcher chose systems theory as a theoretical framework, paying special attention to the development of organizational human systems; principles of job counseling and organizational development were also included as references. The methodological approach was that of a phenomenological viewpoint, based on qualitative research and ethnographic methods. The research concluded as follows: (a) employees’ concept of efficiency was explained; (b) the structural elements and the dynamics of a change and transformation model were defined; (c) the understanding employees had of change and transformation was identified; and (d) a theoretical efficiency model was designed to promote changes and transformations from four perspectives: theory, technology, methodology and art.

Keywords: human systems development
A PERSONAL AND JOB EFFICIENCY MODEL FOR CHANGE AND TRANSFORMATION

La presente investigación se gesta en la línea “Sistemas Humanos” del Doctorado en Ciencias Humanas de la Facultad de Humanidades y Educación y en el marco de los procesos de cambio y transformación de La Universidad del Zulia, específicamente de la Facultad de Humanidades y Educación. Sustenta la tesis que la eficiencia es una competencia que promueve cambios y transformaciones; en tal sentido, para ser eficientes se requiere cambiar la cultura organizacional desde las conversaciones en el sentido propuesto por Maturana; para esto, se diseñó el Programa de Eficiencia Personal y Laboral (EPLY), bajo cuatro modalidades: investigación, desarrollo organizacional, orientación y extensión universitaria. Para el desarrollo del programa y de la investigación, se adoptó como marco teórico referencial la teoría de los sistemas, con especial atención al desarrollo de los sistemas humanos en las organizaciones; en tal sentido, se asumió la orientación laboral y el desarrollo organizacional con todos sus fundamentos. La metodología del estudio estuvo orientada desde el enfoque fenomenológico, la investigación cualitativa y la metodología etnográfica. Los hallazgos de la investigación expresan que se logró: a) explicar la concepción de eficiencia del grupo; b) definir los elementos estructurales y la dinámica del modelo de cambio y transformación; c) comprender como creían los participantes que su concepción de eficiencia promovía cambios y transformaciones y d) susentar un modelo de eficiencia para promover cambios y transformaciones desde cuatro perspectivas: teórica, tecnológica, metodológica y como arte.

PA17.1 GROUPS AND SCHOOL: AN EXPERIENCE BETWEEN PEDAGOGY AND GROUP ANALYSIS

Marinelli P., Medici T., Velotti P.~Università di Roma La Sapienza ~ Roma ~ Italy

Introduction: As in any other place, the school appears a place where the contradictions of technological society and human frailty meet and highlighting development and discomfort, well-being and suffering. During the last years, studies in the classroom have extended the application of groups techniques from managing the behavior of individuals and also of the whole class. This extension has been required for two reasons: a) economic feasibility and practicality and b) utilization of the peer group in administration and enhancing classroom behavior. (Brownell, Gifford-Smith, 2003).

In this sense, the school psychologist helps children succeed academically, socially, and emotionally. He collaborates with educators, parents, and other professionals to create safe, healthy, and supportive learning environments for all students.

Goals: The aim of the present paper is to explore this complex function in relation to one particular challenge: a psychological intervention in an Roman elementary school (Pianta, Belsky, Vandergriff, Houts, Morrison, 2008). Method. The project program address the emotional and behavioral issues that interfere with the achievement of educational goals. It provides a classroom group for each fast class, in which the primary focus is to promote teamwork, develop pro-social skills, improve peer interaction and install a sense of belonging. Parents are encouraged to visit the program and meet with staff when necessary.


PA17.2 THIS IS A HOUSE, NOT A HOTEL. A COMPARISON OF TWO EXPERIENCES OF TIME-LIMITED GROUP IN A SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

Baggioti S., Faggioni R., Verri A., Bajoni A., De Polo R.~COIRAG APG ~ Milano ~ Italy

Our essay has the aim to delve into relationship dynamics that occur in generational and role conflicts in the school environment. Such considerations refer to the parallel work of two different groups, one composed by teachers, the other by students from a professional school in the outskirts of Milan which gathers a number of young people who showed, within the compulsory school years, small attitude to study and showed behavioral problems often linked to uneasy family situations.

One of the groups is made of eight male Italian teachers, between 30 and 45 years old, the other group is made of eleven male students, of whom four foreigners, between 15 and 17 years old. For the teachers, the school headmaster asked to provide a supervising group for the classrooms dynamics, for the students a support for people at risk of school drop-out is required.

Both groups were lead according to the psychoanalytic perspective and they were carried out through the use of different tools: videos, drama techniques, TEMAS test by G. Costantino.

During the symposium we will share the clinical observation of the authors on how, within a teenagers school context, to live the school as a training environment and to live it as a substitute context to the family could be mixed up. This dynamic seems to demonstrate that the conflict is more apathy, inability to respect rules and make them respected or even school drop-out rather than an interpersonal dynamic of dialogue and opposition and that it influences teacher’s and student’s identities by completely twisting the sense of educational work which seems to be over-taken by the establishment of a parental type relationship.

The work winds around the hypothesis that the two groups are mirror images in relation to conflicts, needs and to the emerging ghost of the group.

Keywords: school, teenagers, foreigners, identity

QUESTA CASA NON È UN ALBERGO. DUE ESPERIENZE DI GRUPPO A TEMPO LIMITATO IN AMBITO SCOLASTICO A CONFRONTO

Questo lavoro intende approfondire le dinamiche relazionali che si instaurano nei conflitti generazionali e di ruolo in ambito scolastico. Tali riflessioni si riferiscono al lavoro parallelo di due gruppi, uno di docenti e uno di allievi di una scuola professionale in Milano. Si tratta di un Istituto professionale di periferia dove confluiscono giovani che hanno dimostrato scarsa attitudine allo studio e problemi comportamentali spesso riferiti a situazioni familiari di sostegno.

A gruppo è composto da otto docenti maschi, tutti italiani di età compresa fra i 30 e i 45 anni, uno da undici allievi maschi, di cui quattro stranieri, di età compresa tra i 15 ed i 17 anni. La direzione della scuola ha chiesto per i docenti un gruppo di supervisione alla gestione delle dinamiche delle classi e per gli allievi un intervento di sostegno per i ragazzi a rischio di abbandono scolastico.

I gruppi sono stati condotti secondo il vertice di osservazione psicoanalitico ed hanno previsto l’utilizzo di diversi strumenti: proiezione di video, tecniche psicodrammatiche, test “TEMAS- TEL Me a Story” di G. Costantino.

Nella relazione verrà condivisa la riflessione clinica degli autori rispetto a come si possa creare confusione fra il vivere la scuola come ente formativo e il vivere la scuola come contesto sostitutivo all’ambito familiare. Questa dinamica sembra determinare il fatto che il conflitto si configuri più come apatia, impossibilità di rispettare e far rispettare le regole o abbandono scolastico piuttosto che come dinamica interpersonale di dialogo e opposizione e che
influenza le identità del docente e dell’allievo stravolgendo il senso del lavoro educativo che sembra passare in secondo piano rispetto all’intuizione di una relazione di tipo parentale. La riflessione si snoda attorno all’ipotesi che i due gruppi siano speculari rispetto ai conflitti, ai bisogni ed al fantasma emergente del gruppo.

Parole chiave: scuola, adolescenti, stranieri, identità

PA17.3

THE REFUSAL OF THE FOREIGNER AS A SPECIFIC DEFENSIVE WAY ORGANIZING THE GROUP FUNCTIONING AT A SCHOOL IN PADUA: A PARADIGMATIC CASE

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The absence of conflicts is often only an illusion. For this reason both conflicts, intrapsychic and interhuman, must be continuously recognized and elaborated in order to prevent from becoming uncontrollable and destructive, if disregarded. This is what happened in Padua amongst a primary school and an educational centre for adult education and immigrants literacy, after 14 years of coexistence, seemingly without conflicts, in the same building. The description and analysis of such paradigmatic event is based on mathematical models, in which the presence of insufficiently defined boundaries among nearby groups, divided by culture and ethnic background, consents to forecast the onset of conflicts among the same groups. The ethnic level concept of groupal mind working (1;3) is used to explain as the ethnic conflict could be sometimes a particular defensive mode of the human groups functioning so it represents a try to achieve a not elaborated solution of more complex conflicts underlying.

Keywords: conflict, boundaries, ethnic level concept of groupal mind working, integrative elaboration

IL RIFIUTO DELLO STRANIERO COME SPECIFICA MODALITÀ DIFENSIVA ORGANIZZANTE IL FUNZIONAMENTO DI GRUPPO IN UNA ISTITUZIONE SCOLASTICA DI PADOVA: UN CASO PARADIGMATICO

L’assenza di conflitti è spesso solo un’illusione. Da ciò la necessità che i conflitti, sia quelli intrapsicici sia quelli interumani debbano essere continuamente riconosciuti ed elaborati proprio per evitare che, diventino incontenibili e sfocino nella distruttività, se trascurati. E’ quanto è successo a Padova, tra una scuola elementare e un CTP per l’educazione degli adulti e l’alfabetizzazione degli stranieri, dopo 14 anni di convivenza, apparentemente libera da conflitti, nello stesso edificio scolastico. Tale vicenda paradigmatica, viene descritta ed analizzata alla luce di recenti contributi (2) fondati su modelli matematici che considerano la presenza di confini scarsamente definiti tra gruppi vicini, ma divisi da cultura ed etnicità, come dati in grado di predire l’insorgenza di conflitti tra i gruppi stessi. Il concetto di livello etnico di funzionamento del gruppo (1;3) viene quindi impiegato per illustrare come il conflitto interetnico possa costituire talvolta una particolare modalità difensiva nel funzionamento dei gruppi umani, rappresentando quindi un tentativo di soluzione non elaborata di conflitti più complessi ed articolati sottostanti.

Keywords: conflict, boundaries, ethnic level concept of groupal mind working, integrative elaboration

PA18.1

GROUP AND SUBJECT: TWO INTERACTING WORLDS

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The paper we propose has been developed within the ‘laboratorio di gruppo’, a working structure of the Italian Society of Relational Psychoanalysis/SIPRe.

The laboratory is devoted to experimentation with and disclosure of individual and supra-individual non-self-conscious mechanisms, specifically stimulated by collective environments. We decided to present a work that would allow us to reflect on how, within a group situation, concurrent levels of individual, group, social and institutional nature get generated, fed, developed and articulated. The aim of such reflections is to understand the close degree of interdependence existing between intra-psychic and inter-psychic dimensions and the possibility to conjugate the theoretical positions expressed by René Kaisl with the epistemic approach on the SIPRe i-Subject, Infant Research data and Sanders’ theories. We propose a type of work aimed at verifying how the group context can bring subjectivity, in concrete or unconsciously. In particular, by integrating intra-personal, inter-personal and transpersonal levels, we want to compare organizing principles of group dynamics as well as constituting elements of the i-Subject, as to consider also the institutional, social and cultural context in which the latter develops.

Moving from the premise that group belonging stimulates particular psychic organizations, we want to reach a second level of analysis concerned with demonstrating how, thanks to the dynamics in the psychic interactions of the group, a process of subjectivation can be triggered. The intent, in this case, is to clarify the relation subject/group: what the subject puts in the group and what the subject takes from it; how investments and representations change according to given moments of the group process and how each subject invests, represents and uses the group and others in the group.

GRUPPO E SOGGETTO: DUE MONDI IN INTERAZIONE

Il lavoro che proponiamo nasce dall’attività del “laboratorio area gruppo” della Società Italiana di Psicoanalisi della Relazione (SIPRe).

Il laboratorio si configura come spazio di discussione, di riflessione teorica e metodologica, ma anche di osservazione e di raccolta del materiale clinico che emerge dalla conduzione di specifici gruppi esperienziali. Tali gruppi sono finalizzati alla sperimentazione teorica e all’osservazione dei meccanismi di funzionamento intrapsicici e interpsicici, e poi di gruppo; le tecniche e gli organizzati intorno ai quali si sviluppa nel gruppo, per cui la laboratorio si configura come spazio di discussione, di riflessione teorica e metodologica sul come, in una situazione superiore, nascano, si alimentano, si sviluppano e si articolano più livelli di significazione: individuale, interpersonale, gruppale, istituzionale e socio-culturale; descriveremo come la presenza di conflittualità nell’eco-sistema possa dare impulso sia a movimenti analoghi nel singolo soggetto sia ad un lavoro psicologico per il superamento delle stesse.

Evidenziamo i rapporti di interdipendenza tra l’intrapscicho, l’interpsicico e il gruppo; i principi organizzatori intorno ai quali si organizza e si sviluppa il gruppo. Proveremo a congiungere le stimolazioni teoriche dell’approccio psicoanalitico ai gruppi, per cui l’appartenenza ai gruppi stimola special organizzazioni psichiche (Fenéde Kees e gli studi del CEFFRAR, con l’approccio epistemico psicoanalitico relazionale che attribuisce al gruppo uno di territorio dell’organizzazione soggettualmente (eco-organizzazione) in costante rapporto col momento auto-organizzante (Sander e gli studi dell’Infant Research).

Per fare ciò ci faremo aiutare da alcuni concetti: • l’io-soggetto risultato di auto-eco-organizzazione • il soggetto del legame • interazione • auto-eco-organizzazione • campo psicico gruppale • sistemi complessi non lineari
The role of empathy and intersubjectivity is investigated in the work of small group putting to comparison clinical experience and the mirror neurons model. The setting characteristics render the group work an “ideal laboratory” for the study of the relational competences founded on the ability to read emotions and other people’s mental states. The deficits of empathic competences and the primary intersubjectivity, often present in narcissistic and borderline patients, act like – K elements. Their mentalisation is linked to a complex process of putting in turning the container that implies some typical group phenomena like the development of the belonging sense, imitation, ottunement, whose biologic bases seem to reside in the embodied simulation phenomena connected to the prefrissive and automatic functions of mirrors neurons. Empathy and primary intersubjectivity appear in effect competences strongly tied at a neurobiological level and their disorders emerge easy in the group work where the use of the senses allow a continuous monitoring of surface phenomena: somatic aspect of emotions, gestures, linguistic expressivity. Mirroring, protomental and basic assumptions, have also a somatic and behavioral component that appear immediately in hic et nunc of the relations. These phenomena of surfaces, underpinning mental events, cause the affective and relational movements of the group field. Empathic perception and intersubjectivity appear therefore essential in the understanding the psychodynamic phenomena of the group and they take part either like therapeutic factors, either like critical moments of distortions the affective and dynamic movements. 

**PA18.2**

**EMPATHY AND INTERSUBJECTIVITY IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: FROM CLINIC TO MIRROR NEURONS**

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The aim isn’t to transform these word-signs in word-symbols, but to exercise the outdistancing function in comparison to what is written on the sheet and the reviewing function through the pure overview of the others. The group, although not giving interpretative keys but leaving in the non-sense, makes this chaos more acceptable. First of all, they use word-signs to tell about their own subjectivity, then, through relationship, their self -particles unconsciously projected, decompose and reconstitute in new order in the chaos. To this structural process, that from self opens to the other and through the other comes back to self, it corresponds an evolutionary passage from individual to groupal dimension. This emerged from the verbal patients’ recognition that group is not only a difficult dimension, but also the privileged way to reach their own aims of “looking inside”.

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Key-words: word-sign, plural speaking, chaos.
PA19.1
SPORT GROUPS: SHARING EXPERIENCES IN THE LIGHT OF PSYCHODRAMA
Tesch E[1], Rondinone M[2]
Sport Groups, their relational dynamics and emergent conflicts have been more and more in focus. Sports, universal phenomenon, also due to the effects that big events like the Olympic Games and the World Championships cause, strengthen this reality and accentuate their protagonists, before a society that demands them the accuracy of the highest efficiency and productivity. The winners are heroes, the losers, failures. As if mirroring ourselves, we seem to celebrate these protagonists that maintain our hope to surpass new obstacles alive. Never before, as at the Beijing Olympic Games, were so many records surpassed. Surpassing follows the history of humanity; and if nowadays we witness something different, this is due to technology at the service of this spectacle. Or should we say this theatre play? Is Psychology also an instrument to increase athletes' production, or is it a possibility of sharing after the dramatic act that manifests at the moment of giving the protagonist back to himself? For us, suggesting this discussion about sports teams' conflicts in the light of Psychodrama is an opportunity to share experiences in this area that still seems to be starting. It is to be able to experience together the perspective of offering another possibility to this involving spectacle, causing us to be both participants and responsible for it.

PA19.2
CONFlict IN SPORT: UNAVoidable OR PURSUIABLE?
Lerda M.T[1], Blancato U[2], Blancato C[3], Sereno S[1]
Is sport to be considered a promoter of wellbeing or an extoller of iatrogenic elements?
To what extent today can sport be regarded as cause or effect of violent and uncivil events?
Exaltation of the perfect body the overcoming one's own limits, and of the pursuit results at any cost, appear to lead to a dangerous distortion of sport activity, particularly of competitive sport. Talking about conflict in sport to a deep psychological where aggressiveness can be sublimated through agreement to precise shared rules or acted out with explosions of violence inside and outside the sports ground.
How far off are the times when, during the course of the first Olympic Games, the outstanding conflicts were stopped and a condition of peace was maintained so that competitions could be played in a general atmosphere devoid of war tension?
How much do the sport economic commodification weigh on this transformation?
The economic stakes at play, on one side, make the athlete much more vulnerable to exploitation and exposed to social conditioning, and on the other side, by favoring a new media visibility, may induce manipulative and not properly ethical behaviors.
From this point of view, what is today the role of the sports psychologist, practiced in conducting work group?
The sports psychologist is to be regarded as a promoter of wellbeing, a surety for the integrity of the young athletes, an educator of healthy lifestyles or a “mental trainer” aimed at improving the sport performance of the team?
These other issues should be developed in the field of sports psychology preserving the person / athlete, the team and sport in its own essence.
A psychology which needs to be close to contemporary reality, bearer of, and responsible, the mental equilibrium of the sportsman, and particularly, but not the athlete.

PA19.3
THE AGONISTIC CONFLICTS
Deriu M.
COIRAG ~ Roma ~ Italy
Competitive sport organizations vibrate of an emotional life, it is influenced by the evolutive and involutional unwriting urges that shake each other in the groupal unconscious. A year-long experience with a professional basketball team reports the analytic treatment of it as a small operating group.
The article describes the players' role either as subject or object of the group's unconscious life how they express a competitive play and enthusiasm produced by unconscious forces even if they are rationalized with everlasting technical motivations.
The unconscious life of a sport team is realized with a net of communication through different and plural levels i.e. from the conscious relationship step to the unconscious one.
The synthesis between its psychosocial imprint and its culture creates a group identity called “team matrix”, that is the evolving and creative component of every sport organization. During the experience is observed how the agonistic teams' life is made by a complex interaction among individual, small group and task large group, but also among the subgroups and institutional large group itself.
The relationship network visible and invisible, at different levels from conscious to unconscious, are lightened trough the group analytic technique and the creative resources have been directed towards the team goal: the success.
The unconscious urges working for the identity and integration of
Generally prevail defense, fragmentation and misunderstanding. Family members are quite disunited and marginalized. Remain scattered and isolated, not having the courage of feeling group and so the Employees to the cleanings, while Patients as a prison. More, lacks cohesion: Nurses are constituted in The Community has opened doors, but it is experienced by users to overcome the psychiatric hospitals. National Health Service, and it was build up ten years ago in order of its relationship with the general context. A community of mentally ills directed by the Author, in awareness of its relationship with the general context. In this social background is proposed an analysis of dynamics in this year on September 14. Guibre, a poor black boy, beaten and murdered by whites in Milan. Will we succeed in seeing what unites rather than divides us? Often seeing intolerance among races and different groups. While becoming a multiethnic and multicultural society, we are QUALI VALORI PER UNA NUOVA COMUNITÀ? Mentre stiamo divenendo una società multietnica e multiculturale, vediamo spesso intolleranza tra razze e gruppi diversi. Riusciremo a vedere ciò che ci unisce più che ciò che ci divide? “Il nostro sangue ha lo stesso colore” diceva piangendo il padre di Abdul Guibre, ragazzo nero povero, pestato e ucciso da bianchi a Milano il 14 settembre scorso. Sono stati inoltre intrapresi nuovi rapporti con l’esterno riducendo occasionali atteggiamenti svalutativi verso gli utenti. Questo ha favorito la coesione nel gruppo degli utenti. La Comunità è sempre stata aperta, ma viene ancora vissuta dagli utenti come un luogo di reclusione. Ancora oggi manca di coesione: si sono costituiti il gruppo degli Infermieri e quello degli Addetti alle pulizie, mentre restano, spappigliati e isolati, gli Utenti, non avendo il coraggio sentirsì gruppo, simili agli altri utenti e portatori di problemi. La Comunità è situata in Italia, è pubblica e appartenente al Servizio Sanitario Nazionale ed è sorta dieci anni fa come superamento del manicomio. La Comunità è sempre stata aperta, ma viene ancora vissuta dagli utenti come un luogo di reclusione. Ancora oggi manca di coesione: si sono costituiti il gruppo degli Infermieri e quello degli Addetti alle pulizie, mentre restano, spappigliati e isolati, gli Utenti, non avendo il coraggio sentirsì gruppo, simili agli altri utenti e portatori di problemi. La Comunità è situata in Italia, è pubblica e appartenente al Servizio Sanitario Nazionale ed è sorta dieci anni fa come superamento del manicomio. La Comunità è sempre stata aperta, ma viene ancora vissuta dagli utenti come un luogo di reclusione. Ancora oggi manca di coesione: si sono costituiti il gruppo degli Infermieri e quello degli Addetti alle pulizie, mentre restano, spappigliati e isolati, gli Utenti, non avendo il coraggio sentirsì gruppo, simili agli altri utenti e portatori di problemi. La Comunità è situata in Italia, è pubblica e appartenente al Servizio Sanitario Nazionale ed è sorta dieci anni fa come superamento del manicomio. La Comunità è sempre stata aperta, ma viene ancora vissuta dagli utenti come un luogo di reclusione. Ancora oggi manca di coesione: si sono costituiti il gruppo degli Infermieri e quello degli Addetti alle pulizie, mentre restano, spappigliati e isolati, gli Utenti, non avendo il coraggio sentirsì gruppo, simili agli altri utenti e portatori di problemi. La Comunità è situata in Italia, è pubblica e appartenente al Servizio Sanitario Nazionale ed è sorta dieci anni fa come superamento del manicomio.

Keywords: Community, Cohesion

WHICH VALUES FOR A NEW COMMUNITY? Morviducci C., il Cerchio – Napoli – Italy

While becoming a multicultural and multicultural society, we are often seeing intolerance among races and different groups. Will we succeed in seeing what unites rather than divides us? “Our blood has the same color” said the weeping father of Abdul Guibre, a poor black boy, beaten and murdered by whites in Milan this year on September 14.

In this social background is proposed an analysis of dynamics in a community of mentally ill directed by the Author, in awareness of its relationship with the general context. The Community is located in Italy, is public and belongs to the National Health Service, and it was built up ten years ago in order to overcome the psychiatric hospitals. The Community has opened doors, but it is experienced by users as a prison. More, lacks cohesion: Nurses are constituted in group and so the Employes to the cleanings, while Patients remain scattered and isolated, not having the courage of feeling group and, like other patients, carriers of problems. Even their Family members are quite disunited and marginalized. Generally prevail defense, fragmentation and misunderstanding. Currently there is a change, initiated by the therapist who has agreed to fully immerse in relationship with patients, looking, in the same time, to family members not as a problem but as a resource. This process has encouraged group cohesion among patients. More, relations were promoted with the outside, so reducing Community isolation. It is necessary training operators so they would become able to reduce the closure of their group and their occasional devaluing acts against patients. The goal is the recognition of mutual belonging among people living or working in the Community, helping them in seeing similarities rather than differences.

This would promote a dialogue not based on pre-established roles, a true communication among human beings, with movement, as in a family, of thoughts and feelings.

Keywords: Community, Cohesion

BUILDING AND REBUILDING THE THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY D’Elia L., Alba S., ASVEGRA – Padova – Italy Leading a therapeutic group in a Therapeutic Community requires to patiently wait for and observe a non-stop open construction site. The persistent renewal of the components of the group forces the group leaders to develop the ability of dealing with a
starting up phase almost continuously. That construction site is the Therapeutic Community itself, with its heirloom, its institutional culture, its scars and its sometimes small but still important achievements. This is what creates a fertile humus for a new group to sprout from that very same soil. The hard job carried out in such a construction site is always rewarding, as everyone - having completed his own path in a Therapeutic Community - goes on with the ability and the feeling of building together, which is a legacy worth using anytime and anywhere during one’s own life. We analyzed:

1. the distinctive features of the Therapeutic Group in the specific Therapeutic Community, its setting and the situation of cohabitation and persistent renewal arising from it;
2. its being part of a quite structured observative/therapeutic field, which belongs to an institutional psychodynamic tradition;
3. the Group’s potential, which is conveyed through the clinical reports of the group members, and their access to new personal and relational dimensions.

On this basis, we assume that our Therapeutic Group - thanks to its founding characteristics, who are continuously refreshed and preserved as time went by, who were firstly arisen by the persistent renewal of the group composition and then managed by the group leaders - permits its members to inhabit it as well as they inhabit the whole Therapeutic Community and gives them the possibility to discover (or even uncover) and experience themselves. An emotional, affective and cognitive experience that leaves its positive marks and looks into the future.

Keywords: group rebuilding; observative field; therapeutic community

PA20.3
THE GROUP-ANALYTIC SUPERVISION IN SOCIOMEDICAL INSTITUTIONS: CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS
Ambrosiano I.
ASVEGRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

In this research an experience of a group supervision with care workers of a rest house is presented. The concepts of on-the-job training and supervision are discussed. Moreover, the institutional context is individuated and the phases of the intervention are described underlying their technical aspects and the goals to be reached. Finally, evidence of the effectiveness of the proposed intervention is presented and discussed, measured with qualitative and quantitative instruments. Further data will be available as the follow-up is completed.

Bibliography:
Keywords: Group-analytic supervision; sociomedical institutions; evidence of effectiveness.

LA SUPERVISIONE GRUPPOANALITICA NELLE ISTITUZIONI SOCIO-SANITARIE: RISOLUZIONE DEI CONFLITTI E PROVE DI EFICACIA

In questa ricerca viene presentata un’esperienza di supervisione di gruppo con le Operatrici di una casa di riposo. Vengono discussi i concetti di formazione e supervisione, individuato il contesto istituzionale e descritte le fasi dell’intervento con riferimenti agli obiettivi e alla tecnica.

Infine, vengono presentati i risultati relativi alla verifica dell’efficacia dell’intervento, misurati con strumenti qualitativi e quantitativi. Il follow-up è in corso.
is therefore proposed a sort of theory of the clinics through the
group process itself (contrasting with two opposite tendencies in
contemporary group psychotherapy: either a clinical methodolo-
gy anchored on the classical psychoanalytic model “applied” to
the group or methods in which the therapy seems to concentrates
on phenomenal, configurational or processual aspects undervalu-
ing the underlying, theoretical and methodological base.
Will be schematically presented some points to discuss and
reflect in the spectrum of the contemporary grouptherapy. An
clinical itinerary is proposed using the processes of identification
and identity as guideline.
Keywords: Group process, Identification

TRA SÉ INDIVIDUALE E SÉ SOCIALE: VICISSITUDINI
DELL’IDENTIFICAZIONE E IDENTITÀ COME PARAMETRO
CLINICO DEL PROCESSO TERAPEUTICO GRUPPALE
Fu il pensiero psicoanalitico il primo a soffermansi sulle dinamiche
incertezza che ne stanno alla base. Freud (1929) sottolinea i vinco-
lì psicodinamica tra formazione gruppale e identificazione criti-
cando la visione dei sociologi contemporanei per non essere
andati oltre la fenomenologia delle masse così ricca potente e
regressiva. Malgrado ciò Freud stesso non attraversò la dicota-
mia fondamentale Individuo-Gruppo, concludeendo che la massa
era il prodotto di investimenti libidici identificatori che circolavano
tra i membri o il leader idealizzato. Questa dicotomia continua ad
ispire molti gruppoanalisti mentre la chiamata “Psicoanalisi
alla relazione”, riconosce più significato ed importanza allo
“spazio relazionale”.
2. La gruppoanalisi di Foukies segnala il passaggio dalla monade indi-
viduale alla mente sociale, compiendo prima una rivoluzione e mutazio-
ne epistemologico del pensiero psicoanalitico, e secondo proponen-
do una nuova prospettiva metodologico-clinica: il processo terapeutico
si sposta lungo un asce di relazione, significato, ed identità.
Questo lavoro focalizza la sua attenzione su questo secondo aspetto enfatizzando l’importanza essenziale di usare i processi
di identificazione e identità che permeano il processo di qualsiasi
gruppo. La gruppoanalisi fokuesiana privilegia questo lavoro
inquadrandolo dentro un preciso setting e metodologia.
3. Si propone una “teoria della clinica” attraverso il proprio pro-
cesso gruppale contrastando con due oposte tendenze con-
temporanee del uso del gruppo terapeutico:
una metodologia clinica ancorata nei presupposti teorici della psi-
coanalisi “applicata” al gruppo, o metodiche che privilegiano
nella cura gruppale aspetti fenomenologici, processuali o confi-
guralizzazioni con certo disprezzo delle fondamenta teoriche e
metodologiche che possono esserne alla base.
Vengono prospettate schematicamente i punti per una disamina
Rabolais. Humor, in his view, suspends and diminish disastrous
ideas of Russian historian and literary theorist Mihail Bahtin, who
studied humor and laughter in 17th century author Francois
Rabelais. Humor, in his view, suspends and diminish disastrous
influence of overseriousnnes and authority. In the paper I will give
also some clinical vignettes which clearly show the benefits of
humor at resolution of conflicts in groups.
Keywords: small group, humor, conflict.

PA22.1
INFLUENCE OF HUMOR ON THE HARSHNESS OF VARIOUS
CONFLICTS
Lunábek M.
Slovenian Group Analytic Society – Ljubljana – Slovenia

In my paper I will try to explore the influence of humor on the
harshness of various conflicts which break-through in small ther-
apeutic groups. Dealing with difficult pathologies in the frame of
Psychotherapeutic unit which is part of Clinical department for
mental health, it happens quite often that the conflict between
members of the small group are so intense that they lead to the
dege of violent words exchange and physical attacks.
The unit heat at the time only eight patients which join for the ses-
sions of small groups several times daily through three months

period. In this time their relationships become very intense in all
respects and drives, sexual and aggressive come forward.
The therapists must be very careful how they deal with this con-
tents. We found out that the use of humor and consequently
laughter contribute a lot in resolving conflicts, especially if it is
used at right time (timing) and in appropriate intensity. Humor is
counterpart to seriousness which can block psychotherapeutic
process if rigid and neurotic. In my paper I will shortly review the
scare literature on humor in groups. Secondly I will introduce
anthropological and philosophical view on the humor using mainly
ideas of Russian historian and literary theorist Mikhail Bakhtin, who
studied humor and laughter in 17th century author Francois
Rabelais. Humor, in his view, suspends and diminish disastrous
influence of overseriousnesses and authority. In the paper I will give
also some clinical vignettes which clearly show the benefits of
humor at resolution of conflicts in groups.
Keywords: small group, humor, conflict.

PA22.2
SEXES IN CONFLICT
Stathopoulos N.
Hellenic Organisation of Psychotherapy and Education in Group
Analysis (Hope in GA) – Athens – Greece

Sexes have always been in conflict. The fact that for some time
this conflict was not manifest has to do with suppression rather
that resolution; nowadays, much has been added to the debate of
men and women that has stemmed from an inner, personal
puzzlement, ambivalence or conflict of contemporary men and
women about “how does a ‘normal’ man/woman behave and live
his/her life?”
As long as this questioning remains unanswered, the lives of indi-
viduals, couples and families remain cloudy, if not stormy.
This work aims at the deepening of our understanding of the issue,
as well as of our way of dealing with it in the consultation
room and our overall social environment.
Keywords: Sexes, consultation

PA22.3
THE CONFLICT AS OPPORTUNITY
Spenelli D.1, Mezzedimi V.2, Santoro M.G.2, Festa C.2, McDowell
V.3, Sampalmeri L.4
1KAIROS – Roma – Italy – 2IGARS – Roma – Italy
Two experiment groups have been set up devoted to analyt-
cal function, each of them with a fixed period of 6 months. Both
groups have been assigned the following issue “groups and con-
flicts”.
Firstly the participants, chosen on a voluntary base, have been
explained the differences between a therapeutically group and an
experimentation group. In such a phase the main task of the lead-
ing is to control the emotional intensity that, beginning from a fan-
tasmatic emotional area shared by the group, is destined to
increase more and more, in order to avoid in the end hypothetical
problems of the participants to remain activated and unsolved.
The free circulation of the associative thought allows each person
the individualization and the acknowledgement of the group phe-
nomenon, also transformative like, arising from the shared expe-
rience of the group. Thus the “feeling” and the acknowledgement
of one’s own and other people’s emotions is made easy, com-
pared to hostile and adversial situations belonging to the personal
or family environment. Once you get the awareness that dis-
agreement emerging from the group is a natural aspect of the
group dynamics, you learn to accept different opinions as person-
ally enriching opportunities.
The conflict from the negative event and perspective can therefore
Rifiuto del cibo e voracità, anoressia e bulimia, sono riconducibili a cooperative or antagonistic feature, according to the relationship generating or being generated from.

Keywords: experimentations groups, opportunities

IL CONFLITO COME OPPORTUNITÀ
Il lavoro che intendiamo presentare vuole essere un contributo alla discussione sul tema del prossimo Congresso, a partire da un’esperienza pratica quale quella del gruppo esperienziale.

Sono stati costituiti 2 gruppi a funzione analitico, ciascuno con un termine prestabilito a 6 mesi. Come punto di riferimento di entrambi, è stato assegnato un argomento: “ gruppi e conflitti”.

Ai partecipanti, su base volontaria, a premessa sono state spiegate le differenze tra un gruppo terapeutico ed un gruppo esperienziale. In tale contesto il compito principale dei conduttori è quello di consentire l’intensità emotiva che, a partire da un’area emotiva fantasmatica condivisa del gruppo, con un termine prestabilito a 6 mesi. Come punto di riferimento di entrambi, è stato assegnato un argomento: “ gruppi e conflitti”.

Il conflitto da evento negativo può assumere quindi la veste di generatore di creatività, di idee, forza e non limite ad alto potenziale valore trasformativo. Conflitto è incontro, con esiti generativi oppure degenerativi secondo le modalità di evolversi delle diverse possibilità, la separazione non è pensabile, la nostalgia per quel-la prima posizione ideale accompagna la perpetua ricerca di nuovo relazioni fusionali, che non pacifica mai completamente. Quando il corpo materno è assente, muto lo scambio percettivo sensoriale, la separazione non è pensabile, la nostalgia per quel-la prima posizione ideale accompagna la perpetua ricerca di nuove relazioni fusionali, che non pacifica mai completamente. Rimaste ostaggio dell’unità narcisistica, bloccate in un vissuto di mancanza, le nostre pazienti si difendono negando o annegando nella sovrabondanza del cibo – un oggetto concreto - la minaccia di vuoto sempre incombente; preservandosi per quanto possi-bile dall’incontro con l’altro e dal contatto con propri bisogni. Il desiderio dell’altro, animato da una brama simbiotica e da un’avi-dità aggressiva, è dolorosamente insaziabile per la bulimica, insac-cettabile per l’anoressica, che ne prende le distanze con la dieta serrata dei desideri. Il conflitto da evento negativo può assumere quindi la veste di generatore di creatività, di idee, forza e non limite ad alto potenziale valore trasformativo. Conflitto è incontro, con esiti generativi oppure degenerativi secondo le modalità di evolversi delle diverse possibilità, la separazione non è pensabile, la nostalgia per quel-la prima posizione ideale accompagna la perpetua ricerca di nuovo relazioni fusionali, che non pacifica mai completamente. Rimaste ostaggio dell’unità narcisistica, bloccate in un vissuto di mancanza, le nostre pazienti si difendono negando o annegando nella sovrabondanza del cibo – un oggetto concreto - la minaccia di vuoto sempre incombente; preservandosi per quanto possi-bile dall’incontro con l’altro e dal contatto con propri bisogni. Il desiderio dell’altro, animato da una brama simbiotica e da un’avi-dità aggressiva, è dolorosamente insaziabile per la bulimica, insac-cettabile per l’anoressica, che ne prende le distanze con la dieta serrata dei desideri.

La libera circolazione del pensiero associativo consente ai singoli l’individuazione ed il riconoscimento dei desideri, anche di tipo trasformativo, partendo dall’esperienza condivisa del gruppo. Si facilita il “sentire” e quindi si agevola la riconoscibilità dei desideri.

La ricerca dei fatti in base ai costrutti di alcune teorie gruppo analitiche.

Keywords: body, absence, psychodrama

PA23.1

THE BODY, IMPLICIT PLACE OF THE CONFLICT. AN EXPERIENCE OF ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA WITH PATIENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS

Carrevali C., Bruno F., Errani S.

SIPSA-COIRAG – Bologna – Italy

Since birth food intake is also affective nourishment: it is in the primary relationship with the motherly breast that life develops, it is from the narcissistic fusion with the meaningful object that arises the possibility of mutual acknowledgment and of emancipation from the bond of total dependence. When the mother’s body is absent, and the perceptual-sensorial exchange is mute, separation is not conceivable, the fact of missing that first ideal position is coupled with the endless research of new fusional relationships, which is never completely solved (pacified).

The desire for the other, fostered by symbiotic craving and aggressive greed, is painfully insatiable for the bulimic and unacceptable for the anorexic, who distances herself through the strict diet of the desires. Food refusal and binge eating, anorexia and bulimia are referable to the impossibility of elaborating the renounce to omnipotence and acceptance of the limit of dependence: the space between the Self and the Other is unbearable.

Within the movement of the psychodramatic play, the inner reconstruction of the mother’s body is made possible through both sensorial experience and the presence of the others: in the group relationship and with the identification figures the Self can differentiate itself and recognize its needs. Though therapeutic schedule, absence and dependence become acceptable; the group, a space other than Self, “becomes body” and founds a sound basis on which to build and through which to reach one’s autonomy, in separation.

Keywords: body, absence, psychodrama

PA23.2

PSYCHODRAMA INTO A GROUP OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS AFFECTED BY EATING DISORDERS (CONFLICT WITH ONESELF AND WITH THE AFFECTIVE SPHERE)

Cucurullo L.

AIPSIM – Milano – Italy

“With our disease we have been depriving ourselves of the pleasure... of eating.”

The experience I lead since two years, deals with patients hosted at “ADOLESCENCE AND EATING DISORDERS CENTRE” – P.C. Racamier Pavilion of the Hospital at Pietra Ligure (IT). The Centre hosts 10 beds for Psychiatric rehabilitation, 4 beds for Day Hospital rehabilitation, 2 Outpatients’ Departments for eating disorders. In the Centre the Institutional therapy - in which, following
Seguirà quindi la presentazione di alcuni casi. La loro storia verrà dal punto di vista di chi è testimone e di chi è protagonista, di chi è membro del gruppo e di chi è estraneo. Esse saranno poi confrontate con la realtà delle esperienze psicodrammatiche. 

Quando lo staff ritiene che la situazione fisica e psicologica delle pazienti ammesse al programma riabilitativo lo consenta, esse vengono inserite nel gruppo di psicodramma, in questo modo le tecniche psicodrammatiche vengono applicate ai pazienti per aiutarli a gestire il loro stress emotivo. 

In questa fase, l’attenzione terapeutica, la comprensione psicodinamica (U.Galimberti, 2005, G.Blandino, 2006) può essere utilizzata per lavorare sulla lotta al conflitto, allo sviluppo della capacità di gestione emotiva e dell’autostima, di includere altri membri del gruppo, di apprendere nuovi modelli di apprendimento all’incrocio fra cognizione e emozione, di aprire e co-construire il pensiero (piuttosto che disputarlo), di favorire la comunicazione e la ricerca. 

Il testo build between psychological and philosophical learning is used as a pre-text to reflect together. The work is based on three figures - the Narrator (bearer of the pre-text), the Memory of the group (the bearer of continuity and the possibility of developing-digest-settle), the Map tracer (guardian of the symbols and their cyclic again) - With the scan function, contain / or liquefy time-ways-connections that the group take shape. At each meeting also involving external experts, bearers of content in the form of dialogue between narrator, host, and group. The “group” is the cornerstone through which transposes the theoretical work in real processing of life, experiences, emotions. The device of group training is used in comparing different skills, in the circle and circularity, in return punctual (carried out through reports disseminated to every meeting later), in the design of individual and collective mapping of each session.

Keywords: Philosophy, Maps
PA24.1
CONFICT IN A GROUP OF ADOPTIVE PARENTS.
DEVELOPMENTAL SHIFT FROM COHESION TO COHERENCE

Serviti B.L., Cemolin C.

Cordiga - Padova ~ Italy

Cohesion is a group phenomenon linked to positive therapeutic outcomes and involves the emerging of a sense of "Us" within the group. For a healing process to occur, the initial and good cohe- sion needs to develop into coherence, a more socially advanced mechanism (Fasolo, 2002). Coherence is the result of a mature process involving a shift from denial to acceptance of differences by recognizing each individuals' specificity, which is deemed a richness as opposed to a threat. The possibility of coherence, integration, and ambivalence refer to the concept of complementarity, in which an archaic thought develops into a symbolic thought and the aut-aut paradigm becomes an et-et paradigm (Corbella, 2003).

The present case study concerns a short-term, homogeneous group psychotherapy for adoptive parents of adolescents attending a child psychiatry unit. This example allows us to observe how the shift from cohesion to coherence allows for the acceptance of conflict and its change from an interpersonal to an intrapsychic level. In the initial phases, the conflict (represented by one parent's violence against the children) emerges as hardly thinkable within a single couple, whereas subsequently the group itself represents this conflict by using mechanisms of denial and exclusion; in the last phase, conflict is accepted and enacted in and by the group, thus becoming part of each actor on the therapeutic scene.

Keywords: cohesion and coherence

IL CONFLITTO IN UN GRUPPO DI GENITORI ADOTTIVI.
PASSAGGIO EVOLUTIVO DALLA COESIONE ALLA COERENZA

La coesione, fenomeno gruppale collegato positivamente con gli esiti terapeutici, è quel particolare processo per cui in gruppo emerge il sentimento del “Noi”. Perché si attuò un processo di guarigione nel gruppo, è fondamentale che l’iniziale e necessaria buona coesione interna, possa svilupparsi verso la coerenza, meccanismo socialmente più evoluto (Fasolo, 2002) Questa è il risultato di un processo più maturo, che prevede il passaggio dalla negazione delle differenze verso un’accettazione delle stes- se attraverso una fase di riconoscimento delle specificità di ognuno, assunto dal gruppo come ricchezza e non come minaccia. La possibilità di coerenza, dell’integrazione e dell’ambivalenza, rimanda al concetto di complementarietà, nella quale una moda- lità di pensiero arcaico si evolve verso un pensiero simbolico e in cui dal paradigma dell’aut-aut si passa quello dell’et-et (Corbella, 2003).

L’esemplificazione clinica che presentiamo riguarda un caso di cooperazione a tempo limitato per coppie di genitо- ri adottivi di adolescenti seguiti in un’Unità Operativa Autonoma di Neuropsichiatria Infantile. Essa ci permette di osservare come il passaggio dalla coesione alla coerenza permetta l’accettazione del conflitto e la sua trasformazione da un registro interpersonale a uno intrapsichico. Se nelle fasi iniziali il conflitto (rappresentato dall’uso della violenza verso i figli da parte di un genitore) emerge come faticosamente pensabile interno a una singola coppia, in seguito e il gruppo stesso a rappresentarlo, mettendo in atto meccanismi di negazione ed esclusione: nell’ultima fase il conflitto viene accettato e attualizzato nel gruppo e dal gruppo, diven- nendo parte di ogni attore della scena terapeutica.

PA24.2
TREATMENT ANALYTICAL-GROUP FOR DIVORCED OR SEPARATED PARENTS.

Di Ventura L.~[1], Verieri M.~[1], Baglioni V.~[1], Aceri F.~[1]


This paper aims to present the results of a project-intervention research, for divorced and or separated parents, who contacted the Department of Neurological and psychiatric and rehabilitative of the University ‘La Sapienza’ to a disorder psychopathology of their children.

The protocol provides for:
- A phase of counselling
- And a analytical-group one year.

The treatment aims to encourage the resumption of transforma- tive processes identified through the development of transfer evoked by the pair of therapists (male female) and members of the group.

At the end, participants relate their experiences to members of the new group, through the presentation of a paper drawn up in some meetings, which does not require the presence of conductors.

Foulkes said “the mind is an accident and the group transperson- al is the matrix of individual thought”.

In this vein, the group represents, in our view, the landscape where the share subjective grief that accompanies the experience of loss of any conjugal relationship, lived, largely as a failure in terms of identity “… the individual its structure identity through a variety of relationships historically identificatore defined, every social group that he is the matrix of of conductors.

Foulkes said "the mind is an accident and the group transperson- al is the matrix of individual thought”.

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Keywords: network, prenatal network, matrix, transactional processes.

4. The possible preventive measures are mentioned regarding the network in the institutions and in the territory.

Keywords: network, prenatal network, matrix, transactional processes.

The prenatal network – Some clinical and preventive considerations
Valente R.
CATG ~ Roma ~ Italy

The prenatal network – Some clinical and preventive considerations

1. The theory of the network together with that of the matrix establishes the milestone of the technical, methodological and technical-clinic Foulkesian group analysis. Each man is a crucial point, in a psychological network – hierarchically predisposed by instinctual-cultural – aims that starts with the primary family, so to reach the social structure of a given moment. The network is the global system of people that keep united and belong to one another in a shared and mutual interaction.

The author (feminist, psychologist, group analyst) examines, some conflicts which are common in the Prenatal Network of ten groups of 89 pregnant women treated weekly in the course of the preparation to birth delivery; such course is held by the Consultorio Familiare of Scalea of Cosenza A.S.P. Most of the signaled conflicts are caused by prejudices affecting the socio-cultural condition of the woman.

3. “Prenatal network” is discussed according to previous literature, and observations of the Author. She discusses the resonance of the prenatal conflict and the mental health implication for the unborn child.

4. The possible preventive measures are mentioned regarding the network in the institutions and in the territory.

Keywords: network, prenatal network, matrix, transactional processes.

LA RETE PRENATALE. ALCUNI ASPETTI CLINICI E CONSIDERAZIONI PREVENTIVE

1. La teoria della rete (network) assieme a quella di matrice costituiscono la pietra miliare della costruzione teorica, metodologica e tecnico-clinica foulkesiana. Ogni individuo è un punto nodale parte di una rete psicosociale gerarchicamente predisposta che comincia con la famiglia primaria, per giungere alla struttura sociale di un dato momento. La rete è il sistema totale di persone che si mantengono unite e si appartengono in una commune e reciproca interazione.

2. L’autrice (psicologa gruppoanalitica) fa una disamina, da un ottica gruppoanalitica, di alcuni conflitti frequenti della “rete prenatale” che si configura in 10 gruppi di 99 donne in stato di gravidanza, seguite con sedute settimanali, nel corso della preparazione al parto istituito dal Consultorio Familiare di Scalea dell’ASP di Cosenza. Molte di questi conflitti sono predeterminati e causati da pregiudizi che affettano la condizione socio-culturale della donna.

3. Si discute il concetto di “rete prenatale” attraverso la preesistente letteratura e le osservazioni dell’autrice. L’autrice discute della risonanza che questi conflitti prenatali hanno sulla salute mentale del nascituro.


FROM “THE LORD OF THE FLIES” TO “MIDDLE EARTH”: WHEN IT LACKS THE “MOTHER EARTH”
Bo F., Arona A.
C.O.I.R.A.G. Subsidiary S.I.Ps.A. – Alessandria – Italy

Everyone knows the “Lord of the Flies” as symbol of the decadence and conflict, a good metaphor for the experience that will be developed.

This work is based on the position that one can live in the “Middle Earth”, as described by the etnopsychotherapist Beneduce (2003), beginning with thoughts, words, games, emotions, that this working experience with a conflicting group of teenagers, in a conflict contest, led us to do.

The analyzed experience, as a matter of fact, has begun inside of a counseling’s group of a Middle School populated in almost all cases by foreign students, integrated in a local context in which the foreigner is seen and experienced as dangerous, difficult, problematic and where foreigners are to be brought all the elements of the system.

The work – from the conflicts of class, “conflicts mirror of the conflicts” or rivalry between institutions still before those between peoples, ethnic groups and cultures (Maghrebian, South American, Eastern European, Balkan ecc...) aims to deepen the “Use of the group as a means of listening and aggregation; the group is therefore a tool that allows one to stop in the “Middle Earth” by creating an emotional field in which the “reverie” is possible and the metabolism of unpleasant sensory elements that remain under a rough, somatic and toxic form, fighting against the spread of the “thinkable” that forms the space of the mind (A. Ferro, 1996).

ANTONIETTA: THE SECOND GENERATION AND THE LIFE OF A TERRA NULLIUS (NOBODY’S LAND)
Oliviero A.
Il Cerchio ~ Avellino ~ Italy

The authors reflect on how necessary would be an intercultural view when it comes to analyze a patient’s case: a second generation migrant woman who goes back to live in her parent’s country.

This situation has created a double conflict so that the patient finds herself uneasy in the UK because she is Italian and uneasy in Italy because she is English.

The patient ended up perceiving herself as mean, and not able to keep the expectations: this created a rejecting identity, always in danger and at a breaking risk.

The very serious symptoms are obsession nevrosis with phobia.

The authors considered the opportunity to use the sessions as a place where she would accept herself and would find peace and a more balanced way to built a more cohesive Italian-English self.

In this perspective, the authors would look at the migrant worlds in a different way: she would learn to give a valuable meaning to both her universes, the one where she was coming from and the one where she was going to.

Emigrants are terra nullius, they don’t entirely belong to where they are coming from anymore but at the same time they don’t entirely belong to where they are going yet. It is a broken history.

And yet terra nullius means also a place of no contact between 2 conflicting statuses. This is the status where the hostility is stopping and the talking peace negotiations begin.

This observation regarding migrants’ problems can be actually extended to every relation with the “others”.

Finding a mediation, a place where it is possible to reflect, respecting the others and their identities as well as others differences, can create a space where a “third culture” can take place.
A space where both cultures can live in a civilized cohesion.

Keywords: Second generation, Terra nullius (nobody’s land), Mediation

ANTONIETTA: LA SECONDA GENERAZIONE E IL VISSUTO DI UNA TERRA DI NESSUNO

Gli autori portano la loro riflessione su come occorre uno squar-
dro gruppe ed interculturale per affrontare il caso di una pazien-
te migrante di 2a generazione, tornata a vivere nel Paese natale.
Tale situazione ha finito col determinare un doppio conflitto in cui
la paziente non è adeguata né in G.B. perché italiana né in Italia
perché inglese.

Antonietta ha solo vissuti di essere cattiva, non all’altezza delle
aspettative e quindi solo da respingere, e con un senso di sé –
identità - sempre in pericolo e sull’orlo della frantumazione.

I sintomi, infatti, sono gravissimi e di tipo fobico-ossessivo.
Gli autori hanno valutato l’opportunità di utilizzare le sedute come
spazio di accettazione e di ‘fuga’ in cui farlo sviluppare un suo
negoziato di pace, una meditazione che l’aiutasse a costruire un
noi italo-inglese e un senso di sé più coeso, favorendo una arti-
colazione del divenire migrativo con le matrici di senso e i mondi
valoriali di provenienza e di arrivo.

Tale situazione ha finito col determinare un doppio conflitto in cui
la paziente non è adeguata né in G.B. perché italiana né in Italia
perché inglese.

TO BE NORMAL OR NOT? INTEGRAZIONE E CONFLITTO SOCIALE

Articulato progetto di formazione finalizzato ad attivare nel territo-
ri di integrazione sociale, realizzato con la Regione
Veneto (2006-2007 durata 6 mesi) in partenariato con
Associazioni di Volontariato della Provincia di Vicenza,
Cooperative sociali, l’ULSS 4 “Alto Vicentino”, finanziato dal
Centro Servizio Volontariato Vicenza.

L’articolato percorso, che si è avvalso di modalità attive (socio-
dramma, psicodramma, tecniche espressivo-teatrali), ha coinvol-
uto 80 studenti suddivisi in 4 categorie: volon-
tari, e operatori del socio-assistenziale, che hanno parte-
cipato animati da obiettivi di formazione personale e profes-
sionale;

2. genitori di ragazzi disabili e normodotati, che hanno partecipa-
to per il desiderio di condividere fatiche e trovare nuove stra-
tegie educative;

3. ragazzi adolescenti disabili e disabili, che hanno parteci-
pato mossi dal desiderio di incontrarsi per meglio definirsi;

4. artisti che hanno offerto le loro professionalità mossi da biso-
gni di autenticità. (Tra loro il famoso chitarrista israeliano Yuval
Avital).

Questi gruppi inizialmente hanno seguito percorsi separati, poi
sono confluiti in un unico laboratorio di ricerca espressiva tea-
trale, divenuto uno spazio privilegiato dove gruppi sociali
diversi hanno potuto entrare in relazione e scoprire le caratte-
ristiche umane che li accomunano: corpo ed emozioni. Il labora-
atorio è divenuto uno spazio espressivo, che si è trasformato in
performance. Lo spettacolo è stato un momento di espressione autentica di
un gruppo di persone desiderose di portare un messaggio e di
condividere un’esperienza esistenziale con la propria comuni-
tà. Il ruolo del pubblico è stato quello di OSPITE, nell’accezio-
ne più sacra, ovvero un commensale invitato ad un banchetto
ne più sacra, ovvero un commensale invitato ad un banchetto

e sedendosi non ha potuto evitare di entrare sensorialmente

Tale riflessione sulle problematiche dei migranti, anche di secon-
done generazione, si può allargare ad ogni incontro con l’altro.

La meditazione, uno spazio di riflessione ed il rispetto dell’altro
nella sua identità, ma anch’essa differenza e nella diversità, può
dare luogo ad un processo relazionale in cui può nascere una
cultura ‘terza’, che da spazio ad entrambi i ‘mondi’ in una ‘coesi-
zione del divenire migrativo con le matrici di senso e i mondi
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valoriali di provenienza e di arrivo.
es of a group. Each member brings these undifferentiated levels of belonging into a shared field through diverse manifestations and forms, which need to be precisely described. In particular, this contribution deals with the theme of the relationship of original settlement of human community into the natural community, a relationship that is passed on within the community itself. Some examples of preserved natural and architectural settings are shown as to explore the different configurations of the archaic relationship of settlement passed on within the cultural groups. It is argued that such relationship constitutes in itself a metaphorical and symbolic representation of the somatic human nestling as well as of the penetration into the body. By virtue of its representational functions, this relationship:

A. is passed on within the community as an heritage of identity which confers continuity and validation to the group;

B. possesses characteristics which vary with the site and the social culture of each community;

C. becomes part of the community life through two systems. The first system is provided by the constitution and organization of a tradition, which confirms the identity of the site and the residence as well as of the contract of settling. The second system is provided by the exchanges and visits paid by foreign guests who further validate the patrimony of the specialized resources of the site. The visitors enjoy the site’s function of restoration and reactualization of remote hedonic experiences, which may result regenerating if lived within a stance of a shared horus clauses.

NOTE SULLA RELAZIONE ORIGINARIA D’INSEDIAMENTO DELLA COMUNITÀ UMANA NELLA COMUNITÀ NATURALE

Seguendo l’ipotesi che l’analisi del legame di dipendenza abbia una salienza specifica nel processo di cura sia nell’ambito della relazione duale sia del gruppo analitico, il contributo indica come sia indispensabile riconoscere nella cultura del gruppo e nella sua processualità i livelli dell’appartenenza indifferenziata e primitive portati nel gruppo dai singoli e condivisi nel campo comune, individuandone le diverse forme e manifestazioni.

Il contributo tratta in particolare il tema della relazione di insediamento originario della comunità umana nella comunità naturale, che viene tramandata al suo interno. Alcuni esempi significativi di ambienti naturali ed architettonici preservati sono illustrati al fine di esplorare differenti configurazioni della relazione arcaica d’insediamento tramandate nel gruppo sociale. Si afferma quindi che tale relazione, che metaforizza e simbolizza in sé l’annidamento somatico umano e la penetrazione nel corpo, sia:

a) tramandata all’interno della comunità di appartenenza come un patrimonio identitario di base che rifornisce il gruppo di continuità e conferma; b) abbia caratteristiche e funzioni che variano da un sito ad un altro e da una cultura sociale ad un’altra; c) entra a far parte della vita della comunità mediante due tipi di sistemi. Il primo è dato dal costituirisi e organizzarsi della tradizione, che conferma l’identità del sito e del nucleo abitativo e il contratto di insediamento. Il secondo è dato dagli scambi e dalle visite del gruppo dei visitatori che riconfermano il patrimonio di risorse specializzate del sito, fruendo della sua funzione di ripristino e riactualizzazione di remote esperienze ederiche, esperte come regneranti se fruite nel particolare assetto di hortus clausus condiviso.

PA26.3

PSYCHODRAMA IN THE TRAINING AND SUPERVISION OF STAFF IN ACCIDENT UNITS AND WOMEN’S REFUGES

Consolati L., Romagnoli V.

AIPSIM – Milano – Italy

The age-old abuse of women by men has not disappeared – it has just become less obvious. Violence against women is so potent because of its terrible silent ability to change personal destiny. In Italy one in five women is subjected to violence by her partner. But official violence is much lower than the true figure because of the code of silence and fear. Even more fortunate women often encounter problems and solitude in their daily lives which weigh heavily and affect their sense of self. Violence takes on various forms – physical, sexual, and psychological aggression, ostracism, isolation, and subjugation – and is seen and recognized only in its extreme forms. But it does not have accidental origins; it involves chronic repeated events which have their roots in “normality”, in culture, in tradition, and perhaps in the history of all women. Refugees and Accident Units for maltreated women/mothers can be places where, experiencing a welcome, sharing, creativity, it is possible to break the silence and give voice to the pain and anger caused by the experience of violence, abuse, and disparagement. Training staff at these centers using psychodrama means working in groups – with respect, listening, non-judgmental, creativity, – is come back to be the illusory normality of overcoming social conflicts. A clinical vertex means the awareness of the “hypertextuality” of the human experience, where individual, couple, small/large group, institution, society coexist, with fuzzy boundaries and mutual overlaps. Those layered dimensions are not merely context, but emotional fields to be observed in order to intervene on sufferance of individuals, in every group condition they are in. Conspicuous discontinuities persist among those different plans and hardly any single approach has a theoretical/technical apparatus capable of “containing” all them. Psycho-socio-analytic practice in organizations/institutions could be recognized as an useful bridge and field of exploration/experimentation for the development of a clinical intervention in the “polis”:

• Theoretic constructs necessary to understanding organizational transformations (i.e. interdependence, virtualization…);
• Emerging topics (i.e. responsibility, leadership…) to deal with “incomprehensible” aspects of contemporary societies;
• Containment of social interactions and role relations;
• Attention to the setting as a condition of “thinkability”;
• Attention in creating “temporary organizations” to enforce the ability of individuals and groups to generate working-through processes.

But, in front of topics otherwise incomprehensible, “interpretative solidarity” and “courage” in sharing their own techniques is requested to psycho-, group- and psycho-socio-analysts.

The guidelines of a clinical intervention in the Polis can be summed in:

• A binocular vision comprehending both society and other plans of human experience;
• Enhancing every construction and device which proved to be effective in different plans and settings;
• Opening to experience and learning derived from the interdisciplinary comparison on contemporary society issues;
• A listening attitude to the conditions in which social sufferance can be treated.

Keywords: society, clinical intervention

PA26.2

ON CLINICAL INTERVENTION IN THE ‘POLIS’

Forti D.

Arilex, Associazione Italiana di Psicosocioanalisi – Milano – Italy

The topic is the renewed interest of Psycho-, Group- and Psycho-socio-analysts towards challenges of the society they live and work in: change, globalization, identity crisis, war that – after 9/11
reflecting, mutual healing of wounds, not only of the visitors but also of the staff. With its theory and methodology psychodrama can be a way of group "treatment" because it can "treat" in the best way. Keywords: Women, violence, group, creativity

LO PSICODRAMMA NELLA FORMAZIONE E SUPERVISIONE DELL’EQUIPE DI LAVORO NEI CENTRI DI PRONTO INTERVENTO E NELLE COMUNITÀ CHE ACCOLGONO DONNE MALTRATTATE

La violenza sulle donne colpisce per la sua atroce, indiscussa capacità di cambiare il corso dei destini personali. In Italia una donna su cinque subisce violenze da parte del partner, i violatori più frequenti sono i mariti e i figli maschi, anche se in determinate specifiche condizioni i violatori possono essere la madre o il nonno. In Italia, le donne che vivono nel disagio e nel silenzio delle violenze vengono coinvolte in processi a scopo terapeutico, ma in poche occasioni vengono adottate le vincoli dell'identità. La violenza assume varie forme (l’aggressione fisica, sessuale, psicologica, l’umiliazione, l’isolamento, il plagio) ed è vista e riconosciuta solo nel contesto di espressione di una determinata cultura, la cultura del rispetto reciproco e di solidarietà. Le violenze possono essere anche il risultato di una situazione di stress, di una situazione di disperazione, di una situazione di disorientamento. Il lo psicodrama con la sua teoria e metodologia può essere un mezzo per affrontare e superare le violenze.

PA27.1

PSYCODRAMA WITH THE BOYS UNDER PROTECTION
Bülent I.
Baskent University – Ankara – Turkey

Physical and social environments are very important for the personality development of an adolescent. Adolescents under risk are the individuals who are passive or aggressive; have weak communication skills; are suspicious and prone to reject the rules. Various studies indicate that youth under institutional care are under risk in these respects. The group consisted of 11 boy students at 15-18 years of age. The selection criteria was their problems at the school, like escaping from the school, disrespectful behaviors to their teachers, quarrelsome relations with their friends. The purpose of the psychodrama group was to enable them to be aware of their abnormal behaviors and to increase their sensitivity towards their friends. A total of 17 weekly meetings, each with a duration of 2-2.5 hours were performed. Sometimes it was necessary to spend more time than foreseen, in order to create a certain atmosphere of confidence. The topics taken up in the group process were disadvantages of being raised at an institution; difficulties of establishing relations with the girls; family relations; failure at the school and difficulty in defining and expressing own feelings.

Four types of psychodrama techniques (protagonist centered, topic centered, group oriented and group centered) were used in the practice. A sociodrama work was also performed within the process. In the group process doubling, role reversal and mirroring techniques were used. As a result of the psychodrama group, the problems of the members at the beginning stage have dwindled. Then they were aware of their own and other group members’ feelings. Their aggressive behavior has also significantly decreased.

PA27.2

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR DEPRESSED AND SUICIDAL YOUTH
Cramer Azima F.
McGill University – Montreal – Canada

An international review of rates of depression and suicide will be highlighted for adolescents and college students. Relevant outcome literature will be presented. The value of Interpersonal and Interpersonal Group Psychotherapy will be discussed with presentation of relevant case examples. Preventive strategies and future approaches for this high risk population will be addressed. Keywords: Depression, Suicide, Groups

PA27.3

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF DRUG REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION. THE EXAMPLE OF AN ADOLESCENT, DAY-CARE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN GREECE
Bousia K.
Hope in QA – Athens – Greece

A Therapeutic Community is a drug free environment in which people with addiction (and other problems) live together in an organized and structured way in order to promote change and make possible a drug free life in the outside society. The Therapeutic Community forms a miniature society in which residents and staff fulfill distinctive roles and adhere to clear rules, all designed to promote the transitional process of the residents (Ottenberg, 1993). The treatment process incorporates therapy, education and training. An important part of the Therapeutic Community’s approach involves preparing the resident for reintegration into the wider society. The underlying philosophy is that re-entry is a transitional process over time requiring the development of a host of coping skills and supports. Therefore, education is of high priority. In our case, education is not narrowed down to its academic virtues only, but most importantly we emphasize in the term’s wider sense of experiential learning through group work. What is going to be presented is material from a Task-group within the Community, its aims being educational and training, but still based on the principles of group work within a Community. Task-group allows the withdrawal of the former negative school experience that these adolescents experienced in the past, thus offering the opportunity for a corrective experience. It also fulfils various academic and educational gaps leading to the reinforcement of self-esteem and self-effectiveness, necessary for the formation of new identity of the adolescent. Furthermore motivational skills and growth of personal abilities are strengthened through this kind of group work. Also, the members of the group are becoming sensitive to wider social issues and they transcend from refusal and passivity to belonging and active participation in life. The Group enhanced by experiential education and learning becomes the means for re-integrating to real life. Keywords: Adolescents, Therapeutic Community
PA28.1
PSYCHO(PATHOLOGY) OF AGGRESSIVENESS IN PSYCODRAMA PSYCHOTHERAPY SEEN FROM THE THEORY OF CLUSTERS
Herranz Castillo T.
Escuela de Psicoterapia Y Psicodrama ~ Madrid ~ Spain

This work is the result of an ambitious process of reflection on the place that aggressiveness has in the understanding of psychopathology. To approach this understanding an initial theoretical positioning was required. We chose psychodrama psychotherapy. From this thought both health and disease are interpersonal. The interpersonal inserts in survival bonds that provide us with resources to either survive or fail in the task of growing up to become adults.

From this theory we search the concepts of health and pathology in psychodrama and we arrive at the integrating theory of clusters developed by Dalmiro Bustos. This became the starting point for our project. We collected protocols associated with complaints about aggressiveness both in excess and by default. The complaints were registered in a protocol form with a structure of thought that reproduced the concept of psychodrama scene.

Once collected and analyzed the different complaints, they were grouped according to the different clusters so that we could have a wide range of behaviors that could be explained by applying basic binding patterns.

From this outline, our aim extends to the need of creating an evaluating scale of psychopathology of aggressiveness that allows us not only to establish someone’s degree of discomfort with their ties, but also, and especially see and know the evolving deficits associated to their emotional growth.

This communication is the initial effort to make the ideas about human psyches and its binding dynamic more operative, and the different possibilities of pathological organization we can be led to by an inappropriate expression of aggressiveness.

Keywords: Aggressiveness, relationship, psychodrama

PSICO(PATOLOGÍA) DE LA AGRESIVIDAD EN PSICOTERAPIA PSICODRAMÁTICA: PENSADA DESDE LA TEORÍA DEL CLUSTERS
Este trabajo es el resultado de un proceso ambicioso, pensar el lugar que ocupa la agresividad en la comprensión de la psicopatología. Para acercarnos a esta comprensión, necesitábamos una posición teórica inicial con la que podríamos formular un esquema de pensamiento desde donde podríamos comunicar la psicoterapia Psicodramática. Desde este pensamiento tanto la salud como la enfermedad es interpersonal. Lo interpersonal se inserta en vínculos supervivenciales que nos dotan de los recursos para sobrevivir o fracasar en la tarea de convertirnos en seres humanos adultos.

Desde este pensamiento, rastreamos la concepción de salud y patología en psicodrama, y llegamos a la teoría integradora de los ‘clusters’ desarrollada por Dalmiro Bustos. Desde ese pensamiento sistematizador e integrador desarrolló el siguiente proyecto de trabajo.

Recogida de protocolos asociados a las “quejas” sobre la agresividad por exceso o por defecto. Las quejas eran protocolizadas de una hoja de registro con una estructura de pensamiento que reproducción la concepción de ‘escena psicodramática’.

Una vez recogidas y analizadas las distintas quejas psicodramáticas, se agruparon en función de los distintos clusters, de modo que nos permitieran tener una amplia gama de conductas que podrían explicarse reduciéndose a unos patrones vinculares básicos.

A partir de ese primer esbozo, nuestro objetivo se extiende a la necesidad de crear una escala de evaluación de la psicopatología de la agresividad, que nos permita no solo establecer el grado de malestar de una persona en sus vínculos, sino y sobre todo ver y conocer los déficit evolutivos asociados a su crecimiento emocional.

Desde esta perspectiva la comunicación que aquí presentamos es un esfuerzo inicial para poder hacer más operativas las ideas sobre el psiquismo humano su dinámica vincular, y las diferentes posibilidades de organización patológica a las que nos puede llevar una expresión inadecuada de la agresividad.

PA28.2
THERAPEUTIC CHANGE WITH PSYCODRAMA IN GROUPS OF CLIENTS AND TRAINEES
Dogane I., Karabilgin S., Oniz A.
Izmir ~ Turkey

In this presentation, the results of a research about therapeutic change with psychodrama will be presented and discussed.

In 3 training groups and in 4 client groups the participants who completed were asked 2 questions to be answered freely. These questions were: 1. What is the evidence of therapeutic changes in a) you? b) for your groups friends? 2. What were the therapeutic factors? Other then these, they were asked to point out on a scale from 0 to 10 about the therapeutic change in themselves and 3 of their group friends. In some of these groups also the leader and the co-leader also pointed out.

The answers were classified with content analysis method.

Total number of subjects were 50 females and 20 males; aged between 23-52 (mean= 38.2 SD=6.6). For question 1a, for training groups “spontaneously, creativity” was the highest, while in therapy groups the highest was “being cured”. For question1b, “being cured and insight” were the highest for training groups and “expression and awareness” was the highest for therapy groups. For question 2, the method specific points like role reversal were the highest in both groups. For the global change scale co-leader average and 3 friends’ average correlation was 0.583 (p= 0.018) in training groups; r=0.755 (p= 0.018) for therapy groups. In all groups the global change point for leader and co-leader average was 7 for 38.9% of subjects.

Our data is discussed in the light of literature (Kellermann 1992, Weser 2007). We can conclude that psychodrama has some specific outcomes to be taken into consideration and to be measured.
Il concetto di inconscio sociale ci consente di indagare il tema della solitudine dell’individuo come strettamente connessa con quei fattori culturali e quei meccanismi che ne determinano l’esistenza.

CINEMA E GRUPPOANALISI. LA SOLITUDINE COME DISVELAMENTO DELLE RADICI SOCIALI E ATTRAVERSAMENTO DEL SE’

Il disorientamento culturale prodotto da questi macro-fenomeni si riflette più visibilmente nel vissuto dei migranti; esso è tuttavia similmente osservabile nelle dinamiche del gruppo allargato, in cui il soggetto sperimenta lo shock dell’inadequazione delle categorie simboliche già note e l’iniziale anonimato delle relazioni sociali.

Il lavoro clinico nei gruppi allargati elicita il ripristino delle coordinate culturali e l’invenzione di più complessi codici di significazione e rappresentazione simbolica della propria storia personale e di gruppo: ciò consente di superare i sentimenti di impotenza e smarrimento generati dal trauma del “non-senso”.

Questi passaggi trasformativi sono resi possibili dal transito epistemologico che avviene da una interpretazione psicodinamica fondata sui codici del “familiare” ad una lettura dei processi transspazializzati basata sui codici sociali. In questo senso la gruppoanalisi si assume il compito di rendere pensabile la condizione di permanente instabilità ed insicurezza tipica della post-modernità (Profita, Ruolo, Lo Mauro, 2008).
E ancora vogliamo aggiungere che è proprio la difficoltà dell’individuo a cogliere “la sua interdipendenza di base con gli altri esseri umani”, a disconoscere, a rinforzare quell’immagine “idealizzata” di sé come individuo unico e separato “a scapito della sua natura intrinsecamente comunicativa e relazionale” (Lavie, 2001), ad instaurare quelle dinamiche defensive incorse. La sofferenza si coniuga con la capacità/incipacità di comunicare dell’intera rete di appartenenza: è l’incapacità in cui viene a configurarsi il sintomo psicopatologico, frutto “autistico” di una matrice di non-comunicazione nel senso in cui ne parla Foulkes. La gruppoanalisi esplora la dinamica del plexus familiare e sociale, attraverso i sedimenti autistici del gruppo, li fa risuonare fino a dargli voce, fino a che qualcuno non riesce a nominarli per tutto il gruppo. La sofferenza dell’individuo in attesa di svelarsi ed attraversarsi come collegato/nascosto nella rete di appartenenza emerge allora in tutta la sua drammaticità... per essere accolta nella matrice del gruppo con potenzialità trasformative. Può il cinema mostrare sotto altra veste la non-comunicazione, i suoi sedimenti, le sue dinamiche? L’apertura di uno spazio intermedio di connessione tra sé individuale e sé sociale può avvenire nello spazio buio di una sala di proiezione? “Le cinema è il figlio giovanile della madre-arte, del suo edificio interpretativo, è il visibile stesso che va a cogliere i frutti persi del percorso, per mettere in ferma considerazione il possibile potenziale di “modificazione del nostro agire”. (Camerino, 2008)

PA29.3 CREATING IMAGES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN POST-CONFLICT PERIOD

Scaramella H.C.
Art Therapy Italiana ~ Bologna ~ Italy

Reflections on the experiences of art therapy to groups of teen-agers and children of the Tuzla’s town orphanage (Bosnia and Herzegovina), the narration of two years meetings will be introduced through the images created by the participants.

The introduction will be focused on some aspects concerning this experience:

• The images’ function and the group work as instruments giving forms to the feelings and to the possibility of recognizing themselves, and also as instruments to improve the personal positive resources

• The aspects of the experience generating trust and a listening environment, and giving birth to alternative ways of relationship, overcoming stereotypes and prejudices, transforming the destructive dynamics typical of orphanage context.

• The war and traumas reappear through the imagines: reflections about the role of the therapist in front of the children like witnesses of the actual social context and potential fomenters of hates or creators of alliances

Keywords: art, children, Bosnia and Herzegovina

CREANDO IMMAGINI IN BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA. BAMBINI E ADOLESCENTI EN TEMPO DE POST-CONFLITTO BELLICO E PROTAGONISTI DELL’ATTUALE CONFLITTO “ETNICO”

Riflessioni sulle esperienze di arte terapia di gruppo con adolescenti e bambini dell’orfanotrofio di Tuzla (Bosnia i Hercegovina). Il racconto di un percorso fatto di incontri settimanali durato 2 anni, che sarà illustrato attraverso le immagini prodotte dai ragazzi.

La presentazione sarà concentrata su alcuni aspetti dell’esperienza;

• La funzione delle immagini e del lavoro di gruppo quali strumenti che hanno dato forma e riconoscimento ai vissuti, e sono stati mezzi per accrescere le risorse positive dei partecipanti

Keywords: art, children, Bosnia and Herzegovina

PA30.1 MUTUAL SUPERVISION IN “MILLEU” THERAPY

Milojevic S., Stojkovic-Pavlovic J., Bradic Z.
Belgrade ~ Serbia

Concept of Daily Hospital at the Institute of Mental Health in Belgrade stands upon integrative appliance few therapeutic modalities. Approaches with most intensive and provocative effects are individual and modified group analytic psychotherapy. In addition to these there are assertive training, discussion groups, art therapy, work therapy and therapy by film. Case Management team is responsible for every adolescent headed by psychiatrist-psychotherapist who collaborates with closer – Case Management team through regular contacts, which are two nurses and psychologist or social worker if necessary. Case Management team also achieves collaboration with parents through individual and group work, as well as other institutions depending on specific needs (schools, social work centers, etc.). Besides regular individual conversations with psychotherapist, adolescents have once to twice a week conversations with nurses, too.

Yet from recounting the activities complexity of this work could be anticipated, especially with adolescent’s population. Contacts with different group therapists that interchange every day, participation in other therapy modalities and frequent conversation with different specialist profiles create unfailing field for projection of contents from their inner world into therapists or determined therapy aspect. All this often concede vivid and sometimes totally amazing picture of choosing content and subdivision that will be send up to the doctor, nurse, psychologist, female or male therapist and one or other group therapist. Parts of this impressive mosaic assemble into mutual supervisions of Case Management teams and most important supervision meeting of all employees in Daily hospital, called Synthesis Team that is held every day in duration of 90 minutes. This is an opportunity to discuss and connect interactively produced feelings, experiences, facts and reactions into creative plans for further therapeutic process. Keywords: mutual, supervision, milieu

PA30.2 LEARNING-TRAINING EXPERIENCE IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Klein-Bicas L
Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico ~ Mexico City ~ Mexico

In this time of conflict, the School of Psychology at the U.N.A.M., in order to maximize the academic program in Clinical Psychology, offers it’s Ph.D. students the opportunity of learning through experience and practice. “Formacion en la Practica” Keywords: learning training experience
I FIGLI DEI SOPRAVVISSUTI ALLA SHOAH
LA TRASMISSIONE TRANSGENERAZIONALE DEL TRAUMA:
Keywords: Collective trauma, Transgenerational transmission

PA31.1
THE TRANSGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF TRAUMA: DESCENDANTS OF SHOAH SURVIVORS
Calabrese M., Proftta G.
Università degli Studi ~ Palermo ~ Italy

The aim of present work is to analyze the psychic transmission through generations and how individual subjectivity is influenced and determined by psychic life of past generations and by belonging community or cultural group. It’s tried to understand which are the psychological dynamics that let the familiar life experience organize on the censure that Shoah survivors operate on their traumatic experience, so that the second generation become the recipient of emotive lived that structure the parent’s experiences.

Semi-structured interviews have been conducted with two deported and eight survivors’ descendant of the Rome Jewish community. Those interviews showed that the second generation has grown on the shadow of psychic conflicts as result from this traumatic event.

Survivors’ descendants have structured their identity on the requests, more or less implicit, of their parents (Zajde N., 2002). Anxieties, fears and nightmares of Shoah’s victims have been transmitted and perpetuated in their children and let them unable to make free from that: “I have absorbed fears of my mother. In my generation when we make a nightmare we run away from SS…”. Shoah invested each aspect of their existence, forcing them to understand and give again a sense on what happened, a sort of “mission” tacitly imposed and from which is impossible to escape: «It is impossible to inherit this story and perpetuate it in the child». So the survivors don’t make something, for me there is no question about it. It’s a sort of “mission” imposed tacitly and from which is impossible to escape, so the Shoah has lost the story of its existence, the Shoah survivors have been transmitted and perpetuated in their children and let them unable to make free from that: “I have absorbed fears of my mother. In my generation when we make a nightmare we run away from SS…”. Shoah invested each aspect of their existence, forcing them to understand and give again a sense on what happened, a sort of “mission” tacitly imposed and from which is impossible to escape: “It is impossible to inherit this story and don’t make something, for me there is no question about it”. So the children of survivor become link of an intergenerational chain which is able to guarantee the psychic life continuity of the Jewish people (Tisseron S., Torok M., Rand N., Nachin C., Hachet P., Rouchy J. C., 1997).

Keywords: advocate, safety, sex-offenders

PA31.2
MEETING AND CONFLICT IN FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE TECHNIQUE OF JUNG’S ANALYTICAL PSYCHODRAMA
Polizzi G.
AMP Palermo ~ Palermo ~ Italy

In the exploration of friendship feeling, psychodrama is a essential instrument because is allows- in a direct and little mediated by rationality way - to go down into the emotional meanders related to archetypal and mythological issues, which move unconscious behaviors and feeling, analytical and archetypal psychology background of psychodramatic session- yet a precious tribute to the comprehension of conscious and unconscious movements of approaching change and separation, the aim is to offer a reading grid for the knowledge of self with and through the other, the knowledge of self and the others finds maximum expression through spontaneous action, in psychodrama in fact everything must happen spontaneously as an revelation, which brings new meanings. Winnicott writes: “the true self can reveal itself only in spontaneous actions”, since in them there are fewer complaints defenses, preconceived and often - even with their rationality- confused thoughts. the need to be seen on one side and the fear to do it on the other side, produce conflict both in small groups, like family, peers, institutional ones, and in big masses - till covering areas apparently far from us but that are instead always created by us. Jungian analytical readings, with their concepts of collective unconscious, archetype, synchronicity- and Hillman’s one, with the concepts of anima mundi, burning need of ethics and aesthetics, make clear the underground reasons which determinate behaviors in the field. At the end of this difficult path, the aim is to reach the collective soul to give sense to individual, individuation isn’t individualism and all the therapeutic opus aims to use the own psyche for community the friendship feeling is necessary to present to achieve the collective project and the global unification, the other are opportunity of change and transformation. Keywords: friendship, separation, change

INCONTRO E CONFLITTUALITÀ NELLE RELAZIONI AMICALI ATTRAVERSO LA TECNICA DELLO PSICODRAMMA
ANALITICO JUNGHIANO
Il psicodramma nell’esplorazione del sentimento amicale è strumento fondamentale poiché permette- in modo diretto e poco
PA32.1
SCALE OF AUTOEFFICACY IN MANAGING AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS: A DIAGNOSIS OF THE CAPACITIES IN COMMUNITY LEADERS
González J., Lauretti P., Villalobos E.
Universidad del Zulia – Maracaibo – Venezuela

Venezuelan community leaders to manage conflict involves a challenge to the new roles and assume their rightful roles within the community councils, which are socio-political structures that come to replace older associations neighbor in the community. To cope with such demands is necessary to have a number of conditions, skills and abilities that will enable it to develop an effective work in conflict management that the community and the communal council presents. In this sense the goal of this research is to determine the level of self-rated capacity, which the leaders of the commune councils in the management and conflict resolution community. The communal councils are entities that are at the organizational level have been consolidated and are characterized by a series of situations problems such as blockages in the decision making process, disagreements on the planning, development and evaluation of administrative actions, and avoidance or absence Treatment issues that compromise the interests and objectives of the community in general, show that the level of conflict of disagreement that people have for the actions followed in the organization and management of the communal council. Because these approaches are developed and implemented on a scale of self-management and conflict resolution at 60 subjects belonging to 12 communal councils in different parishes of the Municipality Maracaibo, Zulia state, in order to establish the capacity to prevail and have been less developed, which may limit the performance thereof; and then implement an intervention program. The data were analyzed through the method of descriptive statistics, found that community leaders are mostly self-abilities relating to the management and treatment of conflicts and social skills.

Keywords: capacidades, comunidad, conflictos

ESCALA DE AUTOEFICACIA EN MANEJO Y RESOLUCIÓN DE CONFLICTOS: UN DIAGNÓSTICO DE LAS CAPACIDADES EN LÍDERES COMUNITARIOS
Para los líderes comunitarios venezolanos manejar conflictos implica un reto ante las nuevas funciones y roles que les corresponde asumir dentro de los consejos comunales, que son estructuras socio-políticas que vienen a sustituir a las antiguas asociaciones de vecino en el ámbito comunitario. Para hacerle frente a tales exigencias es necesario disponer de una serie de condiciones, habilidades y destrezas que le permitan desarrollar una efectiva labor en el manejo de los conflictos que la comunidad y el consejo comunal presenta. En este sentido el objetivo de esta investigación es determinar el nivel de auto percepción de habilidades y destrezas que le permiten desarrollar una efectiva labor en el manejo y resolución de conflictos comunitarios. Los consejos comunales son entidades a nivel organizacional se hayan consolidando y vienen caracterizándose por una serie de situaciones problemas, tales como bloqueos en el proceso de toma de decisiones, desacuerdos sobre la planificación, desarrollo y evaluación de las acciones administrativas, y evasión o falta de tratamiento de temas que comprometen los intereses y objetivos fundamentales de la comunidad en general, que evidencian el nivel de conflictividad de desavenencia que los ciudadanos tienen por las acciones seguidas en la organización y gestión del consejo comunal. En razón a estos planteamientos se elaboró y aplicó una escala de autoeficacia en manejo y resolución de conflictos a 60 sujetos pertenecientes a 12 consejos comunales de diferentes parroquias del Municipio Maracaibo del Estado Zulia, a fin de establecer las capacidades que prevalecen y las que se hayan menos desarrolladas, que pudieran limitar el desempeño de éstos; para posteriormente implementar un programa de intervención. Los datos fueron analizados a través del método de estadística descriptiva, encontrándose que los líderes comunitarios se autoperciben con capacidades relativas a al abordaje y tratamiento de conflictos y competencias sociales

PA32.2
THE COMMUNE COUNCILS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICT IN THE FRAMEWORK FOR PARTICIPATORY VENEZUELAN DEMOCRACY
González J., Portillo M.
Universidad Bolivariana de Venezuela – Maracaibo – Venezuela

In response to the role assigned to it by the Commune Councils action groups such as socio-political in Venezuelan democracy, and the aspects that come to characterize his relationship and operations in conflict management, was raised in this paper to analyze theoretical and institutional elements that give viability of such practices. From the procedural point of view, management and resolution of conflicts is considered one of the main skills that should have any body or community group to successfully carry out the discrepancies, polarizations and misunderstandings between the subject and produced the same Working that have been created for coexistence, interaction and community development.

The Commune Councils as formulas or mechanisms of management and resolution of conflicts presented to members of the various parishes of the Municipality Maracaibo, Zulia state, in order to establish the capacity to prevail and have been less developed, which may limit the performance thereof; and then implement an intervention program. The data were analyzed through the method of descriptive statistics, found that community leaders are mostly self-abilities relating to the management and treatment of conflicts and social skills.

Keywords: capacidades, comunidad, conflictos
democratic forms based on the participation and cooperation, which are perceived as respectful and legitimacy of the needs and feelings of people and groups. On situations arising problems within the formation and operation of the Commune Councils, it is important to note that the confrontation and pugnacity is a characteristic feature of democratic life, because there is a group of people who have positions and interests different.

**LOS CONSEJOS COMUNALES Y EL MANEJO DE LOS CONFLICTOS EN EL MARCO DE LA DEMOCRACIA PARTICIPATIVA VENEZOLANA**

En atención al rol que se le atribuye a los Consejos Comunales como grupos de acción socio-política en la democracia venezolana, los aspectos que vienen caracterizando su articulación y funcionamiento en el manejo de los conflictos, en este trabajo se planteó como objetivo analizar los elementos teóricos e institucionales que le dan viabilidad este tipo de prácticas. Desde el punto de vista procedimental, el manejo y resolución de conflictos se considera una de las principales habilidades que debe poseer cualquier órgano o grupo comunitario para llevar a buen término las discrepancias, polarizaciones y malos entendidos producidos entre los sujetos y los mismos grupos de trabajo que se han creado para la convivencia, interacción y desarrollo de las comunidades. Los Consejos Comunales como fórmulas o mecanismos de democracia están llamados a asumir la particular responsabilidad de manejar y resolverse los conflictos presentados entre los miembros de los diferentes órganos que lo conforman; entre los miembros y la comunidad en general; entre los miembros y los representantes de las instancias gubernamentales a nivel municipal, estadal y nacional, y entre los miembros y los demás Consejos Comunales. Como grupos de acción socio-política los Consejos Comunales pueden iniciar, consolidar o atenuar los niveles de pluralidad democrática, y de tensiones y conflictos interpersonales e intragrupales; por cuanto cada grupo o sujeto asume unos patrones de comportamiento, y gestiona por medio de determinados procedimientos la dinámica del poder fáctico; los cuales van desde una posición autoritaria y competitiva, generadora de constante inconformidad y confrontación, hasta las formas democráticas fundamentadas en la participación y cooperación, que se perciben como respetuosas y legítimas de las necesidades y sentimientos de las personas y grupos.

Palabras llave: Grupos, Política, Conflictos

**PA33.1 MADNESS AND COMMUNITY: INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PSYCHIC DIMENSION OF GROUPS GATHERING SEVERE CHRONIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS AND GENERAL POPULATION**

Castanho de Canalho Godoy P. Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie (UPM) – São Paulo – Brazil

The Psychiatric Reform of the late 80’s in the city of São Paulo, Brazil has left what seems to be a unique offspring: The “Centros de Convivência e Cooperativa (CECCOs)” (Centers for “living together” and cooperatives). They are usually placed at public open spaces such as Public Parks, Schools, Clubs etc., and are intended to offer and manage group situations where different kind of peoples can have experiences together. We know very well how people from different social classes, or who have suffered from prejudice, tend to live separated lives. Having them in the same group is an opportunity not only to have them physically close to each other, but also to deal with the psychic fabric of emotions, thoughts and behaviors that keep them subjectively apart from each other in daily life. In this frame of work, we believe that psychoanalytical group theories, as described by Kaïs, can be of major help. In fact, the work of Pichon-Rivière, specially his concept of task, has been a major influence and reference in working with such groups from the very beginning in Brazil. CECCOs work with a diverse range of people, in this paper we want to focus on the study of a specific encounter: That of chronic and severe psychiatric patients with the larger community. Although CECCO is not intended to deal with psychiatric crisis, some stable, though always delusional, chronic patients do attend activities. We have selected a few episodes among our years of work at CECCOs for study here. Our aim is to describe in the terms of the psychoanalytical group theories what has happened in such cases, thus opening the study of the psychic changes this kind of setting may bring for both: those who suffer from severe psychiatric conditions and the larger community.

Keywords: Madness, Community, Setting

**PA33.2 ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA AS ADJUVANT TREATMENT FOR CHRONIC DISEASE: FOUR EXPERIENCES WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 1 PATIENTS**

Bonafele C.1, 2, Quattrarano M.1, 2

SIPS (Società Italiana di Psicodramma Analitico) – Bologna – Italy. 

A chronic pathology can compromise in many ways one person’s life quality, conditioning his self-perception and relationships in such a way that they become impoverished and rigid, sometimes severely. Within the theoretical framework of Health Psychology, we decided to try to handle this problem through the Analytic
Psychodrama, a potentially useful tool because of its power to enable people to re-examine their own visions and interpretations in the fluid, creative and shared context of the scene. Starting from 2005 we have used this method with four different groups, directing our attention mainly to the effectiveness of our action, but also monitoring outcomes by means of psychometrics techniques. The first group was small in number but they had a long time to develop its paths (one session a week for ten weeks). The three other groups were more numerous but their activity was concentrated only in one intense weekend. Two of them were dedicated to couples in which at least one had diabetes, while the last group was open not only to diabetes patients but also to their relatives and friends. The psychological activity was always supported by a diabetes specialist contribution, aimed at clarifying important medical topics and their impacts on the patients’ everyday life. We always used an assessment questionnaire, which was built ad hoc and proposed in two complementary forms at the beginning and at the end of the whole activity; given the different nature of the groups, the questionnaire was readjusted from time to time and allowed us to capture the participants’ initial and final attitudes, their judgments and opinions about the experience, their suggestions to improve our service. We believe our results to be rather positive and encouraging and we would like to report them in detail, though briefly, together with the methods we adopted. Keywords: Analytic psychodrama, homogeneous groups, chronic disease.

**PA34.1**

**GROUP PHENOMENA IN A COMMUNITY TASK GROUP **

**MUSIC AND MOVEMENT**

Loutsos S.

Hope in GA – Athens – Greece

The aim of this paper is to present a group psychotherapy experience with elderly resident in a rest house. The author put the emphasis particularly on two subjects. First: the group sharing-cohesion allows each member to play his residual relational skills. Second: how the elderly talk about and express their wishes of the group itself. Each assignment is selected depending on the nature of the group, membership, the different phases of the evolution of the group, but also according to the specific group dynamics and the wishes of the group itself. All exercises are carefully elaborated by the conductor since 1995 and applied since then in various group settings. Each assignment is selected depending on the nature of the group, membership, the different phases of the evolution of the group, but also according to the specific group dynamics and the wishes of the group itself. The use of creative writing has been extremely helpful for more withdrawn members, who are afraid of more regressive task-groups (art, psychodrama etc) and those presenting strong resistances to join a group-analytic group. The members of the group have all benefited from the group-analytic process and the respect of each one’s individually recorded and celebrated in the writing process. The whole technique has been very productive in the group-analytic setting, facilitating resolution of inner conflicts concerning sharing, boundaries, self-exposure, trust, and leading each member and the group as a whole in self understanding, catharsis and learning from interaction. Keywords: group analysis.

**PA34.2**

**INTRODUCING CREATIVE WRITING TECHNIQUES IN A GROUP ANALYTIC SETTING**

Aggeliki P., Kritikou M.

Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy and Education in Group Analysis (Hope in GA) – Athens – Greece

In this presentation will be proposed and discussed the method and results of the use of Creative Writing techniques applied in three experiential groups held in the last two years in H.O.P.E in G.A as well as in private practice. Although Creative Writing as a therapeutic tool is a relatively new but rapidly expanding field in the UK, in Greece it is the first time it is applied according to the principles of Group Analysis in HOPE in GA. Each group session is based on the introduction of “stimuli” (such as crosswords, music, word-games), whose aim is to facilitate expression and self-disclosure. All exercises are carefully elaborated by the conductor since 1995 and applied since then in various group settings. Each assignment is selected depending on the nature of the group, membership, the different phases of the evolution of the group, but also according to the specific group dynamics and the wishes of the group itself. The use of creative writing has been extremely helpful for more withdrawn members, those being afraid of more regressive task-groups (art, psychodrama etc) and those presenting strong resistances to join a group-analytic group. The members of the group have all benefited from the group-analytic process and the respect of each one’s individually recorded and celebrated in the writing process. The whole technique has been very productive in the group-analytic setting, facilitating resolution of inner conflicts concerning sharing, boundaries, self-exposure, trust, and leading each member and the group as a whole in self understanding, catharsis and learning from interaction. Keywords: group analysis.

**PA34.3**

**THE THEMATIC AND FREE DRAWINGS IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY**

Karielini R.

I. Chavchavadze State University – Tbilisi – Georgia

Every picture tells a story and helps group members become more sensitive and empathetic to each other through drawings. They help Group members to recognize not yet revealed conflicts.
PAPERS

Thematic and free drawings have diagnostic and prognostic abilities with different kinds of patients. They can be used as projective techniques.

Keywords: Group drawings

PA35.1
THE "EMOTIONED" GROUP: DYNAMICS AND PROCESSES OF AN ENCOUNTER GROUP
Lo I, A.
Istituto di Psicoterapia Psicouverte - Roma - Italy

The difficulty in foreseeing what will happen in an encounter group is connected with the necessary spontaneity and trust that the conductor/facilitator (as a provocateur) will paradoxically try to produce in the participants. There are many ways to have people express their fundamental emotions which structured their personalities. The group techniques that we intend to present in this paper are inspired to the Bioenergetic Analysis of Alexander Lowen, to Moreno’s Psychodrama and to some dynamic mediation techniques, such as Kundalini, Mandala, Wirling, etc. We also refer to the growth group techniques proposed by the Humanistic Psychotherapy of C. Rogers and W. Schutz. Encounter groups were born with the objectives of promoting the potential for personal growth inherent in any human being, of allowing individuals to develop self-awareness, autonomy, capacity to take on responsibilities, exchange feelings and emotions, to creatively adapt themselves to the environment, and to build their chosen and meaningful life project. The “Encounter Group” focuses on the fundamental dimensions of the human being (emotion-feeling-sensation-cognition-imagination), by working between proximity and distance, fighting, fleeing and coupling, in an Autogenic Drama (as a self-generated action) and according to an organic conception of the individual. In particular, the “emotioned” group can get more quickly in contact with fundamental feelings and emotions such as anger, fear, surprise, sadness, joy, etc. in an attempt to integrate them with their mimetic expressions, voice expressions, gestures and posture, and in a freer and/or liberated possibility to contact everybody’s real needs and desires. In all this, contrast and consequently conflict become destructive-constructive processes that can establish important changes in both the individual’s behavior and the group’s relational climate.

IL GRUPPO EMOZIONATO: PROCESSI E DINAMICHE DI UN GRUPPO D’INCONTRO

The difficulty in foreseeing what will happen in an encounter group is connected with the necessary spontaneity and trust that the conductor/facilitator (as a provocateur) can paradoxically try to produce in the participants. There are many ways to have people express their fundamental emotions which structured their personalities. The group techniques that we intend to present in this paper are inspired to the Bioenergetic Analysis of Alexander Lowen, to Moreno’s Psychodrama and to some dynamic mediation techniques, such as Kundalini, Mandala, Wirling, etc. We also refer to the growth group techniques proposed by the Humanistic Psychotherapy of C. Rogers and W. Schutz. Encounter groups were born with the objectives of promoting the potential for personal growth inherent in any human being, of allowing individuals to develop self-awareness, autonomy, capacity to take on responsibilities, exchange feelings and emotions, to creatively adapt themselves to the environment, and to build their chosen and meaningful life project. The “Encounter Group” focuses on the fundamental dimensions of the human being (emotion-feeling-sensation-cognition-imagination), by working between proximity and distance, fighting, fleeing and coupling, in an Autogenic Drama (as a self-generated action) and according to an organic conception of the individual. In particular, the “emotioned” group can get more quickly in contact with fundamental feelings and emotions such as anger, fear, surprise, sadness, joy, etc. in an attempt to integrate them with their mimetic expressions, voice expressions, gestures and posture, and in a freer and/or liberated possibility to contact everybody’s real needs and desires. In all this, contrast and consequently conflict become destructive-constructive processes that can establish important changes in both the individual’s behavior and the group’s relational climate.

PA35.2
THE ENCOUNTER GROUP FROM A HUMANISTIC-PHENOMENOLOGICAL EXISTENTIAL PERSPECTIVE: TO FEEL, TO THINK, TO ACT. AN EFFICIENT ANSWER TO THE SENSE OF LONELINESS, SUFFERANCE AND CONTEMPORARY

Pacitto M.F.
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The phenomenological-existential and hermeneutic philosophies have introduced a new way to conceive the human being and its relationship with the world, influencing a huge part of psychology and psychiatry of the latest seventy years. No more the “solipsistic” subject placed in front of the world in a fundamentally cognitive disposition, but, rather, a person who feels, acts, orient and dispose himself towards the things of the world. In the traditional philosophy things are what they are based on their intrinsic qualities. In the new vision what the thing is determined by the position that it occupies in relation to the other things. This means that we have need of the others in order to conceive us as we are. Our individuality is built up within the relationship with an otherness. This all opens to the therapeutic group practice in which the patient, through a series of guided experiences, is lead to develop some human “abilities” (cognition, sensibility, imaginative activity, self-awareness, ability to create a plan for life full of meaning), giving him back to the organic total of an authentic person. Such therapeutic approach is developed around two fundamental dimensions: the relational one, which crosses every dimension of the human being (the emotions, feelings and sensations always have a relational and intentional meaning); the person seen as “embodied” being, the person intended as capable of self-awareness, of capability of inner life and ethical sense (ability to choose). The Encounter Group born in the Seventies as answer to the existential crisis of “normal subject” unsatisfied and suffering for the loss of the meaning of life, is a therapeutic method indeed, an efficient answer to the physical disease and the “evil of living”.

Keywords: to feel, to think, to act.

PA35.3
UPS AND DOWNS IN THE DEFINITION OF THE MORENIAN KOINE

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The Morenian Weltanschauung and its method, psychodrama, have by now gained a firm acknowledgment by cultural establishments all over the world, particularly the branches referred to the scientific production. Anyhow, in settling a koine - that is a cultural community with the Morenian view as its common denomina - we have to value not only the use of a shared cultured language but also each separate language that converges in it, supporting and developing it. We have a rich and large production in scientific literature and multimedia fields in many countries, but this production, in spite
of the term multimodal, hardly goes over the boundaries of a local knowledge, which is reserved to the cultural initiatives, in a close circle. Using an expression with a vaguely Morenian taste, we may say that we are in the presence of a dramatic latent process that is hardly able to become a dramatic manifest process. Aim of this proposal is to help to confront the converging and as the diverging single languages belonging to the Morenian koine, in the full respect of the multiplicity, differences and specificities of individuals and groups.

Keywords: psychodrama, cultural community

SOMMERGENZA ED EMERGENZA NELLA DEFINIZIONE DELLA KOINE MORENIANA

La Morenian koinè, come il suo metodo, lo psicodramma, hanno acquisito ormai un consolidato riconoscimento, negli ambiti deputati genericamente alla cultura e specificamente alla produzione scientifica, in tutto il mondo. Ma il costituirsi di una koine, cioè di una comunità culturale che abbia a comun denominatore i tratti essenziali della “visione” moreniana non può precludere il considerare, oltre all’uso colto e globale della lingua comune, anche tutte le stratificazioni linguistiche che convergono in essa, che la sostengono e la sviluppano. Esiste, in molti paesi del mondo, un’ampia e fertile produzione letteraria e multimediale che fatica a varcare i confini dell’ufficialità convenzionale, limitandosi – nonostante l’uso del termine multimodale ne accentui l’aspetto di moltiplicazione mediatica – ad un consumo locale, ad uso degli adepti, e tautologico, a circuito chiuso. Per usare un eufemismo dal vago sapore moreniano, un progetto drammatico latente che si intenda a diventare progetto drammatico manifesto. Scopo di questa disamina è incoraggiare il confronto e, soprattutto, l’emergenza e la convergenza dei singoli linguaggi nella koine, nel fattore comune, nell’assoluto rispetto della pluralità, della diversità, delle “differenze individuali” dei singoli e dei molti.

Parole chiave: Psicodramma – Comunità culturale

PA36.1

THE CHILDREN’S GROUP AS A TRANSITIONAL SPACE

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Qualitative analyses of processes in children’s groups (in German kindergartens) show that children begin to develop their own group processes in the 3 to 4 age range. Not until reaching this age do they begin to overcome their fixation on dyadic relationships and gain the ability to work over extended periods with groups of other children to assemble a common symbolic space. The resulting group processes exhibit a level of complexity comparable to that of adult group processes. The most important medium in children’s groups is role playing, which generally becomes the dominant form of play at this age. This manifests largely in fantasy situations, but it can also be observed that children subtly play out family dynamics and gender roles.

In their group play, the children do not simply take over social roles – they also produce and create them. At the same time, they collectively modify individual scripts that they bring with them from their family environments and build a new common symbolic space. In this process, the children establish themselves as social subjects.

This is also a time of important cognitive development, in that children learn by playing with one another to move between the spheres of play, nonplay and metacommunication. From the perspective of the Theory of Mentalization (Fonagy et al), it can be seen how children apply and improve upon existing mentalization skills. They take a playful approach to exploring the mental states of adults (e.g. love), in order to integrate them into their own self image.

In this context, children’s early group processes are an important starting point not only for the formation of later group skills, but also for the fundamental ability to empathize and for further cognitive development.

PA36.2

WILL YOU BE MY FRIEND?

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Group Essentials Melbourne consist of a number of multidisciplinary therapists who have been running friendship groups together for over 8 years. This is a paper about their integrated approach to providing friendship groups for children with developmental disorders. The groups consist of 2-3 therapists, working with 4-8 children. Many of the groups are provided over 4 sessions in the school holidays, with some ongoing slowstream groups during the school term. Many of the children in the groups have been identified as being on the Autism Spectrum, however many others also have complex learning, social and/or emotional needs. Groups are provided on the theoretical basis that the structure and function of friendship is RELATIONAL. Some important theoretical considerations and influences, primarily from parent infant studies are:

• Attachment theory
• Attunement
• Shared attention and experience
• Shared affect

Assessment and intervention considers:

• developmental stage
• clinical observations of behavior
• parental experiences of their child
• clinical observations from child care environment/school
• formal assessments (e.g. sensory motor, developmental, cognitive etc)

Groups are provided in the context of providing a safe and supportive place for children to engage in experiences and exploration of more effective ways of joining in, collaborating, negotiating and playing with their peers. The group program also strongly emphasizes and provides both written and verbal parental feedback and support, as well as school consultation.

Keywords: Friendship, Attunement, Autism

PA36.3

A PROPOSAL OF A GROUP BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION WITH THE HOSPITALIZED CHILD

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Childhood infirmity provides for a series of stressing factors which, for a hospitalized child, become even more aggravating. Hospital admission determines certain behavior patterns that can cause short, medium and long term problems. The family can also feel the impact and implications of the illness and treatment. For the parents hospitalization can also be a difficult experience as they feel useless, uncertain and excluded from the discussions and information about the real situation their children are in. Studies have shown that the well-being of patients can be positively influenced through the access to information about the illness and hospital procedures. Among the most important strategies developed to help intervention with children in the health context, as well as their families, play therapy and reading fairytale books were used with the objective to inform and help patients adapt to such context. The present study was developed in a public hospital in Brazil where fairytale books and play therapy were the tools for the group based intervention strategy with children and parents in the hospital. Such strategies were always planned according to the children’s development level and their
needs. The results show that children were aware about the reality they were in, they were more helpful during medical intervention, they showed better self-confidence and they participated more actively in decision making and throughout the treatment. Such resources allowed for the development of skills both in parents and children which helped them face their illness and hospitalization, reducing their fear and anxiety and contributing for a better adjustment in the hospital context.

Keywords: child, hospitalization, intervention

UNE PROPOSTA DE INTERVENCIÓN PSIQUÍATRICA EN GRUPO CON EL NIÑO HOSPITALIZADO
La enfermedad en niños presenta diversos estresores que se intensifican cuando se tienen nuevos roles y normas. El hospital determina experimentadas conductas que pueden causar problemas corto, mediano y largo plazo. La familia también pueden verse afectadas por el impacto y las implicaciones de la enfermedad y el tratamiento. Para los padres, la hospitalización también puede ser una experiencia difícil, ya que pueden sentir inútiles, inciertos y excluidos del debate e información sobre la condición de sus hijos. Los estudios han demostrado que el bienestar de pacientes puede ser positivamente influido por la adquisición de la familiarización con la enfermedad y la hospitalización, reduciendo el miedo y la ansiedad, lo que contribuye para una mejor adaptación al hospital.

PA37.1 DOES PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN A GROUP INCREASE THE CAPACITY FOR NOT-KNOWING?
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The graduating group analyst should be able to endure uncertainty and not-knowing in order to be open and receptive towards the material from the group/patient and to let the group process unfold as the individuals in the group grow and find their own voices. The paper will explore how the personal group therapeutic experience can influence the coming group therapist. The potential emotional distance between the analyst and the student between the desires that lead into training as a wish for belonging and acceptance in contrast to the feelings of inexperience, inadequacy, resentment and shame will be illustrated by case material including dreams dreamt during the first year of a group analytic training. It will be discussed if the ideal of listening ‘without memory or desire’ can be taught and learned without any therapeutic experience, how to maintain and develop this capacity further and how to make use of it outside the therapeutic encounter.

Keywords: Training, not-knowing, dreams

PA37.2 EVALUATION OF EMPATHIC GROUP TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PSYCHIATRIC NURSES
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Taipei ~ Taiwan

Empathy is considered to be a basic component of all therapeutic relationships and a key factor in patient’s definitions of quality of care. The purpose of this study was to determine whether in-service communication enhanced the empathic skills of psychiatric nurses in a medical center in Taipei city. The study was a quasi-experimental design. Participants were randomized to 13 persons in experimental group and 10 persons in control group. The experimental group received 120 minutes semi-structure empathic group training in each session. Total were six sessions. Data were collected from therapeutic relationship assessment tool, Reynolds’ empathic scale, and program evaluation scale. The study results found significantly to provide continuing caring and keep objective attitude in patient care with experimental group. The results showed high satisfactions of the empathic group training program by participants. Nurses expressed enhancing their empathic communication skills and perceiving more satisfactions in nursing practices. The results suggested a more comprehensive and continuous training should be planned, and its impact on daily nursing activities, and patient outcomes should be investigated.

Keywords: Empathic group training

PA37.3 THE MEANINGS OF GROUP WORK IN THE PUBLIC HEALTHCARE IN BRAZIL
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Group work has been considered an alternative of psychological intervention in the public health context in Brazil. The objective of this research was to describe the meanings of group work present in sixteen semi-structured interviews with psychologists that work in the public health context in Uberlândia-Brazil. The discourse analysis allowed the identification of four interpretative repertoires used to describe group work: group as a collective space; as an alternative to the demand; as a mediating activity; and as a challenge for users and professionals participate. The repertoire of the group as an alternative to the demand legitimates the dominant discourse in public health in Brazil, impoverishing group work. The repertoire of the group as a mediating activity promotes a hierarchy between different forms of group work (conversational and activity-based), compromising its quality and potentiality. The repertoire of the group as strangeness questions the legitimacy of group work, avoiding recognizing the therapeutic effects of a way of working that is different from the individual treatment. Considering these results, it is necessary to construct new ways of saying/doing group work in the Brazilian health context.

Bibliography

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Keywords: Group work, Psychology, Public Health
PA38.1

PSYCHODRAMA RESEARCH: HISTORICAL AND MODERN

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The Moreno House in Bad Vöslau, near Vienna. Moreno lived and worked as a public health officer until he migrated to the USA. In this house he wrote ‘The Words of the Father’ and other of his famous early works. After a short introductory presentation, we will look at the setting up of the Moreno House as a museum, library, archive and research unit.

Studies on treatment effects of psychodrama psychotherapy. It is said that the study of Psychodrama psychotherapy has failed to achieve mainstream standards in evidence-based psychopharmacology research. However, little is known about the kind of measurement and methodology associated with a particular method and type of measure as well as research constraints encountered in the field. The present study is concerned with a quantitative systematic overview i.e., a meta-analysis of studies on the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy. The aim of this paper is to explore the kind of statistical evidence which researchers have provided for the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy. The sample consists of sixty studies retrieved from PsycINFO and PsyNDEX databases in German and English published since 2000. These studies deal with various research topics within the field of psychodrama psychotherapy effectiveness. Thirteen studies are randomized clinical trials, fifteen are controlled studies, and thirty-two are naturalistic studies. This collection of research papers is grouped in this study according to the systematic of ICD-10, since this is a worldwide standard way of classifying data which is also culturally sensitive. The assessment of the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy is based on statistical significant results. Nevertheless, it is necessary to come to an agreement with regard to the kind of measurement instruments to be used in evaluation of psychodrama psychotherapy effectiveness, which allows us to compare studies with each other and even with other psychotherapeutic methods.

Keywords: Moreno house, treatment-effects

PA38.2

RESEARCH IN PSYCHODRAMA TRAINING

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Psychodrama faces a growing demand for accountability in therapy practice and training. Like in any other psychotherapeutic approach psychodrama needs to be based on research to provide a scientific foundation and evaluation of its work. For this reason psychodrama training institutions are not only interested to get general positive results which underline the effectiveness of psychodrama therapy, but also they are interested to learn from more detailed indepth studies how to improve therapeutic work. But how to get this kind of research? It is obvious that psychodrama training institutions not only will have to participate more actively in ongoing research projects, but also to initiate and engage in their own research enterprises. Psychodrama training institutions will have to build up scientific skills to do research in their field of practical work and to stimulate and support research of their students. Research related knowledge and skills should get more attention within the curricula of existing psychodrama training programs.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Research, Training

PA38.3

GROUP PRACTICES, CULTURAL COMPETENCE AND SOCIAL HEALTH: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

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The Transcultural Section of the IAGP carried through an exploratory research in 2007 in which it intended to gather information related to the experience with groups that involved participants from 27 countries. The variety of answers did not allow a great standardization, but it indicated some ways and trends and it suggested the necessity of a new international research, planned in order to know diverse group practices and the theories associated to them. This research has been started in 2008 and consists of 140 research papers grouped according to the systematics associated to the kind of treatment found in the results obtained by group professionals from the five continents, as well as the approach in the cultural ability for social health promotion. As specific goals, we can highlight: to verify similarities and differences in group interventions in diverse cultures and theoretical approaches; to identify different group practices applied to vulnerable populations; to verify local and world-wide trends. It is a qualitative-quantitative and descriptive research, designed to describe the characteristics of specific population and phenomenon. The sample is representative concerning the professionals who are involved with group practices and that are involved with some institutionalized form of contact with other professionals in the field. The IAGP International Congress is a privileged forum for the meeting and dialogue between diverse theoretical approaches and cultures, justifying this choice for presenting and discussing the present study preliminary results.

Keywords: research, group practices

PA39.1

A GROUP THERAPY PROJECT WITH GROUP ANALYTICAL APPROACH FOR HEAVILY DISTURBED PATIENTS IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING: AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY ON AN INTERVENTION, WITH THE AIM TO REDUCE CONFLICTS BETWEEN USERS’ DEMAND AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES’ AVAILABLE RESOURCE

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This project fits within the goal of establishing in mental health services integrated models of therapy for psychical disorder, capable of meeting effectiveness and efficiency criteria. Mental health services’ users are often carriers of heavy psychical disorders, but are treated with drugs: hence a conflict arises between users’ demand and services’ available resources. Therefore, group intervention has been chosen, in order to guarantee the availabilities of these services to a higher number of patients: this approach enables the treatment of several patients at the same time, overcoming problems related to the number of patients to be treated, the amount of time available and the costs of intervention. In this way, it is possible to comply with efficiency criteria, bearing in mind that a group treatment, in order to be valid and effective, must be carried on within the framework of a psychological theory and methodology. As theoretical framework, we have chosen the group analytical treatment, which allows the completion of an integrated intervention upon several levels, aiming at the improve-
ment of living conditions of service users. On the basis of these assumptions, the “Biocca” Center for Mental Health, has established a group of patients, selected among all service users; in order to screen patients, following tools have been used: preliminary interviews and a psychodiagnostic screening by means of two tests: M.M.P.I.-2 and S.C.L. 90-R. Moreover, these two tools will be also used as evaluation indexes for the project effectiveness. Establishing therapy models different from simple drug prescription within an institutional environment is not an easy job; however, the project tries to define intervention models supported by a scientifically validated theory and methodology, and if one abides to the aforementioned intervention criteria in the project implementation, then the project goals can be reached.

A GROUP THERAPY PROJECT WITH GROUP ANALYTICAL APPROACH FOR HEAVILY DISTURBED PATIENTS IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING: AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY ON AN INTERVENTION, WITH THE AIM TO REDUCE CONFLICTS BETWEEN USERS’ DEMAND AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES’ AVAILABLE RESOURCES

A progetto di terapia di gruppo ad orientamento gruppoanalitico per pazienti gravi in un setting istituzionale: Un tentativo di attuare un intervento che riduca il conflitto tra domanda dell’utenza e risorse dei servizi di salute mentale.

PA39.2 WHICH TERM FOR A TERM GROUP? DYNAMICS OF SEPARATION AND ANGUISH OF DEATH IN A PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP WITH A PATIENT SUFFERING FROM CARDIAC ILLNESS

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The management of a psychotherapy group for patient with cardiac illness has shown the importance to define a correct setting. One of the themes most difficult to manage is when the member leaves the group.

Processing separation experience seems to be particularly difficult for both patients and therapists. Several setting changes started from an initial model of intervention that included four weeks of weekly therapeutic sessions to the actual therapeutic project varying from 8 to 48 sessions, beginning from individual needs.

Patients generally stay in the group for 48 sessions, by mutual agreement with therapists. Having overcome the initial resistance, the group is constituted as a special area where sharing and expression of emotional experiences seem to become indispensable to patients.

But the group still shows a certain fragility in the face of institutional dynamics, that are suspicious and sometimes opposing to a project based on a new thought to cure heart disease. The anguish of therapists for a possible death of the group becomes consequently an important variable in the process of separation of patients.

There are also frequent patients acting out next to leave the group.

To be able to accompany patients during all therapy, in fact, therapists should learn to contain the anguish aroused by members leaving the group. Probably only in this way patients could deal with their anguish.

From fear of every end, as a definitive and unchangeable event, to possibility of new beginnings: this could become the transformative intent of the group.

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PA39.3 GROUP MUSIC THERAPY AND MENTAL RETARDATION

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Objectives: In this experimental work the Authors/Musitherapists carry out a Group-Musictherapy (GroupMt) methodology for some groups of grown-up patients suffering from mental retardation (MR). The GroupMt improves patient’s psychophysical balance and resources, mutual interaction/acceptance, communicative skills, emotional expression, and a better life quality.

Materials: 25 patients aged from 25 to 48 suffering from MR take part in GroupMt once a week for over a year. They’re divided into groups of six/seven people. The musictherapist works with/without a co-therapist. Session length: 50 minutes. Musical instruments: piano, guitar, kantele, percussions.

METHODS: active GroupMt by means of musical improvisation technique in several stages, in relation to goals of GroupMt, patient’s diagnosis, group’s needs and psychophysical feedback. These stages are:
• Synchronization, Musictherapist’s improvisation meets group’s bodily-sonorous (instrumental/vocal) –musical activity. Movements of patient’s hand/arms, hearing and more sensorial perceptions and speech are involved.
• Free/structured musical dialogue/improvisation, song composition, to give rise to emotional contact within the group. Group’s leader can change.

QUALCHE TERMINE PER UN GRUPPO A TERMINE?
DINAMICHE DI SEPARAZIONE ED ANGOSCIUA DI MORTE IN UN GRUPPO DI PSICOTERAPIA CON PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA MALATTIA CARDIACA

La conduzione di un gruppo di psicoterapia di sostegno per pazienti con malattia cardiaca ha posto più volte problematiche inerenti alla definizione di un setting corretto, tra riferimenti teorici, caratteristiche cliniche dei pazienti ed esigenze istituzionali.

Uno dei temi di più difficile gestione è quello relativo all’uscita da gruppo.

L’elaborazione della fine di un’esperienza, sembra essere particolarmente difficile sia per i pazienti sia per le conduttrici. Le diverse modifiche del setting, finalizzate a dare una risposta più efficace alla gestione di questa delicata fase del gruppo, sono state ancora insufficienti. Da un primo modello di intervento che prevedeva quattro settimane di terapia a cadenza settimanale si è giunti a quello attualmente in vigore di un percorso terapeutico individualizzato, variabile da 8 a 48 sedute.

I pazienti tendono a rimanere nel gruppo per l’intera durata, con l’accordo delle terapeute. Superate le resistenze iniziali, il gruppo si costituisce come spazio privilegiato in cui condivisione ed espressione dei vissuti emotivi sembrano diventare intoccabili per i pazienti.

Tuttavia il gruppo mostra ancora una certa fragilità di fronte alle dinamiche istituzionali, diffidenti e talvolta ostacolanti rispetto ad un progetto che si fa portatore di un nuovo pensiero di cura della malattia cardiaca. L’angoscia delle terapeute per una possibile “morte del gruppo” diventa così una variabile importante nei processi di separazione dei pazienti.

Si osservano inoltre frequenti agiti dei pazienti in possibilità delle uscite dal gruppo.

Per riuscire ad accompagnare i pazienti per l’intero percorso terapeutico, infatti, sarà necessario per le conduttrici imparare a contenere l’angoscia evocata dal pensiero dell’uscita dal gruppo di ogni componente. Verosimilmente solo così l’angoscia, bonificata, potrà essere elaborata anche dai pazienti.

Dalla paura di ogni fine come evento definitivo e senza ritorno alla possibilità di intravvedere nuovi inizi, forse questo potrà diventare l’intento trasformativo del gruppo.
MUSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO E RITARDO MENTALE

Obiettivi: In questo lavoro sperimentale gli Autori/Musicoterapisti puntuallizzano i risultati applicativi di una metodologia di Musicoterapia di Gruppo (GroupMt) per gruppi di pazienti affetti da ritardo mentale (MR). La GroupMt contribuisce a incrementare equilibrio e risorse psicofisiche, mutua interazione e accettazione, abilità comunicative, espressione emotionale, e una migliore qualità della vita.


Metodi: GroupMt attuata attivamente mediante la tecnica improvvisazione visiva e risorse psicofisiche. Gli stadi sono: • Sincronizzazione fra improvvisazione del musicoterapista e attività corporeo-sensoriale (strumentale/ vocale)-musicale del gruppo. Vi sono implicati movimenti di braccia e mano dei pazienti, ascolto, linguaggio, e altre percezioni sensoriali. • Liberi/strutturati dialogo/improvvisazione, composizione di canzoni, per sollecitare contatto emotivo nel gruppo. Il leader del gruppo può muovere. • Disegni, giochi, danze, accompagnati da piano o musica registrata.

Risultati: La GroupMt incrementa le risorse psicofisiche dei pazienti, autonomia, fiducia, gioia, e altri positivi cambiamenti. Conclusione: I risultati della GroupMt possono trascendere le aspettative. Un modello psicodinamico supporta la GroupMt attraverso le dinamiche interpersonali e gruppo, e promuove l’integrazione psicofisica e sociale dei pazienti con MR.
interactive moment in the group favored an understanding of how some meanings were negotiated in the group, thus legitimating by the group participants. This analysis allowed us to illustrate how some forms of talk can or cannot favor the construction of the group as a therapeutic resource. Therefore, all the descriptions of the making meaning process were developed by the method of social poetics. Through this method, a detailed discourse about group therapy, the objective of this study was to describe how some forms of talk can or cannot favor the construction of the group as a therapeutic resource, a context that can favor or constrain the creation of alternative meanings of world, problem and self. The analytic perspective and to the emergence of a sensibility to the different interactive moments in which the participants of a group can create new possibilities of making sense of themselves, thus creating new forms of living and acting in the world. (FAPESP)

Keywords: group therapy; social constructionism; discursive practices

GROUP PROCESS AS A CONVERSATIONAL RESOURCE: THE MEANING MAKING PROCESS IN A SHORT-TERM GROUP IN A MENTAL HEALTH AMBULATORY

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This study is based on a social constructionist perspective, which emphasizes the relational and discursive processes through which people construct their selves and the world where they live. Based on this emphasis, we propose the understanding of group therapy as a conversational resource, a context that can favor or constrain the creation of alternative meanings of world, problem and self, through the processes of negotiation that take place among its participants. Aiming to develop a social constructionist discourse about group therapy, the objective of this study was to describe how some forms of talk can or cannot favor the construction of the group as a therapeutic resource. Therefore, all the 16 meetings of a short-term group, offered to 11 patients of a public mental health ambulatory, were observed, tape-recorded and transcribed. These transcriptions were analyzed based on the method of social poetics. Through this method, a detailed description of the making meaning process were developed by the researcher, specially focusing on the forms of talk developed by the group participants. This analysis allowed us to illustrate how some meanings were negotiated in the group, thus legitimating or confronting some versions of problem and self. The analysis of the making meaning process and its implications to the interactive moment in the group favored an understanding of how the group could or not be constructed, in the joint-action of its participants, as a therapeutic resource. Thus, we expect to contribute to the theory and practice of group therapy in a conversational perspective and to the emergence of a sensibility to the different interactive moments in which the participants of a group can create new possibilities of making sense of themselves, thus creating new forms of living and acting in the world.

References:

Keywords: group therapy; social constructionism; discursive practices

GROUPS PROCESS – EDUCATION CHALLENGES

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The education challenges appear in a most evident way in the quality of education practice. The presented project resulted from the dissatisfaction felt by the teachers and parents that integrat ed the School Council before the quality of education practice as well as the difficulty in maintaining the school discipline. The new project was diversified in an organization of school, culture and physical activities in order to realize a collective work, besides the fact of: stimulating the students interest in learning, and to deepen the knowledge areas in these groups, as well as those not included in the official curriculum.

The project deeply modified the educational practice implementing activities based on the democratic participation of the country; students and teachers in their daily process, replacing the traditional teaching by one that respected the rhythm, interests and life experience of every child, by means of a shared relationship between teacher and student, in an environment that stimulated the curiosity, and pleasure of getting to know the word through the letters, the sciences, the body and the way everyone expresses himself in a democratic and participating environment of citizenship. Implemented four years ago, the project reached its objectives: remarkable interest from the students with expressions of a self-conscious responsibility as citizens inserted in a democratic and equality society; educators and employees investing and understanding group processes, aiming for the work with different groups and creating dynamics of actions to potentiate the learning relations at school and in the community.

Bibliography:

Keywords: Grupalidad, motivación, responsabilidad

PROCESOS GRUPALES – DESAFIOS EN LA EDUCACIÓN

La insatisfacción de profesores y padres ante la calidad de la práctica pedagógica del Consejo Escolar motivó transformaciones que diversificaron y combinaran actividades escolares, culturales y corporales expandiendo y profundando las áreas de conocimiento. Después de cuatro años, hay indicaciones cuantitativas de desarrollo educacional, frecuencia en clase y disciplina escolar.
PA41.2
THE "EROPTICA": THE WEFT AND WARP OF YOUTH CULTURES AND THE SCHOOL CULTURE
Guimaraes Teixeira do Amaral M.
Universidade de São Paulo ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

This article analyses to what extent youth “extreme cultures” (Canevacci, 2005) may constitute “a field of possibilities” to think over not only some ways of youth protest in the metropolis but also the process itself of (de)construction of teenagers’ identity in the contemporary world. We are based upon the idea that the ethnography of the look ['regard' in French]- turned through polysensual erotic manifestations in youth - allows the uprising of real proto-theories able to constitute in moments for field rupture, from which emerges a contemporary criticism to the reason established in the school universe. With the experience of an intervention in public school - where the experiences of teachers, students, parents and research psychologists were intertwined -, we intend to apprehend a research method capable of articulating Canevacci’s “eroptica”, an ethnography that matches the look and erotic dimension as supported by Bataille and the psycho-analytical methodology according to Herrmann’s (1991) conception of field rupture. Since we work with the field of “relative unconscious” resulted from the interlacing of subjectivities of teachers, students and researchers, our intention is to show how “proto-theories” come up about the relations of meanings as understood from the practices and discourses produced in the classroom during our intervention by means of “analytical acts”. Through these acts we intended to promote changes in the quality of communication between teachers and students. The methodology used in these interventions aimed to match the method of a “participant look” (Amaral, 2007) in the classroom with the principle of the “interpretative communities” (Boaventura Santos, 2006) which emerged in the meetings with the team members after the interventions. These meetings intended to prepare theoretically and emotionally the school officials to develop attentive listening and look towards the youth claims.
Keywords: youth, ethnography, rupture

LA “EROPTICA” JUVENIL: LA TRAMA Y LA URDIMBRE DE LAS CULTURAS JUVENILES Y LA CULTURA ESCOLAR
El artículo analiza en qué medida las “culturas extremas” (Canevacci, 2005) juveniles pueden constituirse en un “campo de posibilidades” para repensar no sólo las formas de protesta juvenil en las metrópolis, pero el propio proceso de (de) construcción de las identidades del adolescente en el mundo contemporáneo. Se sustenta que la etnografía de la mirada - dirigida para las manifestaciones eróticas polisensoriales de la juventud - permite el surgimiento de verdaderas prototeorías capaces de constituirse en momentos de ruptura de campo, a partir de los cuales parece emerger una crítica contemporánea a la razón predominante en el universo escolar. A partir de una experiencia de intervención en el sistema público de enseñanza, en la que se compaginaron las experiencias de profesores, alumnos, padres y psicólogos investigadores, se buscó desprender un método de investigación capaz de articular la “eroptica” de Canevacci, una etnografía que combina la mirada y la dimensión erótica tal como suscitadas por Bataille, y el método psicoanalítico, concebido como ruptura de campo por Herrman. Nuestra intención es la demostrar, a medida que trabajamos con el campo de “inconscientes relativos” como surgen “prototeorías” acerca de las relaciones de sentido que se puede desprender de las prácticas y discursos producidos en el ámbito del aula durante las intervenciones por medio de “actos analíticos”, a partir de los cuales se pretende promover cambios en la cualidad de la comunicación entre profesores y alumnos. La metodología utilizada en estas intervenciones pretendió combinar el “mirar participante” (Amaral, 2007) dentro del aula con el principio de las “comunida-des interpretativas” (Boaventura Santos, 2006) en las reuniones realizadas entre los miembros del equipo, que presuponía la preparación teórica y emocional de los agentes escolares para des- arrollar una escucha y una mirada atentas en dirección a las reclamaciones de los jóvenes.

PA41.3
HIGH SCHOOL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS: ETHNOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCES IN BRAZIL
Santos D.
UFRGS ~ Porto Alegre ~ Brazil

This study follows a dissertation thesis in social anthropology aiming at achieving a deeper understanding of exchange programs at high school level. Young adults from an average social economical middle class profile are the main customers of high school exchange programs offered mostly by non-for-profit organizations and also by student travel agencies which market- ing messages are based in a personal growth experience that should be achieved by living in a diverse cultural context from the students’ home. In such programs, the participants live with a voluntary host family and attend a typical secondary school in the hosting community. The study investigates the exchange experience as product for youngsters that promise a better understanding of cultural differences. The research methodology involves ethnography with different audiences (young exchange students, host families, host schools, host community and mediators) taking part of the program in the southernmost state of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul. It also takes into account the activities promoted by the exchange organization agency during the program. The study tries to understand the correlation of education to peace and intercultural education as referred by the participants as the motivation to the exchange experience. The topics emerged during the data analysis are: globalization, transnationalism, the condition of being a foreigner, the cosmopolitan citizen, related, tourism and cultural experience.

PA42.1
CONFLICTS IN TIMES OF PEACE: PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE
De Lillo P.
SGAI ~ Roma ~ Italy

Feelings related to parenthood produce dynamics of great emotional involvement. I propose to reflect on the “times of conflict”, caused by the instability of the psychophysical equilibrium of the human lifecycle. Pregnancy produces “hormonal imbalances” in women which are normal in themselves. Pregnancy spreads its transformational potentiality over a period which is longer than gestation itself. This change affects both women and their families. Intra-psychological and relational dynamics centered on the “re-cognition” of a new identity in terms of role and power activates conflicts which may stem from the precariousness of the psychophysical equilibrium of both the woman and the man who are to become parents. The period of expectancy is characterized by physical changes and by an intense psychological activity. Anxiety, fears, expectations, need for recognition and power activate a very complex “emotional field”. Humans are by their nature/culture individual entities embedded in a social group and they respond to both individual needs and relational dynamics. Conflicts are part of the developmental process of the human species. The “Consultorio” (Italian health service responsible for Preventive Care) provides group sessions aimed at overcoming so-called critical periods for individuals, couples and families. Listening, sharing and comparing similar emotions and experiences with others facilitates the
un-learning of dysfunctional behaviors and the development of lifestyles more functional for the new equilibria. In some cases, ideas stem from the group which are useful in resolving conflicts be they old, new, intra-psychological or relational. Antenatal groups are an example of this. Keywords: Pregnancy, Fraaeciusness, Prevention

CONFLITTI IN TEMPO DI PACZE: PREVENIRE È MEGLIO CHE CURARE

I vissuti legati ad esperienze di genitorialità attivano nell’essere umano dinamiche ad alto coinvolgimento emotivo. Vorrei a tal proposito, proporre alcune riflessioni sui ‘tempi di conflitto’, legati alla precarietà dell’equilibrio psicofisico del ciclo vita-le dell’essere umano. La gravidanza espone la donna ad uno “equilibrio ormonale”, che è contemporaneamente “equilibrio” per la gravidanza stessa. Essa irradià le proprie potenzialità trasformative in un tempo molto più lungo dei mesi di gestazione. Il cambiamento coinvolge la donna e la sua famiglia. Dinamiche intrapsichiche e relazionali centrate sul “rin-connoscimento” di una nuova identità di ruolo e di potere, possono attivare conflitti ai due livelli, intrapsichico e relazionale, sia nella donna che nell’uomo che stanno per diventare genitori. I mesi dell’attesa sono contraddistinti da trasformazioni fisiche e psichiche. Ansie, paure, aspettative, desideri di riconoscimento e di potere attivano un “campo emotivo” molto complesso. L’essere umano è per sua natura/cultura un individuo singolo che appartiene ad un gruppo sociale; egli risponde, quindi, ad istanze individuali ed a dinamiche relazionali. I conflitti fanno parte del processo evolutivo della specie umana. Il Consul- torio, Servizio sanitario preposto alla Prevenzione, promuove gruppi mirati al superamento di periodi così detti critici per l’individuo, per la coppia e per la famiglia nel suo insieme. Il confronto, l’ascolto e la condivisione di vissuti e di esperienze simili favoriscono il dis-apprendimento di comportamenti disfunzionali e l’apprendimento di stili di vita più funzionali ai nuovi equilibri. In alcuni casi, dal gruppo nascono idee utili alla risoluzione di conflitti vecchi e nuovi, intrapsichici o relazionali. I gruppi di preparazione alla nascita ne sono un esempio.

PA42.3
FROM THE SOCIAL CONFlict TO THE THERAPEUTIC GROUP

Tagliagambe F., Campione G.
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The tragedy of modern democracies is that they have not managed to realize democracy. (Jacques Maritain, Christianity and Democracy)

I take inspiration from this famous quotation by Jacques Maritain shifting these words to the context of that “democracy of affections” which requires the capacity to stop and face up to the conflictual area in order to integrate different affectional codes, each of which fighting to affirm the ideal I subtending it, and all of them necessary for the genital development of the individual.

The political fight has its correspondent in the intimate sphere of the individual and represents its expression within the “polis”.

On account of its crossing the intra-psychic and the interpersonal spheres, the conflictual area comprises the necessary premises of that dynamic process which involves all forces, with a result which seems to be indispensable and decisive for the individual and social comfort and discomfort.

In our current age, which emphasizes individualism and competitiveness, expressions of discomfort in the areas of narcissism, addiction, and distance, are more and more frequent.

The pathologies of the “as if” and of the “false Self”, the several forms of drug addiction, depressions, alimentary disorders, and panic attacks, appear as discomforts of a Self who tends to hide and to isolate himself in his unavowable experiences of inadequacy and shame.

The small therapeutic group allows the formation of a psychic area of the “we”, through a dynamic process which permits the emergence of the environmental influences on unconscious subjectivity and of the conflicts they provoke. The elaboration of this conflict, which the therapeutic group gives voice to, offers new opportunities for relational models, which imply the possibilities of sharing, of mediation, of relationship between different people, and of love.

Keywords: Formation of the Self, Social Discomfort, Therapeutic group.

DAL CONFLITTO SOCIALE AL GRUPPO TERAPEUTICO

“The tragedy of democracies moderne è che non sono riuscite a realizzare la democrazia.”

Prendo spunto da questa celebre affermazione di Jacques Maritain per trasporre nell’ambito di quella “democrazia degli affetti” che richiede la capacità di sostare e sostenere l’area conflittuale per integrare i diversi codici affettivi, ciascuno in lotta per possedere e di potere attivano un “campo emotivo” molto complesso. L’essere umano è per sua natura/cultura un individuo singolo che appartiene ad un gruppo sociale; egli risponde, quindi, ad istanze individuali ed a dinamiche relazionali. I conflitti fanno parte del processo evolutivo della specie umana. Il Consul- torio, Servizio sanitario preposto alla Prevenzione, promuove gruppi mirati al superamento di periodi così detti critici per l’individuo, per la coppia e per la famiglia nel suo insieme. Il confronto, l’ascolto e la condivisione di vissuti e di esperienze simili favoriscono il dis-apprendimento di comportamenti disfunzionali e l’apprendimento di stili di vita più funzionali ai nuovi equilibri. In alcuni casi, dal gruppo nascono idee utili alla risoluzione di conflitti vecchi e nuovi, intrapsichici o relazionali. I gruppi di preparazione alla nascita ne sono un esempio.

PA42.2
THE USE OF MAIEUTIC TALK IN GROUPS FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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The Maieutic Talk in groups is an innovative instrument in the management of community social growing processes. It plunges its roots into the use of the Socratic question as a lever to make answers to the problems of the group.

The guide, trained on the basis of this method, is able to generate a free way of facing conflicts that originate in the life of the group.

Keywords: Maieutic Talk - group - conflict

IL COLLOQUIO MAIEUTICO DI GRUPPO PER LA GESTIONE DEI CONFLITTI

Il colloquio maieutico di gruppo è uno strumento innovativo nella gestione dei processi di crescita socio-comunitari. Affonda le sue radici nell’utilizzo della domanda socratica come leva sia per far sorgere interessi e motivazioni, sia per cercare risposte inedite e creative ai problemi del gruppo stesso. Il conduttore formato a questo metodo è in grado di generare un modo autonomo di affrontare i conflitti che si creano nella vita di un gruppo.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Praecariousness, Prevention

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

PAPERS
Treatment of adolescent pathologies requires a rethinking of pre-defined existing traditional therapy, opening a new form of response, more efficacious, to treating the problems of adolescents. The new types of symptoms, such as drug dependency, mental anorexia etc are characterized by a certain difficulty of approach in that they are an expression of a social symptom, that ties the adolescent, by means of the object, to the simple fulfillment of his needs, externalizing the questioning and the desire and impeding the confrontation with the structural process that separates the adolescent from the Other.

The task of Separation is extremely conditioned by the space that the parent’s left open for the adolescent’s individuality, not just an adolescent appendix of the parent and the parent’s narcissism. The adolescent symptom, in fact, on one hand expresses a call for help in a difficult situation, but, on the other hand, evidences what is not working in the parent’s relationship. In order to promote the well-being of the adolescent and help to overcome the difficult period, it is important that the parents are active participants in the specific and strategic therapy.

The objective of group therapy with couples of parents is to facilitate parents, once they have made the request, in their work on Separation, that is, in reaching the understanding that every person in the human condition is unique, separate and different. Reaching this understanding is a task that re-presents itself constantly and is renewed in particular, as the children grow and mature and every time they look for answers to dilemmas, old and new.

The aim is not to treat the parent couple as an undivided entity; on the contrary, the aim is to revitalize the subjectivity of each component, thereby opening new roads to personal reflections.

LO PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO CON COPPIE DI GENITORI DI ADOLESCENTI

Il trattamento delle patologie adolescenziali richiede di ripensare un assetto tradizionale di cura predefinito, aprendo la possibilità a nuove forme di setting analitico che permettano di rispondere, in modo più efficace, alle esigenze di cura dell’adolescente. Le nuove forme di sintomo, quali, ad esempio, la tossicomania, l’ansia mentale etc. sono caratterizzate da una certa difficoltà di approccio in quanto costituiscono l’espressione di un sintomo sociale, che lega l’adolescente, attraverso l’oggetto reale, alla semplice soddisfazione dei suoi bisogni, sospingendo all’esterno tutta la dialettica tra domanda e desiderio ed impedendo il confronto con il processo strutturale di separazione dall’Altro genitoriale.

Tale compito di Separaazione risulta fortemente condizionato dallo spazio che il desiderio dei genitori gli ha lasciato, in tempi precedenti, per collocarsi diversamente che come semplice appendice del proprio narcisismo. Il sintomo dell’adolescente, infatti, da un lato, esprime una richiesta di aiuto ad una situazione di disagio, ma, dall’altro, è come se mettesse allo scoperto quello che non va nella coppia familiare. Per promuovere nell’adolescente il superamento del proprio disagio è importante, allora, coinvolgere nel trattamento anche i genitori, operando una manovra terapeutica mirata.

La finalità del gruppo di psicodramma con coppie di genitori è quella di favorire, anche nel versante della domanda dei genitori, un lavoro di Separazione, intesa come esigenza logica interna alla particolare struttura del legame umano. Un compito che nell’adulto è qualcosa che si ripropone costantemente e, in particolare, con la crescita dei figli si rinnova, in quanto lo spinge a trovare delle risposte a nuovi ed antichi interrogativi. Non si tratta di curare la coppia genitoriale considerata come ente individuo; il fine, al contrario è quello di “rivitalizzare” la posizione soggettiva di ogni componente, aprendo la strada ad una propria domanda personale.
mento allarmante, si caricano di significati e intenzionalità comunicativa. Ricerca di auto, espressione del bisogno, pausa di creazione, e diventare adulti sembrano essere messi li sui banchi di scuola, così evidenti e pur così segreti, alla portata di tutti ma raccolti da pochi.

Alcune esperienze di gruppi di formazione con insegnanti maturo all’interno di istituti scolastici superiori portano un’invenzione di una scuola che pur riconoscendo la necessità di un cambiamento nella percezione della relazione con gli allievi, si scontra con il concetto di “gruppo che tenta, attraverso la padronanza sulla vittima di turno, lasciati soli dalle istituzioni presidiate dagli adulti. In quel vuoto di esistenziale e sociale si autoproduce spesso l’azione violenta come una forma di auto-organizzazione individuale o del piccolo gruppo che tenta, attraverso la padronanza sulla vittima di turno, di dominare la minaccia di esclusione, l’insicurezza ontologica e la morte del futuro.

**PA43.3**
THE “YOUNG GANG” AND THE FEELING OF THREAT
Di Gregorio L.
Società Italiana di Gruppanalisi ~ Milano ~ Italy

Young people living in big cities in Europe are organized in gangs, and they do practice street hooliganism and violence, using knives and striking at random in the pile.

“Guys knives” in London have already killed in this way twenty-one times since the beginning of the year. Interviewed, they stated that to turn armed with knife is a way to feel safer, and to be part of a gang is a way to stay safe, as the world is like going to war and have an army by side. But why they feel threatened if are they the real threat?

The author places the violence phenomenon as a two-way interaction between the individual and its social environment.

The violence seen in the perspective of complexity is a phenomenon both of individuals and groups, as it is implemented by young people for a motivation that draws on his personal history, family and social life, but it is suggested, influenced by trans-national culture of violence, which are appropriate to their kids’ debut social framework and in schools.

The crisis through contemporary Western societies has taken on a generalized threat, which answered with increasingly violent organization, individual, group and even institutions, which should discourage the use of preventive violence. Those most prone to feelings of threat are the youngest, because they have to compare with the macro social and environmental issues, and this causes a life of deep uncertainty about the future. Before the change perceived as catastrophic, many children are left alone by the institutions governed by adults. In that vacuum existential and social gap in communications that is born between the generations, it auto produce often violent action as a form of self individual or small group that is trying, through the power on the victim turn, to dominate the threat of exclusion.

**LE GANG GIOVANI E IL SENTIMENTO DELLA MINACCIA**
I giovani delle grandi metropoli europee si organizzano in gang e praticano il tappismo di strada e la violenza gratuita, usano il coltello e colpiscono a caso nel mucchio. I ragazzi coltelli di Londra praticano il teppismo di strada e la violenza gratuita, usano il coltello e colpiscono a caso nel mucchio. I ragazzi coltelli di Londra praticano il teppismo di strada e la violenza gratuita, usano il coltello e colpiscono a caso nel mucchio. I ragazzi coltelli di Londra praticano il teppismo di strada e la violenza gratuita, usano il coltello e colpiscono a caso nel mucchio. I ragazzi coltelli di Londra praticano il teppismo di strada e la violenza gratuita, usano il coltello e colpiscono a caso nel mucchio.

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**PA44.1**
THE CONFLICTS OF POWER, THE POWER OF CONFLICTS: STORY ABOUT THE END OF A GROUP
Ubaldeschi D., Bo F., Pietranasta M., C.O.I.R.A.G. Subsidiaria S.I.Ps.A. ~ Alessandria ~ Italy

Pollicino’s story written by brothers Grimm is a very good metaphor to explain the end of a group of psychodrama. With this metaphor, indeed, a group of psychotherapy of psychodrama for psychotic patients, concludes its therapeutic “suddenly”, begun 18 years before at a Center for Mental Health, for its therapists, unlike Pollicino, were not able to get stones and coins sufficient to continue the therapeutic activities. And if you cannot always wear boots to retrieve a magical loot that overcomes conflicts, you need to accept that certain conflicting dynamics sometimes seem inevitable in institutions which, in turn, look for a new identity, because “as a group of patients you cannot organize a therapy group without a director who knows how to think in terms of group settings, so a service cannot be effective if the person does not know how to think through all the psychiatrists” (Pontalli, 2002).

The work examines the institutional dynamics that led to the creation of a conflict among institutions, groups and professionals, such that it was not possible to continue the therapeutic activity, noting also the anger towards a non-practitioner, who seems to abandon his patients (and therapists?) but there is a “rescue”. The network which “together with the raritas evokes images similar to an intermittent radezza and porosity that can lead to a certain isolation [...] the network refers to a basic idea of regularity and recognizable way that does not correspond to the reality of working with therapeutic groups in territory” (Fasolo, 2002).

Keywords: Psychodrama; Institution; conflict

**I CONFLITTI DEL POTERE, IL POTERE DEL CONFLITTO: STORIA DELLA FINE DI UN GRUPPO**
Con la metafora della favola di “Pollicino”, scritta dai fratelli Grimm, un gruppo di psicoterapia con psicodramma per pazienti psicotici conclude “improvvisamente” il suo percorso terapeutico, iniziato 18 anni prima presso un Centro di Salute Mentale, perché i suoi terapeuti, a differenza di Pollicino, non hanno saputo/potuto procurarsi sassi e monete sufficienti a permettere che l’attività terapeutica proseguisse. E se non sempre è possibile indossare stivali magici per recuperare un bottino che faccia
superare i conflitti, bisogna accettare che, talvolta, certe dinami- che conflittuali appaiono inevitabili in istituzioni che, a loro volta, cercano una nuova identità; perché “come un gruppo di pazz’, non si può organizzare in gruppo terapeutico senza un regista che sappia pensare in termini di gruppo di ambientazioni, così un ser- vizio non può essere efficace se il responsabile non lo sa pensa- re come attraversato da tute le psichiatrie” (Pontalti, 2002).

Il lavoro analizza le dinamiche istituzionali che hanno portato al cre- arenza di un conflitto tra istituzioni, gruppi e professionisti, tali per cui non si può organizzare in gruppo terapeutico senza un regista che sappia pensare in termini di gruppo non-curante, che sembra abbandonare i suoi pazienti (e i terapeuti?) senza che esista una rete “di salvataggio”. Rete che “insieme con la raritas evocano immagini simili di una intermittente radezza e porosità che può tra- dursi in un certo isolamento [...] la rete rinvia ad una idea di basilare e riconoscibile regolarità che non corrisponde affatto alla realtà del lavoro con i gruppi terapeutici nel territorio” (Fasolo, 2002).

PA44.2

THE ART OF CONFLICT
Corbella S.1, Sala M.1
1APG / ARGO ~ Milano ~ Italy - 2ASVEGRA / ARGO ~ Padova ~ Italy

Rage and laughter are the feelings which allow us a clean view of reality. (Lessing, 1767)
Along life paths, rage and laughter arise spontaneously, both with the same intensity of expression. In group psychotherapy, on the other hand, we observe phases of the therapeutic path where it seems that participants assign different degrees of dignity to these emotions. While laughter is immediately present among the participants, rage is a vital emotion that, during the group session (sometimes in everyday life, too), is frequently banned. There are phases of the psychotherapy when the total denial of the possi- bility of existence of conflicts becomes the main aspect, while the dred that see those conflicts become clashes hard to manage and bear, prevails. The psychotherapist has the role to ask the group an effort to attribute a positive value also to this emotion, whose experience is erroneously regarded as negative, so everybody can face and exercise the practice of rage.
To allow the group to put constructively into practice the rage and the laughter, the psychotherapist needs first to succeed in per- forming such an integration inside his mind and then, in particu- lar, to learn the art of conflict.
Indeed, only if the psychotherapist has learned to exert this art, the participants of the group will manage the unavoidable conflictual- ity of life and drive it towards a positive evolution. This means that conflict is not something to suppress, but something which is part and parcel of the living process, intrinsic to the evolution leading, possibly, to the future. Clinical cases show that the conflict, if used with responsibility, avoids the clash, which features rigidity and the cooperation of a primitive thought ruled by the aut-aut, and under- lines the value of the et-et of the peace and of polemos generator of creativity (Corbella, 2003).
Keywords: Rage, Conflict

L’ARTE DEL CONFLITTO
La collera e il riso sono i sentimenti che ci permettono una lettu- ra “lucida” della realtà (Lessing,1767)
Nel percorso di vita la collera e il riso vengono manifestati entram- bi in maniera spontanea e con la stessa intensità d’espressione. Nella psicoterapia di gruppo assistiamo invece a fasi del percorso terapeutico dove ci sembra che i partecipanti diano diversa digni- tà di espressione alle due emozioni. Se il riso è da subito presen- te negli scambi tra i partecipanti, la collera è un’emozione vitale che però in seduta di gruppo (a volte anche nella quotidianità) si tenta spesso di bandire. Vi sono fasi della psicoterapia dove il terapeuta avrà imparato ad esprimere l’arte del conflitto; i partecipanti al gruppo avranno imparato ad esprimere e gestire conflitti nelle sedute (Fasolo, 2002).

PA44.3

THE INTEGRATION OF TEAM’S ACTIVITIES: TO FACE UP TO GROUP CONFLICTS THROUGH COMPARISON WITHIN GROUPS
Carnevali R.1, Carnevali S.1, Di Gregorio A.1, Pavesi C.1
1COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy - 2ISERDP ~ Milano ~ Italy - 3AO Melegnano ~ Milano ~ Italy

The contest of work is a Day Hospital Center of a Psychiatric Service of a widespread territory of Milan’s province. In 2008 was born an improvement group of all the Center opera- tors, for the comparison of the Day Hospital activities. The goals of this group are to stress on the activities features, to look for similarities and differences among the several activities for the elaboration of an Individual Treatment Program.
This speech deals with the complexity of the therapeutic work, where the work team is composed by group conductors, and in this team everyone interacts with each other, and groups interact one another, both in a theoretical and practical sense.
Moreover, the main part of the patients attends many groups and so everyone lives a personal schedule of groups.
Another goal of this work is to get over the conflicts of the team due to an insufficient mutual knowledge of the operators and their clinical practice, through the comparison and not the isolation. A analytical- group view, based on the concept of internal group, compares the internal groups both in patients and operators. This point of view of the theoretical and practical bases of some group activities stresses on the possible interactions between these two levels (theoretical and practical).
Significant in this sense is the wellness group, which emphasizes his effects in many levels: in the outside reality, with other groups and on the other activities, because joins the team and leads the therapeutic program toward clear and shared goals.

L’INTEGRAZIONE DELLE ATTIVITÀ NELL’EQUIPÆDE DI LAVORO: AFFRONTARE I CONFLITTI NEL GRUPPO ATTRAVERSO IL CONFRONTO TRA GRUPPI
Il contesto di lavoro è il Centro Diurno di un Servizio Psichiatrico territoriale della provincia di Milano. Nel corso del 2008 si è dato vita a un gruppo di miglioramento, cui partecipano tutti gli opera- tori del Centro Diurno, consistente in 12 incontri a cadenza men- sile, in cui vengono messe a confronto le attività svolte nell’ambi- to del Centro, per mettere in evidenza le loro caratteristiche e cer- care analogie e differenze, e per costruire una rete di rapporti tra le varie attività che permetta di elaborare per ciascun paziente un Piano Terapeutico Individualizzato che su tale rete ponga le sue
fondamenta. Si vuole affrontare il tema della complessità dell’intervento terapeutico considerando l’equipe di lavoro come gruppo composto da conduttori di gruppi, dove i conduttori interagiscono e i gruppi si intrecciano tra loro. Accade anche che la maggior parte dei pazienti frequenta più gruppi, e quindi ciascuno di loro si trova a vivere un proprio intreccio personale fra i vari gruppi con partecipazione. Un altro obiettivo è superare i conflitti interni all’equipe dati dall’insufficiente conoscenza reciproca e dall’insufficiente confronto fra gli operatori sulle attività che ciascuno svolge e i fondamenti del suo operare, che hanno fino ad oggi reso difficoltoso il confronto dando adito a frantumamenti e conseguente isolamento dei vari conduttori fra loro, nel tentativo di creare spazi di “liberta” nei quali non dovessero interagire con i clienti del proprio operare. Con una lettura dei fondamenti teorici di alcune attività di gruppo mette in luce le interazioni possibili e gli stimoli vicendevoli che si possono trarre ai due livelli (teoria e prassi). Viene preso come paradigmatico per il confronto e l’integrazione fra più attività di gruppo, il gruppo “benessere”, con il riverbero che ha nella rete delle attività, favorendo la coesione dell’equipe e la convergenza del piano terapeutico verso obiettivi facilmente rintracciabili e unariamente condivisibili.  

**PA45.1 PREVENTING THE BIPOLAR PATIENT AGAINST RECURRENT EPISODES: A CASE STUDY OF ECLECTIC FAMILY THERAPY ADDED TO THE USUAL TREATMENT OF TWO PATIENTS**

Hsu H.¹, Lin P.¹, Takashi Y.²

¹Jinan Mental Hospital, Doh (Jmh) / Buddhist Dalin Tzuchi General Hospital ~ Taiwan; ²Jing Xuan Hospital ~ Yunlin County ~ Taiwan, Roc.

Background: Recently, Machado-Vieira, R., et al. stressed that bipolar disorder is a chronic, recurrent disorder, and that dysfunction in social, professional or family life has been correlated with poor outcomes and increased risk of relapse and recurrence, especially when the patient does not adhere to the treatment regimen. The main purpose of the eclectic family therapy model at issue is to prevent the bipolar patient against recurrent episode. The focuses of the family therapy sessions are on the apples drawn by the patient (DDAA), the patient himself/herself, and the patient-parent relationship. Keywords are gathered from every participant during the family therapy session and the after-meeting. Besides, the subjects who are considered by the therapists participant during the family therapy session and the after-meeting.

**PA45.2 DYSTHMIC DISORDER WITH AUTISTIC ENCAPSULATION IN ANALYTIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY**

Asada M.
Asada Hospital ~ Hiroshima ~ Japan

Dysthmic Disorder consists of varying subcategories based on different etiologies, which could be divided mainly two subcategories. Firstly there is a group of prolonged residual states of Melancholy type of Major Depression which would rather well respond to medication and secondary there exists another group more based on pathological personality described as depressive personality which would not respond to medication but only to psychotherapy. Recent clinical study has shown the fact that some of depressive personality would tend to have autistic pathology which is encapsulated deep in his or her personality. This population of depressive personality could also be helped by psychotherapy not by medication, though individual psychotherapy for them would tend to be stuck for an extraordinarily long time (‘interminable patient’) with extremely difficult processes so that it needs to have an exploration of the possibility of dealing with them in group psychotherapy. The paper roughly sketches the concept of autistic encapsulation in depressive personality and by presenting the material of the analytic group including those patients, the paper elaborates on understandings of the primitive (proto-mental) group dynamics and techniques to deal with this population of patients in analytic group.

**PA45.3 A HYPOTHESIS FOR PSYCHOSOMATICS: A PRIMITIVE BODY DIALOGUE FACED AS A RESISTANCE IN THE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS**

Mela C.
Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy & Education in Group Analysis (Hope in GA) ~ Kifissia, Athens ~ Greece

Ten years of our research on Psychosomatics and Group Psychotherapy lead to the evident difficulty emerged from the Psychosomatic Patient to focus on the “here and now” communication in a group, to face himself as a member of a “group as a whole”, to experience the group process apart or beyond from his illness thus frequently becoming a scapegoat. The Psychosomatic Patient faces serious difficulties in verbalizing feelings and emotions, to deal in depth with human relations and communications in the group. Sometimes the small group analytic psychotherapeutic group seems more regressive for him in comparison to other group members. Our research has already showed significantly improvement in these difficulties, by the use of a Task but it has also shown serious effects of improvement as well as in the milieu of a Large Group.

Three main questions arise in our presentation:

Could a Large Group be helpful for the Psychosomatic Patient to see and move on beyond his illness?

Could the small psychotherapeutic group be more regressive for these patients in the initial phases of their therapy?

Is the Psychosomatic Problem a resistance in copying with the Group Dynamics?

Facing the Psychosomatic as a resistance in the establishment of the dialogue in a small psychotherapeutic group, new methods and techniques related to the steps of psychotherapy will be proposed and discussed like the initial entrance of such member in the Large Psychotherapeutic Group before the start of Psychotherapy in a smaller group or the combination of the two until the treatment of this resistance. Bibliography:

Keywords: Psychosomatics, Group Psychotherapy

PA46.1 ‘LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION!’ REFLECTIONS ON A SOCIODRAMA EXPERIENCE WITH INSTITUTIONALISED ADOLESCENTS
Herlitz O. – Oetters O. – IdH-RS – Porto Alegre – Brazil

In contemporary society different discourses produce social construct of subjects and define our ways of being as individuals. World social context has brought us to face a difficult reality, surrounded by challenges and different gaze related to new strategies especially on the psychodramatic field. Therefore the Psychodrama of the new millennium has an innovative task in order to be adapted with modern demands, which requires for this approach to achieve original and spontaneous practices. The present work that took place at a Minor Institute with a group of adolescents, sought to put forward the voices of the adolescents and create a collective and relational space where reflection, discussion and transformation were possible. Taking as principle the Morenian belief which asserts that every individual is in constant growth and transformation, the purpose of this practice was to offer a place where those adolescents could develop their spontaneous and creative potential above cultural conserves, source of creativity repression, in particular of institutionalized teenagers. Through a movie based on the experiences lived in group the adolescents used media influence to dramatize feelings towards their social context, recreating new ways of perceiving society, family, friendship and, especially, the institution that rejected them. Thus, when encouraging creativity and spontaneity, it is possible to observe health attitudes such as self-determination and responsibility that offer multiple senses to their actions in the here and now. This experience of sociodrama can be considered as an invitation to new looks in the institutional field, where adolescents can be part of a culture in which interaction is a constant vector. Keywords: sociodrama, media, adolescents

PA46.2 METAMORPHOSING
Silva M., Macuch R. – Contexuto – Curitiba – Brazil

This is a reflection about “the motives” that led youngs between 14 and 18 years old to participate on a cinematographic production experiment in a research in Brazil, that aimed to understand the relationship between the person and the society mediated by the audiovisual. It was referred the socionomic ideas of roles, the interaction and sociometric nets that were being made unmade by them.

Considering the person formation occurs from its relation with the environment it lives, we assure that the short-films produced have a relation with its social reality as well as with subjectivity that thread themselves with the projection-identification phenomena. The mankind is made by its relations and they are determined by the family, educational, cultural, socioeconomic structures that are even more mediated by technological objects.

Movies as the mediate metaphor between the subjective and objective, becomes the expression of the imaginary collective forming two positions: “as a creative and transforming potency and, another one as a source of mistake and alienation” Sampaio (2000). According to Morin (1997) subjectivity and objectivity depend one another, or they are all the time threading themselves. And the youngs on the project could at the same time create and repeat cultural patterns, being the authors in their work of art, in an imperative metamorphose process facing the needs of changing that is part of the life even so, to the most critical they seem to be recreation of an alienate and conflicting consuming society. Keywords: subjectivity, cinematographic, youngs

PA47.1 WORKSHOPS FOR ALZHEIMER ILL PERSONS
Foglia M., Bizzocca C., Ciccarelli C., Giachetta S. – S.P.I.G.A. – Roma – Italy – Comune di Macerata – Macerata – Italy

Workshops are the primary means of operation at “The Butterfly” relief centre in Macerata, here in Italy. This centre was born as an answer to the special needs of those who have to daily deal with the pain deriving from seeing and taking care of their beloved relatives who behave in an unpredictable and unrecognizable way.

The basic ground upon which the centre was built is serenity, with a panoramic view of the Sabina hills.

At the time being we still have a step to take before we can actually proceed in Mattejat’s preventive approach. In a next step experiences with the groups we offer will spread from family to family.

The success of our therapeutic groups proves that it is not necessary to give a detailed or topic-specific announcement of the group.

1. Parents would regard such an invitation rather as an impedi- ment than as a helpful offer.
2. Most of the time referral is carried out by expert doctors and institutions. I appeal to those working in hospital care and institutions to consider the role of the children involved. Lenz postulates regular visiting hours for the children and the furnishing of wards with more child-friendly equipment.
3. The children of psychically ill parents have a right to get into contact with a group not exclusively dedicated to their problem, to lead them out of their isolation.

Keywords: childhood, psychotherapy, psychodrama

PA46.3 WINNING WHEN CHANCES ARE SLIM
Altendorfer-Kling U. – Salzburg – Austria

Psychodrama group for children with psychosocial difficulties (including children of psychically ill parents)

In 2006 my colleague and I founded the group ‘Step by Step’. We faced following difficulties: When confronted with their problem situation families were not ready to register for group training, no groups came about.

In 2007 we succeeded in forming an additional group named ‘Sharing’. I do not know about other psychodrama groups dealing with this problem in German speaking countries. Too little attention is paid to this topic by experts. It is not necessary to push those concerned to make them come out by enrolling their children in an obviously special group. My approach is to draw the attention of experts to this fact and to create a focus for this topic. Although we keep addressing ‘children in psycho-social crises’ in our announcement and not ‘children of psychically ill parents’ 83% of those who join us have at least one parent suffering from psychic problems.

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Keywords: children, psychotherapy, psychodrama
tion, which is always in ambush for people suffering from this ill-
ness. The Alzheimer disease implies many difficulties in connect-
ing and giving continuity to the different experiences of the self
and of the environment; therefore it was necessary to find a place
where it could be possible to build together a meaning for things
happening in a shared given time and space: the workshops.
Inside the workshops, the group became both a mediator in
symbolizing difficulties and a regulating factor in aggressiveness
and hostility moments, as better explained with the help of some
pictures and examples.
It is also important to notice how the users’ group created an affil-
ation sense not dependent upon the operators; it happened in fact
that there was a considerable turnover of operators, but the group
did not show any sign of uneasiness, it looked like the group did
not give evidence of a too strong inner experience of abandon.
It is therefore hold as the Alzheimer ill persons share a feeling of
affiliation primarily to the users rather than to users-operators.
This users’ group also created a time brain scan which is reassuring
them and defending them against time disorientation.
Keywords: Workshops, Alzheimer

LABORATORI DI GRUPPO PER PERSONE MALATE DI
ALZHEIMER

I laboratori di gruppo sono lo strumento fondamentale con cui si
lavora nel centro di sollevio per malati di alzheimer “LA FARPAL-
LA” di Macerata qui in Italia. Il centro nasce come risposta alla
difficoltà di assistere, ma anche alla sofferenza di vedere, il pro-
prio congiunto imprevedibile e a volte irrinunciabile.
La matrice fondamentale dell’idea del centro è stata la serenità
pensando che questa potesse venire dal metter cose conosciute
in maniera nuova; questo significa creare un delicato equilibrio
eviti la noia ma anche la destrutturazione sempre in agguato
per le persone affette da questa malattia. L’alzheimer comporta
molte difficoltà di collegamento e continuità tra le diverse espe-
rienze di se stessi e dell’ambiente; si evidenziava quindi la neces-
sità di un luogo dove fosse possibile costruire insieme un signifi-
catino di ciò che accadeva in un tempo limitato ma condiviso:
apporto i laboratori.
Nei laboratori il gruppo è diventato sia un mediatore delle difficil-
tà di simbolizzazione sia un fattore regolante rispetto ai momenti
di aggressività e conflittualità come meglio specificato con l’aiuto
delle foto ed alcuni esempi.
E’ importante anche notare come il gruppo degli utenti abbia
creato un proprio senso di appartenenza indipendentemente
dalle operatrici; infatti è accaduto che per problemi personali in
sei mesi siano cambiate il sessanta per cento delle operatrici ma
il gruppo non ha mostrato segni di irrequietezza e quindi non
sembra aver avuto un vissuto di abbandono troppo forte.
Si ritiene quindi che i malati sentano primariamente di apparten-
e al gruppo di utenti e non al gruppo utenti-operatrici e che que-
sto gruppo di utenti abbia creato anche (stimolato dalle operatrici
ma non con le operatrici) una scansione del tempo che li rassi-
cura e che li difende rispetto al disorientamento temporale.

PA47.2
IN A CIRCLE AROUND THE FIRE: ALZHEIMER AND
MEMORY MOURNING

Fabris G.[1], Ferretto F.[1], Policicchio N.[2], Donzelli R.[2]

A clinical research to study the impact of psychodynamic group
psychotherapy on the progress of demential diseases (particular-
ly focused on Alzheimer) and quality of life of patients.
Dementia, although considered a neurological disorder, has a
strong psychological impact on patients and families. Strikes and
change it, as well as centres of memory, also egoic structure for
impulse control, object recognition and modulation of suffering.

This implies a gradual recognition among patients and people liv-
ing their daily environment, that is, people care, relatives and
friends, leading to the unexpected and unpredictable situations
(e.g. aggression, disability, loss of autonomy and disinhibition),
sources of great suffering and alienation for all involved.
The use of a psychodynamic approach (words - groups), com-
bined with stimulation mnestic-perceptual (e.g. The use of aro-
matic stimuli that can determine such awards perceptive raise a
related emotional) should include a review of places of memory
which are deteriorating, favouring a gradual reconstruction of Ego
and provide a barrier against disintegration, thereby slowed down
the demential process, recovery of the ability to recognize them-
selves and their caregiver and finally fall in the sense of threat per-
ceived in relation to “Theft of memory” (often peculiar origin of
delusions and suspiciousness of patients).
The strategy therefore focuses on a job that starts to get affected
by the memory and knowledge, using an inverse relation to the
already popular groups of neuropsychological rehabilitation. By a
neurologic point of view probably the therapy involve a significant
decrease in the doses needed for the pharmacological treatment
and behavioural control.
The research will be conducted on homogeneous clinical groups
fixed, to be launched in - at least - two regions of northern Italy.
Keywords: Alzheimer group, psychotherapy

IN CERCHIO ATTORNO AL FUOCO: L’ALZHEIMER E IL
LUTTO DELLA MEMORIA

Una ricerca clinica per studiare l’impatto della psicoterapia di
gruppo a orientamento analitico sul decorso delle malattie
dementigene (con particolare focus sull’alzheimer) e sulla qualità
di vita dei pazienti che ne sono affetti.
La demenza, pur se considerata una patologia neurologica, ha
un forte impatto psicologico per i malati e i familiari. Colpisce e
modifica infatti, oltre che i centri della memoria, anche le struttu-
re egoiche deputate al controllo degli impulsi, al riconoscimento
oggettuale e alla modulazione degli affetti. Ciò comporta un pro-
gressivo disconoscimento reciproco tra i pazienti e le persone
che abitano il loro ambiente quotidiano, cioè le persone care, i
parenti e gli amici, determinando delle situazioni inaspettate e
imprevedibili (es. aggressività, inabilità, perdita dell’autonomia
e disinibizione), fonti di grande sofferenza e alienazione per tutti
i soggetti coinvolti.
L’utilizzo dell’impianto psicodinamico (gruppi di parola), unito a
stimolazione mnestico-percettiva (ad es. l’uso di stimoli aromati-
ci che possano determinare riconoscimenti percettivi tali da
suscitare un correlato emotivo), dovrebbe comportare una rivisi-
tazione dei luoghi della memoria che si vanno deteriorando, favo-
rire una ricostruzione graduale dell’io e fornire una barriera contro
la disintegrazione, con conseguente rallentamento del processo
demenziale, recuperando di una capacità di riconoscimento del sé
e dei propri caregiver e infine diminuzione del senso di minaccia
percepito rispetto al “furto della memoria” (spesso origine dei
peculiar delizi e della sospetostà dei pazienti). La strategia verte
dunque in un lavoro che porta dagli affetti per arrivare alla memo-
ria e alle cognizioni, con l’utilizzo di un approccio inverso rispetto
e ai già diffusi gruppi di riabilitazione neuropsicologica. Sul piano
neurologico si immagina di assistere a significative diminuzioni
delle dosi farmacologiche necessarie alla terapia e al controllo
comportamentale.
La ricerca verrà svolta su gruppi clinici omogenei a tempo deter-
minato, da avviare in almeno due regioni del Nord Italia.

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

PAPERS
PA47.3

EFFICACY OF GROUP PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF SEVERE PATIENTS IN A CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH: CAPACITY OF THE GROUP IN MANAGING MADNESS AND AGGRESSIVENESS

Tirabasso A.

ASL RMA ~ Roma ~ Italy

The group was made up of patients affected by different pathologies. The majority of them were followed, also pharmacologically, by other psychiatrists of the Public Service center where I work. The progress of the group went through three phases:

a) at first there was a great hope of change;
b) afterwards, the patients developed a path of independence from the family;
c) in the end, self-esteem improved and some of the patients began to work.

After two years and a half of therapy we can affirm a very positive appraisal from the point of view of therapeutic results: none of the patients underwent further admissions to psychiatric wards. In the article I will talk in detail about two patients who, previously, underwent several recourses to psychiatric wards: Filippo, a patient diagnosed with Schizotypic Personality Disorder, affected by severe persecutory fantasies and a tendency to acting out; and Miriam, who was diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder, and was suffering from recurrent suicide fantasies. Filippo succeeded in controlling his persecutory experiences and also developed a considerable creative activity as designer and painter. Miriam reduced the violence of her fantasies with a consequent benefit in her relationships to others.

Keywords: group psychotherapy, severe patients, Public Service.

PA48.1

GROUP THERAPY FOR GAMBLING ADDICTION: THE EXPERIENCE OF CAMPOFORMIDO (UD)ALY

De Luca R.[1], Angelini D.[2]

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The most significant approaches shall be mentioned given the fact that group psychotherapy has for some time allowed us to carry out experiments.

The organization, the interpretation of pathological gambling and the description of some personality traits in gamblers will be analyzed.

Considering the importance of gambling in Italy, the experience of Campofornido will be taken into account; a centre which has been working for 15 years with consolidated programs and runs 10 therapy groups.

The Therapy Centre run by Dr. Rolando De Luca (psychologist and psychotherapist) is supported by the Association of ex-gamblers and their families (A.G.it.a. Campofornido)

The first steps of the method, group organization, the significant changes which take place in gamblers and family members during therapy, the characteristics of group members and final results (more than 100 members have completed the therapy) will be examined.

Keywords: gamblers family members therapy

LA TERAPIA DI GRUPPO NELLA DIPENDENZA DA GIOCO D’AZZARDO: TEORIA ED ESPERIENZA DI CAMPOFORMIDO (UD)ALY

Considerato che la psicoterapia di gruppo da tempo offre un terreno ricco alla sperimentazione si accenerà agli approcci più significativi.

Si passerà dall’inquadramento all’interpretazione del fenomeno dell’azzardo patologico arrivando alla descrizione di alcuni tratti di personalità dei giocatori.

L’esperienza di Campofornido, l’attivazione di dieci gruppi di terapia, le tante iniziative del gruppo di studio e di ricerca e il lavoro di rete in collaborazione con l’Associazione degli ex Giocatori d’azzardo e le loro famiglie (A.G.it.a. Campofornido) consentiranno di comprendere il programma terapeutico strutturato nel tempo, con modalità ormai consolidate.

Saranno in particolare approfonditi i primi passi del processo terapeutico, le caratteristiche organizzative dei gruppi terapeutici, i cambiamenti significativi dei giocatori e dei familiari nel corso della terapia e analizzate le caratteristiche dei partecipanti alla terapia di gruppo, definendo i risultati del percorso terapeutico delle persone che hanno concluso la terapia, a tutt’oggi, sono otto.

Parole chiave: giocatori, famiglia, terapia

PA48.2

BEFORE CONFLICT: TO CURE THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF ADDICTION THROUGH SHORT-TERM, TIME-LIMITED PSYCHODYNAMIC GROUPS

Carraro L.[1], Giannelli A.[2], Ricci G.[3]


This essay will deal with the topic of the pathologies of “addiction” and about the work on short-term, time-limited therapeutic groups used to cure them, starting from the main theoretical classic models to reach the actual ones, such as the “Restoring
 FUNCTIONS GROUP” (GRF) of Zucca Alessandrelli (2001, 2002).

It will show that addiction and narcissism do not only refer to the abuse of substances, but also subtend several symptomatic manifestations existent among psychiatric patients: “new” patients, whose common vulnerability of the Self requires the building of short-term, time-limited models of operation which allow, through specific ways of conduct, the putting in latency of the area of generational conflict in favour of the reinforcement of the basic narcissistic arrangement. This reinforcement and development of the Self will allow, later, to carry out time-unlimited psychotherapeutic work in order to elaborate the traumatic area and to create new and healthier identifications.

The authors will also present some experiences of short-term, time-limited psychodynamic groups carried out in some Veneto Drug Addiction Services and in one Milanese Mental Health Service, which will show the good therapeutic results achieved and the combined and/or in sequence courses activated to make the global therapeutic project efficacious. This presentation will include a clinic example showing the therapeutic course of one “new” patient, from the individual and group’s initial phase to the end of the treatment.

References

Keywords: narcissism, addiction, time-limited groups

PRIMA DEL CONFLITTO: TRATTARE LA PSICOPATOLOGIA DELLA DIPENDENZA ATTRAVERSO I GRUPPI PSICODINAMICI BREVI - A TERMINE

La relazione affronta il tema delle patologie dell’ “addiction” e delle modalità terapeutiche di gruppo breve - a termine utilizzate per trattare la presenza dei principali modelli teorici classici per giungere a quelli più attuali, come il “Gruppo per la Ripresa delle Funzioni” (GRF) di Carlo Zucca Alessandrelli (2001, 2002). Verrà mostrato come dipendenza e narcisismo non si riferiscano solo al semplice abuso di sostanze, ma sottendano anche manifestazioni sintomatiche diverse, presenti tra i pazienti che si rivolgono ai Servizi di Psychiatria; “nuovi” pazienti la cui comune fragilità del Sé richiede la costruzione di modelli di intervento brevi o delimitati nel tempo che permettano, attraverso particolari modalità di conduzione, la messa in latenza dell’area del conflitto generazionale a favore del rinforzo del loro assetto narcisistico di base. Tale sviluppo e rinforzo del Sé consentirà, in un secondo momento, di effettuare un lavoro psicoterapico a tempo indeterminato volto ad elaborare la loro area traumatica e creare nuove e più sane identificazioni.

Seguirà la presentazione di alcune esperienze di gruppi psicodinamici brevi a termine effettuate in alcuni Serv. T. veneti e in un Servizio di Salute Mentale milanese dalle quali si evidenzieranno i buoni risultati terapeutici riportati e i percorsi combinati e/o sequenziali utilizzati per rendere efficace l’intervento e il progetto terapeutico globale. Durante tale presentazione sarà prevista anche un’esemplificazione clinica che mostrerà il percorso terapeutico di uno di questi “nuovi” pazienti dalla fase di presa in carico individuale e gruppale fino alla conclusione del trattamento.

Bibliografia

Parole chiave: Narcisismo, Dipendenza, Gruppi a tempo limitato

PA48.3

GRF PSYCHOTHERAPIC GROUP TREATMENT IN ADDICTED PATIENTS: CLINICAL EVIDENCES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Our clinical experience starts as a personal training and following supervision with CART in Italian according to GRF method, created by Carlo Zucca Alessandrelli. This method is an effective treatment for addicted subjects. It deals with time-term group therapy inspired by psychodynamic theories, and by supporting expressive psychotherapy. Conductor must be able to keep the focus of the therapy on specific themes of narcissism: dependence and autonomy, low self-esteem and need of “grabbing” feeling of shame, care of itself. This therapeutic work must be centered on “hic et nunc” to allow the latency therapeutic area settles in, which is necessary for the patient’s strengthening. This kind of method improves the compliance to the psychotherapy of the patients, and hits the mark: the patients could be able to be aware an experience where the changes will be possible and the functions will be recover and not more lived as “jammed” or “out.” By same sketches of the sessions we want underline both the effectiveness of this method compared with other therapeutic pathways used in our public service, and the efficacy of “the multiple care-giving” for our therapeutic-team. The analysis of sessions’ materials allows us the comparison among some different procedures to face and to overcome critical moments of the experience in different times (all marked by troubles like as high-intensity of anxieties of separation and destructive attacks to the group); that allows us the evaluation of different levels of effectiveness in our interventions.

GRF: UNA PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO IN PAZIENTI CON PROBLEMI DI “ADDICTION”

La nostra esperienza clinica nasce da un lavoro di formazione e successiva supervisio ne del nostro operato presso il CART di Milano, svolte dal Prof. Carlo Zucca Alessandrelli secondo il metodo GRF (Gruppo per la Ripresa delle Funzioni), trattamento efficace per soggetti con problemi di addiction. Si tratta di una terapia di gruppo a termine di stampo psicodinamico, con un taglio supportivo-espressivo, e con opportune modificazioni rispetto alle tecniche tradizionali. Compito del conduttore è di orientare il focus del lavoro secondo temi terapeutici specifici individuati nell’area dell’onnipotenza narcisistica: dipendenza e autonomia, bisogno di aggrappamento, care of itself, sense of shame, care of itself. By same sketches of the sessions we want underline both the effectiveness of this method compared with other therapeutic pathways used in our public service, and the efficacy of “the multiple care-giving” for our therapeutic-team. The analysis of sessions’ materials allows us the comparison among some different procedures to face and to overcome critical moments of the experience in different times (all marked by troubles like as high-intensity of anxieties of separation and destructive attacks to the group); that allows us the evaluation of different levels of effectiveness in our interventions.

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PA49.1 GROUP AND ADOLESCENCE. ABSENCES AS A WAY OF DEaling WITH THE CONFLICT and Absences as a Way of Dealing with the Confl
Salis M., Gatta M., Romano S.
1U.O.A. di Npia ULSS 16 Padova / ASVEGRA / ARGO – Padova – Italy
2U.O.A. di Npia ULSS 16 Padova / Universita degli Studi di Padova – Padova – Italy
3U.O.A. di Npia ULSS 16 Padova / ASVEGRA – Padova – Italy

Different experiences of group psychotherapies with adolescents got us to make evident the absence as a peculiar and significant characteristic of these clinical processes.

It seems to us that absences are often a mode of communication, sometimes the only one possible for the adolescent, and they help us to understand that the whole group is passing through a phase of transformation (Corbella, 2005).

The discontinuity of presences permit to the absent individual to express focus moments for the group, allowing in the meantime a specific modulation of distances tunefully with one’s own rhythms and timing. Clinical examples presented make evident the importance of absences within groups with adolescents: from the physical absence which, through the empty chair, is a metaphor of abandon and of exasperated presence (Lukacs Arroyo, 2007), to the lack of words which become consciousness of the therapeutic space; from the absence into the group as a necessity to stay on the fringe, to the absence which permits to other present patients to occupy the spaces of the session; from the negation of the absence as a modality of refusal of the conflict, to the absence as a specific and evolved modality of dealing with the conflict. It seems to us that the use of absence, which sometimes seems scientific and systematic during therapeutic groups sessions, allows the adolescents contemporary to live the expression of his own individuality and to realize a group adhesion.

The effort of the group therapist is to maintain the group alive and to make it to work on the absences and in spite of absences, to permit the one that in certain phases of the life of the group (and of the your life) is the only modality and possibility for circulation of psychic experiences not otherwise explicable.

Keywords: Absence, Conflict

PA49.2 THE PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA GROUP AT AGE OF LATENCY: A SUPPORT FOR THE CAPACITY OF MENTALIZING

Bonomassar R., Marabelli G.
CERP Centro di Ricerca di Psicoterapia – Trento – Italy

As it is known psychic functioning at latent age is characterized by defensive operations addressed to instinctual aspects, with the aims of aiding children in development-refining of cognitive skills which are going to let them reply properly to ever-increasing request of adaptation by social environment.

A good latency, the fruit of childish clashes’ elaboration, allow children the use of transitional room that favors creativity.

In our clinic practice we are more and more confronted with children in latent age for whom something did not work with regard to mentalizing of experienced conflicts during childhood. They are children whom we could say that they have never had access to the age of latency: instead of instinctual tranquility and capacity of mentalizing they show behavioral disorders, intellectual inhibition and frequently psychosomatic disorders.

In this piece of work, written by four hands, we look for proving as the dispositive of psychoanalytic psychodrama group, characterized by conduction of therapists’ couple, is for these children its specificity, particularly recommended supplying these children with capacity of elaborating their psychic problems. In other words, aiding these children whit development of that psychic functioning area that Sigmund Freud indicated in his first topological area as the preconscious.

LO PSICODRAMMA PSICOANALITICO DI GRUPPO IN ETÀ DI LATENZA: UN SOSTEGNO ALLA CAPACITÀ DI MENTALIZZARE

CERP Centro di Ricerca di Psicoterapia – Trento – Italy

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PA49.3 PRESENTATION OF A CASE STUDY REGARDING POST TRAUMATIC STRESS IN A LARGE GROUP OF TEENAGERS

Pinna M.P., Castagno E., Rocci M.
Torino ~ Italy

This is a presentation of a case study regarding post traumatic stress in a large group of teenagers involved in a train crash. The intervention was made in spring 2003 in a Turin's high school after a train crash during a school trip. Our theme called by the school management as team of psychologist of the local health service (we were already involved in intervention on a teenage behalf, and also in that school we managed the "Counselling Point"). We were asked to step in to facilitate the recovering process from train crash in order to avoid rebounds on the school's performance. Ten psychologist planned the intervention which was split in four different part. Forty teenage students voluntarily were involved in the project.

First meeting was organized with a large group, in the secondary the group was split in two, and then in 3 and in the 4 meeting we took small groups.

Upon the assumption that for the recovering process from a trauma it is necessary stem in different level emotional, cognitive, behavioral, were used different but strictly related approaches, as for instance psychological debriefing, art an craft class and so on. Later an we deepening about normalization process and how it was used during the intervention. The goal is not to put forward a mode of operation, and the contrary is trying to work out the experience merely regarding the theory in the wake of emergency psychology. Later on we will setting out the result of an assessment of the project based on the questionnaire completed by the students involved through which we checked on the symptoms right away subsequent to traumatic event and on the other symptoms eventually still present after 3 years.

Keywords: PTSD, Debriefing, Trauma

PRESENTATION AF A CASE STUDY REGARDING POST TRAUMATIC STRESS IN A LARGE GROUP OF TEENAGER

In questo spazio presenteremo un intervento di prevenzione allo sviluppo del P.T.S.D. con adolescenti avvenuto nella primavera del 2003, all'interno di un Istituto Superiore di Torino, in seguito ad un incidente ferroviario durante una gita scolastica. Siamo stati chiamati dalla Dirigenza scolastica dell'istituto in questione, in quanto equipe dell'A.S.L. del centro di ascolto giovani del territorio e già presente nell'istituto con uno sportello di ascolto per studenti. La richiesta era di un intervento per elaborare l'evento ed evitare delle conseguenze sul rendimento scolastico. Dieci psicologi hanno progettato l'intervento suddividendo in quattro momenti gli incontri con i destinatari.

Hanno partecipato in generale una quarantina di studenti tra vittime primarie e secondarie in forma volontaria. Il primo incontro è avvenuto in large group, il secondo in due gruppi medi e il terzo ed il quarto in quattro piccoli gruppi. Partendo dal presupposto che per l'elaborazione del trauma sia necessario intervenire a livello emotivo, cognitivo e comportamentale sono state utilizzate diverse tecniche integrate tra loro con il debriefing psicologico, laboratori grafico espressivi, il debriefing sociodrammatico immaginale. Sarà dedicato un approfondimento al processo di "normalizzazione" e il valore del rito e come è stato utilizzato nell'intervento. Il lavoro è stato finalizzato a elaborare il trauma, al livello teorico l'esperienza, collocandoci nella teoria della prassi. L'obiettivo non è di fornire suggerimenti operativi ma di elaborare a zione" e il valore del rito e come è stato utilizzato nell'intervento. Il lavoro è stato finalizzato a elaborare il trauma, al livello teorico l'esperienza, collocandoci nella teoria della prassi. L'obiettivo non è di fornire suggerimenti operativi ma di elaborare a

Keywords: socio-cultural, group, psychotherapy

PA50.4 THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL GROUPS

Rippa B.1, Moss E.1, Chirurg M.1
1University of Haifa ~ Haifa ~ Israel - 2Israel Institute of Group Analysis ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel - 3“Besod Siach” Association ~ Ma’alot ~ Israel

There is much written about the large group; there is much written about the small group. There is little written about the movement of members, back and forth between each kind of group experience. The large group experience is a difficult, alienating one. People always complain about it. They flee from it to the small group, where they feel more intimate. And yet, they always return to the large group. There seems to be a back and forth movement, in conferences, training programs, etc. What needs do each of these groups experiences meet? And what are the implications for participation in different size groups in society?
The authors look at these questions and bring quantitative data from an international virtual large group and vignettes from a recent group conference in which there were Jewish and Palestinian participants (the Ein Gedi Conference). What is the contribution of each group in helping members of groups in conflict bridge the gaps.

**PA51.1**

**WAR, TRAUMA, AND THE FAMILY**

Leveton E.
San Rafael ~ USA

The direct trauma of war and political oppression as well as legacies of historical trauma and the issues that arise from it will be explored in terms of individual and family trauma; identity, victimization and perpetration, personal and collective grief, are investigated in action. We will explore both the impact of direct engagement, such as the returning soldier’s experience in the context of his family as well as the consequence of historical trauma such as the legacy of war and genocide over a period of generations. Keywords: War, trauma, family

**PA51.2**

**COMPLEXITY AND THERAPEUTICAL FUNCTIONS OF ANALYTICAL JUNGHIAN PSYCODRAMA WITH THE EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS AND PARAMEDICS OF AN ITALIAN ASL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Brinchi M., Strabiolì A.
ASL 4 Terni ~ Terni ~ Italy

Emergency physicians and paramedics engaged in emergency medical situations often live particularly intense emotional reactions. The exposure to frequent dramatic circumstances arouses deep psychological emotions in the emergency physicians and paramedics, causing a lot of pain and obliging them to a forced adaptation process that can prevent the complete elaboration of the traumatic experience.

This article investigates the experience of 2 two-year groups with emergency physicians and paramedics of Analytic Jungian Psychodrama.

Born as an institutional training course, the objective of this intervention is to work through the emotional reactions of the emergency medics and to provide them with psychological support instruments to face different emergency situations. In particular, the three Psychodrama group leaders worked to rebuild the psychic unity of the emergency medics, to reorganize their emotions, to favour the working through of deadly emotions and images, to free them from guilt, and to allow them to rebuild their identity threatened by trauma experienced on impact with critical events.

To favour the description and to understand the complete process, the authors also survey contextual elements conditioning the emergency medics’ emotional reactions as potential risk or protective factors.

Indeed, psychological reactions are influenced not only by the impact of the event but also by what happened before and after the traumatic event. These elements are referred to the quality of the working environment, the work organization, the relationship between the emergency medics, and the relationship between different first aid units.

These aspects, as well as a correct debriefing defusing experience, can help the emergency physicians and paramedics to work out painful emotions and can prevent self-destructive behaviour.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Emergency, Trauma

**PA51.3**

**GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A LIMINAL STATE**

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Collective transition rituals separating work and everyday life from leisure and celebration are called ‘liminality’, a term established by Arnold van Gennep (1960) and Victor W. Turner (1978). These internal sacral forms of existence are common to all members of the community or group. Turner has also presented another term, ‘liminoidity’, which is more individual and non-sacral type of transition in late-modern society. Typically, these transitions are connected to specific external spaces, named as ‘heterotopias’ by Michel Foucault (1967). Group therapy setting, where patients are to some degree protected from everyday life, can be considered as such a space. The psychotherapic frames of group setting can help this state to work ideally as liminality. However, the group might be used also as liminoidity depending on the patient, group members, leader, and the group-as-a-whole. Besides, the therapy may represent liminality or liminoidity also for the group leader.

In this presentation we will analyze the factors during the group process, which determine whether it will be a liminal or a liminoid experience for the individuals (members, leaders) and for the group-as-a-whole.

Keywords: group-therapy, liminality, liminoidity
PA52.1
THE VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE AS A COMMON WAY OF CONFLICT IN THE INTERSUBJECTIVE RELATIONSHIP
Cascardo Ramos M.E.
Universidade Católica de Brasilia – Brasilia – Brazil
The proposal is to present communicative aspects of couples' relationships in marriages affected by domestic violence that often extends to the rest of the family. The aspects that have been revealed in the work with men and women conducted by Justice for domestic violence are connected to the unconscious conflict and lack of communication in the daily life of the couple. Due to the repetition and the continuance, this situation becomes matrimonial and, frequently, familiar patterns. There are other important revelations. One of them is the fact that women attack their husbands. Other is the difference between their speeches. Husbands talk as judges of intimacy, ruling bosses. On the other hand, wives see themselves as victims that are beaten by their husbands and are not able to deal with them nor with their children. For this reason, they attack their husbands – to defend themselves – and also attack their children – to educate them. In the psychosocial interventions, violence emerges as language and strategy of defense, education and imposition from both parts. The result of the interventions in groups of men and women is that since the understanding of couple's communication they start to understand their actions and to be responsible for them, eliminating fantastic elements of the relationship. This proposal is justified itself for the reflection about the way that subjective aspects from familiar and cultural values of a patriarchal structure come against the modern view of a matrimonial relationship, causing severe consequences to couple's and family's relations.
Keywords: violence, conjugal, communication

PA52.2
PSYCHODRAMA TREATMENT OF CONFLICT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUPLES: FROM LOVE TO HATE
Veljkovic J.
US Medical School – Belgrade – Serbia
Psychodrama externalize as a Paul Holmes said: "Our inner world outside". Outside is a time of a different and difficult conflicts: between the countries, between the different ethnic groups, between the political parties, between the "left and right", between the people who live in the same country, who speak the same language, between the people who sleep in the same bed. There is statistically significant percent of increasing aggression in families, especially between the partners in Serbia. This paper tends to show us, how love transforms in hate between the partners who are in love relationship. We should try to find out, how external reality would induce aggression between them. Psychodrama treatment of love relations will help us, to look inside us and meet with the broken mirror of our country.
Keywords: love, psychodrama, conflict

PA53.1
CONTRIBUTIONS OF GROUP PSYCHOANALYSIS TO PUBLIC POLICIES OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
Hur D.
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This paper discusses the group psychoanalysis in psychosocial interventions on the challenging social-historical reality of Brazil. We will discuss the group psychoanalytic device in the public policies of social assistance with poor families in the South Zone of Sao Paulo, on the Program Fortalecendo a Familia’-2002/3 (of the Government of Sao Paulo together with some Universities), which were attended 14.000 families in groups. We worked like groups coordinator with ten groups of twenty members (mothers) for two years. Then, we intend to present some contributions of group psychoanalysis to social work, pointing out some concepts, like pact denied & ideology (KAES, 1997) and emergent (PICHON-RIVIERE, 1986), which contribute for the understanding of social phenomena and group processes. We work from the theoretical references of the French psychoanalyst René Kaës (1997) and of the Argentine psychoanalyst Enrique Pichon-Riviere, which through the operative groups that the violence, the social contradictions and the familiar relationship were aspects that brought anxiety to the citizen and that the social participation can turn victimized peoples into communitarian initiatives, in the popular organization and the formation of social nets had emerged, leading to a redefinition of the work of the group psychoanalyst, which also must consider the politics influences.
Keywords: group, psychoanalysis, politics

PA53.2
KORA INSTITUTE - EXPERIENCE OF A SOCIAL CLINIC OF PSYCHOANALYTICAL AND PSYCHODRAMATIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF EASY REPRODUCTION
Habib M.
Sociedade de Psicodrama de Sao Paulo - SOPSP ~ Sao Paulo ~ Brazil
Kora was born from a desire to offer a free clinical set, accessible to all. It was founded under an epistemological view: group is a therapeutic power and therefore prioritizes this kind of clinic. The solidarity ties, alliance and citizenship that this device places, supply the affectation and cultural gap and the annulment of the human being that is in Brazil, capitalism’s periphery. Kora offers, pertinence and permanence. The plurality of the transfers is a social net - with Kora, the psychotherapists, the group members, and the other patients creates a significant and reconstructive resonance net. Patients improve themselves and experiment the determination of their movements from their interiority. Kora is a transitional field: from the subjective experience for the shared one. The professionals' attitude, their work done by pathos (passion), and especially their responsible engagement towards society and the human being, is basically therapeutic. The gratuity is not supporting: it is ethical, political and loving. The human soul is communitarian, but if there is lack of the sense of community, the human being loses the humanity and life no longer is worthless. For Hegel, the identity is built upon alterity. Whatever is isadvised", that is not possession nor lack, it is gratitude.
Keywords: group, psychotherapy, politics

INSTITUTO KORA-EXPERIENCIA DE UNA CLINICA SOCIAL
EM PSICOTERAPIA DE GRUPOS PSICANALÍTICA Y
PSICODRAMÁTICA DE FÁCIL REPRODUCCIÓN
Kora nació de un deseo de ofrecer un trabajo clínico accesible a todos. Fué fundado bajo una posición epistemológica: el grupo es una potencia terapéutica privilegia e por eso privilegia esta modal-
idà clinica. I nuclei di solidarietà, alianza e cittàdania che questo dispositivo propone, repara il vacío afectivo, cultural y de anualitad del sujeto que tenemos en el Brasil; periferia del cap-
italismo. El Kora ofrece pertenencia y permanencia. La pluralidad de la red transferencial – con el KORA, los terapeutas, los miem-
bros del grupo, los otros pacientes crean una trama de resonancia significativa y reconstitucional. Los pacientes evolucionan y exper-
imenlan la determinacion de su movimiento a partir de su interior-
idad viviendo el KORA como espacio transicional de experiencia subjjectiva para experiencia compartida. La actitud de los profes-
sionales, su trabajo hecho por pathos (pasión) y su compromiso responsable con la sociedad y con el “otro” es fundamentalmente terapéutico. La gratitud no es asistencialista: es ética, política y amorosa. Al actuar como es comunitario, pero en la ausencia de esta comunidad el hombre pierde humanidad y la vida deja de tener valor. Para Hegel la identidad se construye en la alteridad. Lo que es eso es lo que se experimenta en la relacion con el otro. Nosotros, terapeutas ocupamos un lugar importante y la postura ética de recibir el misterio de la individualidad revelada por el otro es fundamental... y esto es agapè; modelo de amor elevado que encuentra su riqueza fuera de si mismo; independiente del objeto, amor sereno, de compasion y justicia, sin los excesos y tiranías que otras formas amorosas ponen; amor liberado del ego pues no necesita ser arnado para amar. Amor que no es posesión, no es falta, y si gratitud.

**PA53.3 SOCIAL INCLUSION: PLURAL CONSTRUCTION AND CULTURE OF CHANGING**

**Marra M.M.**

Federação Brasileira de Psicodrama - FEBRAP - Brasilia – Brazil

The human suffering and the lack of rights are complex combina-
tions and cannot be simplified to just one paradigm. The social imagery around the concept of inclusion and exclusion considers amplification of community resources and more diversified and flexible strategies of action.

This experience occurred in a community in the capital of Brazil with immigrants from the country. The core of this experience is related to rights and duties for children and adolescents. Children’s initiation into culture, community values, and social norms starts with the conviviality in family. They are acknowl-
edged as social agents, objects of public policies for the devel-
oment of democracy, social inclusion, and citizenship.

The inter-subjectivity of the family group (and this group as well) is a time-space for the construction of group and community dimensions, where both power relations and equality are experi-
enced. The access to the social assets, education, and trans-human rights are indicators that the subjects assumed the position of protagonists, as author of their own development. It guarantees a more preventive action and a psychosocial intervention which makes possible the confrontation of exclusion situations, amplify-
ing the expression of the group’s socio-dynamic contents which operate in the transformation and/or change of the knowledge. In this reconstruction process, institutions provide political and social action, building new links between Government and commu-
nity, breaking an authoritarian, clientèle position, and a passive par-
ticipation.

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ma. O sociodrama na organização de grupos. São Paulo: Ágora, 2004.**


**Keywords:** migrants, inclusion, psychodrama

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**PA54.1 PSYCHOSOCIOANALYSIS AND POLIS. AN OPERATIONAL GROUP EXPERIENCE**

**Patruno D., Malus D., Umidon P.**

Ariele ~ Milano ~ Italy

Is it possible for psychosocial competent people of “good will” to engage in the polis contributing to the development of an authen-
tically inclusive way of living in contemporary society? This was the starting question of a group of consultants, trainers, managers and psychotherapists, all Ariele Psicosocianalisi associates.

After a few meetings the group choose a psychodynamic group setting, identifying the “operational group” (Pichon Rivière) as the most adequate model for a self focused research.

A group psychotherapist was appointed coordinator with the sup-
port of an operational group supervisor. The setting: monthly meetings with two 1h 45” sessions. In 15 months 13 group meet-
ings and 7 coordinator-supervisor sessions took place.

The group worked adopted “self-cases” involving professional, political or associative experiences of participants. The coordina-
tor, starting from his own countertransfer, pinpointed the latent dimensions emerging in group interactions here and now.

Significant polis issues emerged through group sessions. Money,
power, religion, knowledge, fear had an intriguing effect due to
the influence they seem to exercise on society. Group bonds and
settings have not always been able to oppose these “sirens”.
Recognizing these “idols” and “coupling” each with one’s own
idols was the first difficult group learning.

Facing the width of polis issues caused anxiety, impotence,
aggressiveness and diversity denial. The group reacted with
ambiguity, imagining direct actions on social emergencies rather
than thinking about feasibility and meaning of other proposals.
Exploring the institutional countertransfer of the group towards
Ariele, perceived as unable to carry out a sufficiently powerful
fatherly function , opened new thought dimensions.

We believe this experience may be the occasion to explore and
share other approaches to polis, as well as IAGP institutional
echoes in our fragile time of conflicts, Institutional countertrans-
fer, operational group, couple

PA54.2
POSITIVELY AND NEGATIVELY INSPIRED LEADERSHIP
Mojovic M.[1], Hahn H.[2]

The session will explore ways in which leaders conscious and
unconscious motivations interact with societal needs with inspiring,
devastating or conflicting effect. Examples of positive transforma-
tion will be drawn from Group Relations and Social Dreaming work-
shops in South Africa at the inception of Nelson Mandela's
Leadership; and accounts from interviews with the dreams and
visions of leadership and change. Negative transformative power will be given some space, too, with
particular attention to cathartic experience in former Yugoslavia.

The malignant interaction of negatively inspired leadership and
transgenerational legacy of unresolved social traumas with underly-
ing ongoing victim-perpetrator vicious circles was found to be mir-
nored through years in the analytic groups (large, median and small)
and OPUS Listening posts. The potential of various group situations
to offer us some understanding of the complex leader-group-con-
text interactions will be discussed, as well their healing aspect.

Reference will be made of Ghandi, Ruskin, Mandela, Mbeki,
Milosevic and Stalin. Closer to home the inspiration of Freud's
fatherly function, opened new thought dimensions.

Facing the width of polis issues caused anxiety, impotence,
aggressiveness and diversity denial. The group reacted with
ambiguity, imagining direct actions on social emergencies rather
than thinking about feasibility and meaning of other proposals.

We believe this experience may be the occasion to explore and
share other approaches to polis, as well as IAGP institutional

PA54.3
THE APPLICATION OF THE TOOLS OF SOCIOMETRIA,
SOCIODRAMA AND OTHER ACTION METHODS IN THE
PLANNING PROCESS FOR DEALING WITH
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Partanen-Hertell M.
The Finnish Environmental Institute – Helsinki – Finland

The focus here is on organizations and on multi-national issues
concerning the environment. We discuss how psychodramatic
methods can smooth out obstacles restricting col-laboration and
decision-making, and help prevent conflicts associated with
trans-cultural and trans-national issues.

This presentation proposes means to concretize systems and
mental models, and associated attitudes, by applying Morenian
methods (1). The group processes operate to enhance the sys-
tems intelligence (2) of the participants and their ability to set
common targets, and thus help them to resolve problems.

Sociometric concepts, such as sociograms, may illustrate both
personal aspects and an organizational and systemic considera-
tion. In organizations and in other systems, the interacting net-
works serve as channels through which currents of different
natures may pass: ideas, values, esteem, goals, knowl-
edge, tasks, money, etc. Changes to a network system may
impact positively or negatively on the way it functions.

Mojovic introduced the concept of “cultural conserves”. These
carry further the creations of a culture. In essence, they are also
tools for managing not only complex networks and tasks but also
problematic situations. Cultural conserves may be material (e.g. a
sword or a book) or immaterial (e.g. a mental-model or a language).

Immaterial cultural conserves reinforce the “wisdom” of organiza-
tions, groups and individuals – in other words, their “tacit knowl-
edge” of the world. Such fixed collective perceptions make it diffi-
cult for all or any of them to give up their familiar mental-models:
changes or revisions of their models may be threatening. On top of
this is a failure to understand that others may have different men-
tal-models that inform them of how things should be seen and han-
dled. Often conflicts arise from mental-models and other views that
are assumed to be similar but which actually are different – espe-
cially in trans-boundary and trans-cultural circumstances.

Keywords: sociometry, trans-national, supervision

PA55.1
THE CINEMA AS STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION IN
PSYCHOTHERAPY OF GROUPS
Lauretti P.[1], Flores Y.[2], González L.[3]

The intervention in groups needs the application of present strate-
gies, innovating and consistent where the responsibility, the com-
mitments and the capacity of analysis, reflection and application,
is a constant variable in this process. The central objective of
this communication is the presentation of the commercial cinema like
a valuable and useful strategy for the intervention in groups under
a thematic defined good. The utility pertinence and value of this
strategy are in the consideration of the cinema beyond an oppor-
tunity for the recreation, the rest, the information and until the artis-
tic expression to happen to be a strategy of intervention in psy-
chotherapy of groups. As massive communication medium offer
a thematic defined good. The utility pertinence and value of this
strategy are in the consideration of the cinema beyond an oppor-
tunity for the recreation, the rest, the information and until the artis-
tic expression to happen to be a strategy of intervention in psy-
chotherapy of groups. As massive communication medium offer

PA55.4
THE CINEMA AS STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION IN
PSYCHOTHERAPY OF GROUPS
Maracalbo ~ Venezuela

The intervention in groups needs the application of present strate-
gies, innovating and consistent where the responsibility, the com-
mitments and the capacity of analysis, reflection and application,
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tunity for the recreation, the rest, the information and until the artis-
tic expression to happen to be a strategy of intervention in psy-
chotherapy of groups. As massive communication medium offer

PA55.5
THE CINEMA AS STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION IN
PSYCHOTHERAPY OF GROUPS

The intervention in groups needs the application of present strate-
gies, innovating and consistent where the responsibility, the com-
mitments and the capacity of analysis, reflection and application,
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chotherapy of groups. As massive communication medium offer

PA55.6
THE CINEMA AS STRATEGY OF INTERVENTION IN
PSYCHOTHERAPY OF GROUPS

The intervention in groups needs the application of present strate-
gies, innovating and consistent where the responsibility, the com-
mitments and the capacity of analysis, reflection and application,
El objetivo experience, which he was aware of. This experience was
within the group, Nicola experienced a secondary intersub-
how, thanks to the recovery of a primary intersubjective experi-
ning a skateboard (element of exchange and positive energy). In the
able to see his own suffering) and a “himself” coloured, carrying
hinted at. In his final drawings he drew a glance (as if he were now
and a sick heart. His ability to put his suffering into words was
mate session he described himself as a loner who had a dead cat
get in touch with his feeling of loneliness “Hi! I was feeling lone-
allowed Nicola to express gratitude “you’re a real friend!” and to
words. The experience of seeing his companion resist his attacks
aided in a series of problems and sessions. As mode of communication
several words, between other ventajas, the possibility of analyzing problems common to a group of speci-
tadores dentro de una misma sesión.
Esta estrategia se desarrollará en una comunidad previamente
seleccinada a la cual se le proyectará una serie de pelculas cuyo
mensaje y argumento contenga los problemas nucleares diagnos-
ticados en una etapa previa. La grabación de las intervenciones de
los participantes permitirá el análisis de los procesos en una
acidosa labor de identificación de emociones, sentimientos y acti-
tudes frente a los problemas presentados. La aplicación del pre
test y post test permitirá la evaluación del cambio de actitudes frente a los problemas analizados.
Se espera que con esta estrategia los participantes tomen con-
sciencia de su situación, reflexionen sobre los problemas presen-
tados y finalmente desarrollen una actitud comprometida de
esfuerzo y persistencia. La experiencia es inicialmente del aliento de un llanto, de palabras a
oración silenciosa y dirigida a uno mismo. La experiencia de
una sesión.
Palabras llave: Grupo, cine, interactivo

PA55.2
THE GROUP AS A CONTAINER OF WHAT CANNOT BE SAID
Morgagni A., Surace M.F., Vasumini C., Maltoni S.
ASL ~ Forlì ~ Italy
It is possible to say something when someone is listening and
willing to understand. As early as in the mother’s womb, intersub-
jective experiences are necessary for a baby for the development
of language, which it accesses principally through emotional and
analogical components.
Nicola attended weekly group psychotherapy sessions held with
6 children which lasted one academic year and this experience
gave him a container of voices, dynamic sensory and motor per-
ceptions and pleasant co-built and shared experiences. He went
from portraying himself in his very first drawing as a tall, primitive
naked man in a fragile environment which could hardly contain
him, to later using his body to fight with the other members of the
group or to isolate himself silently, drawing into himself. The tone
of his voice was initially that of crying, outbursts and incisive
words. The experience of seeing his companion resist his attacks
allowed Nicola to express gratitude “you’re a real friend!” and to
get in touch with his feeling of loneliness “Hi! I was feeling lone-
ly!” and he began to interact more with the group. In the penulti-
mate session he described himself as a loner who had a dead cat
and a sick heart. His ability to put his suffering into words was
hinted at. In his final drawings he drew a glance (as if he were now
able to see his own suffering) and a “himself” coloured, carrying
a skateboard (element of exchange and positive energy). In the
supervisory sessions with Dr. A. Sordano discussion took place of
how, thanks to the recovery of a primary intersubjective experi-
ence within the group, Nicola experienced a secondary intersub-
jective experience, which he was aware of. This experience was
Esempi di Art Therapy e Danza-Movimento Therapy: Creare, Distruggere, Ricollegare

TO DO, UNDO AND RE-DO. TO CREATE DESTROY AND RECREATE IN ART AND DANCE THERAPY GROUPS

We would like to point out the utility of Art Therapy and Dance Movement Therapy in the transformation process of representation. We believe that representations and images of dissimilarity and diversity could feed and make chronic many ethnic, religious and cultural conflicts. These disciplines activate and focalize primarily on the sensory aesthetic experience (the “contiguous-autistic” modality) (Ogden), and reconnect to the centrality of the body and his primary language, draw to the “known not thought” (Bollas...) and allow the access also to the implicit memory, to the ancestral memories and to the not repressed unconscious. All this gives expression, through images and gestures to subjects otherwise inexpressible, bringing them more recognizable and communicable. The art and dance languages contain and give form to the co-presence and to the coexistence of the opposites: to destroy becomes a representable act in the transitional area of the creative process through the phases create- destroy- re-create, to do, undo, re-do. In the course we will experiment with immediacy the density and the chaos of the different moods and the constant and necessary intensity appearing in the images which hold the emotions: We will focalize the attention on the deep images which emerge from the core of the expressive experience to understand the representations of the opposite couple “Identical-Dissimilar” which are the base of the group process and of its micro and macrosocials projections.

Keywords: body image transformation

TO DO, UNDO AND RE-DO. TO CREATE DESTROY AND RECREATE IN ART AND DANCE THERAPY GROUPS

Intendiamo mostrare l’utilità dell’Arte Terapia e della Danza-Movimento Terapia nel processo di trasformazione di rappresentazione perché riteniamo che rappresentazioni e immagini e diversità possano alimentare e cronicizzare molti conflitti fondati su base etnica, religiosa e culturale. Queste discipline attivano e focalizzano prioritariamente l’esperienza estetica sensoriale (la “modalità contigua-autistica” di Ogden) e, recuperando la centralità del corpo e del suo linguaggio primario, attingono al “conosciuto non pensato” (Bollas...) e permettono l’accesso anche alla memoria implicita, alle memorie transgenerazionali ed alla dimensione dell’inconscio non represso, assieme all’esperienza, attraverso immagini e gesti, a contenuti alti indici, rendendoli più conoscibili e comunicabili.

I linguaggi dell’arte e del movimento contengono e danno forma alla comprensione e coesistenza degli opposti: distruggere divenuta atto rappresentabile nell’area transizionale, inserito nel processo creativo attraverso le fasi di creare - distruggere - ricreare.

Nel corso si sperimenta con immediatazza la densità e la coesistenza degli stati emotivi e l’affiorare continuo, intenso e necessario, delle immagini che contengono le emozioni; focalizzeremo l’attenzione sulle immagini profonde che emergono nel vivo dell’esperienza espressiva per cogliere le rappresentazioni della coppia di opposti “Identico-Diverso”, che sono alla base del processo di gruppo e delle sue proiezioni micro e macrosociali.
EXPRESSIVE ART ACTIVITIES

AA04  
SIGNS OF MY PASSAGE
Fiore B.
Art Therapy Italiana – Bologna – Italy

A collective art therapy workshop will take place in the open space during the lunch break. Participants can leave their signs creating a collective work in order to give form to the emotions circulating during the congress. It will be possible to create images in an “alive” relationship with materials, passing our own expressive rhythm onto our predecessors’ one and letting our signs be transformed by the “crossings” of the people who will follow. Soft or hard, in a time of conflict, signs and colors will weave together giving visibility to the imagination of the ones who choose to enter the space: create to modify, modifying ourselves.

Keywords: signs, colors, conflict

SEGNI DEL MIO PASSAGGIO

Sarà possibile creare immagini in rapporto “vivo” con la materia segrata, si entrerà camminando con il proprio ritmo espressivo sui ritmi di chi ci ha preceduto, e si lascerà che i propri segni si trasfor- mino dagli “attraversamenti” di chi passerà nel tempo successivo.

Così morbidi o duri che siano, nel tempo del conflitto, si intrec- ciano dagli “attraversamenti” di chi passerà nel tempo successivo.

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It will be possible to create images in an “alive” relationship with materials, passing our own expressive rhythm onto our predecessors’ one and letting our signs be transformed by the “crossings” of the people who will follow.

AA05  
PSYCHODRAMA AND LIVE MODEL: POSE AND POETRY
Malaquias C., De Marino C.

People say that a person who writes can also draw if he or she wants. The drawing is the differentiated form of writing. And because of believing in that, we create the workshop Psychodrama and Live Model, what we presented at different places, included in Brazilian Congress of Psychodrama.

Proposal: The idea is that people could draw by the direction of Psychotherapy and Psychology, which lead the group to express itself with reference to a Live Model. A model will make static poses and continuous movements.

In the draw there is not right or wrong. The goal is to tell your story through the dash. The works gain even stronger, when the Live Model in motion begins to speak poetry.

AA06  
A CHALLENGE AGAINST PSYCHIATRIC STIGMA: THE ASSOCIATION
Uggeri G., Bertocchi E., Rossi R., Beneduce R., Rossi G., Rillosi L., Livelli N.

The association “Il sasso nello stagno” has been officially founded in 2006. The target of the association is the promotion of Mental health by the valorisation of the artistic production of the authors of Irregular art.

The members are professionals of the IRCCS San Giovanni di Dio – Fatebenefratelli Psychiatric Units, in- and outpatients, family members, friends, artists.

The aims of the association are:

- to improve creativity and ability to communicate emotions in a non-verbal way in persons with psychiatric diseases;
- to increase the personal and social empowerment;
- to facilitate the relationship and the integration between patients and the Community;
- to improve the Community knowledge on mental diseases and to fight the psychiatric stigma.

In order to reach these aims the association organizes picture courses and graphic activities with technological instruments in collaboration with the Academy of Arts (L.A.B.A.), Brescia, Italy and other psychiatric services, and Public Expositions in Art Galleries, museums and artistic foundations.

Expositions:
- “szęasie interior” Associazione Artisti Bresciani, Brescia, 2002;
- “Calendario provvisorio” Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2004;
- “Banditi, sulle vie dell’Art Bruit”, Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2006;
- “Contrabbandieri di sensi” Galleria I monaci sotto le stelle, Brescia 2007;
- “Un altrove inatteso” Fondazione Heller; Gardone Riviera, 2008.

Keywords: Irregular art, stigma.

LA SFIDA ALLO STIGMA IN PSICHIATRIA: L’ASSOCIAZIONE “IL SASSO NELLO STAGNO”


I soci sono: operatori dei Servizi Psichiatrici dell’IRCCS- Centro San Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli, ospiti delle Comunità, amici, famiglie, artisti.

Essa non ha fini di lucro e i suoi scopi sono:

- promuovere, nelle persone seguite da strutture psichiatriche, la creatività e l’espressione di vissuti ed emozioni attraverso canali non verbali;
- stimolare la ripresa di interessi personali e sociali;
- facilitare l’incontro e l’integrazione con le persone della comunità sociale di appartenenza;
- sensibilizzare ed informare la comunità sociale rispetto i limiti e le risorse delle persone che soffrono di disturbi psichiatrici.

A tal fine organizza Corsi di pittura in collaborazione con i docen- ti e gli studenti dell’Accademia delle Belle Arti L.A.B.A di Brescia, Corsi di pittura in collaborazione con operatori e pazienti dei Centri Diurni dei Servizi Psichiatrici Territoriali, partecipazione a mostre collettive di pittori locali ed esposizioni artistiche presso Gallerie d’arte, Musei e Fondazioni culturali della città tra cui:

- “szęasie interior” Associazione Artisti Bresciani, Brescia, 2002;
- “Calendario provvisorio” Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2004;
- “Banditi, sulle vie dell’Art Bruit”, Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2006;
- “Contrabbandieri di sensi” Galleria I monaci sotto le stelle, Brescia 2007;
- “Un altrove inatteso” Fondazione Heller; Gardone Riviera, 2008.

Keywords: Irregular art, stigma.
Lisistrata deals with the absurd conflicts of the war which always burden on mankind. Aristofane entrusts Lisistrata with the difficult task of persuading a women group from Athens and Sparta to cooperate in order to convince men to stop with the long war of Peloponneso. Lisistrata uses a suitable metaphor concerning the weaving of cloths. The metaphor used by Lisistrata is related to group process because the weaving is a universal symbol of transformation: ordiri, exordium, primordia. The cloth that is the result of weaving has to be seen as the product of a process beginning with the thread that is a symbol of continuity as well. In group psychotherapy the objectives of the group begin, as in the weaving, with the "plot" in order to be concluded with the tunic for the people, that, in Aristofane's work, refers allegorically to Peace. Aristofane makes the skill of the women in solving hard problems worth, thanks to their ability in speeches. Lisistrata is an ancient symbol of efficient, self-confident and persuading woman who could be a good group psychotherapist today, as we can learn from the monologue. Bibliography: Aristofane, Lisistrata, a cura di G. Paduano, trad. it., 2006 G. Durand, Le strutture antropologiche dell’immaginario, trad. it., 1984 Key word: thread, weaving

I MONOLOGHI, NELLA LISISTRATA DI ARISTOFANE, COME SIMBOLI DELL’INAUGURARE E DEL COMINCIARE: ORDIRI, EXORDIUM, PRIMORDIA

Aristofane affida a Lisistrata l’arduo compito di convincere un gruppo di donne ateniesi e un gruppo di donne spartane a collaborare per convincere gli uomini a porre fine alla lunga guerra del Peloponneso. Lisistrata si avvale, allo scopo, di una metafora appropriata, relativa al lavoro della filatura e della tessitura. La metafora utilizzata da Lisistrata si attaglia bene ai processi psicoterapeutici gruppali. La filatura e la tessitura sono simboli universali del divenire: ordiri, exordium, primordia. Il tessuto che si ricava dalla filatura e dalla tessitura è il frutto di un processo che ha inizio con il filo, a sua volta, simbolo di continuità. Nel processo psicoterapeutico gruppale, gli obiettivi che il gruppo si propone iniziano, come nella tessitura, con l’ordito e con la trama per concludersi con la tunica per il popolo che, nell’intento di Aristofane, rinvia, allegoricamente, alla Pace. Aristofane valorizza le capacità delle donne di risolvere problemi spinosi tramite l’uso appropriato della parola. Lisistrata, modello antico di donna efficiente, sicura e persuasiva, sarebbe, attualmente, una capace psicoterapeuta gruppale, come si evince dal secondo monologo. Bibliografia: Aristofane, Lisistrata, a cura di G. Paduano, trad. it., 2006 G. Durand, Le strutture antropologiche dell’immaginario, trad. it., 1984 Parole chiave: fuso, filo, tessitura
In the last decades, the subject that can be called “group psychology” has received important contributions and an organic settlement. In some cases it got a significant development throughout the connection with other psychological and social disciplines. Quite a high number of good books has been published and some good scientific journals are periodically issued in the world, containing researches, reflections, experiences. Nevertheless circulation of all that job is often limited to small circles of reading public. Moreover, especially in the groupanalytic and psychodramatic world, we have the feeling that two scientific approaches are more or less indirectly facing themselves: the Anglo-American rank and the Latin-American one, with many European and Middle East and Far East allies in both sides. The two branches often reciprocally ignore, they act “as if” the contribution of the “other part of the world” couldn’t be efficaciously integrated. Certainly this is not a declared conflict but maybe a latent conflict. This Symposium intends to promote an exchange on scientific communication on groups and to invite to an Encounter all those who work either with paper’s or on-line scientific journals. Main purposes: to discuss the state of art in groups studies and scientific communication, to present our own products in this field, to share our experiences, and to explore the ways of a better co-operation. The participants are kindly requested to bring with them journals and other scientific material. The co-ordinator is since ten years Editor of “Psicodramma Classico”, the scientific journal of the Italian Psychodrama Association (www.aipsim.it). Keywords: scientific publication, scientific communication

LA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA SUL LAVORO CON I GRUPPO: EFFICACE, INSODDISFACENTE, CONFLITTUALE? Negli ultimi decenni, quella che possiamo chiamare “psicologia di gruppo” ha ricevuto importanti contributi e un’elaborazione organica. In alcuni casi è stato sviluppato molto interessante in connessione con altre discipline psicologiche e sociali. Sono state pubblicate libri di elevato livello teorico e pratico e esistono diverse riviste scientifiche che veicolano riflessioni, ricerche ed esperienze. Tuttavia la diffusione di queste riviste è spesso limitata a cerchie ristrette di lettori. Inoltre, in particolare in ambito psicodrammatico e in ambito gruppoanalitico, circola la sensazione che due approcci scientifici si siano più o meno indirettamente fronteggiando: quello anglo-americano e quello latino-americano, ciascuno con diversi aliati in Europa e nel Medio e Lontano Oriente. I due schieramenti spesso si ignorano reciprocamente, agiscono “come se” il contributo dell’ “altra parte del mondo” non possa essere efficacemente integrato. Forse non un conflitto esplicito ma certo un conflitto latente. Questo Simposio intende promuovere uno scambio su questi temi e invitare a un incontro tutti coloro che si occupano di comunicazione scientifica sul lavoro con i gruppi, sia in forma cartacea che on-line. Obiettivi principali: discutere lo stato dell’arte della comunicazione scientifica in ambito gruppale, presentare i propri prodotti editoriali, condividere esperienze ed esplorare modi e possibilità di una migliore cooperazione.

I partecipanti sono pregati di portare riviste e altro materiale scientifico. La coordinatrice di questo simposio è da dieci anni Direttore Responsabile della rivista “Psicodramma Classico”, edita dall’Associazione Italiana Psicodrammatisti Moreniani. Parole chiave: scientifica, comunicazione scientifica
Social Dreaming has been adopted in many countries of the world and its uses in, e.g. hospitals, schools, and business, are gradually expanding, as well as its educational experience with people interested in the idea of dreaming socially. It has been discovered that experiencing the Social Dreaming Matrix enables participants to examine and expand their thinking capacities. The purpose of the Matrix is to transform the thinking of dreams, by means of free association, in order to make links among the dreams, and in that process be available for new thinking and thought.

**SY02.2**
**IMAGE TO GESTURE - SOCIAL DREAMING WITH STUDENT THEATRE DIRECTORS**
Slade L.
Guild of Psychotherapists – London – UK

IMAGE TO GESTURE was an experimental project at Rose Bruford College (2005-8), which I developed jointly with Colin Ellwood, Head of the Directing Programme. The general aim was to identify possible applications of social dreaming for theatrical work. More specifically, we wanted to see if social dreaming can be used to facilitate creativity for student theatre directors. A link between dreams and drama in Western culture can be traced back to the sanctuaries of Asclepius in ancient Greece. Colin and I felt we were working within a long-established tradition.

Other contemporary practitioners have used dreamwork in a theatrical context. Their emphasis is usually on helping individual performers use their dreams as a personal tool. Social dreaming offers a more radical perspective. The dreams of each participant in a theatrical ensemble become available to all, for use in furtherance of the ensemble’s objectives.

Our theoretical assumption was that creativity involves complementary processes of: (1) logical or differentiated thinking, and (2) associative or undifferentiated thinking. There appears to be a surprising consensus of psychoanalytic, behavioural, cognitive and neurological perspectives in this regard. On this basis, social dreaming provided the initial associative input in our project.

An essential aspect of the project was to explore ways in which the imagery and affects of the social dreaming matrix can be embodied in performance. We developed a basic format for workshops lasting 4-5 hours, involving: (1) Social dreaming matrix (2) Dream reflection group (3) Bodywork (4) Improvised performance (5) Review and evaluation.

The value of this process in terms of releasing creative energy and enhancing personal motivation was quickly confirmed by participants. It was also clear that social dreaming has a remarkable capacity to facilitate creative collaboration, which is essential for any successful theatrical ensemble.

Keywords: dreams, creativity, theatre

**SY02.3**
**TO EMERGENCE THROUGH EMERGENCY IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL**
Baglioni Fransky L.
Socialdreaming.It – Rome – Italy

A pilot action/ research experience in a General Hospital. The methodology of the Social Dreaming Matrix (Lawrence, 2007) was used to create an integrated catastrophe management task force that would have to accommodate recurrent and substantial change of membership and unexpected environmental conditions. The methodology provided a safe holding environment, minimizing individual and group defenses and allowing collaboration among different role holders.

Spontaneous unconscious sense-making processes were activated and liberated and increased “Emergence”, which is a natural endowment of all living complex systems (Briggs and Peat, 2000), influencing favourably the intelligence of the organization.

**Bibliography**

Keywords: Social Dreaming, systems

**SY02.4**
**APPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL DREAMING IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR**
Fubini F.
Socialdreaming Institute – London – UK

Social Dreaming has been applied in a variety of contexts and for the past 10 years in Italy. Drawing from personal experiences as well as from those of colleagues, this work focuses on case studies of applications in the private sector: its characteristics and peculiarities. It will also compare similarities and differences with other interventions in social institutions.

Keywords: consultancy; staff awareness; revelation

**SY02.5**
**SOCIAL DREAMING: A BRIDGE BEYOND THE CONFLICTS**
Scategni W.
IAGP-Fepto, Colirag, GAJAP, APRAGIP – Torino – Italy

The social dreaming matrix is a bridge beyond the conflicts of consciousness and the unconscious and beyond conflicts among cultures. Dream images from the unconscious can give people anywhere a chance to share feelings as well as to work in groups more effectively. Sharing dreams can be the launching point for our traveling across different cultural languages, ways of thinking, religions, and ethnic groups. Work on dreams is a well-established part of Jungian culture and Jungian psychodrama, but the Social Dreaming Matrix (by Gordon Lawrence) was officially introduced as recently as 1995 by Peter Tatham in the XIII International Congress for Analytical Psychology (IAAP) in Zurich. From then on, a Social Dreaming Matrix has been held in every triennial IAAP Congress. It takes the form of a group held throughout the congress, where group members reflect on the nightly echoes of the day’s sessions. The experience of sharing dreams gives us a greater chance to manage group conflict. Images and cross-cultural archetypal symbols help us contain and limit the destructive power of struggles and contrasts. Dreams often narrate conflicts and epic struggles. However, on the subjective level, they reflect the conflicts going on in our minds and our inner world of feelings and emotions. Only by recognizing and handling conflicts inside ourselves can we avoid projecting our own shadows, insecurities and fears onto people who may be considered the “different others.” Symbolic images have always been able to cross over walls and check points, to travel from country to country and to open up new ways of helping people communicate.

**SOCIAL DREAMING: UN PONTE AL DI LÀ DEI CONFLITTI**

La Social Dreaming Matrix è un ponte tra i conflitti dell’inconscio e della coscienza così come tra i conflitti culturali. Le immagini dei sogni offrono un ’opportunità di condividere sentimenti ed emozioni e quindi rappresentano buona opportunità per il lavoro analitico e terapeutico nei gruppi. La condivisone dei sogni può essere un’opportunità di viaggiare attraverso differenti mondi, culture, etnie, religioni e linguaggi.Il lavoro sui sogni rappresenta da sempre...
uno dei punti nodali del pensiero junghiano e da molti anni il lavo-
ro sui sogni nei gruppi è al centro dell’attenzione nello
Psicodramma Junghiano. La Dreaming Matrix secondo la tecnica
gordon Lawrence è stata invece introdotta “uﬃcialemente” nel
1995 da Peter Tatham, al XIII congresso IAAP a Zurigo. Da allora
si svolge regolarmente e raccoglie gli echi notturni di ogni
Congresso IAAP (ogni tre anni).
La condivisione dei sogni offre inoltre una buona possibilità di
gestire i conflitti nei gruppi e di “contenere emotivamente” i con-
ﬂitti rappresentati nei sogni sono i medesimi che si svolgono nella nostra psiche ed il ricono-
scerli permette di non proiettare all’esterno sul “diverso” ombre,
paure ed insicurezze. Da sempre le immagini simboliche sono
state in grado di superare muri e check points e di viaggiare di
paese in paese aprendo nuove strade di comunicazione.

SY02.6
PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION WITH SOCIAL DREAMING MATRIX
Avena M.
Associazione OM ~ Milano ~ Italy
Academic-professional orientation is the occasion to evaluate
competences, starting from our potentialities in order to trace an
intention which calls out for directions suitable for development.
The use of social dreaming in this context allows us to tell our
night dreams and to freely associate to them. With the opportu-
nity to amplify them, to create new thoughts which go towards
new thinkers.
In a professional orientation course, disorientation has the
objective of letting the shadows precede the light, chaos before
order, doubt before certainty. Dreams free from strong adoles-
cent identities: omnipotence fades with detachment from the
Ego and haste blends with the rhythm of dreams.
An extremely silent noise makes up for the initial hesitation and
dictates the script that the dream is about to write. The compos-
er is the mystery behind the curtain of diurnal rationality, the eye
which sees without being seen.
A few questions nervously emerge from the sea of silence, wrinkled
here and there by waves of unease, undersea currents which
meet before being perceived although before our very eyes. Binocular
vision does not help us to see the land towards which we are going
because we need another vision to navigate in this sea. But before we
leave we must learn to stay in this oceanic night, to bear the anxious
indifference which makes our steps towards infinity tremble.
Dying to one’s own name recalls the phantoms of nightmares, cryp-
tic ﬁgures which are here now at our initiation funeral. Disorientation
and the loss of our mental maps allows us to reorient our route with
the ﬂux of dreams which transports us into the only sea of the
consciousness which takes on a form. The form of our future.
Keywords: Orientation, Social Dreaming

L’ORIENTAMENTO PROFESSIONALE ATTRAVERSO IL SOCIAL DREAMING MATRIX
L’orientamento professionale-universitario è l’occasione per fare il
bilancio delle proprie competenze, mettendosi in gioco a partire
dalle proprie potenzialità, per tracciare un intento che richiami a
se le direzioni consone al suo sviluppo.
L’uso del social dreaming in questo contesto dà la possibilità di
raccontare i sogni della notte, associando liberamente ad essi,
con l’opportunità di ampliarcì, per creare nuovi pensieri ed
andare verso nuovi pensatori.
In un corso di orientamento partire dal disorientamento ha il fine
di far precedere l’ombra alla luce, il caos all’ordine, il dubbio
all’affermazione. I sogni svincolano dalle forti identità adolescen-
tiali: l’onnipotenza si stempera nel distacco dal proprio io, la fret-
ta si adegua al tempo del sogno.

Un brusio altamente silenzioso compone la titubanza iniziale, e
detta lo sparo che il tempo del sogno sta per scrivere. Il com-
postore è il mistero, ciò che sta dietro la tenda della razionalità
diurna, l’occhio che vede senza essere visto.
Qualche domanda emerge nervosa dal mare del silenzio, incre-
sopato qua e là da folate d’irrequietezza, con correnti subacque
che si scontrano prima d’esser percepite, pur sotto ai nostri
occhi. Non è la visione bifocale che può aiutare a vedere la terra
verso la quale già stiamo andando, perché è di altra visione che
abbiamo bisogno per navigare in questo mare. L’orizzonte d’an-
dare è necessario poter stare nella notte oceánica, reggere l’indife-
renziato trepidante che fa fremere i nostri passi verso l’infinito.
Moire al proprio nome richiama i fantasmi degli incubi, personag-
gi criptici che sono qui ora, al nostro funerale iniziatìco.
Dissorientarsi allontanandosi dalle proprie mappe mentali permette
di riorientare la rotta insieme al flusso dei sogni che ci trasporta
nell’unico mare di un inconscio che prende forma. La forma del
nostro futuro.

SY02.8
LOW-SHOT ON REALITY, SOCIAL DREAMING IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL
Selvaggi L.
Università di Roma La Sapienza - Facoltà di Psicologia 1 ~
Roma ~ Italy
This paper reports two experiences of Social Dreaming with
groups of children aged from 6 to 10 years and describes in detail
the special characteristics of both settings and aims. The cases
examined show how Social Dreaming can be a pleasant and
interesting activity for the young participants and how it repre-
sents, at the same time, a considerable contribution to foster cre-
avive thinking, communication and tolerance.
The image of social reality emerging in the Social Dreaming
Matrices was in some way different from that of the adults, throw-
ing light on the children’s perception of those structural and cul-
tural aspects of Western society that systematically violate chil-
dren’s rights. At the same it oﬀered a concrete opening to cope
with these indirect forms of violence and abuse. Pedagogical and
psycho sociological implications are discussed on the basis of this experience.

SY02.9
SCHOOL DREAMING AT SCHOOL: A MASTER PLAN EXPERIENCE WITH SOCIAL DREAMING
Agresta D., Planera E.
Università di Roma La Sapienza, Facoltà di Psicologia 1 ~
Roma ~ Italy
“Social Dreaming at school” is a project carried over at “Pacifici e
De Magistris” High School in Sezze, an Italian town near Rome.
Our work hypothesis was that SD could help creating “safe
spaces” to experiment new ways to communicate and relate
among students, since in a SDM roles and abilities of each par-
ticipant are put aside; the dreamer role is the only one allowed.
These kind of spaces are fundamental in order to share experi-
ences which are very similar, they also help finding new points of
view and creative solutions for the challenges of social reality, in
our speciﬁc case, the school and the class. The class is a com-
plex system that needs educational activities and spaces to read
its complexity in order to transform itself and make it usable and
thinkable to each one of its member. Social Dreaming supplied
students with a democratic and multidimensional space that
helped them address adolescence’s issues and everyday life top-
ics: clubs, making use and abuse of alcohol, family, school, sex-
ual love, ﬁrst couple experiences, ﬁnal exams, leaving school to
...
University, as well as problems concerning integration and growth. We reckon Bion’s concept of “learning from experience” appropriate to describe the context of our specific experience. Learning groups are necessary in order to analyse and establish clear rules suitable for the class. Social Dreaming Matrix provided a more deep first-hand knowledge of the complexity of the classroom’s relationships, tasks and roles and was found to be an effective instrument to discover and reframe interpersonal dynamics, fantasies and feelings that students live everyday in the school environment.

**SY02.10**

**A NEW FRONTIER OF TRAINING: SOCIAL DREAMING TO FOSTER CREATIVITY**

Liccardo T., Tortono F., Tortono M. Italy

The experience we describe takes place in a Military Academy where we have been working for many years as consultants. In the last few years we introduced the technique of Social Dreaming to substitute the psychodynamic group counseling which we used before.

In our paper we describe the gradual introduction of the technique in this Institution at all levels of the hierarchy.

**SY02.11**

**SOCIAL DREAMING WITH REFUGEES, IMMIGRANTS AND CULTURAL MEDIATORS**

Ortona D., Planera E. Università di Roma La Sapienza - Facoltà di Psicologia 1 Roma – Italy

With the explosion of the immigration problem and rising prejudices, diffidence and anxiety, the Social Dreaming Project “Sognando & Sognando” was born from the request of the Social Services Dept. of the Sezze City Council to favour the integration of foreigners within its Italian community which is undergoing a radical change in identity.

The young Italian families prefer to settle into the new modern suburbs, and while they progressively desert the historical centres, they abandon the crumbling houses to the old inhabitants whose new neighbours are young workers from all different parts of the world.

Social Dreaming, with its democratic and non-judgmental approach, with its encompassing openness to Multiversion, created the ideal context for the construction of a bridge favoring the mid-way encounter between the rooted community and the newcomers.

Twelve Matrices, one each month, welcomed a network of Social Dreaming, with its democratic and non-judgmental approach, with its encompassing openness to Multiversion, created the ideal context for the construction of a bridge favoring the mid-way encounter between the rooted community and the newcomers.

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The symposium wants to explore the dynamics relationships between conflict and invisibility and to highlight how groups can contrast the “disappearance” mirrored in the other’s eyes, or used as strategy to hide one’s own self, while letting a subjective function grow in the relational fields. Six panels of one hour and a half, along three days, will allow this sharing process, mixing colleagues coming from different parts of the world. One panel will treat the application of group work in specific contexts; two about therapeutic factors and processes in groups with children and adolescents; two about groups with parents and leader training. The last one will confront on supervision methods.

**SY03**

**MAKING THE INVISIBLE VISIBLE IN CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND PARENT GROUPS: KNOTS IN PRACTICE AND IN TRAINING**

Sordano A. COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy

In a world dominated by interreligious, ethnic and intercultural conflicts, hunger, poverty and economic instability, children and adolescents are becoming the scapegoats and the spokespersons of familial failure and of social and political inability to protect the new generations. In this perspective, the comprehension of the new structures of mental health and illness, the emerging social suffering forms, their prevention and treatment are today an important challenge for psychotherapists who manage groups at different levels.
SY03.1
BRIDGING IDENTITY IN AN ADOLESCENT GROUP - FROM OUTSIGHT TO INSIGHT
Jørgensen L.B.
Copenhagen – Denmark

In this paper I will explore how the group and the individual are working with their own relational problems, and how the mutual/reciprocal processes may help the individuals to work through conflicts and compensate for psychological deficit. Foukels’ concept of “ego-training in action” will be discussed in the light of the shifts in verbal communication concerning material from outside (the social world) and how these issues become present in the “here-and-now” of the group setting. Building up identity during the period of adolescence evokes and involves, in many ways, a relational and intersubjective process which connects and bridges individuals, which may become more visible in and through the group. This process depends on group cohesion and a safe space where the members can explore and come to terms with their relational disorders through the others’ relational problems.

Keywords: adolescence, disorders, ego-training-in-action

SY03.2
CADRE, RITUAL AND EVALUATION
Bocqueten L.1, Sordano A.2
1CDEF (Centre Departemental Enfance Famille) – Saint Brieuc – France
2– ASL TO 5 – Chieri (TO) – Italy

My contribution to the “community” panel relates to work with “real groups” of children (for example school classes) aged from 4 to 8 years old. Real groups have specific relationships, structures and dynamics, which exist prior to the intervention of the leader or group therapist. I want to focus on the following elements: the invisibility in real groups of the peers and the function of sociometry as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool; the therapeutic and non-therapeutic functions of the relationship with peers and with the group as a whole, the function of the group in promoting the overcoming of social and perceptive egocentrism; the importance of the work on the corporeal roles (non-verbal, action roles) and of theatrical ritual with small children; psychological, relational and social skills in groups of children; the role of the leader in groups of children (non-abusive leading); therapeutic culture as an ethical model in leading groups of children.

Keywords: invisibility sociometry theatre

SY03.3
CONTRIBUTIONS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY CULTURE TO EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS OF CHILDREN
Dotti L.
Azienda Sanitaria Locale di Brescia – Provvaglio d’Iseo – Italy

My contribution to the “community” panel relates to work with “real groups” of children (for example school classes) aged from 4 to 8 years old. Real groups have specific relationships, structures and dynamics, which exist prior to the intervention of the leader or group therapist. I want to focus on the following elements: the invisibility in real groups of the peers and the function of sociometry as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool; the therapeutic and non-therapeutic functions of the relationship with peers and with the group as a whole, the function of the group in promoting the overcoming of social and perceptive egocentrism; the importance of the work on the corporeal roles (non-verbal, action roles) and of theatrical ritual with small children; psychological, relational and social skills in groups of children; the role of the leader in groups of children (non-abusive leading); therapeutic culture as an ethical model in leading groups of children.

Keywords: invisibility sociometry theatre

SY03.4
SUPERVISION AND BODY MOVEMENT: WHEN THE BODY IS FULL OF UNSPEAKABLE WORDS
Govoni R.M.
Art Therapy Italiana – Bologna – Italy

Psychotherapists working with people living inside deep conflict, having been victim of violence, abuse or traumatic experience, or from families where traumatic experiences had occurred and were not processed, find themselves full of unbearable feelings, body experiences that are difficult to mentalize. (Adler, Chodorov, Pallaro) So movement, imagination, creativity, together with words, self-reflection and analysis, can contribute to awareness. It can be useful to use creative modalities within the supervisory setting like movement, gesture, and dance since an understanding of the matrix of the body and its kinesthetic nature, its unconscious reverberations and un-mentalized experience can bring new consciousness to most primitive preverbal experiences, facilitate the deepening of the understanding of both transference and countertransference phenomena, particularly in their somatic manifestations. Using dance, movement and gesture enables to understand resistances, defenses, projections and projective identifications as means of nonverbal communication. Also the body expression facilitates access to that potential space in which transformative events can take place. The capacity to symbolize is fostered by allowing unconscious communication to surface, by engaging the psychotherapist’s creative process in response to such communication, developing movement and body based interventions, then verbalizing the co-constructed experience, thereby facilitating the integration of body and psyche.

In group supervision there is more space (physical, mental and emotional) to use different forms of creative explorations. Themes related to the healing will emerge, allowing the group to work as a resonance body in a supporting yet differentiated manner, concentrating at times on specific issues in order to help become aware of their countertransference and projective or introjective identifications, to discover new ways to promote reparative experiences and to offer creative interventions.

Keywords: Body, Movement, Supervision

SUPERVISIONE MOVIMENTO CORPOREO: QUANDO IL CORPO È PIENO DI PAROLE INDICIBILI
Spesso gli psicoterapeuti che lavorano con persone con profondi conflitti, espressi o trattenuti, vittime di violenza, abuso o esperienze traumatiche di diversa entità, o che provengono da famiglie in cui sono accaduti eventi traumatici mai elaborati, si trovano a sperimentare nel proprio corpo visibili, sensazioni ed emozioni che sono difficili da mentalizzare. Qui il movimento, l’immaginazione, la creatività, sono utili strumenti di consapevolezza. Quindi un settore di supervisione che prevede l’utilizzo di modalità creative come il movimento, può essere molto significativo nell’approfondimento della consapevolezza, della comprensione delle esperienze preverbal primarie, della matrice corporea e natura cinestetica, delle riverberazioni inconsce, dei vissuti non mentalizzati, sostiene la comprensione e l’approfondimento sia del trasferimento che del controttrasferimento nelle sue manifestazioni somatiche. Il movimento facilita la comprensione delle resistenze, delle diffese, delle proiezioni e delle identificazioni proiettive, come strumenti di comunicazione non verbali. L’espressione corporea facilita l’accesso a quello spazio potenziale in cui le trasformazioni possono avvenire.

In supervisione di gruppo c’è poi più spazio fisico mentale ed
GROUP THERAPY WITH HIV CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

SY03.5
THE PSYCHO-THING, FROM THE INVISIBLE TO THE VISIBLE ONE: TO SEE, TO FEEL, TO PERCEIVE, TO REPRESENT, TO THINK IN ADOLESCENCE
Baldissera A.
Spazio Parcanalitico - Roma - Italy

It is often present in the adolescents the conviction that when there is a uneasiness the "problem" can be absent or like it frequently happens it is put out, projected on the parents, on teachers, and so on. Adolescents feel often their difficulties as something strangers from themselves. This process can involve the different institutions which adolescents refer to: family, school. The feeling movement in adolescence introduces strong emotional, affective tunings effects such to compromise the possibility to be thought or represented on the familiar, school scenery. What does it happens when a psychic failure is going to present? A danger for the own identity is perceived and the ghosts, the imaginations, the fantasies become "the psycho-things without possibility to be differentiated between the inside and the outside, within the experienced ones, the perceived ones, the really happened ones, generating therefore phenomena like dispersion of the identity, negative identities, confusion and/or strong dependences from people or things so to find again an Ego possible. Keywords: adolescence, projection, group identity

SY03.6
HELD BODIES - AN EXPERIENCE OF PSYCHODRAMA AND GROUP THERAPY WITH HIV CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
Scialdone F.1, Giangrande R.2
1GAJAP - Torino - Italy 2ISAP - Zurich - Switzerland

Held bodies "an experience of psychodrama and group therapy with children and adolescents of HIV
The experience concerns a work of group with the seropositive adolescents called to confront a double task: to be engaged in a delicate development research of own to be subject-person in the world and to be obliged to confront with heavy heridity that imposes difficult and severe rules of survival. This is a particularly situation in the pathology, because these adolescents live a particularly difficult united to the argument of a chronic disease, but they are heavily blocked in the maternal and paternal history which doesn’t the pathology, the pain, creating a fastening without door to reach. The unsaid to define the significance to feeling own occupied body by something that it isn’t visible, it isn’t tangible, but is possible to breathe it: its existence
Keywords: Adolescence, Illness, sexuality

SY03.7
FORCED INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG DRUG ABUSERS 13-18 YEARS IN NORWAY: PERSONALITY DISTURBED ADOLESCENCE WITH IDENTITY AND RELATION DISTURBANCES
Svein V., Stene P., Popovac Z. Tøten-Barnevør Og Kompetansesenter - Gjøvik - Norway

This presentation seeks to convey dilemmas and challenges in the treatment of a group of adolescence trying to get rid of psychic pain through drug abuse and projective identification. Through examples it will be shown the challenging of own ego-boundaries and the importance of structures in the institution and reflective space in the containing functions. The anxieties provoked in the institution on both a group and individual level can be felt to be overwhelming and have to be faced and dwelt with.
DIFFERENZE DI GENERE IN GRUPPO
ADOLESCENZIALE ATTRAVERSO L’ELABORAZIONE DELLE
PROCESSI DI COSTRUZIONE DELL’IDENTITÀ

The possibility of working through differences, especially those relating to gender, is one of the most significant therapeutic factors in a group of boys and girls in early adolescence. The aim of the paper is to show, by means of clinical examples, how such a process is possible in a group for early adolescents. In particular, it aims to show how working through gender differences is facilitated by the generational difference between the group of adolescent peers, which the participants belong to, and the adult therapist. It will describe how the therapist, aligning him/herself with the generation gap between him/herself and the participants, works to facilitate the development of members’ ability to recognize and accept differences, especially those relating to gender. The group setting described in the paper is based on slow open groups lasting two years with an equal number of boys and girls aged between 14 and 16. Group’s members have difficulties in their studies and/or in the affective-relational sphere. The paper will show how during the group process there is a transition from clashes caused by differences (gender, cultural, ethnic) to a better acceptance of such differences. Light will be shed on how reaching a better awareness of one’s gender-related identity, by working through gender differences in the group, can lead to the consolidation of a more general sense of one’s shaping identity in all the participants.

Keywords: Adolescents, gender differences

SY03.8
BUILDING ADOLESCENT IDENTITY BY WORKING THROUGH GENDER’S DIFFERENCES IN A GROUP
Bernabei M.
ISIPSÈ (Istituto di Training Psicologia del Sé e Psicoanalisi Relazionale) – Roma – Italy

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Keywords: Adolescents, gender differences

SY03.9
THE NECESSARY CONFLICT
Antilocchi S.
COIRAG – APG – Milano – Italy

Confronting and mastering the Oedipus conflict are necessary steps for the psychic processes leading to the structuring of a mature personality: the experience of the inter-generational conflict is, in fact, fundamental for the defining self. Growing and becoming adults (men and women) must take into account the struggle against the parent-figure and its symbolic killing, as a determining moment toward its being internalized. Ours has been defined as the “Society without Fathers” (Mitscherlich), characterized by the loss of the symbolic references and cultural organizers (“garants metapsychiques” Kaès) in all its institutions, starting from families, and by the increasing pressures towards standardization and undifferentiation that lead to the negation of the limits. These general conditions mainly influence the structuring of the Super-Ego and the Ego Ideal, with painful consequences in the mastering of emotions and feelings, the development of a vulnerable self esteem and the prolonged permanence in a state of dependence and fragility.

The clinical practice with adolescents (and with adolescence intended as a paradigmatic mental functioning diffused in our society) puts us in touch with the consequences deriving from the lack of the paternal function (Freud, Fornari, Gaddini), therefore with the arising of “pathologies” characterized by incestual relationships (Racamier) and severe suffering of a narcissistic and/or perverse nature. Analyzing and elaborating the “fantasmes fondamentaux” (Laplanche-Pontalis, Kaès, de Polo) in the setting of a group psychotherapy allows to experience, confront with and transform the inter- and trans-generational conflicts and leads to an improved self definition.

Kaes R., 2008 “Les identifications et lea garants métapsychiques de la reconnaissance du sujet”

Racamier P.C., 1995 “L’inconscient et l’inconscient”

Keywords: Oedipal conflict, Adolescence, Contemporary society

LA NECESSITÀ DEL CONFLITTO

L’attraversamento e il superamento (soluzione) del conflitto edipico sono tappe necessarie per la strutturazione di una personalità matura: l’esperienza del confronto intergenerazionale è, infatti, fondamentale per la definizione di sé. Crescere e diventare adulti (uomini e donne) non può prescindere dallo scontro con le figure parentali – e dalla loro uccisione simbolica – quale passaggio necessario per la loro interiorizzazione. La nostra è stata definita una “Società senza padri” (Mitscherlich), caratterizzata dalla caduta dei referenti simbolici ordinatori della cultura – i “garantis metapsichici” (Kaès) – un fenomeno che invece ste tutte le istituzioni a partire dalla famiglia e determina spiriti sempre crescenti verso l’omologazione e l’indifferenziazione, la riduzione delle differenze e la negazione dei limiti. Queste condizioni influenzano soprattutto le modalità di strutturazione del Super-lo e dell’ideale dell’Io, con conseguenze dolorose nella capacità di gestire il mondo emotionale ed affettivo, lo sviluppo di un senso di sé vulnerabile e la permanenza prolungata in uno stato di dipendenza e di fragilità.

La pratica clinica con pazienti adolescenti (e con l’adolescenza intesa come un funzionamento mentale paradigmatico diffuso nel nostro mondo) ci pone in contatto con le conseguenze del venir meno della funzione paterna (Freud, Fornari, Gaddini), del’evitamento del conflitto, della negazione delle differenze, quin di con il sorgere di “patologie” caratterizzate da modalità relazionali incestuali (Racamier) e da gravi sofferenze di tipo narcisistico e/o perversione. L’analisì e l’elaborazione dei fantasmi fondamentali (Laplanche-Pontalis, de Polo, Kaès) nel setting di una psicoterapia di gruppo per...
SY03.10
SURPRISING CRISIS MANAGEMENT
Nishikawa M.
International Christian University – Tokyo – Japan

Counselor who face crisis situations tend to stop functioning as a professional or become tangled in a system dynamics he or she is involved and unable to intervene actively. To deal with this issue, the presenter will provide a case where a novice school counselor was coached for crisis management.

Following is the overview of the school collapse this school counselor encountered. From the beginning of the school year, one homeroom of the 4th grade in public elementary school had been very disturbed. Teachers had difficulty in conducting classes because several children had ignored directions of teachers, been unable to stay in their seats, walked around the class, or left the class to go to a school-nurse’s room. With a leadership of the school principal, several teachers had assisted management of this class for many months. As they could not have made significant progresses, the board of education assigned the school counselor to intervene in this school for three hours, once a week. This is how the female school counselor just finished her master course of clinical psychology got involved in this school.

The basic strategy was formulated by the Theory of Fluctuation Equilibrium (Kotani, 2008) and aimed at managing the fluctuation of each child as a molecule element to govern the macro-fluctuation of a school as an organization, a group. Meanwhile, in a parallel process, manage a relatively small fluctuation of a teacher’s group to save the crisis of children who have larger fluctuation. Other key concepts to this case, individual mental matrix, interactive mental matrix were introduced.

“Note; In Japan, “class” means a homeroom where students learn all day.” Pinney, E. L. (1994) The Matrix; Interactive approach for Group

Keywords: interactive mental matrix

SY03.11
PRODUCTIVE STRUCTURE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE IN THE BUILDING UP OF A PARENTAL IDENTIFICATION
Pezzoli F.
Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi – Milano – Italy

The changes which occurred worldwide in the productive and social structures as well as in the family structure have resulted in considerable difficulties for the parents to build up a personal and parent identity. Such difficulties inevitably affect the children. Therefore, conflicts between generations are today stronger and altogether different from the traditionally present in other historical periods; just because the difficulties met nowadays in the developing of one’s own identity can no longer be considered as an expression of an individual psychopathology but have to be seen, instead, as an individual expression of difficulties of the times.

Starting from a short historical-sociological analysis which briefly underlines these changes we proceed to synthesize the theory and the methodology we use in our work with parents (psychodynamic groups) in which we emphasize the transforming factors which will make possible for them to really see their son/daughter.

Keywords: productive structure, psychological structure, parental identity

SY03.12
PARENTS IN GROUPS AND IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS: IDENTITY THREATENED
Benedetto N., Boglione C., Tomassini F.
Torino – Italy

Working within contexts clinically migration with the families of the second generation of teenagers, summit is a unique vision about the hostile feelings that might arise over the other is “other self”, is against that part of himself that, included in the “cycle identity” must transform itself to adapt to changes.

In this sense the identity not only as a strategy to defend an US by a THEM, but foment a strategy of offence and size intra - psychic conflict, which often becomes the adolescent passage to the real sentiments in the shows of shame, despair, exclusion. From the negative perception of conflict may arise fit and persistent, expressed through violence as a failure to stay in the conflict. These dynamics are evident in groups of parents held weekly in our outpatient area of Neuropsychiatry in Turin where, for many years are set to create a communications network that will contrast to the effects of isolation and the tendency to interpret the phenomena relational as the expression of a personal issue.

Through therapeutic transformative such resonance, reflectiveness, identification, containment and parents can use the group as a container that can enable understanding of the dynamics of the “here and now” and “there and then.”

The objectives of learning are, therefore, attributable to decodification, sensibilization and awareness of how communicative and relational, creating a mental space and re-establishing it itself riattraversamento their personal matrices, sharing and management of anxiety, activation individual resources.

In this vein, the recognition of the family initiates a process of rooting and / or expectations and, therefore, of adjustment, stimulating a pre-verbal from a trans-personal and trans-cultural acts as a catalyst a process of activating a prospect as well as sopravvivenza, existential.

Keywords: parenthood, migration, identity.

GENITORI IN GRUPPO E ADOLESCENTI MIGRANTI: IDENTITÀ MINACCIA TE
Lavorare clinicamente all’interno di contesti migratori con le famiglie di adolescenti di seconda generazione, è un vertice osservativo privilegiato circa i sentimenti ostili che possono scaturire sia rispetto all’ALTRO “diverso da sé”, sia nei confronti di quella parte di sé che, inserita nel “ciclo identità”, deve trasformarsi per adattarsi ai cambiamenti.

In tal senso l’identità non appare più solo come strategia di difesa di un NOI da un LORO, ma fomenta una strategia di offesa e la dimensione conflittuale intrapsichica, che spesso per l’adolescente diviene passaggio all’atto reale, emerge nei sentimenti di vergogna, di disperazione, di esclusione. Dalla percezione negativa dell’altro possono scaturire conflitti accessi e persistenti, espressi attraverso la violenza come incapacità di stare nel conflitto. Queste dinamiche sono evidenti nei gruppi di genitori tenuti settimanalmente nel nostro ambulatorio territoriale di Neuropsichiatria Infantile di Torino dove, ormai da molti anni vengono allestiti allo scopo di creare una rete di comunicazione che si contrapponga agli effetti dell’isolamento e alla tendenza a interpretare i fenomeni relativi come l’espressione di una personale problematica. Attraverso valenze terapeutiche trasformative quali: risoluzione, rispecchiamento, identificazione, comunicazione e contenimento i genitori possono utilizzare il gruppo come contenitore, capace di consentire la comprensione delle dinamiche del “qui e ora” e del “là e allora”.

Gli obiettivi di apprendimento sono, pertanto, ascoltare alla decodificazione, sensibilizzazione e pressa di conoscenza delle modalità comunicative e relazionali, creazione di uno spazio mentale e di ri-creazione per sé, riatraversamento delle proprie matrici personali, condivisione e cogestione dell’ansia, attivazione delle risorse individuali.
In parallelo sempre più bambini non sanno giocare: “presentano” loro emozioni, che non sanno rappresentare”.

J. Lebovici (1990) assert that a lot of teenagers of new generation just act and they are forced not to elaborate their emotions and they don’t know how to represent them.

In parallel more and more children don’t know playing: “presentano” loro emozioni, che non sanno rappresentare”.

R. Kaes (1998) underlines importance of pre-conscious transitional area development, essential to tolerate waiting, frustration and it’s useful for developing of reflective ability.

We live in a “narcissist” society, based on immediate satisfaction and games (play), expressions of what it’s happening in that moment in the group, emotional communications expressed by sensory and body.

It permits during the time the creation of pre-conscious pellicle (pellicle of bionian contact) that is to be able to like cell membrane to allow the exchange between inside and outside, between conscious and unconscious.

In clinical exemplification take off from a children’s group who have changed the composition has determined clash, even with violence, between representatives of two modality of affection communication. In particular the arrival of two women make a tiring and painful change in a group: “presentano” loro emozioni, che non sanno rappresentare”.

In clinical exemplification take off from a children’s group who have changed the composition has determined clash, even with violence, between representatives of two modality of affection communication. In particular the arrival of two women make a tiring and painful change in a group: from Taliban mentality to democratic mentality of affections.

You can see a conflict between masculine formalism based on action and game as expression of their emotions and feminine formalism based on word and thought. Keywords: transitional area, sensoriality.

We live in a “narcissist” society, based on immediate satisfaction and games (play), expressions of what it’s happening in that moment in the group, emotional communications expressed by sensory and body. In this way “to think” loses conservative capacity. Tiring work of therapist consists in remaining in a bionian of K-pelicile of bionian contact) that is to be like cell membrane to allow the exchange between inside and outside, between conscious and unconscious.

In clinical exemplification take off from a children’s group who have changed the composition has determined clash, even with violence, between representatives of two modality of affection communication. In particular the arrival of two women make a tiring and painful change in a group: from Taliban mentality to democratic mentality of affections.

You can see a conflict between masculine formalism based on action and game as expression of their emotions and feminine formalism based on word and thought. Keywords: transitional area, sensoriality.

La psicoterapia analitica dell’età evolutiva viene a trovarsi in questi ultimi anni in una fase di profondo rinnovamento dal punto di vista metodologico e operativo. Viviamo in una società “narcisistica”, impreziosita dalla soddisfazione immediata del bisogno e delle mete pulsionali. Ciò comporta un’ipotrofia dell’area preconscia-transizionale, dello sviluppo della capacità di pensiero e del mantenimento dei legami. R. Kaes (1998) sottolinea l’importanza di un buon sviluppo dell’area transizionale o preconscia, indispensabile per tollerare l’attesa, la frustrazione, necessaria per lo sviluppo della capacità riflesiva. J. Lebovici (1990) afferma che “molto adolescenti della generazione attuale non sanno che agire e sono condannati a non elaborare le loro emozioni, che non sanno rappresentare”.

In parallel more and more children don’t know playing: “presentano” loro emozioni, che non sanno rappresentare”.

Children may change rapidly in a psychotherapy group, but each at his/her own pace. In slow-open groups of children, you need a sufficiently safe container to allow individual change to take place in a satisfactory way, while at the same time protecting the continuity of the group process. This is especially important during the crucial moments of the life of the group, like the entry of a new member, or the departure of another. In this intervention we will consider children in so-called latency age and in preadolescence, which represent difficulties in the area of behaviour, academic achievements, emotional life. According to their different age, different level of mental functioning, different ways of relating with the adults (parents, teachers, therapist) and with their peers, we should expect differences in group process, and be prepared to rapid changes and modification of the group, not only as a result of symptoms’ remission, but also because the children move from one developmental phase to another. It seems to us that a slow-open group is suited to meet this need of mobility, because it allows the child to leave the group when he/she feels ready to do that, but also, and this is very important, it allows the child to think of the group continuing to exist, like a family, nurturing the little ones who enter, but letting go the more grown up who don’t need any more its support.

In the slow-open groups of children, that in our model are always accompanied by the group of their parents, the reliability of the setting and the trusting relationship between the group and the therapist are the essential therapeutic factors, paving the way for the group thinking and the working through of the conflicts. Keywords: children group psychotherapy, slow-open group, setting.

This is the report of the experience of therapeutic and experiential groups, which were conducted in some primary and secondary schools and in a Roman ASL’s Infantile Neuropsychiatry Unit, and included children and adolescents with learning and behaviour problems often correlated to the social and family environment.
Clinical examples are provided to illustrate how children in group contexts use mimesis and rituals to experience less repetitive and stereotyped representations of themselves, and to draw a new, original and subjective narrative of their emotional and relational world. Mimesis generates contamination of emotions and fantasies, and is a magnetic force that 'triggers the working groups' thinking, syncretic sociability, constitution of alliances, complicity and opposition. It also stimulates reflectivity, empathy and the construction of transitional "self-objects", and produces both phenomenon of conformism and opportunities for transformation, helping to overcome passive imitation and fostering a personal way to re-produce reality. Creative mimesis, discovered by the group, captures ambiguous and undifferentiated features of experiences, offering them a new expression, which integrates unexplored aspects of the Self with elements of the surrounding reality. Therefore ritual groups' actions, while reproducing well-known and often suffered social forms, create a symbolic evocative frame, which breaks the flow of blurred existing and encourages "playing" with the search for meaning and with expectations, paradoxes and dark aspects of experience. Repetition is therefore dismantled and restructured.

These children and teenagers, so conditioned by conformist standards and often exposed to traumatic or deeply ambivalent experiences, feel full of projected needs and desires of other people, and expropriated of living potentials of expressiveness. It is therefore very important for them to undergo a mimetic experience which re-interprets otherness, in an ongoing tension between alienation and subjectivity, in order to start an independent and creative process of individual and collective growth.

Keywords: subjectivity, repetition, creativity

SY03.16 WHEN CONFLICTS ARE AT STAKE. GROUPS, TRAINING, DIVERSITY
Migletta D.

The transition from listening to body involvement which a therapist goes through in leading children groups has often been considered heretical either in psychoanalysis or theories concerning analytical groups.

In training we must not lose the sight on the fact that, even within a single school, unified practice is an illusion (R. Schaffer, 1983). The trainer vocation is to create a boundary that regulates the flow of disagreement and difference ensuring that diversity does not turn into war.

When difference comes into focus it is necessary to deal with its effects. In child psychotherapist training groups conflict often becomes seen and unseen images. In psychodrama training process paths are highlighted evoking images ranging from clashing between armed gangs to a quarrelling game as far as the integration of differences.

Psychotherapies are nowadays a galaxy with uncertain borders and, as trainers, we have to think to an open system of knowledge. We constantly should be aware that is not unlikely that a process varies from analyst to analyst, perhaps from patient to patient, in a significant manner.

The question is visible in the training processes of the COIRAG school where sub-clinical groups arrive with their theoretical complex clinical matrices certainly not unique. Training should move in the spirit of COIRAG aiming to build a common story in a time when we all need peace. It is therefore significant to take steps in this process through training for child group leaders.

Keywords: ideologies, games transformations, training

MIMÉSI E RITI IN PICCOLI GRUPPI DI BAMBINI E ADOLESCENTI: DALLA RIPETIZIONE ALLA CREATIVEITÀ

SÌ descrive l’esperienza di gruppi terapeutici ed esperienziali, condotti in scuole elementari e medie ed in un servizio ASL romano di neuropsiatria infantile, per bambini e adolescenti con problemi d’apprendimento e di condotta spesso legati all’ambiente socio-familiare. Gli esempi clinici illustrano come la mimési e la ritualità siano utilizzate dai ragazzi, nel campo gruppale, per sperimentare rappresentazioni di Sé meno ripetitive ed imposte, creando una cornice simbolica evocativa, soggettiva, originale, del proprio mondo emotivo e relazionale. La mimési, considerata come passiva imitazione e fostering a personal way to re-produce reality. Creative mimesis, discovered by the group, captures ambiguous and undifferentiated features of experiences, offering them a new expression, which integrates unexplored aspects of the Self with elements of the surrounding reality. Therefore ritual groups’ actions, while reproducing well-known and often suffered social forms, create a symbolic evocative frame, which breaks the flow of blurred existing and encourages “playing” with the search for meaning and with expectations, paradoxes and dark aspects of experience. Repetition is therefore dismantled and restructured.

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Keywords: ideologies, games transformations, training

CUANDO LOS CONFLICTOS SE PONEN EN JUEGO. GRUPOS, FORMACIÓN, DIVERSIDAD.

El punto de vista corpóreo del terapeuta que sucede en los grupos de niños, ha sido muchas veces visto como herético ya sea por lo que se refiere a la psicoanálisis que a las teorías de los grupos analíticos.

En la formación no se debe perder de vista el hecho que, aunque en el ámbito de la misma escuela, la práctica unificada es una ilusión (R. Schaffer, 1983). El trabajo de los formadores es un trabajo de confín que regula el flujo de la discordancia y la de la diversidad.

Cuando las diversidades entran en campo, se trata de enfrentar los efectos de las mismas. En los grupos de formación para psicoterapeutas infantiles, el conflicto asume muy seguido figurales visibles e invisibles. En los procesos formativos con el psicodrama se evidencian recorridos evocadores de imágenes que van desde el choque entre bandas armadas al juego de las piezas hasta la integración de las diferencias.

Las psicoterapias son hoy una galaxia con confines inciertos y, como formadores, debemos pensar en un sistema abierto de conocimientos. Tendría que mantenerse la conciencia de que no es imposible que el proceso cambie de un analista al otro, quizás de paciente a paciente, de manera muy significativa.

La cuestión es visible en los procesos formativos de la escuela COIRAG en la cual entran diferentes grupos con matrices teóricas clínicas complejas y por cierto no unívocas. La formación tendría que moverse en el espíritu de la COIRAG que se propone construir una historia común en un tiempo en el cual todas tenemos necesidad de paz.

Es entonces significativo recorrer algunos pasajes de este camino a través de la formación de los conductores para grupos en edad evolutiva.

Palabras llaves: ideología, transformaciones lúdicas, formación
SYO3.17
PROCESSES OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP REGRESSION IN THE INSTITUTIONS, PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING COURSES FOR WORK WITH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
Shebar V.
Jerusalem ~ Israel
The training of Group Therapists Children’s and Adolescents, producing in a significant way, regressive processes, both individual and group, accented sharply with the use of Psychodrama, Art, Music and Dance Therapy.
Using these same techniques the regression was treated, connecting: individual regression, group regression, family-childhood-adolescence and therapeutic role.

PROCESOS DE REGRESIÓN INDIVIDUAL Y GRUPAL: EN TERAPEUTAS, PARTICIPANTES EN CURSOS DE FORMACIÓN PARA EL TRABAJO CON NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES: SIGNIFICACIÓN Y METODOLOGÍAS DE INTERVENCIÓN
Durante el proceso de entrenamiento de Terapeutas Grupales para el tratamiento de niños y adolescentes, se producen de modo significativo, procesos regresivos, tanto grupales como individuales. Estos procesos regresivos, que son normales en todo individuo cuando se incorpora a un grupo, se aceleran marcadamente cuando se trata - como en el caso que presentaremos - de terapeutas adultos que estuvieron y participaron durante dos años de un Curso para el tratamiento grupal de niños y adolescentes, por medio de técnicas expresivas.
Muchas de las vivencias del grupo, como también el uso de metodologías especiales como Psicodrama, Arte, Música y Danza Terapéutica, acentuaron aun más este proceso regresivo. Simultáneamente estas mismas técnicas fueron los medios para elaborar y tratar la regresión, conectando los cuatro ángulos del cuadrilátero: regresión individual, regresión grupal, familia - niño/adolescente y ejercicio del rol terapéutico.

SYO4
CONFLICT AND TRANSFORMATION: ADOLESCENT GROUPS IN INSTITUTIONS AND IN LIFE PLACES: PREVENTION, THERAPY AND CONFLICTS RESOLUTION
Nicotra M.G.
Laboratorio Gruppoanalisi ~ Catania ~ Italy
Adolescents often live their border phase situation, into their way about belonging or not belonging to different social groups in a conflict way.
Social operator and Institutions, that deals with adolescents, both for the emotional resonance generate by conflict themes and for the counter-transfer that work with adolescents implies, reflect the same conflict problems.
Adolescents don’t find physic or psychic space for themselves within Social-Sanitary Services depends from inconsistent regulations; they are under the charge of the Infant ASL until 18 and then they have to pass to the Services for Adults and Social-Sanitary Services require parents’ permission for any kind of intervention also psychological intervention, even if the family represents detriment for harmonious growth and psychological equilibrium of the adolescent.
The decisional capacity between the 14 and 18 year of age is considered differently by the various Institutions that deal with adolescents.
Starting from that reflections we see new spaces for therapy and intervention in this age.
From the intervention that gives priority to take care adolescents group, trough the group-therapy, we change focus point and we needs to take care of the group of operators that take care of the boys, even when they belong to different institutions.
Keywords: Adolescents/group/traansformation

CONFLITTI E TRASFORMAZIONI: IL GRUPPO ADOLESCENZIALE NELLE ISTITUZIONI E NEI CONTESTI DI VITA. PREVENZIONE, CURA E SOLUZIONE DEI CONFLITTI
Nel lavoro con gli adolescenti il tema del congresso, “gruppi in tempo di conflitto”, investe i seguenti aspetti:

a) gli adolescenti spesso vivono in maniera conflittuale la loro situazione di “fase di confine”, di appartenenza e non appartenenza nei vari gruppi sociali.

b) gli operatori e le Istituzioni che si occupano di adolescenti, sia per le risorse emotive che le tematiche conflittuali generano, sia per i vissuti controtransferali che il lavoro con l’adolescente comporta, vivono di riflessi le stesse problematiche conflittuali.

b) nell’ambito dei Servizi Socio Sanitari gli adolescenti non trovano spazi adeguati, e adeguata collocazione, sia in termini fisici che mentali, e spesso la loro “presenza in carico” terapeutica è rinviata e condizionata da normative che ne determinano il passaggio tra Servizi di Neuro-psichiatria infantile e psichiatria adulti.

d) presso i Servizi Sanitari viene richiesta l’autorizzazione del genitore per qualunque tipo di intervento, anche psicologico, anche nei casi in cui proprio la famiglia è di pregio per un’armonica crescita ed equilibrio psicologico.

e) la capacità decisionale tra il 14° e il 18° anno di età viene considerata in maniera differente, da parte delle Istituzioni che se ne occupano.

Si delineano perciò nuove esigenze e nuovi spazi per Psicoterapia e interventi sui minori. Dal gruppo terapeutico con gli adolescenti scaturisce la necessità di creare dei gruppi di lavoro coesi tra operatori delle varie Istituzioni.

Parole chiave: adolescenti / gruppo / trasformazione

SYO4.1
THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN HOSPICE WITH ADOLESCENTS AFFECTED WITH D.C.A. (EATING ALIMENTARY DISEASES): INTERNAL AND EXTERIOR GROUPS AND CONFLICTS
Russi G.C.
Neuropsichiatria Infantile A. S. L N. 3 Regione Sicilia ~ Italy
Our experience with monosynonym groups with adolescents who are affected with D.A.C. (Eating Alimentary Diseases) is described referring to:

a) Institutional setting in Hospice in consideration of multi modal therapeutic programs

b) Group-analytic method

c) Psycho-dynamic process

Starting from describing experience we develop a reflection which focalize conflict dynamic and styles in both view points, internal emotional life and external relational groups and cultures, referring about life condition of girls.

GRUPPO TERAPEUTICO IN OSPEDALE CON ADOLESCENTI AFFETTI DA D.C.A. (DISTURBI DEL COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE): GRUPPI, INTERNI ED ESTERNI E CONFLITTI
L’esperienza di gruppi terapeutici monosintomatici con adolescenti affetti da Disturbi del Comportamento Alimentare viene descritta in riferimento:

a) al setting nel contesto istituzionale ospedaliero e nel quadro di programmi terapeutici multimodali,

b) all’approccio gruppoanalisico,

c) alla processualità psicodinamica.

A partire dall’esperienza, si sviluppa una riflessione focalizzata sulle dinamiche conflittuali sul doppio versante del mondo interno e dei sistemi relazionali e culturali della condizione di vita delle ragazze.
SY04.2
ANOREXIA: AN ARCHETYPICAL APPROACH TO THE DISEASE
GAJAP – Milano – Italy

In the milieu of classic dance the destructive strategy of dying by starvation gains importance for two reasons: its rate is hushed up; and, for the development of anorexia, there is a specific importance of the transfer of a too strict evaluation about the beauty canons that this form of Art requests. Along the present research, the dance elements that connected ancient women and the Great Mother are considered; the disappearing of those elements sets, inside the collective unconscious, empty points about the women's peculiar way to join with trascendence. Religious and philosophical thoughts, during the last 4000 years, and the appearance of split- ted aspects in womanish Animus represent the path across anorexia can touch the teen-agers of the Western world. The competitive aspect that supports anorexia in young balleri- nas, males too, is connected to recent scientific researches, that give prominence to the fatherly attitude – that is give importance to the male aspect of existence - in supporting anorexia. That side will be explored and discussed by classic ballet performance images and frames. Treating anorexia by a new archetypical way allows a new thought about therapy based on male archetypes sound qualities. An idea for exploring anorexia in dancers can originate from classic ballet storylines used in psychodrama, searching for a balance between the destructive identifications and the beauty of interpretative Art.

References:

Keywords: archetypes, anorexia, ballet

SY04.4
THE RECHARGEABLE BATTERY IN AN INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT
Orlando C.
Associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma – Palermo - Italy

The use of an integrated approach to sustain the growth of the abused minors came forward through the need to work on the various aspects of the self but at the same time also on the per- ception of oneself in a temporal context -past as well as future-. Once inserted in the Housing Community minors often show dif- ficulties on the level of the corporal experiences and of their “inner time”. The traumas they underwent often hinder them to think about themselves in the past and, on the other hand, their faculty to imagine proper projects often seems blocked or cen- sored by the uncertainty of external timescales such as the unpredictability of the institutional time.

To reach those goals a structure of various professionals has been brought together and this team worked closely with the local services, with operators from the communities and with the juvenile court and has scheduled and organized meetings to the foster families. Furthermore, the minors, once fostered or returned to their proper families due to a special decree by the juvenile court, continued their experience within the project together with their families.

The psychodrama meetings were organized every two weeks and lasted one hour and a half. They were conducted by a psychother- apist-psychodramatist, a neuro-child psychiatry-psychotherapist. The evaluation of the first series of encounters evidenced the numerous transformations in the initially chosen roles believed suit- able by the protagonists for them and for the other group members. Through psychodrama traumatic “family stories” as well as desires and projects have been enacted. The project and its results were shared with the institutional partners mentioned above.

LA PILA RICARICABILE IN CONTESTO ISTITUZIONALE
Lo psicodramma con preadolescenti di Comunità Alloggio in un progetto multidisciplinare.

L'utilizzo di un approccio integrato quale accompagnamento nel percorso di crescita del minore maltrattato o abusato, nasce dalla esigenza di operare non solo sulle diverse aree del Sè ma anche sulla percezione di sé nel passato e nel futuro.

I minori, una volta inseriti presso le Comunità Alloggio, manifesta- no difficoltà sul piano del vissuto corporeo e su quello del “tempo interno”. La funzione desiderante appare spesso bloccata o cen- surata... “scarica”, frustrata da una temporalità esterna scavata da ripetute attese e tempi istituzionali imprvedibili.

Per raggiungere tali obiettivi, è stata strutturata un'equipe di di- fferenti figure professionali che ha lavorato in stretta collaborazio- ne con i Servizi esistenti sul territorio, gli operatori delle comuni- tà, ed il tribunale dei minorenni ed ha previsto il supporto alle famiglie affidatarie. I minori, inoltre, una volta affidati o rientrati in famiglia, grazie ad un Decreto del Tribunale, hanno continuato il loro percorso all'interno del Progetto insieme alle famiglie.

Gli incontri di psicodramma, della durata di un ora e mezza ciascuno e a cadenza bisettimanale, sono stati condotti da una psicoterapeuta
communication and in to the mutual recognition. The adolescent
the two worlds opening some possible deadlights between the
permitted to identify subjects, conflicts and sufferings between
suffering. The trasversal work with adolescents and educators has
the conflict with the institution lived as a scapegoat of their suf-
inter-group dynamic, at the non-verbal communication, and to
verbal methods. The attention has been orientated to the intra e
expressive techniques as music, drawing, fairy-tales, masks and
ducted with psychodramatic and sociodramatic methods, with
numerous educational routes aimed to redevelopment the residued autonomies
with the social services, to provide therapeutics and psycho-educative community for adolescents with personality disorders
Associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma ~ Torino ~ Italy
COMMUNITIES
ADOLESCENTS AND EDUCATORS IN THERAPEUTIC
PSYCHODRAMATIC AND SOCIODRAMATIC GROUPS WITH
SY04.5
A THERAPEUTIC GROUP AT SCHOOL WITH ADOLESCENTS
IN CONFLICTS
Burato M.
GAIAP ~ Torino ~ Italy
The thesis I’m going to develop with this is based on my work with adolescents at school and in private sessions. In these years I’ve in fact observed that adolescents’ dangerous behaviours cannot always be considerate strictly pathological but they can also be understood in connection to an aim or a function. In fact, even if these behaviours are often dangerous from a physical and social point of view, at the mean time they can be seen as the result of a choice and of a creative adaptation active research. In order to offer to adolescents the necessary psychological support to reach the same goals without risking their lives I believe it is impor-
tant to understand the intent underlying the behaviour, its beautiful part. I believe that we can assume that even dangerous behaviours have a function. In fact even if they can be considered very risky they represent for the adolescent a creative way to meet the problems connected to his or interaction with the social community. The functions of dangerous behaviours are connected for the adolescent to the development of an adult identity referring to the identity development from one side and to the social interaction from the other. These behaviours even when dangerous, inconvenient and annoying cannot be seen only as the indicators of a failure of the adolescent development, but they can be considered as a response to their specific development tasks in the current time, cultural and social context. In fact both way of behaviours, ade-
quate or not, can have the same function for the identity building and social relations definition process.
Finally my speech intend analyze the contest where adolescents live and the experience of a therapeutic group at school as a pos-
sible answer to heal and prevent psychological malaise.
SY04.5
PSYCHODRAMATIC AND SOCIODRAMATIC GROUPS WITH
ADOLESCENTS AND EDUCATORS IN THERAPEUTIC
COMMUNITIES
Bonapace I.
Associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma ~ Torino ~ Italy
The work describes some projects work out by the writer in ther-
apic community for adolescents with personality disorders and pre-psychotic. The work is ensemble in a more global project with the social services, to provide therapeutics and psycho-educational routes aimed to redevelopment the residual autonomies and the taking care of the psychopathological condition and pharmacological of the adolescents. The groups have been con-
ducted with psychodramatic and sociodramatic methods, with expressive techniques as music, drawing, fairy-tales, masks and verbal methods. The attention has been orientated to the intra e
inter-group dynamic, at the non-verbal communication, and to the conflict with the institution lived as a scapegoat of their suf-
fering. The trasversal work with adolescents and educators has permitted to identify subjects, conflicts and sufferings between the two worlds opening some possible deadlights between the communication and in to the mutual recognition. The adolescent
has been able to explore and confront roles, functions, needs, and sufferings of the adult world, managing to reestablish with the adult world, significant relationships disrupted during his develop-
ment from trauma and sores. Vice-versa the adult being able to “play” with and as the adolescent, has permitted to confront and re-appropriate emotions, fears of the adolescents, facilitating and deeper investigating the comprehension and empathy necessari-
ly to be able to work in a care dimension. Conclusion: The psy-
chodrama work results particularly useful for adolescents. Techniques as the changing role permits to the child to outcome the difficult process of the egocentrism and of identity research. Through the games, the contact with the group and with tech-
niques oriented to the future, the adolescent improves the wish to think at the future “been himself the creator of his own future” Keywords: psychodrama, community, adolescent
PERCORSI PSICODRAMMATICI E SOCIODRAMMATICI
CON ADOLESCENTI ED EDUCATORI IN COMUNITÀ
TERAPEUTICHE
Il lavoro propone progetti sviluppati dalla scrivente presso comu-
nità terapeutiche per adolescenti con problematiche principal-
mente nell’area dei disturbi della personalità e prepsicotici. L’intervento si inserisce all’interno di un progetto complessivo con l’obiettivo di avviare e gestire, con i servizi competenti, per-
corsi terapeutici e psicoeducazionali volti al recupero delle auto-
nomie residue e alla presa in carico della condizione psicopatolo-
lica. I gruppi sono stati condotti con metodi psico-drammatici e socio-drammatici, con tecniche espressive quali disegno, musica, fiaba, maschere e metodi di tipo verbale. L’attenzione è stata orientata alle dinamiche intra e intergruppali, alla comunicazione non verbale e al conflitto con l’istituzione visuato come capo espiatorio della propria sofferenza. Risultati: il lavoro tras-
versale ragazzi-educatori ha permesso di individuare temi, con-
flitti e sofferenze prevalenti tra i due mondi aprendo spiragli di possibili sviluppi nella comunicazione e nel riconoscimento reci-
proco, l’adolescente ha potuto esplorare e confrontare ruoli, fun-
zioni, bisogni, e sofferenze del mondo adulto, in modo da poter ristabilire con esso, relazioni significative spezzate nello sviluppo da ferite e traumi. Viceversa l’adulto permettendosi di “giocare” con e come l’adolescente gli ha permesso di riappropriarsi e di confrontarsi con emozioni, sentimenti, paure dei ragazzi, facilitan-
do ed approfondendo la comprensione e l’empatia necessaria per poter lavorare nell’ambito della cura. Conclusioni Il lavoro psicodrammatico risulta particolarmente efficace per gli adole-
scenti dove attraverso tecniche come l’inversione di ruolo, l’ado-
lescente attua il laborioso processo di uscita dall’egoctrnismo e di ricerca di identità. Mediante il gioco e l’esplorazione con coe-
tanei ed adulti e tecniche di proiezione nel futuro, l’adolescente valorizza il desiderio di riprogettarsi nel futuro, "assumendo lui stesso il punto di vista del creatore del suo destino”.
SY04.6
TO MEDIATE CONFLICTS IN THE CLASSROOM:
AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW IN VALUES
Navarro Roldan N.
IAGP ~ Granada ~ Spain
Objectives: To demonstrate how the working experience as a coordinator of groups using active techniques can contribute to an increase in educational group values. To show how these active techniques of group coordination (beyond out worn role-play) are valid tools to manage group-
dynamics so as to be able to introduce deeper and more personal change in which is very difficult for students to distance themselves from the feeling of shame and of the influence of the group. Working within the normal activities of the Tutor has a greater effec-
tiveness in many cases than the application of external programs.

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Methods: Sociometry and active techniques. Questionnaires. Sociodrama. Summary: The adolescents are above all social beings, dependent on their peer group. The intervention requires work in a group or subgroup context and favours the protection of the individual group. Through working with subgroups and the whole group, coexistence can be improved, developing different values than those which feed bulling. Sociometry (Moreno) and its practical group applications are useful to promote and develop group interactions. The coexistence improves when the adolescents understand how they are using the “values” of the group and the “rules” of the group. Bibliography: 
Muñoz, B. “Educar desde el conflicto”. CEAC. 2007
Keywords: active techniques; values; conflicts, coexistence.

SY04.7 MACRAMÈ
Piovesana T.
APRAGIP ~ Torino ~ Italy

APRAGIpsicodramma, in joint collaboration with GAJAP, Mediterranea and Tiarè, propose a symposium that shares and reflects on different experiences from experts and COIRAG students who are working in the childhood field group. The comparison aims to refer to patterns used through J PD in care context prevention and supervision. Keywords: prevention, care

MACRAMÈ
APRAGIP in collaborazione con GAJAP, Mediterranea y Tiarrè, propone un symposium que quiere reflexionar sobre experiencias realizadas por diferentes profesionales y estudiantes de la COIRAG que operan por medio de los grupos en la edad evolutiva. La comparazione quiere hacer referencia a modalità di intervento realizzate per medio del psicodrama jungiano in contesto scolastico, che come modalità di lavoro di equipe. Queremos presentar un proyecto activado en escuelas de Torino por medio de la dramatizacion de cuentos que pertenecen a la tradicion internacional y cuentos individuales. Per lo che concerne a la cura se quiere evidenciar la función de contenimiento de la interpretación analítica que no se realiza unicamente por medio del lenguaje verbal.

SY04.9 USING GROUPS IN THE CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF YOUTH DISTRESS
Ferrio M.I., Pinna M.F., Bitelli G., Sola C.
ASL TO2 ~ Torino ~ Italy

The Centre, born in 1995, is part of the Mental Health Department “Giulio Maccacaro” of ASL TO2 in Turin, and operates on the territory and inside schools with education and mental health promotion programmes, using individual and group settings.

"State High School" has been identified as the setting for intervention programmes, using individual and group settings. The Centre identified as target for its projects the “late adolescence”, a delicate developing phase when there’s the transition to adulthood and one’s social role and commitment in society starts. It represents a moment where it’s important to intervene with actions aimed to prevent manifestation of distress. Learning targets:

• The group: target of the intervention and, at the same time, agent of the mental distress prevention process.
• The work team: promoter of health education programmes, through the creation of connections in the social network, where the different subjects represents at the same time individuals and groups.

Bibliography:
Keywords: group, network, school, prevention, mental health promotion

UTILIZZO DEI GRUPPI NEL CENTRO DI PREVENZIONE DEL DISAGIO GIOVANILE
Il Centro, nato nel 1995, fa parte del Dipartimento di Salute Mentale “Giulio Maccacaro” dell’ASL TO2 di Torino e opera sia nel territorio che all’interno delle istituzioni scolastiche con progetti di promozione della salute mentale utilizzando setting individuuali e gruppali. La “Scuola Superiore Statale” è stata identificata come contesto di intervento in quanto principale ambiente di vita in cui il giovane si sviluppa e struttura la propria identità, e perché rappresenta il luogo privilegiato di manifestazione del disagio.

Caratteristica peculiare del Centro è l’utilizzo del gruppo sia nel’offerta dei servizi, che come modalità di lavoro di equipe. La presenza di un’equipe interna (psicologi, psicoterapeuti, borsisti, tirocinanti) e di un’equipe esterna multidisciplinare integrata (differenti professioni, docenti, referenti alla salute) ha permesso di svolgere per mezzo di interventi diversi gruppi istituzionali e sociali.

Due sono i macro obiettivi perseguiti dall’offerta progettuale del Centro:
1) prevenzione primaria: monitorare il disagio giovanile e svolgere attività mirate per prevenire le manifestazioni di disturbi del comportamento;
2) prevenzione secondaria: individuare precocemente i primi sintomi di disagio psichico e ridurre le manifestazioni.

Il Centro ha individuato come destinate i propri progetti la “tarda adolescenza”, fase evolutiva delicata in cui si comincia l’entrata nell’età adulta e dove prendono corpo il proprio ruolo sociale e il proprio impegno nella società, e momento cruciale in cui intervengono le azioni mirate per prevenire le manifestazioni di disagio.

Obiettivi dell’apprendimento:
• Il gruppo: destinatario dell’intervento e contemporaneamente agente del processo di prevenzione del disagio mentale;
• Il gruppo di lavoro: promotore dei progetti di educazione alla salute attraverso la costruzione di ponti tra i nodi della rete sociale, in cui i diversi soggetti agente rappresentano contemporaneamente entità individuali e gruppali.

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SY04.10
ADOLESCENT, HIS GROUPS AND HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH SIGNIFICANT ADULT PEOPLE
Giesta M.C.
C.R.E.A.T.I.F ~ Catania ~ Italy

Presentation: it is a project turned to adolescents in Secondary Schools with therapeutic groups whose function is preventive-therapeutic (primary/secondary prevention) inside School context.
Method: we used time-closed-mean group as instrument, with weekly or fortnightly meetings.
The group with the teen-agers uses both oral that partner-dramatic and psycho-dramatic methodologies, with the representation of scenes drawn from the real life or dreams and active imagination, allowing their-self experience in different roles and ways to be, projecting itself.

Results: the job with teen-agers has allowed us to individuate prevailing needs, themes and the conflicts, giving us the possibility to have better and capillary intervention. From the comparison with parents and teachers we noted points of strength and critic situations needing change. We found that, to balance development and for a rapid overcoming of symptomatic and un-functional age, is essential to have physical and mental spaces, to have experiences in same age groups and with significant adult people. The teen-agers in their natural narcissism don't look for that adults with which to establish meaningful relationships, but if they wait for them and if they represent them as able. Owen we need to repair wounds and traumas.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of the work in group with teen-agers results is because the group is for that group is most natural way to stay for the adolescent. There he realise his individuation going out of the world of the infancy. The job with groups of adolescents binds adults who takes care of them, also belonging to different contexts and institutions, to think themselves as group, working with some aims and cultural con-division, to the of the the difference of the roles and the Institutions.

Keywords: teen-agers, groups, territory.

L’ADOLESCENTE, I SUOI GRUPPI E LE SUE RELAZIONI CON ADULTE SIGNIFICATIVI

Presentazione: è un progetto rivolto agli alunni degli Istituti Superiori che implementa un’attività di tipo preventivo-terapeutico (prevenzione primaria/secundaria) con gruppi di ragazzi, all’interno della stessa scuola.

Mettodologia: lo strumento utilizzato è il gruppo “medio” a termine che coinvolge i ragazzi. Il gruppo con gli adolescenti utilizza sia metodologie verbali che socio-drammatiche, con la rappresentazione di scene tratte dalla vita reale e dal mondo onirico, permettendo la “sperimentazione di modi di essere” e di “progetti di sé”.

Risultati: lo sviluppo collettivo consente di individuare necessità, problemi, conflitti e le resistenze che si insinuano tra i partecipanti, proprio dal momento in cui il gruppo è una metà della scuola o del quartiere dove si svolge il lavoro. Gli adolescenti, inoltre, possono trovare in questo spazio un ambiente più favorevole e sicuro per esprimere le proprie emozioni e sentimenti.

Conclusioni: lo sviluppo del gruppo con gli adolescenti è prossimo al termine, ma se ne parlerà nel prossimo periodo. Lo strumento che si è sviluppato è stato utilizzato anche per lavorare con i genitori e gli altri adulti significativi per i ragazzi.
SY04.12 PSYCHODRAMA AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY IN ADOLESCENT SUICIDE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ADOLESCENT SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS TREATED WITH INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND A SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENT SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS TREATED WITH INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND PSYCHODRAMA

Poggio, L. G., Mancaruso, A., Paladini, R. - Az USL Bologna DSM-UNPRA-UOPPEE - Bologna - Italy

Each suicidal gesture is the result of deep suffering, furthermore in consideration of the relationship between suicide attempt, suicide and increased risk of premature death. In case of suicide attempt the major ambition consists in reducing the suicidal risk. In order to evaluate the outcome and therapeutic intervention in case of adolescent suicide it’s thought to be useful to measure the Reflective Functioning (RF) and the tendency in case of mechanism of psychic defense that could facilitate dissociative disorders. Individual and/or group psychotherapy as a fundamental aspect of therapeutic intervention. The use of psychodrama is integrated in a multifaceted intervention program based on individual psychotherapy and psychosocial intervention. Interventions goals: Favoring the overcoming of dissociation as a prevailing mechanism of defense and increasing the coherence of selfness, increasing the integrative trials, facilitating the reflection capacity by stimulating the reflective functioning also with the help of comparison and reassurance offered by peer groups. The project is working in progress. These comparison parameters among the groups are measured: Advantages offered by observation of group activity concerns the functional diagnosis. Measuring the percentage of absences and abandonments. This represents a particularly sensitive parameter because indicates one of the most greatest risk factors in subjects with self-harm behaviors. Social behavior at school or working place. Social integration in peer group. Quality of affective relationships in family and peer groups. Persistence of self-harm behaviors or other psychopathological disorders. Keywords: suicide, Psychodrama psychotherapy, adolescent.

PSYCHODRAMA AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY IN ADOLESCENT SUICIDE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ADOLESCENT SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS TREATED WITH INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND A SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENT SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS TREATED WITH INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND PSYCHODRAMA

Un gesto suicidario esprime uno stato di profonda sofferenza e considerando la relazione che esiste tra tentato suicidio e suicidio aumenta il rischio di morte prematura. Poiché il primo obiettivo nei casi di tentato suicidio è quello di abbassare il rischio suicidario è prioritario individuare ed affrontare, nell’intreccio, gli aspetti di maggiore problematicità. Un aspetto che si ritiene utile monitorare, negli adolescenti che hanno compiuto gesti suicidari, per valutazioni prognostiche e terapeutiche riguardo il Funzionamento Riflessivo (FR) e la propensione all’uso di meccanismi di difesa psichica che facilitano i fenomeni dissociativi.

Sport, fonte di importanti conquiste sul piano relazionale, dell’immagine di sé e dell’autodeterminazione, rischia così di sfuggire di mano ai ragazzi e di diventare un altro “gioco” degli adulti. L’adolescente “fortunato”, che ha potuto scegliere “il suo sport” e come farlo, ha anche trovato un terreno di “debutto” tra i pari come individuo adulto in fieri.

L’intervento terapeutico, di cui la psicoterapia individuale e/o di gruppo è un aspetto fondamentale, rappresenta per questi soggetti l’unica attività di prevenzione al suicidio ritenuta universalmente efficace. In questo caso l’attività di psicodramma si inserisce in un intervento complessivo che prevede la psicoterapia individuale e un intervento psicopedagogico. Obiettivi dell’intervento: Favorire il superamento della dissociazione come meccanismo di difesa prevalente aumentando la coerenza del sé e favorendo i processi integrativi, facilitare la riflessione incentivando il funzionamento riflessivo anche attraverso il confronto e la rassicurazione che il gruppo di pari offre. Il progetto è in corso, il confronto tra i gruppi si realizza sui seguenti parametri: • vantaggi dell’osservazione in attività di gruppo relativamente alla diagnosi funzionale. • Percentuale di assenze ed abbandoni. Rappresenta un paratore particolarmente sensible segnalato come uno dei maggiori rischi relativamente ai soggetti con condotte autolesive. • Adattamento sociale relativo alla scuola o formazione-lavorativa • integrazione sociale relativamente all’inserimento in gruppo di coetanei. • andamento delle relazioni attive sia in famiglia che con i pari • persistenza di condotte autolesive o altre manifestazioni psicopatologiche.

Psicodramma e psicoterapia individuale in un gruppo di adolescenti che hanno compiuto un tentativo di suicidio: confronto tra un gruppo trattato individualmente ed un gruppo con intervento individuale e di psicodramma.
MICROCREDITO E SVILUPPO LOCALE
Per “Microcredito” si intende un dispositivo di sviluppo psico socio-economico (Yunus, 1997) che consente di intenersi e sostenere da un lato la creazione di una rete sociale di soggetti economici produttivi e di strutture professionali strategiche (sviluppo economico del territorio coinvolto) e dall’altro di coinvolgere attivamente le persone che appartengono alle fasce sociali svantaggiate e che opportunamente formate divengono capaci di esprimere le loro capacità personali e professionali (sviluppo del capitale umano locale). Inoltre lo sviluppo locale partecipato si configura come veicolo di cambiamento culturale delle istituzioni della comunità territoriale interessata e prevede che ciascun progetto venga attuato attraverso il gruppo di lavoro, motivando ogni partecipante ad adoptare una metodologia e, nel grado di determinare il migliore ordine di preferenza dei progetti da avviare, superando il rapporto conflittuale fra individuo e gruppo, congiungendo la responsabilità individuale e quella gruppale.

Parole chiave: microcredito, sviluppo locale, setting multipersonale

SY05.1
GROUP ANALYTIC PRACTICES IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
Longo R., Bellia V.
Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Catania ~ Italy
In this report, we discuss the text “Gruppoanalisi e Comunità Terapeutica” by R.Barone, S. Bruschetta, S. Giunta, C. Cortina, in press. It can be considered as founding of what could be called “subjectual group-analysis community based”, in which the relationship is considered central to the birth of the psychic life (Giannone, Lo Verso), of psychopathology (Pontalti), of the job care both in particular and in general such as the community life or the relationship with the territory. We will also illustrate some innovations exhaustively described in the book. One is the continuing stress aiming to the integration of rehabilitation treatments as well as social, pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatments. And in the latter, the other concerns the fundamental empirical evaluation work carried out, showing a pattern of research that takes into account the complexity of the issue, integrating qualitative, quantitative and observational methods and aiming to the improbable objectification but dealing seriously and appropriately with the subject of study.

Keywords: subjectual group-analysis of community, empirical evaluation

SY05.2
MICROCREDIT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
Barone R.
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“Microcredito” stands for “socio-psycho-economic” devise (Yunus, 1997) that allows you to create and support the implementation of a social network of economic and productive subjects and high-performing health facilities (local economic development), and on the other hand it actively involves people belonging to disadvantaged social groups who are able to express relational and professional abilities, if they are adequately trained (development of local human resources).

Moreover, the shared local development is a vehicle for cultural change of the local community institutions, requiring a teamwork for each project to implement, in order to motivate each participant to adopt an operational methodology to determine the best order of project implementation, aimed to overcome the conflict between individual and group, and combining individual and group-level perspectives.

Keywords: microcredit, local development, multi-personal setting

SY05.3
RESIDENTIALITY AND CARE
Russo G.C.
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In this report, we discuss the 2nd Level Master’s initiative on “Residentiality and care. Child, Adolescent and Mental Health Residential Community”, activated at the University of Palermo. The aim of the course is to train professionals with relational and educational abilities on: specific health care skills, development and rehabilitation promotion skills, sharing acquired competences in order to achieve progress through some steps, such as taking charge and care of different residential contexts, with particular reference to the community for children and for psychiatric patients. As far as a skills articulation plan is concerned, the key points are: the identification of adequate strategies to overcome the discomfort of child due to carelessness, neglect, maltreatment and abuse; the use of functional strategies aimed to help recovery and social integration of psychiatric patients; the development of therapeutic and educational projects in order to promote, organize and manage some adequate support interventions, as well as restore the damaged mental functions and build new development opportunities; the ability to work “in network”, in interaction with other professionals with an integrated approach, in order to work as a source of a better social support and cooperation between healthcare institutions facilities.

Keywords: Residentiality, Care and Minors

RESIDENTIALITÀ E CURA
Con la presente relazione si intende divulcare l’iniziativa del Master di II livello in “Residenzialità e Cura. Comunità per l’infanzia, l’adolescenza e la salute mentale”, attivata presso l’Università degli Studi di Palermo. L’obiettivo è formare professionisti con competenze relationali e formative complesse nel campo dell’assistenza, della promozione di sviluppo e della riabilitazione nonché veicolare l’acquisizione di competenze per lo svolgimento dell’attività di presa in carico e di cura in diversi contesti residenziali, con particolare riferimento alle comunità per minori e per pazienti psichiatrici. Nell’articolazione delle competenze, nodi centrali sono: l’individuazione di strategie per fronteggiare efficacemente il disagio minorile legato a condizioni di trascuratezza, abbandono, maltrattamento e abuso; l’utilizzo di strategie funzionali alla riabilitazione e integrazione sociale dei pazienti psichiatrici; la formulazione di progetti educativi e terapeutici volti a promuovere, organizzare e gestire interventi di sostegno e riparazione delle funzioni psichiche danneggiate e a costruire nuove opportunità di sviluppo; la capacità di lavorare “in rete”, in interazione con altre figure professionali, con una metodologia di lavoro.
The support for living is a therapeutic alternative treatment to residen-
tiality where the in-home assistance of the patient is included in
the health care process concerning the local mental health care,
and it is based on the custom therapeutic program, time slot
work and work integration.
In this kind of work, the in-home support staff look after facilitating
the daily relations with the family. Furthermore they help with
drug administration and treatments; supporting the patient in his
home management; promoting employment and social integra-
tion. They also act as real network builders as they are real mem-
ers of a communal life (up to five!) caring groups and / or social
institutions, in addition to the family group within which they work
(the Local Mental Health Centres territorial jurisdiction; the munic-
ipality they belong to, the social cooperative organization of the
staff, the association of patients and families, and the institution
implementing the work integration project).
Finally, it is to be noted that the fundamental supervision concern-
ning the in-home assistance work, refers to the so-called “interme-
diate” social network, composed of the family plexus, the clinical
staff as well as the social representatives caring of the patient.
Keywords: support for living, in-home support staff
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Keywords: Large Group, conflict, groupanalytic conduction

TRADIMENTO O VITA: ATTRAVERSAMENTO DELLE DINAMICHE E DEI CONFLITTI NEI GRUPPI ALLARGATI

Il gruppo allargato e le sue dinamiche, intra ed interpersonali, vengono attentamente analizzate dagli Autori. Costante è lo stimolo iniziale: un sogno e la capacità tipicamente umana di ricavarne messes a fuoco individuali, attraverso la trama delle associazioni collettive. Oggetto del dibattito, attorno la difficoltà e la consapevolezza del rischio di scontri sterili ed ottennebranti, grazie ad una modalità di condivisione gruppoanalitica attenta non solo ai contenuti ed ai movimenti presenti in campo, ma anche alla loro comunicazione al gruppo, viene posto nelle condizioni di vivere il conflitto riativato dalla presenza dell’Altro. La condivisione gruppoanalitica in Staff costituisce una delle nostre caratteristiche più peculiari. Tale modalità richiede un paziente, continuo e scupoloso percorso formativo e di ricerca e consente un ampliamento degli angoli di osservazione, rendendo più visibili i punti ciechi e più ampie la visione del percorso al gruppo. La sua efficacia sta nel fatto che la reale attualizzazione della problematica si manifesta come ulteriore strumento per il proprio continuo lavoro di ricerca sulle dinamiche gruppali.

La costante presenza di una sedia vuota all’interno dei nostri Gruppi Allargati è spunto per riflessioni sulla frustrazione da mancanza, da non saturazione, da vuoto e fornisce ai partecipanti stimoli per pensieri nascosti. I risultati ottenuti dalla nostra esperienza ultradennale ci inducono a proporre questa modalità di condivisione quale opportunità importante in ambiti di Gruppi Allargati. Sperimentare, in situazione protetta, la gestione dei conflitti può infatti fornire al singolo ed alla collettività risorse importanti, spenderle in situazioni istituzionali storico-sociali sempre più allargate. Bibliografia:
Parole chiave: Gruppo Allargato, conflitto, condivisione gruppoanalitica

SY06.2

THE DYNAMICS OF THE CONFLICT

Gutmann D., Ternier-David J.
International Forum for Social Innovation ~ Paris ~ France

Si l’on part du principe que l’IAGP est une organisation qui a vécu elle-même depuis son origine des situations conflictuelles, tensions qui ont longtemps existé entre les psycho dramatistes et les group analystes ou encore plus récemment avec le 3ème venu, les “groupes riches”... on peut se dire que seule la mise en place d’un véritable débat public permet de construire à partir des conflits inévitables et même utiles, car il permet d’en révéler la nature et les origines conscientes et inconscientes. Nous proposons d’offrir un grand système d’étude comme espace de la chose publique (Re’s Publica) où les sentiments, les réflexions, les convictions... pourraient être exprimés dans l’ici et maintenant, en relation avec le sujet du congrès, “les groupes en période de conflits”, et le vécu présent de l’IAGP. Le Grand Système pris comme l’espace de la chose publique (de la Re’s publica) deviendra ainsi un lieu d’exploration des tensions à dépasser et à transformer.

SY06.3

THE LARGE GROUP – GOALS, DYNAMICS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES

Weinberg H.
Israel Institute of Group Analysis ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel

Large groups (LG) are being used more and more in psychiatric facilities and therapeutic communities, as well as in group analysis, psychotherapy conferences and training courses, attracting many conference participants. However, not much has been written about their goals and dynamics, and nothing has been written so far about developmental stages of the LG. In this paper, I will explore the basic processes and underlying psychological mechanisms of the large group, suggest their source of attraction, especially related to issues of social conflicts, and focus on possible stages along which these groups develop. Keywords: large groups, stages

SY07

ROLE PLAYING TECHNIQUES IN INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS

Gasca G.
COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy

Mr. Gasca and Mrs. Stradella propose a panel as a comparison among various psychodramatists who are also individual analysts. In their speeches will underline how psychodrama theory and technique change individual clinical practice. In particular the speakers introduce in individual analysis different role playing both imaginary characterizations (similar to Jung’s active imagination) and dramatizations that use the protagonist’s movements and their activities in role changing. This happens in dream analysis but also in revocational childhood memories or recent critical events. We feel it will be interesting a comparison with colleagues of different trends from individuative psychodrama to compare the theoretical background, the way to work and aims and to examine with which patients these techniques are targeted, what’s the patient’s response, what are the advantages and the consequences verified in setting and transfer. For above reasons we are in contact with analysts from different schools and countries, like Mr. Fonseca (Br), Mrs. Brem (CH), Mrs. Sordano (It). They have agree to compare ideas and experiences with us in Rome. Keywords: Role playing, psychodrama, individual analysis

TECNICHE DI DRAMMATIZZAZIONE NELL’ANALISI INDIVIDUALE

I dott. Gasca e Stradella propongono un panel come spazio di confronto fra diversi psicodrammatisti che operano anche nel campo dell’analisi individuale. Nei loro contributi verrà messo in luce come la teoria e la tecnica dello psicodramma modificano la pratica clinica dell’analisi individuale. I relatori introducono in essa giochi psicodrammatici sia attraverso rappresentazioni immaginali (simili all’immaginazione attiva jungiana) sia drammatizzazioni che prevedono il movimento del protagonista ed il suo spossarvisi nello spazio sulla base dei cambi di ruolo. Ciò avviene per l’analisi dei sogni, ma anche nella revocazione di ricordi infantili o di eventi critici recenti. Si ritiene interessante un confronto con i colleghi di orientamenti teorici diversi da quello dello psicodramma individuativo, cui i presenti analisti fanno riferimento, onde raffrontare il background teorico, la modalità di lavoro e gli obiettivi nonché per verificare con quali tipi di pazienti tali tecniche siano indicate, quali è la risposta dei pazienti, quali sono i vantaggi riscontrati e quali conseguenze tale tipo di tecniche comporta per il setting e per il rapporto transferale.

Per questo motivo siamo in contatto con analisti di diverse scuole e paesi, come J. Fonseca (Br), H. Brem (CH), A. Sordano (It), che sono d’accordo a confrontare con noi idee ed esperienze a Roma. Parole chiave: Giochi di ruolo, psicodramma, analisi individuale
The paper establishes a comparison between the Jungian concept of autonome complex and the interpersonal script role in individuative psychodrama.

Ego complex is very important as it expresses its judgment concerning other roles. Its integration allows individualisation. Through some clinical examples we can examine the therapeutic figure and individual analysis setting in contrast to psychodrama. This allows emotional and corporeal experience of the client and his own habitual roles projected in others. He also modified ego judgment concerning them. The author proposal to introduce psychodramatical technique in individual analysis, for example role change, the use of empty chair and ragdolls which take on roles not enacted by the client. In this way the Ego moves from a defensive to an individuative position.

Keywords: Ego's complex, Individuative psychodrama, Individual analysis

L'IO E IL MOLTEPLICE
La comunicazione stabilisce un parallelo fra il concetto junghiano di complesso autonomo e quello di ruolo e di copione interperso- nale nello psicodramma individuativo. Il complesso dell'io riveste particolare importanza perché esprime il suo giudizio verso gli altri ruoli complessuali e integrandoli permette l'individuazione. Attraverso alcuni esempi clinici si esamina la figura del terapeuta ed il setting dell'analisi duale e dello psicodramma. Quest'ultimo permette al cliente l'esperienza emotiva e corporea dei ruoli abitualmente proiettati come Ombra e di modificare il giudizio dell'io verso di essi. L'autrice propone di introdurre tecniche psicodrammatiche nell'anali- si individuale: ad esempio cambi di ruolo, uso di sedie vuote e in particolare di pupazzi che rappresentano ruoli non assimilati della personalità. Ciò permette all'io di passare da una posizione difensiva ad una individuativa.

Parole chiave: Complesso dell'Io, Psicodramma individuativo, Analisi individuale

SY07.2 RELATIONSHIP PSYCHOTHERAPY: A MINIMALIST PSYCHODRAMA
Forseca J.
Sao Paulo ~ Brazil

Relationship psychotherapy is a minimalist version of the classical psychodrama. Minimalism is a tendency to simplify and to reduce the elements constitutive of something. The origins of relationship psychotherapy came from the inqui- etudes in adequating the groupal psychodramatic techniques in the individual psychotherapy (bipersonal). Another change was the unification of the roles of director and auxiliary-ego. The relationship psychotherapist is a blend of psychodrama director and auxiliary ego - a therapist actor, so to speak.

Keywords: Relationship, psychodrama, minimalism

PSICOTERAPIA DE LA RELACIÓN
La psicoterapia de la relación es una versión minimalista del psicodrama. Sus orígenes provienen en transportar una sesión grupal de dos horas para una sesión individual de 50 minutos.

SY07.3 THE MELTING CLOCK - A PSYCHODRAMA TECHNIQUE FOR ONE-TO-ONE GRIEFWORK
Figusch I.
British Psychodrama Association ~ Manchester ~ UK

The objective of this workshop is twofold:
1. To understand bereavement from the perspective of psychodrama theory, tracing grief reactions and the phases of grief back to the developmental stage of the matrix of identity, and the child’s early experiences of relating and separation.
2. To introduce the ‘melting clock’, a psychodramatic technique developed for working with pathological or unresolved grief in a one-to-one psychotherapy setting, and to allow participants to try out and experiment with this tool.

Primary teaching points:
• Identifying the ‘locus nascendi’ of grief reactions: the infant’s early experiences of relating and separation within the developmental phase of the matrix of identity serve as the blueprint for the experiences of gains and loss and consequently the grief reactions experienced at the loss of a significant other
• Looking at the experiential sequence of separation, and the similarities between this sequence and the phases of grief that occur following the death of a significant other
• Comparing the healthy evolution of grief reactions to the pathological or unresolved grief processes
• Looking at the psychodramatic way of working with surplus reality, and how this can be used in grief work
• Looking at the possibility of editing psychodramatic scenes together (montage) and how this, combined with surplus reality work offers us a valuable tool for working with unresolved grief: the ‘melting clock’ technique

Keywords: psychodrama; unresolved-grief; surplus-reality

SY08.1 VIOLENCE AND UNRESOLVABLE CONFLICTS. WHY?
de Polo R.
CORAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

The speakers will make use of the film “Munich” to develop themes regarding terminable and interminable conflicts. The film will be screened on Wednesday evening. The movie Munich will provide us with ideas and images of great interest to us, if we intend to answer the above question: why are there conflicts which seem irresolvable? The film is also a very effective exemplification of how violence leads to the opposite result it was intended for. The movie’s plot isn’t intended to be just an account of the facts. It dares to put in place a personalised reconstruction of the events which goes well beyond the political matter. It allows us to think about the affective meanings which influence the actions and the minds of the combatants, on a battle field where the armed groups move mainly in the shade. It becomes clear then that the stakes can’t just be reduced to the political aims, but they involve matters which have a primary affective meaning, such as to obtaining a territory and defending it as a symbol of original emotions. In the final part of the movie a light is shed upon the similarity between the combatants both in their affective aims and in the means used to achieve these aims, means which will inevitably result in failure.

VIOLENCIA E CONFLITTI CHE NON SI RISOLVONO, PERCHÉ?
Il film Munich di Spielberg fornisce idee ed immagini di straordinaria interesse per rispondere alla domanda contenuta nel titolo: Perché esistono conflitti violenti che non si risolvono? Il film inoltre è un efficace esemplificazione di come la violenza ottiene il risultato opposto a quello che si propone. Il racconto filmico non intende essere una pura cronaca degli
avvenimenti ma ci permette una ricostruzione personalizzata che va al di là della questione politica. Ci permette in particolare una riflessione sui significati affettivi che guidano la mente e l’azione dei combattenti su un campo di battaglia dove i gruppi armati si muovono prevalentemente nell’ombra.

Appare allora che la posta in gioco non si riduce solo alla finalità politica, ma in questioni che hanno un significato affettivo primario: il territorio da ottenere e difendere, come simbolo di affetti originari. Appare nelle conclusioni con chiarezza la grande similitudine dei due contendenti sia nelle finalità affettive sia nei metodi utilizzati per raggiungere tale finalità, metodi che si rivelano per di più fallimentari.

SY08.1
THE PAYOFF OF THE AGGRESSION CYCLE IN “MUNICH” BY SPIELBERG
Alderdice J.
London – UK

Munich may be regarded as an approach to conflict. What are the dynamics of violence and possibilities of co-operation? What can be learned from alternative approaches in Ireland, Israel and Iran? What are the costs and gains of war and peace? Politics and psychology in wars and negotiations.

SY08.2
MEETING THE ENEMY: AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK OR MATURATION AND CONTAINMENT IN GROUPS?
Friedman R.
Haifa University and Israel Institute for Group Analysis – Haifa – Israel

“Munich” by Spielberg gives us an opportunity to watch the endless cycle of war and belligerence. What are the emotional transformations required from fighters to become negotiators? Who is able to meet in order to talk and discuss conflicts? How do we progress to a dialogue? How to mature from basic, primal and existential monologues of force and counter-force, into encounters where blaming, shaming, threatening, hating and engaging in violent acting-out are worked through to make thinking possible?

SY08.3
BREAKING THE ANONYMITY BEING ATTENDANCE (PRESENCE)
Tali S.
Israel

Its about the contribution of the movie to turn enemy from object to subject process that occur also in dialogue group. This process mostly come across forces that opponent that modification. The success of this transition is crucial to the movement of conflict. I want also to speak about the role of the media during the war on Gaza and analyze some example that like on the movie the two tendencies appear: the wish to meet the enemy and to build a new relations and on the other hand the instinct to keep the situation without change. Keywords: attendance, anonymity, revenge & existence

SY08.4
VIOLENCE AND CONFLICT
de Polo R.
COIRAG - Milano – Italy

Spielberg’s film “Munich” is extraordinarily interesting for those who deal with conflicts that cannot be solved. Indeed, it allows us to see two groups - Israelis and Palestinians - fighting each other for reasons that are apparently very similar; but neither of them manage to achieve the results they set out to achieve.

The film leads us to ask ourselves why – beyond well-known political motivations that do not seem to explain its persistence - this mutual violence should exist.

Through the use of Franco Fornari’s theory of war and the philosopher Emanuele Severino’s theory of violence, I have come to the conclusion that the conflict shown in the film demonstrates how conflicts that are not solved depend on the will to carry out - mutually - an impossible task: the expulsion of “evil” from one’s own group, thus creating a boomerang effect.

Keywords: violence, conflict, terrorism

SY08.5
WILL POLITICS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PSYCHOANALYTICAL INTERPRETATION OF WAR?
Anfilocchi S.
COIRAG - APG - Milano – Italy

Since Freud, psychoanalysis has tried to explain the profound reasons of wars going back to and inquiring the unconscious motivations which give rise to conflicts (primary processes), that are hidden under declared and manifest motivations: political, economic, social reasons (secondary processes).

Only a complex analysis, able to take into account both internal, unconscious and narcissistic factors, as the basis of human destructiveness, and also the external ones, may favour an exhaustive understanding of the nature of conflicts and inspire peaceful politics. “Psychoanalysis cannot defeat human destructiveness, but it can help us understand that the unconscious destructive is the most dangerous”, help us «lower the level of anguish, by putting an end to the mutual reinforcement between hatred and fear». It could not make good human beings, but it can make them less “daft” (Mariotti, 2007; Argentieri, 2003)

Fornari F. 1970 “Psychoanalysis and the Threat of Atomic War”
Freud S. 1915 “Thoughts for the Times on War and Death”
Rossi P.L. 2008 “Scare, war and the culture of fear”

Keywords: War, Psychoanalysis, Fear

LA POLITICA POTRÀ TENERE CONTO DELLE INTERPRETAZIONI PSICOANALITICHE DELLA GUERRA?
La psicoanalisi ha cercato di spiegare la guerra indagando le ragioni profonde che danno origine ai conflitti (processi primari), occultate sotto le ragioni dichiarate e manifeste: motivazioni politiche, economiche, sociali (processi secondari).

Solo un’analisi complessa, che riesca a tener conto sia dei fattori interni, inconsci e narcisistici, alla base della distruttività umana, sia dei fattori esterni, può favorire una comprensione esaustiva della natura dei conflitti e della distruttività umana e ispirare una politica per la convivenza pacifica (Freud, Fornari, Green, Volkman)…. se la psicoanalisi non può pensare onnipotentemente di sconfiggere la distruttività umana, può però almeno aiutare a...
capire che quella inconsolata è la più pericolosa», può aiutarci ad «abbassare il tasso d’angoscia, rompendo il rimorso reciproco che si stabilisce tra odio e paura»: se non può rendere gli uomini più buoni, può però almeno cercare di rendersi meno «stupidì» (Mariotti, 2007; Argentieri, 2003)

Fornari F. 1970 “Psicoanalisi della situazione atomica”
Freud S. 1915 “Considerazioni attuali sulla guerra e la morte”
Freud S. 1932 “Perché la guerra?”
Rossi P.I. 2008 “Lo spavento, la guerra e la cultura della paura”

Keywords: Guerra, Psicoanalisi, Paura

SY08.6

VIOLENCE IS LIKE SEARCHING FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE
Fantuzzi G.
Studio di Psicologia e Psicoterapia – Milano – Italy

As observed by Renato de Polo, violence can be used as an instrument to cope with impossible aims. In humanity, every group wants to reach its own purification. It does so through the projection of evil, attributing total guilt to the other. The conflict between the Israeli and Palestinian people has not only economic and geopolitical reasons, but psychological ones. As De Polo outlines, this is a particular situation in which two opposed groups are involved. Each group is unable to perceive its projections because it is directly involved in the dispute of power. The main goals for people belonging to one of these groups are purification and freedom from the potential malignity they find between themselves, which could be dangerous to the people they love. We could say that religious fanaticism allows one group to represent itself as the one of victims and consequently the other as the one of perpetrators. The group composed of people who play the role of victims is in the unique position to reach purification, and therefore assumes the right to kill the enemy following God’s will. In this fight against its enemy, one group tries to expel the danger of death; it assumes the power of killing in the name of justice, becoming a kind of divinity. The group is in fact the source of a fundamental dream, which gives the illusion of transcending the limit of death. In this context, psychoanalysis can contribute greatly towards an understanding of this subject, and thanks to its settings concepts regarding the unconscious, projective processes, and transference it also offers instruments to regulate conflicts between groups. To make this contribution useful it is necessary to eliminate the hate and the conception of the right to kill.

VIOLENCE IS LIKE SEARCHING FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE
Come ha sottolineato Renato de Polo: “con la violenza ci si prefigge di conseguire degli obiettivi impossibili: ogni gruppo esige di affermare la propria purificazione assoluta attribuendo la colpa all’altro per mezzo della proiezione di tutto il male su di esso”
Partendo da questo spunto, si sostiene l’ipotesi che il perpetrarsi del conflitto tra israeliani e palestinesi derivi, oltre che da motivazioni geo-politiche ed economiche, anche da cause psicologiche. L’attribuzione del male e della distruttività all’altra parte ha lo scopo di purificarsi e di liberarsi dal pericolo che il proprio potenziale maligno potrebbe danneggiare anche le persone amate. L’ulteriore riflessione che viene proposta in questo lavoro riguarda il fanatismo religioso: esso permette di affermare la propria posizione rispetto al mondo in nome del Dio.

La lotta contro i nemici, il gruppo esorta all’esterno la minaccia di morte e assume su di sé il potere di uccidere in nome della giustizia, diventando così una sorta di divinità. Il gruppo costituisce infatti la fonte di un sogno fondamentale che dispensa l’illusione di trascendere il limite della morte individuale.
In questo contesto, la psicoanalisi con il proprio setting, oltre alle concettualizzazioni relative all’inconsolato, ai processi proiettivi e al transfert, può offrire un contributo specifico alla comprensione di questo argomento, fornendo stimoli di modulazione e di regolazione nei conflitti tra i gruppi. Il presupposto per fruire di questo contributo è innanzitutto la destituzione dell’odio e del diritto di uccidere come giustificazione alle proprie rivendicazioni.

SY09

CONFLICT OR INTEGRATION BETWEEN PSYPHARMACOLOGY AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
Deriu M.1, Rediglieri S.2
1COIRAG – Roma – Italy ~ 2COIRAG – Padova – Italy
Freud called “biological wall” the physiologic limit of the psychoanalytic and the psychotherapy.
Since then the discoveries about neurotransmitters and on physiopathology of mental disorders, the coming more and more efficient psychotropic drugs have determined a new therapeutic perspective. Conflict or integration between the psychopharmacology and psychotherapy? It is already an overcome problem. The proposed experience in this symposium demonstrates how efficient a group analytic psychotherapy, added to pharmacological supports, in some psychopathological range as with Depressive Disorders (Major Depressive Disorder) and with Anxiety Disorders (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder). Particularly, the facilitating action implemented by the psychotropic drugs contributes to the Major Depressive Disorders treated through group psychotherapy is extremely meaningful both about what concerns the patients’ capability to be in empathetic contact with others and about the possibility to enter in regressive, necessary levels for the process of the group dynamics.
Likewise, the pharmacological therapy in the Obsessive Compulsive Disorder allows the patient to reduce repetitive distress, in order to make him interact with others. We can affirm that the psychotherapeutic groups couldn’t successfully do their function without pharmacological contribution.
At this symposium same group therapy are presented experiences where the interaction between pharmacological supports and group analytic psychotherapy shows its efficiency, suggesting an overcoming of ideological obstacles among different theories and proposing a complementary integration of the two approaches.

CONFLITTO O INTEGRAZIONE TRA PSICOFARMACOLOGIA E PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO
Freud parlava del “muro biologico” che rappresentava ai suoi tempi il limite生物学的 dove inevitabilmente la psicoanalisi (e la psicoterapia) si arrestano. Da allora le scoperte sui neurotrasmettitori, sulla fisiopatologia dei disturbi mentali, l’avvento di psicofarmaci sempre più efficaci hanno determinato una prospettiva terapeutica nuova. Confitto o integrazione tra psicofarmaci e psicoterapia? Ora si sembra un quesito superato. Le esperienze proposte in questo simposio dimostrano come la psicoterapia analitica di gruppo associata ad interventi farmacologici sia più efficace in alcuni ambiti psicopatologici come i Disturbi depressivi (depressione maggiore) e i disturbi obsessivi (ossessivi compulsivi). In particolare, l’azione facilitante esercitata da un apporto psicofarmacologico nel Disturbo Depressivo trattato con psicoterapia di gruppo risulta estremamente significativa sia per quanto attiene alle capacità dei pazienti di entrare in contatto empatico con gli altri e alla possibilità di accedere ai livelli di regressione necessari al processo dinamico del gruppo. Parimenti, nel Disturbo Osessivo Compulsivo la terapia farmacologica consente al paziente di ridurre il livello di angoscia ripetitiva in modo tale che possa interagire con gli altri. Possiamo dire che senza intervento farmacologico i gruppi di psicoterapia non potrebbero svolgere
SYMPOSIA

SY10
MYTHS, FAIRY TALES, LEGENDS, DREAMS... BRIDGE BEHIND THE CONFLICTS - THE WORK IN GROUPS THROUGH IMAGES, SYMBOLIC PATHS AND SHARING STORIES
Scateni W.
Torino – Italy

The cadenced, repetitive and periodic rhythm that marks the holding of individual analysis and the group sessions evokes an image of the cyclical nature of ritual. Rituals often serve to relate the sacred mythical world of the Gods, to the origins of the world to the everyday experience. Rituals recreate short time - the connection between earth and heaven and between the gods and the people, in other words the feeling of the deep meaning of our own existence. The passage from one type of reality to another is extremely delicate and has all the features of an initiatory experience. Something similar it happens in every "initiatory passage" of the life, connected with birth, growing, pregnancy, death.

On the other hand, initiation sanctions the entrance of an individual into the social group to which he or she belongs. In these time easily fosters the blooming of initiatory images in dreams, in material belonging to the everyday life. These "initiatory symbolic images" are the same that we can frequently find in Myths, legends, fairy tales and dreams.

In the 3 days Symposium the "Lectures" of the participants, will examine the interaction of individual analysis and group work, as well as the group process in the social group, regarding these themes. Could this give us a good possibility for managing the conflicts in groups? Can the expression of images and archetypal trans-cultural symbols help us to contain and limit the destructive power of the conflicts? In which ways we can use them as "instruments of work"? What are the experiences in progress in an international environment?

Will we be able to find flexible theoretical resources to work in transcultural contexts and train operators for the conflictsual areas in the world?

MITI, LEGENDE, SOGNI E RACCONTI DI MAGIA: UN PONTO AL DI LÀ DEI CONFLITTI
Il ritmo cadenzato ripetitivo e periodico che scandisce gli incontri dell'analisi individuale e delle sessioni di gruppo evoca l'immagine della natura ciclica dell'esperienza rituale. I rituali hanno spesso lo scopo di mettere in relazione il mondo mitico degli dei e delle origini con il mondo dell'esperienza quotidiana. I rituali creano temporaneamente la connessione "tra terra e cielo" e tra gli dei e gli uomini, in altre parole restituiscono, anche se per brevi attimi, la sensazione di cogliere il significato profondo della propria vita e del proprio essere nel mondo.

Il passaggio da un tipo di realtà all'altro è estremamente delicato ed ha le caratteristiche di un'esperienza iniziatica. Qualcosa di simile avviene in ogni "passaggio iniziatico" della vita, connesso con la nascita, la pubertà, il parto e la morte. Allo stesso tempo l'iniziazione sceglie l'uscita dell'individuo nel gruppo sociale di appartenenza. In questa fase facilmente emergono nei sogni immagini legate al simbolo iniziatico, le stesse che possiamo frequentemente incontrare nei miti, nelle leggende, nelle fiabe e nei sogni.

Nel corso del Simposio della durata di tre giorni le "Lecture" dei partecipanti esamineranno la connessione tra le analisi individuale, il lavoro di gruppo, ed il "processo di gruppo" nel contesto sociale, relativamente a questi temi. Questo lavoro potrà offrirci una buona possibilità per la gestione della conflittualità nei gruppi? Può l'espressione di immagini e simboli transculturale ed archetipici aiutarci a contenere ed a limitare le potenzialità distruttive della conflittualità? In che modo possiamo usarli come strumenti di lavoro? Quali sono le esperienze in corso in questo senso nel contesto internazionale? Saranno in grado di scoprire risorse teoriche flessibili per lavorare in contesti interculturali e formare operatori in grado di intervenire nelle aree di conflitto nel mondo?

SY10.1
A NEW CLEPSYDRA OF THE LIFE BETWEEN PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE AND THE HARMONIZATION OF THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN RATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND COSMIC CONSCIOUSNESS
Formenti L.
Psicodramma – Brescia – Italy

Dreams, intuitions, premonitions, serendipity and the seventh sense, as vibration in the universe of the body person are my way of life. Why have I chosen this theme?

Because I work either with foreign alphabets as the Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian and I do not know these languages but I use other different languages as existential game
Because, when I was 49 years old, I have switched my job of pharmacist to psychologist-psychotherapist

Because I have written more than eighty publications in ten languages that can be found in my site and downloaded for free for the next eighty years.

I close saying that the conflict is one of the dynamics of the humanity, and is also first matter of the evolution of the man. It is possible to manage it and to harmonize the needs of encounter, comparison, crash, using the mystery of art as dialogue and mutual gift between the man and the universe

Keywords: Clepsydra, body-person

UNA NUOVA CLESSIDRA DELLA VITA FRA PASSATO, PRESENTE E FUTURO E ARMONIZZAZIONE DEI CONFLITTI TRA PRESA DI COSCIAENZA RAZIONALE E CONSAPEVOLEZZA COSMICA

Sogni, intuizioni, premonizioni, serendipity e settimo senso, come vibrazioni nell'universo del corpo persona

Perché ho scelto questo tema?

Perché ho affrontato come gioco esistenziale l'apprendimento delle lingue: tedesco, inglese, francese, russo, spagnolo, portoghese.

Perché a 49 anni sono passato dalla professione di farmacista a quella di psicologo-psychotherapeuta

Perché a 63 anni è venuta a trovarmi la mia prima poesia, recitata senza preavviso con il titolo: Io sono l'arcobaleno della notte.

Perché gradualmente si è impossessata di me l'arte, come dialogo tra me e il universo.

Perché a 63 anni, my first poem come to visit me without previous notice and the title was: I am the rainbow of the night.

Because gradually the art has possessed me, as gift-dialogue between me and the universe.

Because I live habitually of Serendipity, intuitions and premonitions in the small and great choices of the life, from the choice of love to the others more or less essential.

Because it appeals to me the fact to swing me in the poetry and in the life between the finite and the infinite

Because I have collected and invented more than 3000 dew and serendipity drops

Because I have written more than eighty publications in ten languages that can be found in my site and downloaded for free for the next eighty years.

I close saying that the conflict is one of the dynamics of the humanity, and is also first matter of the evolution of the man. It is possible to manage it and to harmonize the needs of encounter, comparison, crash, using the mystery of art as dialogue and mutual gift between the man and the universe.

Keywords: Clepsydra, body-person
SY10.2

YI SHU: PSYCHOTHERAPY EAST AND WEST
Gong S.
Center for Creative Development – St. Louis – USA

Famous Western practitioners such as Jung, Maslow, Perls and Moreno were all students of Eastern philosophy, and many of their most influential theories have deep roots in Chinese culture. Chinese medicine has traditionally treated the whole person, rather than an isolated set of symptoms, and so until recently there was no separate categorization for mental health disorders and thus no separate field of psychology. However, over the course of many centuries, Traditional Chinese Medicine and philosophical systems such as Daoism and Ch’an Buddhism developed powerful modalities for healing the individual, her or his emotional imbalances, and her or his relationships with other individuals, with human society, and with the cosmos.

My own healing process, Yi Shu, integrates these ancient Chinese healing modalities with Western psychotherapeutic practices such as Gestalt, guided imagery, psycho-imagism, psychodrama and other creative active therapy. Based on ancient Chinese philosophical principles, Yi Shu views the individual, the community and the universe as a unified field connected by the flow of vital energy, or qi. When this energy is blocked, the result is a state of disharmony or disease. The creative process of Yi Shu leads the individual or the group to break through energy blockages and restore a state of intrapersonal, interpersonal and transpersonal wholeness.

Modern scientific researchers have been finding proof of a unified energy field uniting mind and body, matter and spirit, the individual and the universe. This concept strikingly resembles ancient Chinese philosophical thoughts. As we face the ever increasing challenges of healing mind, body and spirit in the 21st century, Let us move forward into the future while honoring the healing wisdom of the ancient culture.

SY10.3

THE “THEOGONY” OF GROUP MODELS IN GREEK MYTHOLOGY: THEIR DISCRIMINATION (NUCLEAR, SMALL, MEDIAN, LARGE) AND THEIR DYNAMIC INTERACTION
Mela C.
Hellenic Organisation of Psychotherapy & Education In Group Analysis (Hope in GA) – Kifisia – Athens – Greece

The specific element of Greek Mythology is its anthropomorphism. The twelve ancient Greek Gods of Olympus have human passions and human shape. Their characteristics isolated, are not as much clear from the start, as clear they become after their participation in a group model formatted by their actions, passions, relations, decisions and revolutions.

The Group Model emerges in many dimensions in Greek Mythology:

1. The twelve Titans (a group of six males and six females) that protagonist in Greek Mythology, the three Cyclops well known for their arrogance, egoism and power, the three Uranids from the shoulder of which fifty heads emerged in a larger concept with tremendous power, and the team of Gigants famous for their fights.

The group of Phantasy of the three Sirens, gives place to charm and to the dangerous seduction of males, having female face with a body of bird as well as relations of strong competition for the best voice and melody with their relatives and Zeus‘ daughters, the nine Musses, that charmed their father’s soul with their coherence as a chorus and their prophetic songs according to Omerus. The three Charites is another group that gilds the dance and charm and the three Ores to nature, justice and isstoria.

Different groups form different cultures, symbols, values and dynamics and vice versa different personalities are multi-format and modified according to the matrix of the group they participate and to the polymorphism of their personal trans-personal and trans- group relations.

A group psychotherapeutic approach will be attempted in Greek Mythology in this lecture and it seems that group dynamics that will be emerging lead to a strong relation of its protagonists with Group Psychotherapy.

Bibliography:

Keywords: Greek Mythology, Group Psychotherapy

SY10.4

JASON AND MEDEA: THE ALIEN WHO LIES WITHIN US.

REO E.
Verona – Italy

To speak about myth means to speak about stories to whose, for centuries, the persons have lend listen, often with faith, but also like instrument of acquaintance of the complexity of the reality. The question mark that spirits my reflections is: what is the spiritual value that can have, for our world, the mythological story, in particular within the group psychotherapy.

For semantic speculation, the spiritual term here is meant like empowerment of the mind for an insight in the relationship with the objects of the world and the tension to the development of greater knowledge of himself.

We could say that mythology activates a process of integration between the inner world and the outer world, in a shape that can be mentalizable for the person. But these ancient categories of meant have still a valuable meaning in the analysis of our reality?

We will try to use the myth of Medea and Jason in order to try of feeding one argumentation around to the topic of the conflict; in a social frame in which the diversity is perceived like a threat and the ties of group belongings are similar to the holomogation processes more and more, favorites from defensives mechanisms of splitting and projection, creating the perception of a good inner world and of a bad outer world.

The Myth of Jason and Medea is a metaphorical image of the genesis of possible integration and, subsequently, of the disintegration of parts of the social-self.

This is a reflection on the nature of the intrapsychic conflict and the social conflict to which often we assist.

The topic of the prejudgment, of the encounter/crash with the diversity and of the xenophobia is much present in our social mind.

GIASONE E MEDEA. LO STRANIERO CHE GIACE IN NOI.

IL CONFLITTO SOCIALE CONTRO LA DIVERSITÀ

Parlare di mito significa parlare di racconti ai cui, per secoli, le persone hanno prestato ascolto, spesso in forma fideistica, ma anche come strumento di conoscenza della complessità della
SY10.5
ORPHEUS AND DIONYSUS – THE IMPOSSIBLE HARMONY
Tarasheva G., Ilieva K.
Psychodrama Center Orpheus – Sofia – Bulgaria

Orpheus is peace-loving, civilizer, searching for understanding, mutual respect and agreement between people. He believes in pure love, and struggles for human freedom. He is a symbol of eternal striving for perfection and harmony. He uses music and poetry to cure people. When he plays on his lyre, the animals gather around him and the trees move closer to him to listen to his music. Dionysus is the god of the waking up nature and of the primary vitality, the wine, the fun, and the merriment. He is the symbol of the strong will for life, which streams from the human body, influences his own behavior and his carelessness and playfulness are contagious for everybody around him. The desire for pleasure and entertainment has no limits, even if it becomes destructive, or even auto destructive. In the march with his satires, bacchants, with wine and music he doesn’t stop even in front of the dead bodies of his relatives. Maybe because the bacchants couldn’t forgive Orpheus for his faithfulness to Eurydice, one day they attacked him with stones and sticks. Finally they killed him with their hands and threw out his body, and his head in the river Hebrus. On the place where his blood flowed, a beautiful flower, Haberlea Rhodopensis, grew – it is called “the guitar”, as it sings in the spring. It is also called “The Immortal”, because it keeps its own life and withstands drought and sludge, frost and heat, and even when it seems dead, if it feels light and warmness, it revives and blossoms again. Through these mythical heroes the participants can experiment, in resolution, with their real intrapersonal or interpersonal conflicts.

Keywords: psychodrama, conflict resolution

SY10.6
THE “ODYSSEE” OF LARGE GROUPS FROM A GROUP-DYNAMICS PERSPECTIVE
Mitterer-Gehrke M.
Munich – Germany

The Greeks had many words for the sea. The general concept was “Thalassa”, the sea as an experience. “Pontos” was another word meaning the sea as an endless travel. Odysseus, representing man who has to prove himself and face major challenges, was roaming across the seas, even though he had left home on his own free will. He left for the challenge of experience the feeling of being a stranger, the feeling of power and morals, rebellion and suffering, homesickness and the longing to finally arrive home. Like the journey of Odysseus the participation in a large group is a journey into the dark, a search of the own identity and affiliation, with many twists and turns and the longing to finally reach a safe harbour. Large groups do not so much reveal the participants’ personal situation but rather focuses on at the participants’ social and cultural situation. The method of Group Dynamics leads in a common process to an exploration of the unknown, “the spirit of inquiry” (Lewin). In the “Here and Now” the manifest and the visible and the invisible lying closely underneath is being raised into the participants’ awareness. If this search is successful, large groups provide an unique platform for social action and a profound experience of tolerance and bearing existing diversity.

Keywords: Demeter and Eleusinian Mysteries
SY10.9
THE GOLDEN DONKEY
Henche Zabala I.
Escuela de Psicodrama Simbólico – Madrid – Spain

This communication will present the work across symbolic characters of in Twelve archetypical Stories of the Symbolic Psychodrama, as favouring a way to connect with the rejected aspects and with the negative and aggressive sides, to be able to extract from them their creative and peacemaker strength. Keywords: Psicodrama Simbólico Cuentos

EL CONFLICTO Y LA LUCHA CONTRA LOS ADVERSARIOS A TRAVÉS DE LOS CUENTOS CLÁSICOS (DESEJO LOS SIETE CABRITILLOS Y EL LOBO A LA BELLA Y LA BESTIA)
Esta comunicación presentará el trabajo a través de personajes simbólicos arquetípicos de adversarios en los Doce Cuentos prototípicos del Psicodrama Simbólico, como vía favorecedora para conectar con los aspectos rechazados, afrontar los propios lados negativos y agresivos, y poder extraer de ellos su fuerza creativa y pacificadora.

Keywords: Psicodrama Simbólico Cuentos

SY10.10
THE VALUE OF FANTASIES AND MYTHS IN THE THERAPY ROOM
Cohen P.F.
New York – USA

When I was three years old I received two special gifts for my birthday. My father gave me electric trains. My mother gave me a set of what was called “the Brown Books”. These were twelve thick books that contained everything from the Iliad to Famous English Poets. But my favorite volume, the one that was to be worn out in the years to come, was called “Myths and Legendary Heroes”. Perhaps then it is only fitting that I am in a profession where myths and fantasies about people play such an important role. Just think about some of the common terms we throw around. (Anything come to mind and what might it mean?) The Oedipus complex, narcissism, the Moses complex, Jocasta (poisoned mother’s milk), a Don Quixote figure, Machiavelli, a character from Shakespeare. (The story of the patient with the three older sisters. “Double, double, toil and trouble”…all witches.)

Myths and fantasies are ancient, respected and universal forms of communication. They address themselves in the most imaginativa forms to essential human problems; yet do so indirectly, which protects the fragile ego. They permit external exploration of fears and fearsome wishes, just as we therapists do as we work in the twinning stage of resolving narcissistic resistances. Legends and myths make great use of metaphors; a figure of speech that carries much more meaning than its literal meaning.

Let me share a few of mine.

What value then does this have to us, as working therapists? What are your thoughts?

SY10.8
Henche Zabala I.
Escuela de Psicodrama Simbólico – Madrid – Spain

This communication will present the work across symbolic characters of in Twelve archetypical Stories of the Symbolic Psychodrama, as favouring a way to connect with the rejected aspects and with the negative and aggressive sides, to be able to extract from them their creative and peacemaker strength. Keywords: Psicodrama Simbólico Cuentos

EL CONFLICTO Y LA LUCHA CONTRA LOS ADVERSARIOS A TRAVÉS DE LOS CUENTOS CLÁSICOS (DESEJO LOS SIETE CABRITILLOS Y EL LOBO A LA BELLA Y LA BESTIA)
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Keywords: Psicodrama Simbólico Cuentos
SY10.12

NIETMARES, “WALKING WITH WOOLVES”. PSICOTERAPÊUTICO WORK WITH CHILDREN

Pi M.T.
Institut Assistencia Sanitaria ~ Girona ~ Spain

Many children are taken to consultation due to their fear to sleep alone. Children refer vivid nightmares in which they and/or their family are annihilated. Parents are anxious too and demand something effective that provoke the disappearance of these fears. Usually are children that have had sleeping problems since their infancy, and parents cannot contain it. Usually both, children and their parents, have insecure attachment representations and fears of losing each other. As psychotherapists we try to provide a secure basis for them, especially in children groups. In these groups we work about these fears through the representation of the dreams and their fearful characters, of which “The Wolf” can be a good representative. We work with drawing, puppets, masks… Maybe if they can dialogue with “the wolf”, a fearful part of themselves, and integrate it, fears will go away and they can develop in a healthy way.

Keywords: Fears, nightmares, attachment

PESADILLAS, PASEANDO CON LOBOS. TRABAJO PSICOTERAPÉUTICO CON NIÑOS

Un número importante de niños son traídos a la consulta por su miedo a dormir solos. Refieren sueños muy vividos en los que ellos mismos o su familia son aniquilados. Los padres se muestran ansiós- tos también y solicitan soluciones rápidas y efectivas que provo- quen la desaparición de los síntomas. Usualmente son niños que han tenido trastornos del sueño desde muy pequeños y los padres no han podido contenerlos. Habitualmente tanto los niños como los padres presentan estilos de apego inseguro y temores de ser abandonados. Como psicoterapeutas intentamos proveerles de una base segura, especialmente a los niños que participan en el grupo. En estos grupos trabajamos sobre esos miedos a través de la representación de sueños y de sus temi- dos personajes, entre los cuales “El Lobo” puede ser un buen repre- sentante. Trabajamos con dibujos, títeres, máscaras… Quizás si pue- den llegar a dialogar con “El Lobo”, una parte temida de ellos mis- mos pueda ser integrada y puedan desarrollarse de forma saludable.

SY10.13

THE DREAM OF BECOMING A GOOD ENOUGH NEGOTIATOR IN EVERYDAY LIFE SITUATIONS

Visaniadou-Parintas N.
University of Thessaloniki ~ Thessaloniki ~ Greece

We all face difficulties in our own everyday life and we all have to be either assertive or even demanding so as to support our opin- ion or stand up for our rights. Simple situations such as the house rent, our salary, where to have holidays, with whom we will spend Christmas time, etc create anxiety, frustration and make us feel often unable to deal with it. It is crucial to find ways in order to say “no” to others and make clear our demands; a good enough negotiator believes in the power of negotiation and attempts to find solutions through discus- sion and good arguments.

What needs to be done so as we all can become a good enough negotiator in our life? What are the qualities? What are the require- ments? What do we have to learn and then put in practice?

We will find out some of these in the psychodrama workshop “The dream of becoming a good enough negotiator in everyday life situations”; it is an experiential workshop that combines theory and action methods. I do invite you to join it, practice some skills and reach the dream of becoming a good enough negotiator.

“Reality of negotiation as a way of conflict resolution in a ther- apeutic group”

What happens in a therapeutic group when it enters a difficult time of conflicts? What do the members feel? What does the ther- apist have in mind and how does he deal with these conflicts?

Where does negotiation come? How can the therapist negotiate and what does he teach to group members?

Is negotiation after all a good and effective way of conflict resolu- tion in a therapeutic group? What psychodrama techniques could a therapist use?

SY10.14

DREAMS AMONG THE FINAL THINGS

Miglietta D.
Alessandria ~ Italy

The existence of significant dreams just hours before death is common to many religions and cultures, from China and India to ancient Greece. Subject of this work is the ritual that accompanies death through the dreams of a group. An extraordinary event happened: the story of a woman who began to live through group psychotherapy, her life also ended in the same group during a session.

The second part of the movie Cocoon - The Energy in the Universe was the story of depressive acceptance of death after an attempt to escape. Illness, old age and death are accepted by the protagonists of the film a necessary stage in life.

“I told the doctor inquiring about my medical history that I had never had physical illnesses, I told him that my illness was in my head and for that illness I had been coming to Dr. Miglietta for ten years to be cured.”

After these words Giovanna died and her death that is a real event within the structure of the group remains suspended between the boundaries of dreams and wake.

The image of Giovanna after her funeral, assumes the character- istics of an almost sacred wisdom and in a dream made by one of the group participants she becomes a big red moon that looks at the world from above.

My illness is in my mind - were Joanna’s last words. Those words, the gesture of her hand that had touched her forehead before she lost consciousness echoed through the group as a powerful mes- sage: death is an event that is produced in the mind.

Keywords: Passing - Mind - Mystery
IL SOGNO NELLE COSE ULTIME
La comunicazione tratta il rito della morte vissuto all’interno di un gruppo in cui un partecipante improvvisamente muore. L’evento resterà sospeso tra i confini del sogno e quelli della veglia e nel gruppo sarà necessario accostare i temi del sacro e del mistero.
La morte è un evento infinitamente complesso che, avvenendo in terapia, richiede necessariamente di lavorare sui sogni che precedono la morte e su quelli di chi è vivo e deve elaborare la perdita.

SY11
GROUP ANALYSIS AND MENTAL HEALTH
Fasolo F.
AS.VE.GRA. ~ Padova ~ Italy
May be, today, the group therapy is more capillary wide-spread in the health service connected with the Mental Health than it seems at the first sight of ours Institutions. The Symposium aims at building the beginning of a critic and reasoned consideration of the reality of the work with the therapeutic groups in ours Mental Health Departments. The inevitable and vital purpose is to reach a new paradigm of Community Psychiatry.

SY11.1
THE INTERVENTION OF AN ANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY COMMUNITY BASED IN A RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FOR PATIENTS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL PATHOLOGY
Barone R.
Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Catania ~ Italy
This experience concerns an intervention groupanalytic community based in a residential structure for psychiatric patients in Catanzano (CT).
The active groups are:
1. The analytic groups of psychotherapy community based;
2. the operative group of the personal planning;
3. the analytic group of supervision/co-vision.
There is a project of evaluation about these groups.
Bibliography
THE INTERVENTION OF ANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY COMMUNITY BASED ON A RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FOR PATIENTS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL PATHOLOGY

L’esperienza che vi vogliamo esporre riguarda un intervento gruppo-analitico di comunità presso una struttura residenziale per pazienti psichiatrici di Castiglione (CT).

I dispositivi attivati sono:
1. I gruppi analitici di psicoterapia comunitaria
2. I gruppi operativi di progettazione personalizzata
3. Il gruppo di supervisione/covisione

Parole chiave: gruppi di analisi psicoterapia comunitaria; gruppi di progettazione personalizzata; gruppo analitico di supervisione/covisione

SY11.2
THE MEDIAN GROUP® AND PSYCHIATRY: RECLAIMING THE MIND
Schoellberger R.

AS.VE.GRA. - Centro Salute, Azienda Unica Alto Adige, Comprensorio Sanitario Bolzano – Bolzano – Italy

Il relatore si propone di presentare brevemente il Median Group® come sviluppato da Patrick de Maré (1990) e la sua applicazione clinica come socio-therapy.

The well known experiment at the Northfield Hospital in Glasgow (1943), led Foukles and Bion from their interest in the small group with Rickman and Main to the therapeutic community and de Maré to the large group, where the unifying idea is to understand the individual in the group dimension: the individual being socially determined.

Due to its size, from fifteen to thirty participants, the Median Group is a setting which evolves from familio-centric and tribal handling, which is hierarchic, to the social, in order to disentangle the dualities of meaning: such as the personal conscious and unconscious and the social conscious and unconscious.

Beyond location and chemistry, there is meaning in the synapses. Within these groups, institutional services and their related obligations might allow for greater communicative elaboration in view of the reopening old conflicts. The challenge of building a new language project to the reality of the participants’ resistance to a real meeting.

The opportunity is to reclaim the massified or isolated, fused or confused mind; to help to get, for example, autonomy, reality testing, an increase of creativity, and the authenticity of self: a thinking rather than obsessive mind and to move from hate to koinonia, which is democratic fellowship.

The focus is to allow the group members to experience that they have a thinking mind and that they can cultivate their minds through the dialogue, which is on the level.

Reference will be made to the function of human mind to disen-tangle the fused or confused dualities, and to the Theory of Mind developed by P. De Maré and R. Schoellberger (2003-08). Median Group experiences in two closed psychiatric wards and in an open ward, and two research papers regarding the efficacy and satisfaction by the participants will be described.

Keywords: Small group therapy, Median Group®, Dialogue, Hate, Koinonia, Theory of Mind

IL MEDIAN GROUP®

Il relatore si propone di presentare brevemente il Median Group® (14-20 partecipanti) sviluppato da Patrick de Maré (1990) nella sua applicazione clinica come socio-therapy.

Il famoso esperimento dell’ospedale militare Northfield Hospital di Glasgow del 1943 portò Foukles e Bion ad interessarsi in particolare del gruppo piccolo, Rickman e Main alla comunità terapeutica e de Maré del gruppo grande, dove l’idea unificante era di comprendere i singoli nella loro dimensione di gruppo: l’essere umano socialmente determinato.

Il Gruppo Intermedio, per sua conformazione (15-30 partecipanti), è un setting che va oltre la trattazione delle dinamiche familiocentriche e tribali, che sono gerarchiche, verso lo sociale, al fine di districare la dualità delle significazioni: conscio/inconscio personale e conscio/inconscio sociale. Oltre alla chimica e alla locazione delle sinapsi c’è significazione.

L’opportunità è di ristabilire la mente massificata, o isolata, fusata/confusa e, tra gli altri, di aiutare a raggiungere ad esempio l’autonomia, l’esame di realtà, la valorizzazione della creatività, la costanza nelle relazioni oggettuali, l’autenticità del senso di/del Sé: una mente che pensa piuttosto che ossessiva e di passare dall’odio alla koinonia, che è comunione, fratellanza democratica.

Il focus è di far scoprire ai singoli partecipanti che hanno una mente che pensa e che possono coltivarla nella sua fondamentale sensazione, secondo il primato del principio del senso oltre che quello di realtà-piaceres di Freud, attraverso il dialogo che è a livello.

Si fa riferimento alla funzione della mente umana di districare le dualità fuse/confuse, secondo la Teoria della Mente sviluppata da P. de Maré e R. Schoellberger (2003-08). Sono riportate esperienze del Median Group® in reparto di Diagnosi e Cura e nel Centro di Salute Mentale e rispettivamente due ricerche di efficacia e soddisfazione dei partecipanti.


SY11.3
GROUP THERAPY LABORATORIES IN PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
Palena A., Silvestro A., Chechinn F.

Padova – Italy

We present our experience in forming groups in recent years. We have at least 20 groups that are verbal, expressive, out-patient and rehabilitative for patients and their families. The practice known as “Group Laboratory” is addressed to physicians, psychologists, nurses, other types of mental health caregivers, and students. In one year we have organized at least three face to face meetings and seven videoconferences with an external expert group experienced in psychoanalysis. We reflect on how this type of laboratory can lead to the formation of a unified group thought, if the learning process relaxes in a playful atmosphere.

We have revisited the theoretical inspirations of certain authors of group analysis (Corbella, Lo Verso, Fasolo, Neri, Kaes) and considerations on the conveying of knowledge (Racalbuto). In the field, we have rediscovered the double faceted nature of the group: as an object of study and a collective thinking subject.

Face to face supervision, as opposed to the virtual contact of videoconferencing, brings to light the divergence from the initial project to the reality of the participants’ resistance to a real meeting, among themselves and with their leader, highlighting the gap between “an excessive theoretical abstraction and an excessive empirical reductionism” (Corbella). This has forced us to reconsider the concept of limits: limits constrained by the channel of communication and by the setting. In fact, the crossing of spatial borders attenuated the immediacy of the exchange, thereby reopening old conflicts. The challenge of building a new language might allow for greater communicative elaboration in view of the differences in profession and character of each individual, thus becoming a cognitive enrichment that reaches beyond rigid roles.

Within these groups, institutional services and their related obligations can successfully merge with creativity and room for individual propensities.

Keywords: laboratory, formation, videoconferencing


## SY11.4

**PSYCHOLOGIST ROLE IN THE PSYCHIATRIC FIT (OR CRISIS)**

Michelini S.

ASL TO 2 ~ Italy

Treatment in psychiatry or how to face up the pain of think.

Servizio Psichiatrico Diagnosi e Cura (Psychiatric Service for Diagnosis and Treatment) is a context to meet psychotic patient, a community place organized and operating in a multidisciplinary and training therapeutic way.

To be in a psychotic state means to live in an upset state, becoming estranged from space and body, paralyzing the living time.

There are two different psychic input model of pain and danger: intrapsychic, inner self origin and intersubjective, outer self origin.

Group could reanimate the psychic life of these patient creating a mental space that attach importance to the phenomenological process and to the aesthetic experience as a structuring and creative step.

Psychic pain produced by me constitute an other place of the unconscious, the space of intersubjectivity and interconversational nature.

Psychological treatment support (or assist) anthropological requirements for the personal development.

It could be considered evolutive because oriented towards the adaptive and unadaptive processes that help patient becoming the agent of his change but could be considered transformative too, because is not only symptomatic.

Temporary (or Provisional) Group Psychotherapy

- Specialized group of groupanalytic composition, contextualized in an elementary state of crisis.
- Continuous/discontinuous container: disposable structure that exist apart from the fact that could be filled up.
- Interpersonal meeting device where striving to transform what bump (urgency) in what emerge (emergency).

## LO PSICOLOGO NELLA CRISI PSICHIATRICA

La funzione curante in psichiatria ovvero come affrontare il dolo- re di pensare.

Il Servizio Psichiatrico Diagnosi e Cura come contesto per l’incontro con il paziente psicotico, spazio comunitario il cui model- lo organizzativo e operativo è multidisciplinare e di accompagnamento terapeutico.

Essere in uno stato psicotico significa vivere fuori di sé; alienarsi dallo spazio del corpo e paralizzare il tempo vissuto.

Gli stimoli psichici che rappresentano dolore e pericolo sono di due tipi: quelli interni, intrapsichici e quelli esterni, intersoggettivi. Il gruppo può rinascere la vita psichica di questi pazienti creando uno spazio mentale che dà peso al processo fenomenologico e all’esperienza estetica, come strutturante e creativa.

La sofferenza psichica prodotta dal legame costituisce un altro luogo dell’inconscio, quello dell’intersoggettività e dell’interdiscorsività.

L’intervento psicologico favorisce i bisogni antropologicamente fondati per lo sviluppo della persona.

Si definisce evolutivo in quanto orientato ai processi adattivi e disadattivi che aiutano il paziente a divenire l’agente del proprio cambiamento e trasformativo in quanto non si accontenta di essere solo sintomatica.

Diagnostica di gruppo transitoria

- Gruppo specializzato di costituzione gruppoanalitica e contestualizzato nella situazione istituzionale della crisi.
- Contenitore continuo/discontinuato: struttura disponibile indipendentemente dalla possibilità di riempimento.
- Dispositivo di incontro interpersonale dove si cerca di trasformare ciò che urta (urgenza) in qualcosa che emerge (emergenza).

## SY12

**INTRA AND INTER INSTITUTIONAL, INTERCULTURAL CONFLICTS**

Spadarotto L.[1], Ceresa S.G.[2]

1[APRAG1 COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy - 2[G AJAP/Arielle ~ Torino ~ Italy

By the core matter of this Symposium we are calling up everyone who is interested in arguing about conflicts whatever they are like and irrespective of their function within organizations or among different cultures, except for the individual intra-psycho conflict.

Whether the conflict is considered a resource to further develop any human aggregation or a mishap anticipating a disaster or, in addition, a mock of change to maintain the society to a standstill, such concept is by and large a suitable topic for debating.

**IL CONFLITTO INTRA E INTER-ISTITUZIONALE, ORGANIZZATIVO E INTERCULTURALE. LA VARIAŢE DEI CONFLITTI: UNO SPAURACCHIO CHIE CONDUCCE ALLA DISREGRAZIONE O IL LIEVITO PER UNO SVILUPPO IMPENSABILE?**

Il nociolo programmatico di quest’ultimo Simposio si propone alla attenzione di quei colleghi che sono interessati ai vari aspetti del conflitto, quale che sia la sua origine e la sua funzione all’interno delle organizzazione o nell’animato confronto di culture eterogenee, perché esso non attenga ai diversi tormentate vicende intrapsichiche.

In questa prospettiva sfaccettata il conflitto è tanto una indispen- sabile risorsa per avviare lo sviluppo o l’emancipazione di un aggregato umano, quanto un evento malsano che lo frantuma o, ancora, un subdolo pretesto per mantenere lo stato quo a vantaggio di una élite al potere. Tutte queste concezioni sono salutabili come utili apporti ad una costruttiva discussione.

## SY12.1

**CONFLICT AS A DYNAMIC OF POWER**

Ceresa S.G.

GJAN/Alirele ~ Torino ~ Italy

Conflict as a power dynamic overcome the offender – victim relation- ship towards mimesis and scapegoat concepts opening to other people’s psychological aspects and to a plural world analyzing the group in its multiple dimension and nature. This consider- ation comes from the difficulty in recognizing as human sub human behaviours when the connection authority-power perturb a human being thinking and let the other people be perceived as sub human. The “simplicity of evil” presupposes that common people can commit the most annoying acts so that we need to persecute only those people for illegal acts forgetting the environ- ment, the situation and the systems considered as justificatory.

An experiment results shows that pervasive power, even if impal- pable, can win on individual will of resistant in different situations: this is a power made not of words but of unsaid that can't be per- secute because it is disconnected from concrete acts. In conflict you take in consideration both responsibility and environment: meeting this subject with the social shared and reassuring cate- gories of good and bad means to give an evaluation without tak- ing in proper consideration the multiplicity of components and the importance of complexity.

Conflict complexity leads to reduction, not to simplification: from superficial investigation seen on TV to deeper analysis emerge the anxiety to take decision, but this is a cut because we do not tolerate any more the uncertainty you meet going deep inside complexity and fear of inauspicious interbreeding.

In different ways power, authority, violence, scapegoat, desire and mimesis are all instincts you can find inside a group.

Human being are attract from power that give control but it is the
group that allows the acquisition of power. Not only asked from the individual: this dynamic has in its self-personal attitude and environmental stimulus. Keywords: violence, scapegoat, desire, mimesis

IL CONFLITTO COME DINAMICA DI POTERE
Il conflitto come dinamica di potere oltrepassa il rapporto vittima-canevice e apre ai concetti di mimesi e capo espiatorio, agli aspetti psicologici degli altri, al mondo al plurale nell’elaborare il gruppo in ogni dimensione e natura. La considerazione poggia sulla difficoltà di riconoscere come umani dei comportamenti deumanizzanti in cui la connessione autorità-potere ombra il pensiero di un individuo e fa percepire gli altri come non umani.

La “banalità del male” presuppone che i più spregevoli atti possano essere compiuti da persone comuni che sono da processare per degli atti illeciti individuali non tenendo conto, considerandoli una giustificazione il loro ruolo sociale, l’aggiustamento. Da un esperimento emerge che il potere pervasivo, seppur impalpabile, di variabili situazionali può avere la meglio sulla volontà individuale di resistenza: un potere fatto non di parole bensì di non-detto, non imputabile in quanto non sta nel registro del fatto. Nel conflitto si tengono in conto parti e contesto: affrontare queste tematiche con le socialmente condivise e rassicuranti categorie del buono-cattivo significa valutare a priori senza stimare la molteplicità delle componenti e l’importanza della complessità. La complessità del conflitto induce alla semplificazione: dalle frettolose inchieste televisive alle articolate analisi emerge l’ansia del decider si non si tollera l’incertezza insita nell’approfondimento della complessità e il timore dell’irrazionalità che si impongono

In un caso, partendo dalla asserita inevitabile necessità di manodopera fresca, reclamata dai sistemi produttivi dei paesi ospitanti, si considera l’afflusso e l’impatto sociale degli stranieri, un fenomeno inevitabile e storicamente ineludibile, al quale i cittadini di altre terre devono supporre con un atteggiamento accogliente e una disponibilità psicologica in grado di accettare la diversità alla stregua di una opportunità di partecipazione che arrecherà benefico a tutta la comunità integrata.

In siffatta prospettiva il disagio provocato dall’impatto con i nuovi venuti è principalmente la conseguenza di una errata percezione del fenomeno e di una immaturità psicologica che vanno superate con interventi mirati ad attenuare le pregiudizi sottostanti. Nell’altro caso, l’afflusso degli immigrati, essendo sregolato e sovrabbondante rispetto alle esigenze e abbastanzo ad una popolazione autoctona impreparata e senza le valide protezioni che deriverebbero dalla applicazione tempestiva delle leggi vigenti, tende a compromettere la stabilità sociale, generando le prevedibili e storicamente comprovate forme di intolleranza ed emarginazione.

In questa seconda concezione l’intervento risolutivo auspicato non ha per oggetto la mentalità di chi abita nei territori di arrivo, ma le forme di controllo legali e le difese territoriali che andrebbero rafforzate per fuorire il pericolo sempre incombe di scontri interetnici lacernanti. Ciascuna delle suddette impostazioni appare potenzialmente idonea a sviluppare un pensiero delirante o irrationalista che, nella prima, è alimentato prevalentemente dall’idealo e, nella seconda, da ossessioni paranoidi.

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

SYMPOSIA

SY12.2 GRIM WELCOME OR FAIR SELECTION: THE DILEMMA OF THE RACIAL INTEGRATION
Spadartoro L.
APRAGI COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy

The defense of a culturally defined identity of a Community that has recently become a thorny problem. Both because on its solution can depend the orderly coexistence of the natives and the foreign ethnic groups can come in through the immigration routes, and because the way by which different people get peacefully together is conceived with conflicting solutions.

In the first instance, if additional manpower from abroad is still convenient, the social impact caused by the outsiders is considered an unavoidable forfeit, to which the resident population must make up for with a favourable attitude as if it was an opportunity. In such perspective the uneasiness aroused by the confrontation with the newcomers is only the consequence of a wrong perception of the phenomenon and a psychological immaturity that must be faced with due treatment aimed at diminishing the underlying prejudices.

In the other reasoning the immigrants, most of them stowaways, are considered with a favourable attitude as if it was an opportunity. Actually, the first might be fed by idealization and the second by paranoid obsessions. Keywords: Interethnic conflict, cultural belief, psychological collective defense

SY12.3 CONFLICT AT SCHOOL: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL AND FAMILIES. THE NEED TO RECUPERATE A SELECTIVE DEFICIT FOR AN EDUCATIONAL COMMITMENT
Burato M.
GAJAP ~ Torino ~ Italy

School and teachers have an important relational duty. Kids and adolescents learn, experiment, and grow up in a relational context with high emotional value. From this point of view teachers are not only asked to “do” something such as give information or propose activities but also to support students in their growth helping them to develop their own potentiality.

As we all know, to belong to a group represent a complex situation and class is not the only group teachers stay in relation with. In fact in their working field there are also colleagues and parents with whom they share an educational commitment. Teachers describe the parents’ presence in the children school life differently starting with an important need of sharing at primary school that ends with a nearly complete delegation at high school. This delegation of responsibility could be experienced as very tiring from teacher when it isn’t connect to bad feedbacks.
received from parents with a loss of authority when they actively use their professional role that foreshadow giving rules and limits. This emotional experience is for teachers very frustrating. Too often they have been badly put on stage because they have answered to the request that families as social context is posing: work together for the emotional and relational development of new generations.

Maybe this “together” that is not enough well defined and structured so that gives rise to conflicts in the relationship between teachers and parents. To be not recognised in their professional role is for teachers very demotivating and complicate what the normal alliance among adults should be in helping future young generation in the difficult effort of growing up.

Keywords: conflict, school, parents

SCUOLA E FAMIGLIA IN CONFLITTO. E’ ANCORA POSSIBILE RECUPERARE UNA COMPLECTITÀ EDUCATIVA NECESSARIA? La scuola e più precisamente gli insegnanti svolgono un importantissimo compito relazionale: i bambini e i ragazzi apprendono, sperimentano, crescono in una situazione relazionale con alte valenze emotive. L’insegnante, quindi, non ha solo il compito di “fare” qualcosa (trasmettere informazioni, proprie delle attività), ma anche quello di far crescere delle persone e di svilupparne le potenzialità.

Relazionarsi con un gruppo rappresenta una complessità. La classe non è l’unico gruppo con cui gli insegnanti si relazionano. Nel loro campo d’attività ci sono anche i colleghi e i genitori con cui condividono quest’impegno educativo e formativo.

Gli insegnanti descrivono la partecipazione dei genitori alla vita scolastica dei loro figli in modo variegato che va da un bisogno di relazione e condivisione molto stretta nelle scuole materna fino alla delega quasi completa agli insegnanti nelle scuole medie superiori. Questa delega di responsabilità potrebbe anche essere esplorata come euforizzante dagli insegnanti se non fosse che poi quando questi attivamente s’impegnano in questo compito che prevede anche l’imposizione di limiti e regole spesso ricevano in cambio reazioni di attacco e giudizi negativi che sostengono l’inevitabilità di una percezione di perdita di autorità. Questo tipo di esperienza emotiva fatta dagli insegnanti non può che essere frustrante. Troppo spesso si sono visti sbattuti in prima pagina per aver probabilmente solo risposto a questioni che sono le richieste che la società costantemente pone: lavorare insieme alle famiglie per la crescita emotiva relazionale cognitiva delle nuove generazioni. Forse però è proprio questo “insieme” tra scuola e famiglia che viene abbastanza definito, strutturato e organizzato che da origine ai conflitti tra insegnanti e genitori.

Il non riconoscimento del proprio ruolo esercitato dagli insegnanti è inevitabilmente molto demotivante e allontana da quella che dovrebbe essere la normale alleanza tra adulti per l’interesse e la crescita delle nuove generazioni.

Keywords: Boundaries, splitting, fees

SY14
CONFLICT CENTER STAGE: USING THEATER TO ILLUMINATE THE SOCIAL UNCONSCIOUS
Red Well Theater Group ~ Washington, D.C. ~ USA
Red Well Theater Group was founded in 2008 by a group of Washington, D.C. area psychotherapists who use traditional theatrical techniques to illustrate principles of dynamic group therapy and foster community well-being. The presentation will include a dramatic reading of the stage play ‘Someone Who’ll Watch Over Me’ by Frank McGinness, followed by commentary and a moderated audience discussion with the cast and director from a psychological perspective. The play tells the story of an Englishman, an Irishman and an American who are locked up together in a cell in Lebanon, circa 1990. As kidnapped victims of political action, powerless to initiate change, how do they survive? The play explores the daily crisis endured by the hostages whose strength comes from communication - both soul searching and mundane - and from humor, wit and faith. Inspired by events from the hostage takings in the Middle East during the 1980’s and that continue today, the play is compellingly current in a world where ‘war on terror’ is now a part of our social unconscious.

Learning Objectives:
1. To identify dimensions of the social unconscious through the play’s action and characters’ relationships.
2. To relate themes from the play to the group therapy experience.
3. To recognize aspects of the social unconscious in the audience members’ subjective experience as spectators.

Experiential/Sharing of Experience
Expressive Arts Technique
References:
Keywords: Dramatic, play, reading

SY15
THE ROADS OF MEMORY - COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY AND THERAPY: WHAT CAN BE DONE AND HOW
Burmester J.
IAGP ~ Granada ~ Spain

This symposia will reflect on the consequences of such disastrous incidents on communities and individuals. It alludes on the one hand to the “conspiracy of silence”, the feelings of fear, hate, revenge, shame and guilt on the individual and transgenerational family level, to the phenomena of forced emigration and discrimination on society level and to the roads of reconciliation, restorative...
LA JUSTICIA Y AL MISMO TIEMPO PARA LA SUBJETIVACIÓN INDIVIDUAL, GRUPAL Y SOCIAL

La apertura de lo social a la memoria, genera condiciones para la ética, la justicia y al mismo tiempo para la subjetivación individual, grupal y social, en la dialéctica de la relación entre lo humano y lo inhumano. Los grupos pueden generar condiciones para rememorar, a partir de su propia historia como grupo, así como a partir de la historia de cada integrante y del mundo del que forman parte. La modalidad o importancia que se dé a la rememoración dependerá del encuadre y de los referentes teóricos e ideológicos. Rememoración en la erucorizada de la experiencia y la historia.

SY15.1
THE PATHS OF MEMORY
Buchbinder M.J.
Psicoanálisis Psicodrama – Buenos Aires – Argentina

¿Cómo se relacionan la memoria individual y social, cuáles son sus lazos? Hacemos cargo de lo real implica dar cuenta de las temporalidades y el Otro. Memoria es el modo en que el Otro de la cultura y el pasado se hacen presentes en el desarrollo o formación de los nuevos psicodramatistas y dramaterapeutas chilenos, con la participación de los nuevos psicodramatistas y dramaterapeutas chilenos. A través de la reinscripción del encuentro, la cultura de los grupos y de comunidad, en el presente y el futuro.

SY15.2
THE CONTRIBUTION OF TIBETAN PEOPLE TOWARDS PEACE
Samudp Chhoekyapa T.
The Tibet Bureau – Geneva – Switzerland

This workshop is a contribution to the symposium The Roads of Memory organized by Jorge Burmeister and Sabar Rustomee. The author is the representative of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in Europe. He will give an overview of the activities of the office directed towards Peace and Justice for the Tibetan people. This includes an overview of programmes in Tibetan refugee settlements in India and Nepal for various health projects and health education programmes. Keywords: Tibet, People, Peace

SY15.3
FORGOTTEN SCENES IN THE COLLECTIVE TRAUMA IN PRESENT-DAY PSYCODRAMA AND DRAMATHERAPY IN CHILE
Torres Godoy P.1, Lucero S.2
1Centro Escuela Dramaterapia – Santiago de Chile – Chile
2Asociación Chilena De Psicólogos – Santiago de Chile – Chile

New generations of Chilean psychodramatists and dramatherapists have re-installed the Encounter, the culture of Group and Community in present-day Chile. The forgotten scenes of a traumatic Chile under the military dictatorship resist its disappearance and remain in our children and grandchildren, transmitted through generations. The authors, belonging to two consecutive generations, have contributed to the recovery of the true memory of the concentration camps of northern Chile and to integrate these past events with the development of new Chilean psychodramatists and dramatherapists, working said scenes indirectly with techniques using action, metaphor and symbols. The sinuous paths of reparations in Chile are connected to integration of these traumatic memories, with diaphanous paths of creativity of an entire people subjected by twenty years of dictatorship, struggling every day for hope and peace. Keywords: Trauma, Duelo, Dramaterapia

LOSCAMINOSDELAMEMORIA
¿Cómo se relacionan la memoria individual y social, cuáles son sus lazos? Hacemos cargo de lo real implica dar cuenta de las temporalidades y del Otro. La memoria es el modo en que se hace presente ese Otro de la cultura y el pasado, en el presente y el futuro. Su anulación lleva al empobrecimiento de la conciencia, especialmente a través de la desmentida y la forclusión. Los lazos sociales y grupales implican la identificación con el otro y su diferenciación. Se esté refiriendo a la discriminación simbolizante vs. la discriminación de la destrucción y de la pulsión de muerte. El presente sólo se puede constituir en la medida que se integre el pasado en la subjetividad individual y social. Recuperar la memoria genera condiciones para la integridad y para la poiesis como construcción de nuevas significaciones; en oposición se encuentra la escisión del aparato psíquico, la primacía de la identificación proyectiva y su imposibilidad de simbolización. La escena, la máscara y el cuerpo sólo se consuestruen e integran en el territorio de la memoria. Es que en determinados planos el pasado es simultáneamente presente y futuro. El huyendo grupal es condición ineludible para la rememoración. La apertura de lo social a la memoria, genera condiciones para la ética, la justicia y al mismo tiempo para la subjetividad individual, grupal y
trabajando dichas escenas indirectamente con técnicas de acción, metáforas y símbolos. Los difíciles caminos de la reparación en Chile tras casi 20 años de dictadura, van ligados a la integración y elaboración de esos recuerdos traumáticos. Las disciplinas de la creatividad, la corporalidad, la representación dramática pueden así ayudar a la recuperación de la esperanza y alcanzar la reconciliación y la paz en el contexto de que importantes instituciones de la sociedad, como la Justicia por ejemplo, están en ese empeño.

**SY15.4 WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS GONE?**
Kayir A. 
Istanbul Medical Faculty, Psychiatry Department ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey

My first conscious pain was moving from East Anatolia to West leaving behind the chickens. An Armenian student at school confronted by not knowing her mother language. Then pains of spreading around followed, gone one by one leaving in silence the ones stayed behind. Psychodrama helped me pouring out memories.

Keywords: go, stay

**SY15.5 DEFREEZING THE HEART - SUPERVISION IN POST WAR GUATEMALA**
Rohr E. 
IAGP ~ Marburg ~ Germany

Peace in post war societies, like Guatemala, means: the military conflict has ended, but violence continues. Under these circumstances trauma has turned out to be a collective symptom, influencing professional life and work. Group analytic Supervision of a case in the aftermath of an exhumation, reveals the roots of the trauma.

Keywords: Collective Trauma Supervision

**SY15.6 ROADS TOWARDS LIBERTY – EXPERIENCES IN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA**
Hauser U. 
IAGP ~ Costa Rica ~ Costa Rica

My contribution is based on my work with Psychodrama in El Salvador, with a Group of indigene Zapatistas in Chiapas/Mexico, and the training Group with colleagues at the GCMHP in Gaza/Palestine, group processes under war and post-war conditions. I want to focus on the problem of IMPUNITY, and the right for knowing the truth which is necessary for mental health, and for the construction of the collective memory, which strengthens the social network as well as personal identity process. As a Ethnopsychanalytist I want also to point out the dynamics in transference and counttransference processes, during transcultural work.

Keywords: Collective Trauma Impunity

**SY15.7 EXPERIENCES WITH THE POST-TRAUMATIC MEMORY OF THE GERMANY OF TODAY**
Dudler A. 
DAGG ~ Heidelberg ~ Germany

The workshop refers to a series of self exploring groups for visitors and descendants of famous Nazi families in connection with the “Wehrmacht”-exhibition on the role of Germans during the Nazi regime, the social and individual impact and its consequences for the future. This project was run together with the Hamburg Institute for social investigations. The author will also share her experiences of several large group projects in Germany on the historic and cultural dimension of collective trauma and their consequences for the future. The main approach for those investigations was sociodrama.

Keywords: Germany, collective trauma

**SY15.8 FROM HATE TO DIALOGUE**
Gölt H.[1], Naor Y.[2] 

Since 15 years both authors are conducting groups centred in the confrontation with the consequences of Auschwitz in Berlin. These groups are composed by descendants from Nazi aggressors and Nazi victims. In their present workshop they give insights and a summary of the conflicts, the struggle and the process of change leading from unouchable hate to dialogue. How can it happen that the legacy of the past still changes the value of the present life? They present their way of psychodrama helping to reveal the truth and gain better understanding about the moral, social and individual implications the holocaust has left us with.

**SY15.9 PSYCHOSOCIAL DISORDERS: INDIVIDUAL PSYCHE, COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND ITS TREATMENT**
Leutz G. 
IAGP ~ Überlingen ~ Germany

It will be related how with psychosocial disorders, the psychodramatic treatment of dreams may reveal the origins in complex collective traumata as far back as World War II and the preceding years. In the case described, the deciphering of a recurrent enigmatic dream marked a turning point in the life of the individual dreamer and the relationships with the family as well. Specificities of psychodramatic treatment of dreams will briefly be discussed.

Keywords: Collective Trauma Treatment
The author will report on the work of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).

The author is the Secretary of the German delegation at the German Parliament ~ Berlin ~ Germany

Becker H.

THE FRAME OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Dealing with Collective Trauma and Conflict in

Keywords: UN, Congo, training

In June 2008, upon request of the MONUC (UN Mission in DR Congo), the author ran in Kinshasa, for experts (mostly Africans) a training there in handling (not yet) violent conflicts. The report will focus on the specificity of Congolese culture, the diversity of the agents’ cultures, the unstable political context, the impact of history of (civil) wars of D.R. Congo, the author ran in Kinshasa, for experts (mostly Africans)

SOCIODRAMA AND COLLECTIVE TRAUMA

El tiempo no cura todas las heridas: décadas después de un desastre, las comunidades entera todavía pueden experimentar los efectos a largo plazo del trauma.

Este papel se concentrará en el daño psicológico y social del trauma a la sociedad en conjunto y presentará cinco aplicaciones diferentes de sociodrama:

1. Crisis Sociodrama: acontecimientos violentos, Guerra y Genocidio, el primer ministro mató a un político
2. Political Sociodrama
3. Diversity Sociodrama

Keywords: sociodrama collective trauma

SOCIODRAMA AND TRAUMA COLECTIVO

Peace in post war societies, like Guatemala, means: military conflict has ended - violence continues. Under these circumstances trauma has turned out to be a collective symptom, influencing professional life and work. Group analytic Supervision of a case in the aftermath of an exhumation, reveals roots of the trauma.

Keywords: Guatemala, trauma, supervision

LOS CAMINOS DE LA MEMORIA

Time does not heal all wounds: decades after a disaster, entire communities may still experience the long-term effects of trauma. This paper will focus on the psychological and social damage of trauma to society as a whole and present five different applications of sociodrama:

3. Diversity Sociodrama: Stereotypic labeling and trait attributions, Racism, Intolerance, Interpersonal bias, “We and You”.

Keywords: sociodrama collective trauma

SY15.12
HELPING EXPERTS AND LOCALS OF THE UN TO HANDLE
CONFLICTS IN A WAR SITUATION

Apter N.

ODEF ~ Geneva ~ Switzerland

In June 2008, upon request of the MONUC (UN Mission in DR Congo), the author ran in Kinshasa, for experts (mostly Africans) a training there in handling (not yet) violent conflicts. The report will focus on the specificity of Congolese culture, the diversity of the agents’ cultures, the unstable political context, the impact of history of (civil) wars of D.R. Congo and the tremendous willingness and hope of the agents to bring about a change.

Keywords: UN, Congo, training

SY15.13
DEALING WITH COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND CONFLICT IN
THE FRAME OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Becker H.

German Parliament ~ Berlin ~ Germany

The author is the Secretary of the German delegation at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE). The author will report on the work of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) in the context of human rights. The delegates of 47 nations are preparing initiatives for European governments to take sustainable action in the field. Implications for group projects will be discussed.

SY15.11
SOCIODRAMA AND COLLECTIVE TRAUMA

Kellermann P.F.N.

AMCHA ~ Jerusalem ~ Israel

M. Yunus in Bangladesh in the years seventies created a special tool for the development that is a special mixture between psychological and economical theoretical frame of reference

What is particularly interesting in Yunus experience is the interwaving between tangible and intangible goods in a cause/effect process. In fact, starting from intangible goods: trust, tangible goods (product from the activity) are developed that, in their turn, generate self esteem, intangible that, again, develops capabilities for risk taking behaviour that, further on develops resources (tangible) and so on... through a virtuous crescendo circle that takes place inside a relational goods system.

This is the reason why this circularity should be better understood in its dynamics to allow a better knowledge in the frame of psychology and economics towards a possible sustainable dialogue. Grameen Bank methodology will be taken into consideration as a case study.

SY16
BETWEEN TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE. THE COMPLEXITY
OF THE ECONOMY OF THE GROUP AND RELATIONAL
GOODS: MICROCREDIT AS A CASE STUDY

Brunori L.

Università di Bologna ~ Bologna ~ Italy

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SY16.1
MICROCREDIT AS TREATMENT

Magnani G.1, De Biasi P.2, Brunori L.3

1-2AUSL Modena, Gruppoanalista IGA ~ Bologna ~ Italy ~3Università degli Studi di Bologna ~ Bologna ~ Italy

This work aims at suggesting a reflections about how microcredit, based on the M. Yunus model, can be also an affective treatment’s tool.

The microcredit is based upon two fundamental mainstays: confidence and belonging to a group. These mainstays allow the transformation of intangible goods as confidence and group cohesion in tangible goods as money and vice versa. This process has evident consequences on persons well being. Microcredit is used with people affected by a strong psychic and/or social distress.
The project, conceived by the Centre of Mental Health with Social Service of the Municipality has been integrated in the Piano Sociale di Zona 2005-2007 and in the new Piano Sociale di Zona 2008-2010. Interdipartimentale per la Ricerca e l’Intervento sui Gruppi of Bologna’s University.

After two years from the beginning, our hypothesis that microcredit is a treatment’s tool has been confirmed. We can now affirm that, thanks to the microcredit group, people affected by a strong psychic or social distress may experience a “rehabilitation”, considered a recovery of dignity as a human being and a citizen. The experience leads to an improvement of self-esteem, socialization, assuming responsibilities and, accordingly, contractual power. We observe a progressive weakening of strong bonds in favour of a progressive improvement of the importance of weak bonds. Finally, we believe that this experience give a telling contribution to a new welfare model less based on charitable concepts to passive and dependent peoples but based on the idea that every person, even the most distressed, has potential resources that need to be found out and leaded towards development.

Keywords: Microcredit, group, treatment

IL MICROCREDO COME TRATTAMENTO


A due anni dall’inizio dell’esperienza siamo confermati nell’ipotesi che il microcredito si rivelò anche un’efficace strumento di cura. Siamo oggi in grado di considerare che grazie al microcredito persone, anche in situazione di notevole disagio psichico e/o sociale, possono fare una esperienza di “riabilitazione” intesa come recupero del senso di dignità di essere umano e di cittadino: l’esperienza porta ad un aumento dell’autostima, della capacità di socializzare, della capacità di assumersi responsabilità e conseguentemente del potere contrattuale. Si assiste ad un progressivo allentamento della rigidità dei legami in favore di un progressivo aumento dell’importanza dei legami deboli.

presunta immediata degradabilità degli oggetti. Laddove l’acquisi
to è inserito in un orizzonte di reciprocità incrementa il suo valore,
cresce il suo spessore emotivo-simbolico prolungando la sua
durata nel tempo (Coppola, Giorgi, 2008). Per tale ragione, gruppi
di elaborazione, quale laboratorio-fabbrica di beni relazionali,
vengono proposti come strumento trasformativo capace di influenzare ed orientare lo sviluppo umano ed economico verso modalità sostenibili.

SY17 WOMEN IN GROUPS IN TIMES OF CONFLICT
Ulmans Hubbs K.,a Baird H.,b Phillips S.B.ac
aHarvard Medical School ~ Boston, Massachusetts ~ USA ~
bBelfast, Northern Ireland ~ UK ~ 
cAdelphi University ~ Garden City, New York ~ USA

This symposium will address the use of groups to deal with the effects of conflict and violence on women from various countries. Panelists from four countries affected by conflict and violence will discuss:
1. How conflict and violence have affected the women in their country.
2. How groups, either therapeutic or naturally occurring, have helped the women cope with the traumatic effects of conflict and violence.
3. Their countertransference in treating women who have been affected by conflict and violence.
4. The treatment and prevention of secondary or vicarious traumatization in women therapists.

Particular attention will be paid to situations and interventions that have been either protective or aggravating for women exposed to trauma. Additionally, intergenerational transmission of the effects of the conflict and violence will be addressed.

Learning Objectives:
1. Participants will learn about the psychological effects of conflict and violence on women.
2. Participants will learn about how groups have helped women cope with the effects of conflict and violence.
3. Participants will learn about the countertransference reaction experienced by therapist who worked with women exposed to conflict and violence.
4. Participants will learn how to recognize secondary post traumatic stress and vicarious trauma.

References:


Keywords: women, trauma, violence

SY18 THE INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION IN THE THERAPEUTIC PRACTICE
Fasolo F., Furin A.
AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

This symposium proposes an analysis about the institutional dynamics, starting about the concept of institutional clinic. The reflection is about the metamorphosis of assistance service’s model and of the view’s context. The papers propose an analysis about the contribution of institutional analysis in the management and in the elaboration of the conflicts.

The symposium wants to start a reflection about the meaning of institutional dimension, above all about the services for the childhood. The papers propose an analysis about the contribution of institutional analysis and the group-analysis in the management and in the elaboration of the conflicts.

The symposium wants to stimulate a reflection about the meaning of institutional dimension in another frameworks, that are different from the therapeutic ones, for example the school institutional.

SY18.1 GROUP DYNAMICS IN INSTITUTIONAL THERAPY, IN THE CENTER FOR ADOLESCENCE AND EATING DISORDERS (CDA)
Ferro A.M.
AS.VE.GRA ~ Dipartimento Salute Mentale ASL2 Savonese ~ Savona ~ Italy

The Centre for Adolescence and Eating Disorders (CDA) is a six year old experience, which receives admissions of sixteen years old upwards patients, mostly eating disorders, and also developmental break downs, relationship difficulties between adolescents and their families or social environment and cases of severe perinatal depression and psychosis in the adolescent.

The experience of CDAA as an “institutional container” is described and issues of the “frame” in which therapy is applied are analysed.

The plan to join the model of institutional therapy with use of techniques that come from behaviorcognitive therapy as “Controlled (so called “mechanical”) alimentation”, as work in order to change the mechanisms of maintaining the disease, as psychoeducational groups.

The institutional therapy is characterized for its collective and psychological nature: the institution is seen as a “symptomatic field” as we know the group’s dynamics as transfers within groups. To give an example we mention a clinical situation, happened in the CDAA, in which unexpected destructive elements and strong fear of death appeared.

A group of patients managed to make all the staff go mad (Crazy), affecting the fragility of the treating staff at that particular moment when the organization was going to be changed.

The theoretical reference is the concept of “Thanatophoro” (one who leads to death) studied by E. Duet: he defines “Thanatophoro as a subject who is not only the carrier but also the source of destructiveness”. The “Thanatophoric situation” arises from the relationship between the pathology of the subject, the group’s dynamics in the institution and the particular moment of the same institution.

Psychoanalytical perception enables us to reduce the “iatrogenicity” of what happens in the institutional and therapeutic group, using institutional transfers that tell in the “hic et nunc” (here and now) of the treatment a lot of things about our patients story.

Keywords: Eating Disorders, institutional container, Thanatophoro
La terapia istituzionale è connotata per la sua natura collettiva e la sua natura psichica (CDAA), parte integrante del Dipartimento di Salute Mentale della Provincia di Savona, si caratterizza per:

- a) l’impegno di conoscere il modello terapeutico della cura nelle diverse situazioni, dei suoi rapporti con se stesso e con gli altri, del suo comportamento, come paradossalmente può accadere in strutture troppo specializzate.
- b) la scelta di ospitare pazienti giovani (14-24 anni) con patologie mentali (CDAA), la scelta di categorie etariali e la scelta di situazioni cliniche.

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Il riferimento teorico è alla nozione di “thanatoforo” proposta da Ennio Morlino (1987) e poi da Marco G. Di Marco G., Nosè F. e Barillaro A.M., Perrelli E.: “La terapia istituzionale come un centro per i disturbi dell’adolescenza e dell’alimentazione di salute mentale (CDAA), parte integrante del Dipartimento di Salute Mentale della Provincia di Savona, si caratterizza per:

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The manifest task of the private institution we are talking about is to educate 12-21 year-old subjects who were removed from their own families. In our work we analyze the obliged path to realize the mission, to get that apparent task, thanks to a somehow hidden assignment that could be perfected only through a continuous work in which all the agglutinated nucleuses are melted and any difference of individuals, and groups, and institutions is restlessly integrated. Therefore the real assignment becomes to manage those continuous tensions leading rather to a defensive counter-reaction behaviour than to a pro-integrative one: with counter-reaction to the colleague, the outside, the foreigner (as, for example, other stakeholders), the teen-ager habits, the authorities and so on.

We describe into details as per the individual-group-institution axis and the “group-sequence approach”, focusing on:

- workgroups and therapeutic groups taking place in the structure that receives those minors that are removed/separated from their own families,
- workgroups with some social and health partner agencies,
- workgroups with minors’ families and therapeutic groups, within short cycles, for their parents.

Keywords: minor, removed, group

PASSARE PER GRUPPI: LA GESTIONE DEI CONFLITTI NELLA COMPLESSITÀ DELL’ALLONTANAMENTO DEL MINORE DALLA FAMIGLIA ATTRAVERSO DECLINAZIONI TEORICHE E TECNICHE DI GRUPPOANALISI E PSICOSOCIOANALISI

“In Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto” (Terenzio)

Gli strumenti teorici e tecnici qui illustrati appartengono alla gruppoanalisi e alla psicosocianalisi.

Il compito manifesto dell’istituzione privata di cui parliamo è: educare ragazzi dai 12 ai 21 anni allontanati dalle famiglie di origine. Nel lavoro che presentiamo il compito nascosto, attraversando il quale arriviamo al compito manifesto, è un perseverante lavoro di defusione dei nuclei agglutinati e di integrazione delle diversità di individui e gruppi e istituzioni.

Il compito è dunque gestire le continue tensioni che portano a difendersi controreagendo anziché integrare: controreazione al rivale, all’esterno, allo straniero (es. gli altri stakeholders), al collegha, all’esterno, allo straniero (es. gli altri stakeholders), al comportamento dell’adolescente, alle autorità, ecc.

In particolare descriviamo il lavoro dell’asse individuo-gruppo-istituzione e il lavoro del “passar per gruppi”:

- dei gruppi di lavoro e terapeutici della struttura di accoglienza per i minori allontanati/separati dalla famiglia,
- del gruppo di lavoro con le agenzie socio-sanitarie,
- del gruppo di lavoro con la famiglia e il gruppo terapeutico per i genitori a cicli brevi a termine.

SY18.5

CREATIVE ELABORATION OF THE CONFLICTS - A METHOD OF APPROACH TO THE WORK WITH GROUPS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Caselli A.

AS.VE.GRA - Consultorio Adolescenti Contatto Giovani ULSS 16 PD – Padova – Italy

The presentation concerns a description of a method of working with groups of school children. It can be applied either in elementary or secondary schools.

The emphasis will be put on the peculiarities of the groups of pupils, usually depicted as median groups, and a step by step description will be given of a procedure of organization of a work project structured in the meetings with the groups of pupils, teachers, parents and the members of the school management. The technique used with the groups of pupils, oral story narration, will be described in particular. The adoption of this technique can play a very important role in the transitional space in the creative elaboration of the conflicts.

This method of approach has shown itself to be very useful in cases where intervention was requested by a school in problematic situations which concerned whole groups of pupils rather than specific individuals. These are often situations of considerable conflict between the subgroups created among the students of the class. Additionally such conflict may be apparent in the pupils’ relationships with the teachers and are often connected with the difficulties the teachers may be experimenting in performing their role as educator, and those of the pupils in achieving their learning goals. This method of approach can be applied not only in situations of critical conflict but also in instructive and preventive interventions.

Keywords: School groups, conflict, creativity

SY19

THE LUCIFER EFFECT: THE COMPPLICITY OF MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIANS IN RATIONALIZING TORTURE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE STATE

Boller R.1, Kibel H.D.2, Battegay R.3, Ahlin G.4

1Berkeley Group Education Foundation – Berkeley, California – USA
2New York Medical College – Valhalla, New York – USA
3School of Medicine – Basel – Switzerland
4Sweden

The Mental Health Professions have been challenged by recent revelations that clinicians have participated in the planning, design, and execution of torture, both physical and psychological, by agents acting under the authority of the national security state. This Symposium will elucidate some of the psychological processes which underlie the complicity of psychologists, group therapists, family therapists, and other mental health professionals in these acts of torture. We shall focus on three factors:

1. The intergenerational transmission of trauma by which traumatized parents transmit their traumatic stress disorder to their offspring which then can lead to acts of abuse.
2. The use of rationalization by clinicians to justify acts of torture.
3. The application of projective identification by which clinicians see their own aggression in others, identify them as enemies, and fight against them by all means, including torture.

The title of our Symposium, THE LUCIFER EFFECT, refers to a book by Philip Zimbardo, Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Stanford University.
MOVIES ANTICIPATING SOCIAL CONFLICTS
Merlo C.[1], Gregoretti U.[2], Guario G.[3], Fava S.[4]

"Omicron" is the title of a movie directed in 1963 by Ugo Gregoretti, that presented one of the contemporary characteristics of the social ties. It tells the story of a worker who is invaded by an alien entity that transforms him in a automaton without conflicts. He then starts to conform himself to machines, produce and imitate the behaviour of human beings, waiting for the aliens invasion of the earth. The only slight hope for salvation is the worker consciousness. We cannot avoid seeing in this plot a pre-view of the dehumanization effects that the scientific and technological apparatus may have on humanity.

Keywords: projective identification, rationalization, “group think”

SY20.1 - MOVIES ANTICIPATING SOCIAL CONFLICTS

SY21.1 - THE WORKING IN GROUP WHAT METHODOLOGICAL CHOICE THAT FAVOURS CONFRONTATION IN PROMOTING LEARNING IN THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE
Da Ros D., Bertinaria A., Cama M., Dal Lago P., Gavagnin T., Grigolon A., Pellizzon A., Prandin C., Sava V.

We would hereby like to present the work of a study group that has been active for about ten years within Asvegra, an association that promotes research and training in group psychotherapy and institutional analysis in the Italian region of Veneto. The group has been active in organising various research seminars over the years on themes related to the problem of pathological dependence. It has offered a space for research, training and dialogue between psychotherapists, doctors and psychologists within the sphere of drug addiction.

Our theoretical and cultural frames of reference are: psychoanalysis, with particular reference to group psychotherapy and institutional dynamics; and phenomenological psychopathology.

The encounters take place in small and large group settings. The principle tool of research is the work of confrontation and discussion within these groups and in other cultural and institutional contexts where there is interest in these particular themes.

The different ways of working in a group context has been a methodological choice that favours discussion and confrontation at several levels. We would like to examine a way of working in a group context, where moments of confrontation, also conflict, have over the years been fruitful in promoting learning through the group experience within the field of pathological dependence.

THE WORKING IN GROUP WHAT METHODOLOGICAL CHOICE THAT FAVOURS CONFRONTATION IN PROMOTING LEARNING IN THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE
Da Ros D., Bertinaria A., Cama M., Dal Lago P., Gavagnin T., Grigolon A., Pellizzon A., Prandin C., Sava V.

The working in group what methodological choice that favours confrontation in promoting learning in the pathological dependence. An experience of supervision for addicts group therapy.

The small therapeutic group in the space and cadence of the cure.

The working in group what methodological choice that favours confrontation in promoting learning in the pathological dependence. An experience of supervision for addicts group therapy.

Beginning and activities.

The small therapeutic group in the space and cadence of the cure.

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SYMPOSIA

Si vuole discutere uno stile di lavoro, confronto, a volte conflitto, che nel corso degli anni è sembrato fecondo nel favorire l’apprendimento attraverso l’esperienza gruppale di modalità terapeutiche nelle dipendenze patologiche.

SY21.2
AN EXPERIENCE OF SUPERVISION FOR ADDICTERS’ GROUP THERAPY
Saccon D.[1], Tomasi M.[1], D’Incerti L.[1], Giusto R.[1]
[1] AS.VE.GRA – Padova – Italy
This paper describes an experience of supervision on therapists, medics and psychologists, which work in addiction services using relapse prevention techniques in group setting.

BEGINNING AND ACTIVITIES
Dalle riflessioni sul gruppo lavoro composto da diverse micro-équipe, in vista di una nuova formazione, è nata l’esigenza di costruire un sentimento di gruppo attraverso un percorso formativo, che partisse da una maggiore consapevolezza corporea per giungere ad una maggiore consapevolezza relazionale.

SY21.3
BEGINNING AND ACTIVITIES
Boine G., Ferrari R., Mentigazzi L., Mariani L.
COIRAG – Torino – Italy
The considerations on the working group composed of different micro-équipe, preparing to a new Ser.T.* internal training program, led to the need to establish a group feeling through a training process originated by a greater relational awareness. The training provided integrated stages of Dance Movement Therapy, Psychodrama and Group Analysis, working on past-present, borders, inside-outside, limits-resources, me-others, and role inversion concepts, thus determining a group feeling which created a demand for further training and organizational supervision, to manage the service changes and the clinical supervision. This transformational process enabled the operators to work on the therapy group for pathological gamblers and within the theater laboratory group, and finally to suggest a clinical-theoretical hypothesis concerning the project of a real center dedicated to group activities.

SY21.4
THE SMALL THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN THE SPACE AND CADENCE OF THE CURE IN THE DRUG ADDICTION
Casciaro E.[1], Dagnello F.[2], Sava V.[3]
[1] AS.VE.GRA – COIRAG, Cooperativa “Terra” – Padova – Italy
[3] Dipartimento Dipendenze – Cittadella – PD – Italy
This article wants to emphasize, starting by some considerations about the psychotherapist’s training and the procedure to work with some patients into an institution, the importance of regularity, of rhythm of the presence, in the service for the apprentice, and at the sessions for the patient.

In particular, we had try to put together some considerations about open psychotherapeutic group with drug addict patients done at the Cittadella’s Ser.T. through to establish the method of conduction and presence of participants, was given a sense: that one to create a psychotherapeutic space (objective to be achieved, as the starting point), inside of which to construct fragments of trusting relations; that one, moreover, to try to establish connections between present modalities of relations and previous experiences of relationship that characterized the personal history of each of the participants through the observation and development of detailed report implemented in here and now of the therapeutic relationship.
SY21.5
SNuPI METHOD IN THE ADDICTION TREATMENT. A THEORETIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE OF SETTINGS THAT CAN BE NEW, POSSIBLE AND IMAGINABLE
Galuppi O., Barillaro A.M, Perrelli E., Cibin M.
COIRAG, AS.VE.GRA – Padova – Italy

Our very first words are to thank Simone, Pier Giorgio, Mattia, Paolo, Caterina, Laura, Stefania, Cristiano, Aldo and all of those fearless ones who are permitting germinative life relational spaces in spite of the incontrovertible daily evidence of impotence and inadequacy.

We’re reporting about SNuPi (Settings that can be New, Possible and Imaginable) Workgroup results, introducing this particular workgroup where psychotherapists and educationalists have been working together for almost 6 years in an addiction treatment unit of our NHS (National Health System).

Our major theoretical points of reference are:

- Group analysis
- Psychosocial analysis
- Psychopathogenetic analytical theory of the dependence on a Fragile-Self.

The progression of our work through a new setting formulation came out for replying to two increasingly urgent needs of our workgroup:

- the need to know who our patients could be! That is to really know who our work end-users have ever been,
- the need to proactively reply to that diffuse lack of compliance too many patients were already showing to the usual structured interventions.

The aim of these new settings is to open diversified relational germinative spaces so to be able to work on identity.

This is a particularly in-depth study of those technical aspects we did face:

- transfert kind as main therapeutic factor,
- multiple case support,
- working in the intermediate operational area,
- so-called ‘low-threshold’ setting application,
- relational distances capable of being modulated by the single end-user,
- timing,
- therapeutic asymmetry shortening.

Moreover we discuss about SNuPi settings we’ve applied up to now: methadone handing out (along with the unit nurses), the corridor, the living room, the group-therapy (a short-term one, in repeated sessions), the journal, the activities, the employment insertion, and so on.

Keywords: Addiction, treatment, group

SY21.6
GROUP THERAPY FOR PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS
Boine G., Ferrari R., Mentigazzi L., Mariani L.
COIRAG – Torino – Italy

It’s our intention to illustrate the group experience matured in a service for gamblers created within a Ser.T.* This is a survey regarding a semi-open therapeutic group, characterized by double conduction and double clinical approach (Group Analysis and Psychodrama). We’ll consider both the group project and establishment and the development process during the first year of activity.

We will also try to present our first considerations regarding the double clinical approach experience and interactions between the group conduction and the relational dynamics of gamblers.

* Italian acronym for ‘drug-addiction services’.

GROUP THERAPY FOR PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS

Si intende presentare l’esperienza di gruppo maturata in un servizio per i giocatori d’azzardo aperto all’interno di un Ser.T. Si tratta di un gruppo terapeutico seminaperto, a doppia conduzione e doppia lettura (gruppoanalisi e psicodramma). Tratteremo sia la progettazione e la fondazione del gruppo che il suo andamento in questo anno di vita.

Tenteremo inoltre di presentare le nostre prime riflessioni in merito alla sperimentazione della doppia lettura nonché degli intrecci tra conduzione e peculiarità della dinamica relazionale del giocatore d’azzardo.

SY21.7
INTER-SERVICE NETWORKS AS A PLACE FOR THE TRANSFERRENCE OF COMPLEXITY
Barbuzzi A.
AS.VE.GRA – COIRAG – Padova – Italy

Workers in the field of addictions have many occasions to experience the difficult but necessary integration among Institutions, Services and welfare strategies in order to be responsible for complex situations (presence of diverse problems, especially from the social point of view, addictions and psychiatry).

In those contexts, instead of developing specific psychotherapeutic actions, they often find themselves working on the relations among different levels of treatment and among involved institutions and organisations of the local territory. From a figurative point of view, those are places where conflicts, resistances...
and fears settle and where interesting countertransference trends develop, to be analysed for possible effective treatments. This work focuses on the set up on an experiential level of the clinical practice in “situations of complexity”, in relation with the different levels of intervention: a. Identification of the situation of complexity b. Possibility strategies for cure and treatment c. Practices of collaboration among involved Services d. Inter-institutional level and reference Politics Pamphlet, in particular, in the social, interventions and psychiatric functions of the service network as regards an integrated strategy of multidimensional treatment; the matter regards also the inter-institutional group levels and the processes of project development regarding the set of intervention and therapeutic cases. Specifically, the therapeutic treatment of “complex cases” must be placed within those edges. Essentially, this work suggests how, within a context of different institutional group levels, it is possible to work out critical aspects, both evident and latent, which may slow down or stop the development of processes of treatment. Bibliography: La doppia faccia della “doppia diagnosi”, a cura di Massimo Giannantonio, Franco Angeli, 2008 Lo spazio dei limiti- Prospettive psicoanalitiche nella psicoterapia delle tossicodipendenze, a cura di Vito Sava ed Elena La Rosa, Franco Angeli, 2006 Keywords: Complexity, inter-service and inter-institution groups, transference

LE RETI INTERSERVIZI COME LUOGO DI TRANSFERT NELLA COMPLESSITÀ Molte sono le circostanze in cui gli operatori nel campo delle dipendenze, fanno esperienza di difficoltà ma opportuni tentativi di integrazione fra Istituzioni, Servizi e dispositivi di cura per la presa in carico di situazioni articolate e complesse (compresenza di più aspetti problematici, conflittualità e in cui maturano interessanti aspetti controtrasferimenti da elaborare ai fini di un possibile trattamento efficace. Il contributo rivolge l’attenzione in particolare alle dimensioni gruppo-instituzionali e inter-istituzionali e si propone di dare nuove prospettive ai dispositivi di cura multidimensionale e kompleksitatis

SY22
RESEARCH IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP TREATMENTS WITH EATING DISORDER PATIENTS
Lo Verso G.
Università degli Studi di Palermo – Palermo – Italy
With the increasing reliance on managed health care to supplement the cost psychotherapy it is evident that group psychotherapy is an attractive future treatment option. Furthermore, research in support of the effectiveness and efficiency of group psychotherapy continues to build. The symposium focuses on clinical and empirical research on psychodynamic group treatments with eating disorders. The aim is to describe some core issues of effectiveness and process of group treatment, and to describe the process of change of patients with eating disorders in groups. The symposium will take a 90-minutes session, and will have 3 presentations. The first (speaker: Gianluca Lo Coco) is on the new challenges of research in group psychotherapy. The second (speaker: Claudia Prestano) focuses on the effectiveness and process of group analytic treatments with eating disorders. The last (speaker: Valeria Aliod) deal with the processes of change of eating disorder patients treated with a multi-step group program, including group and psychodrama.

SY22.3
PSYCHODRAMA WITH EATING DISORDERS: A FOUR YEAR EXPERIENCE
Bossa I., Aliod V.
Centro per I Disturbi Alimentari, A.S.L. 1 ~ Aosta ~ Italy
Psychodrama is actually one of the most used group psychotherapies. In this presentation we’ll focus on the clinical effectiveness of the Analytical and individualized psychodrama with eating disorder patients. Our clinical study taken place in the Service for eating disorders of Aosta (AUSL 1). The aim of our experience is to describe process and effectiveness of the psychodrama with patients with a diagnosis of anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorder: these patients attended a multi-step treatment, with both individual and group therapy. In this presentation we report on seven patients, all females, and heterogeneous for age. They were seen twice in a month, for two hours, with two psychotherapists that play alternatively the role of conductor of psychodrama and observer. Our observations supported the hypothesis that this kind of technique may be helpful for offering a good communication between mind and body and for proposing to these patients an alternative to their own fixing playing roles, opening new horizons in their intimate personality aspects. Keywords: eating disorders, psychodrama, group process

SY23
COMPARING GROUP MODEL THERAPY (PSYCHODRAMA) IN THE TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION: CONFLICT AMONG THE PARTS WITHIN US, IN OUR SELF AND IN THAT OF OTHERS, ALSO IN THE SOCIAL DIMENSION
Greca M.M.
AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy
The theme that will be addressed is that of the treatment of drug addiction, considered the illness of our times, which is the inability to live, without an alteration in awareness. The desire is to respond to a series of questions: drug addiction as the symptom of the unhappiness in life or as an illness? The conflict with living, often faced with narcosis or with doping, how can it be resolved by full lucidity of One’s personal and social self. The goal is to compare model therapy in the treatment of the indi-
MODelli di terapia di gruppo a Confronto (Psicodramma) nella cura della dipendenza da sostanze. Conflitto tra le parti del nostro sé; tra il nostro sé e il sé degli altri, anche nella dimensione sociale.

Il trauma provoca un smarrito del controllo della cura della tossicodipendenza considerata come la malattia dei nostri tempi, che sta per l’incapacità di vivere senza un’allevamento della coscienza. Ci si prefigge infatti di rispondere ad una serie di questioni: la dipendenza da sostanze è spesso una malattia che aiuta l’uomo a superare il dolore? Come si può rispettare se le risposte alla questione dei limiti e della frustrazione e a aprire le superfici in gruppo, che permettono a ciascuno di fare una buona esperienza della propria e sociale?

L’obiettivo della proposta è il confronto tra metodologie per la cura della persona attraverso il simbolo della dipendenza da sostanze. La filosofia è quella del curare, contro il nihilistico curare della persona attraverso il sintomo. L’obiettivo è quello di essere un curare da parte delle persone che si occupano dei nostri problemi. L’obiettivo è quello di avviare un approccio che permetta di risolvere il problema della dipendenza.

SY23.1 CLASSICAL PSYCHODRAMA GROUP EXPERIENCE WITHIN A PUBLIC SERVICE OF MEDICINE OF PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCIES – SER.T.
Boari A.
AIPSIT – Milano – Italy

This paper outlines the classical psychodrama group experience that has been continuously carried out for ten years within Ser.T in Cortemaggiore (Department of Mental Health and Pathological Dependencies in Piacenza), which has seen the participation of 36 patients in these past ten years (22 females and 14 males) with problems related to alcoholism, drug addiction and eating disorders.

The presentation will examine the institutional context in which the experience will be carried out as well as the organizational aspect and the therapeutic reference model. In addition, a description of how the specific peculiarity of the psychodramatic intervention was fully applied among the treatment experiences, implementing the effectiveness of various and integrated therapeutic and methodological model of reference to the therapeutic community, that allows the respect of the others treated before. The specific peculiarities of the psychodramatic group intervention are placed on the importance of the action as a therapeutic action, putting between the different individual experiences: original families, groups and cultural belonging, social world.

The therapeutic group offers the possibility to know and to set apart from new points of view, a new psychological movement, putting between the different individual experiences: original families, groups and cultural belonging, social world.

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)
Obiettivi del trattamento con la tecnica dello psicodramma sono stati di favorire:

1. la ripresa dello sviluppo delle funzioni dell’Ego;  
2. il dialogo tra parti del Sé afferente all’integrazione dell’"Ombra” intesa come parte del Sé non conosciuta, rifiutata o temuta;  
3. la ripresa di dialoghi tra le parti del Sé e con il Soggetto, con partecipazione attiva e riconoscimento della loro esistenza;  
4. lo sviluppo della Funzione trascendente così come è stata definita da Jung.

Abbiamo lavorato su problematiche collegate a carenze nelle prime esperienze affettive con le figure genitoriali, a ricordi della prima infanzia di ordine traumatico ad esperienze di mancata elaborazione del dolore psichico e quindi di un mancato sviluppo della funzione di significazione e di costruzione di senso.

Parole chiave: Dipendenze; Psicodramma; Trattamento di gruppo.

SY23.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJECT TREATMENT: A CURE EXPERIENCE OF PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCIES

Rugginin D.
APSIM – Milano – Italy

The principles that inspire the project are:
Flexibility: as attention, in the realization of the treatment, towards the individual specificity; considering the difficulties, needs and
personal resources. Complexity: on complex problems through the intervention of combined and integrated application of different operative tools: meetings, groups, encounters.

Personalization: in the sense of giving as an objective of the treatment significant contributions of consolidation and betterment of the sense of personal identity.

Socialization: as incremental awareness of one’s own abilities to communicate and contribute to the realization, maintenance and betterment of actual moments of the social dimension.

Sobriety: the objective of the treatment is reaching a state of complete abstinence from “drugs”, with regard to the conviction that it is neither desirable nor possible to control drug addiction. Responsibility: each individual, respect in taking charge of one’s own life and of related problems, and to therefore be a protagonist in the actual cure.

In the group: towards one’s own self, in building, sustaining and growing as such; towards one’s own single components, through realizing one’s self, towards each person, as “auxiliary world”, that supplies the physical and relational space that contains, stimulates and supports the change processes.

Heterogeneity: the participants are extremely different from one another, both in relationship to substance (or substances) on which the condition of addiction is structured, as well as with reference to the specific characteristics of their persona.

Territoriality: the treatment is realized by maintaining yet trying to better the insertion in the social fabric of the participants.

In this way we can also define this project as a “domestic community”.

References:

Keywords: Integration; Personalization; Socialization.

PROGETTO DI TRATTAMENTO NON-RESIDENZIALE: UNA ESPERIENZA DI CURA DELLE DIPENDENZE PATOLOGICHE

I principi ispiratori del progetto sono:
Flessibilità: come attenzione, nella realizzazione del trattamento, verso le specificità individuali delle persone; nella considerazione delle loro difficoltà, del loro bisogno e delle risorse personali.
Socializzazione: non come mero adattamento, ma come consapevole incremento delle proprie capacità di relacionarsi e contribuire alla realizzazione, mantenimento e miglioramento delle istanze proprie della dimensione sociale.

Sobrietà: l’obiettivo del trattamento si realizza nel raggiungimento di una condizione di completa astinenza da “droghe”, in ossequio alla convinzione che non sia né auspicabile né possibile, controllare la propria tossicodipendenza.

Responsabilità: di ogni singolo, rispetto al farsi carico della propria cura.

Del gruppo: verso se stesso, nel costituirsi, nel sostenersi e nel crescere come tale; verso ogni suo singolo componente, attraverso il realizzarsi, nei confronti di ciascuno, come “mondo ausiliario”, che fornisce lo spazio fisico e relazionale che contiene, stimola e supporta i processi di cambiamento di ogni partecipante.

Eterogeneità: partecipano al percorso persone estremamente diverse tra loro, sia in relazione alla sostanza (o alle sostanze) sulle quali si è strutturata la condizione di tossicodipendenza; sia con riferimento alle specifiche caratteristiche della loro persona: tipologia e gravità delle problematiche personali; varietà delle capacità e risorse di ogni individuo.

Territorialità: il trattamento si realizza mantenendo, e piuttosto cercando di migliorare, l’inserimento nel tessuto sociale delle persone che vi partecipano.

In questo senso possiamo anche definire questo progetto come “comunità domestica”.

Parole chiave: Integrazione; Personalizzazione; Socializzazione.

SY24.1
TRANSGENERATIONAL FOOTPRINTS OF OUR WARS
Armañanzas Ros G.[1], Estandía R.[2]
1Centro de Psico terapia Y Psicodrama ~ Pamplona ~ Spain – 2International Institute of Human Relations Dean and Doreen Elefthery ~ Pamplona ~ Spain

Many wars in the past decades have placed their footprints in our paths.
Their effects have been transmitted consciously and unconsciously over the generations. Frequently fear and silence prevented families and society at large from processing those traumas. The reasons for silence can be related to the fear of death and vulnerability, shame of the victims, guilt by the perpetrators and their offspring, fear of reactivating the conflicts etc.
Sometimes it is argued that there is no real influence as the wars happened decades ago, demonstrating the strong need not to talk about it all. In other cases, disclosure, repetition or identification have been forms of trans-generational transmission of war traumas.

We need an interchange of knowledge, of learning from the past, breaking silence.

LAS HUELLAS TRANSGENERACIONALES DE NUESTRAS GUERRAS
Muchas guerras han dejado su huella en las últimas décadas: la Segunda Guerra Mundial, la Guerra Civil Española, etc.
Sus efectos han sido transmitidos conciencia e inconscientemente a las generaciones sucesivas. Frecuentemente, el miedo y el silencio han impedido que las familias y la sociedad procesen esos traumas. Las razones para el silencio pueden tener que ver con el miedo a la muerte y a la vulnerabilidad, la vergüenza en las víctimas, culpa en agresores y sus descendientes, el temor a reactivar el conflicto, etc. En algunos casos, se argumenta que no ha dejado huella, mostrando al mismo tiempo, la fuerte necesidad de no hablar sobre ello. En otros casos, la divulgación, repetición o la identificación han sido la forma de la transmisión transgeneracional del conflicto de las guerras.

Las consecuencias de ello han conformado nuestras identidades, personales, familiares y sociales. Es necesario intercambiar conocimientos, aprender del pasado, romper el silencio, ayudar en el intercambio de experiencias vividas, aprender de otras experiencias con el fin de comprender las nuestras. Tenemos la posibilidad de aprovechar las nuevas generaciones que pueden traer la distancia y el coraje para hacerlo.
impact on our society at both explicit and implicit levels. Especially the sense of shame has an enormous power, developing various defenses to compensate it. In this presentation, I will introduce the influence of the massacres that Japan has faced and made to our culture and the youth subculture and my own history, and consider some clinical implications by presenting some case materials.

SY24.3 SHAME AND GUILT IN THE POST WAR GENERATIONS
Matthie D.
Munich – Germany
After World War II three states were the successors of the so-called “Third Reich” – the Nazis even called it “Tausendjähriges Reich”, empire of thousand years. Only the West German state, in which I grew up after 1945 took over responsibility for Nazi war and holocaust. This meant for me and my post war generation that already as little children we felt a burden of guilt and shame almost towards every other people outside of Germany, especially towards Jews and Israeli people. But also, when as a little boy I went to France or the Netherlands I felt terribly miserable. First I did not understand why, but the more by education and experiences I heard from the older this guilt and shame became part of my cultural heritage, psychologically part of my conscience or super ego.

Guilt is an object-related feeling while shame being more connected to the self than to the object. It is harder to overcome than guilt. It has to do with how we see ourselves and how we could be seen by others. With shame there is not the possibility for mourning or reparation like in the working through with guilt feelings where there might be the possibility of making good what has been damaged or destroyed.

In this sense I felt and feel ashamed of being a German. When I became older and travelled to foreign countries, worked for a while in Paris and New York City. Colleagues and friends even holocaust survivors would tell me that I had been too young to feel guilty. There was the beginning of mutual mourning and it helped to overcome guilt feelings. But no one from the outside could help with my shame feelings.

SY24.4 SHAME, PRIDE AND SUDDEN RAGE
de Mendelsohn F.
Sigmund Freud University of Vienna – Vienna – Austria
Consequences of trans-generational transmission of trauma in group life.

In this presentation I will discuss some ways in which masked traumas from previous generations manifest themselves in therapeutic group work. Theoretical considerations on how this process operates (Faimberg, Kogan, Gampel) will be discussed, and some clinical examples given, along with considerations of clinical technique in working with this phenomenon in therapeutic groups.

SY24.5 DIFFICULTIES IN CONNECTING THE PRESENT DISCOMFORT WITH THE WAR
Leutz G.
Moreno Institut – Überlingen am Bundensee – Germany

While the generation directly exposed to war had suffered from it concretely and thus could attribute ensuing physical and psychological ailments to their origins, later generations, in general, cannot connect their relevant discomforts with the cause. Their indirect suffering may, indeed, be compared with footprints – “footprints on the sands of time” (as the American poet Longfellow had used this metaphor). The originators are not clearly known; and therefore prone to imagination and fantasies.

The case history to be related depicts the impact World War II had on three generations of one family and describes how the trans-generational effect had been revealed by psychodramatic treatment of one dream.
are locked in those areas identified and managed by the mafia. The networks of relationships that Cosa Nostra build are instruments of power and intimidation on the Others. So the mafia culture follows a logic diametrically opposite to that of relational goods because the Mafia does not recognize the Other as subjectivity. Cosa Nostra perceives everything and everyone as objects to use power for their own purposes. For this reason, in Sicily, it is should foster a culture of trust to fight the mafia system.

**Keywords:** Mafia culture, development, trust

**CULTURA MAFIOSA VERSUS CULTURA RELAZIONALE**

The rapporto sottosviluppo-mafia sembra oggi seguire un modello di intreccio in cui un gruppo di sacerdoti siciliani si rappresenta il fenomeno mafioso come una società che porta nel complesso ad un rafforzamento reciproco dei due fenomeni. Appare chiaro che la mafia non è necessariamente figlia del sottosviluppo, ma ne è comunque fattore di forte e strumentale mantenimento. Una simile dinamica di interpenetrazione, che marca anche i rapporti mafia-politica da un lato, e mafia-società dall’altro, si mostra connessa da un punto di vista psicologico alla mancanza di fiducia e di reciprocità relazionale.

Nel panorama imprenditoriale siciliano le simbolizzazioni emotive del territorio, relative alla sua eco-nomicità, retroagiscono pesantemente sulle possibilità di crescita individuali e comunitarie. Le dimensioni della paura e i vissuti d’impotenza progettuale ed economica sono fantasie particolarmente rilevanti e concrete nel momento che spesso, proprio i vissuti e le simbolizzazioni emotive dei contesti, diventano il principale organizatore psichico della lazione sociale. Le iniziative sociali ed economiche, che indiscriminatamente si generano nel contesto siciliano, non trovano spesso uno spazio vitale per svilupparsi e rimangono obbligate in un ambiente psico-antropologicamente costituito, ingabbiati in una stretta maglia di automatismi culturali che provocano il collasso delle progettualità.

**SY25.3**

**THE EMPERICAL RESEARCH ON THE TERRITORIAL SPECIFICITIES OF THE MAFIA PHENOMENON**

Coppola E.[1], Giunta S.[2]

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[2]Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi - Palermo - Italy

The contribution deals with mafia research and it represents a scientific and methodological advancement that leans on the progressive acquisitions of empirical-theoretical research accumulated during the last years (Lo Verso, 1998; Giordano, Lo Coco, Giunta, Lo Verso, 2005; Giorgi, 2007).

This work introduces in fact a new micro-contextual observation that underlines the connection between mafia and territory and it is focused on the specific-territorial formalities through which Cosa Nostra influences and dominates the various contextual realities. The specific territories are essential because any phenomenon is anthropologically characteristic, as well as geographically and historically regulated (Ceruti, 1981; Carlì, 2005). This paradigm is especially true if we intend to understand rooted phenomena in the territory and we think that from this they derive their structure and their content.

Cosa Nostra has founded its specificity upon a strong relationship with the context; an association between criminal exercise of the power and territorial vulnerability. The mafia exploits the economic and social Sicilian indigences, as well as the psychological weaknesses of a paranoid and pessimistic anthropology to impose as realistic economic and social alternative. Our objective is to deepen the anthropo-psychic specificities of a context and to articulate a critical thought that gives words to the desire of change emerged through the formative interventions activated in different Sicilian communities.

**Keywords:** territory, mafia, micro-contextual observation

**LA RICERCA EMPIRICA SULLE SPECIFICITÀ TERRITORIALI DEL MONDO MAFIOSO**

Il contributo si colloca nell’ambito di ricerca sulla psicologia del fenomeno mafioso e rappresenta un avanzamento scientifico e metodologico che poggia sulle progressive acquisizioni cumulative in anni di ricerca empirico-teorica sul tema dello “psicismo mafioso” (Lo Verso, 1998; Giordano, Lo Coco, Giunta, Lo Verso, 2005; Giorgi, 2007).

Il lavoro presenta, infatti, un nuovo taglio osservativo di tipo micro-contextuale, che si presta ad evidenziare l’intricato intreccio tra mafia e territorio, centrandone l’attenzione sulle modalità specifico-territoriali attraverso le quali Cosa Nostra influenza e domina le varie realtà contestuali.

Interessarsi allo specifico territoriale diventa, oggi, imprescindibile poiché i moderni paradigmi scientifici si fondano sulla consapevolezza epistemologica e metodologica che qualsiasi fenomeno è antropologicamente connotato, nonché geograficamente e storicamente regolato (Ceruti, 1981; Carlì, 2005). Tutto questo è vero specialmente se intendiamo comprendere fenomeni propriamente radicali nel territorio e che da questo derivano la loro struttura e il
trauma will be discussed. Conscious. The question when a trauma is selected to be a chosen
archetypes, defences, myths, and memories. Chosen traumas and society, nation or culture. It includes shared anxieties, fan-
scious of members of a certain social system such as communi-
Haim Weinberg

The paper explores the process of mass suffering becoming a collective trauma that then is transformed into chosen trauma. Emphasis is laid on the process’ time dimension, which is con-
nected to different types of memory – body memory, communicative memory and cultural memory – and different modes of tradition. The media how traumata are passed on are discussed pointing out the special relevance of different possibilities to externalize the material that is to be remembered. The process of externalization and internaliza-
tion is described and the different functions a mass trauma can, if converted into collective trauma or chosen trauma, fulfill for the psyche.

Anna Maria Knobel

The social unconscious is the co-constructed shared unconscious of members of a certain social system such as communi-
ty, society, nation or culture. It includes shared anxieties, fantas-
ties, defences, myths, and memories. Chosen traumas and chosen stories are important ingredients of it. Chosen traumas reside in the Social Unconscious, partly con-
structing it as archetypes construct the collective unconscious. The question when a trauma is selected to be a chosen trauma will be discussed.

Keywords: social-unconscious, co-unconscious, chosen-trauma

I segreti di famiglia sono nocivi, non solo per i membri in vita della famiglia: vengono trasmessi per molte generazioni come “gestalt
non compiute”. La ricerca scientifica basata sul lavoro di Bluma Zeigarnick e Kurt Lewin nel 1927 e 128 mostra che i compiti non finiti rimangono i ricordi a lungo tempo. La ricerca clinica evidenzia che possono essere trasmessi per due secoli prima che il compito sia portato a termine e finito per i nostri avi. Questo è l’unico modo per liberare noi e i nostri figli dagli effetti distruttivi del passato per la nostra salute e la nostra vita. Schützenberger chiama questo tipo particolare di lavoro “Psicogenedalogia”. Dobbiamo chiudere i compiti non finiti con la morte e il trauma per liberarci e poter vivere la nostra vita senza essere manipolati dal passato.

Anne Ancelin Schützenberger, autrice del libro “La Sindrome degli Antenali” e Manuela Maciel, terapeuta transgenerazionale, presenteranno il loro lavoro nella prima parte della tavola rotonda. La seconda parte sarà dedicata alle domande e alla discussione dei temi sul transgenerazionale.

Anne Ancelin Schützenberger dimostrerà le sue tecniche durante il simposio e nel suo Workshop sul Psicodramma Triadico. Anche Manuela Maciel conterrà un workshop su temi transgenerazionali in connessione ai temi del simposio. Il simposio sarà in inglese ma le donne italiane verranno tradotte in italiano.

SY29.3
SECRETS, MYTHS AND TRAUMA: THE SYMBOLIC UNIVERSE
Perrotta L.
Università di Torino ~ Italy

Il simposio unico della famiglia è trasmesso transgenerazionalmente. I valori, miti e segreti sono trasmessi da una generazione all'altra, mantenendo una continuità con il passato degli antenati che nel tempo si trasforma, inscrivendosi profondamente nell'inconscio. Il simposio sarà in inglese ma le donne italiane verranno tradotte in italiano.

SY29
TRAUMA, CONFLICT AND GROWTH IN KAREN HORNED
THEORY AND CLINICAL PRACTICE, IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOANALYSIS
Morrone V.A.
S.P.I.G.A ~ Roma ~ Italy

This course illustrate today, when the study of the human sciences has acquired wider perspectives, Horney theory is of particular interest for its characteristics of continuity, both in relation to psychoanalytic theories and to other psychological theories. While accepting many aspects of Freudian thought, Horney theory is mainly interested in the birth of the ego-self, the evolution of object-relations theories and the development of trans-cultural psychiatry.

This is less dogmatic psychoanalysis, one that is committed to giving greater importance to the problems of the person in his existential reality, as opposed to methodological research. A secure relationship of the child with his caretakers is fundamental to the growth of his personality. Whenever the environment alters this relationship, the person suffers a trauma that impedes his basic self-development.

Horney has a positive vision of man and great faith in his potential. Even if a child has been traumatized, the potential of his original true self, even if not developed, still exists in the depth of his being. From this true self, constructive action is born; supplying the positive force that therapy makes use of in order to realize change.

The task of the therapist is that of maintaining a situation of creative tension between conscious structures and unconscious dynamics, whether in the dyadic relationship or in the group. Besides presenting the theory, the course proposes to demonstrate the applicability of the techniques to various human experiential contexts: therapy groups, training groups and institutional groups.

Particular attention will be given to group therapy and training of candidates at S.P.I.G.A. (Society for Interpersonal Psychoanalysis and Group Analysis), the specialization school for psychotherapists founded by Prof. V. Morrone, who, after 15 years living and working in America, brought the thinking of Karen Horney.
SY29.1
THE GROUP AS A PLACE WHERE TO PREPARE FOR ADOPTION
De Bono I.
S.P.I.G.A. ~ Roma ~ Italy

After the illustration of the main Horneyan concepts in the theoretical part of the course (basic anxiety, psychic change, innate drive toward self-realization, facilitating environments), there will be a presentation of some clinical experiences in which the Horneyan group is used in the process of preparation for adoption (groups of aspiring adoptive couples, of adoptive parents and of professionals who are in some way involved in the adoption process).

It is in fact the relational experience that determines those compulsive relationships which prevent constructive forces from pursuing self-realization. It is the quality of the relational field in which the adult and the child act that facilitates or hinders the working-through of early acquired distorted relational modes. And it is the awareness of one’s own inner self that prepares the adult to listen to the real needs of a child who has experienced the trauma of abandonment. In consideration of all this, the group experience represents a valuable opportunity for sharing thoughts and experiences which stimulates the adult’s inner potential for growth and ability to fully relate to the Other.

In a welcoming environment promoted by the group leader – who controls, supports and encourages participants – the group helps individuals become better aware of their own experience and formulate thoughts which were still unformed in their minds. Through the gradual reduction in basic anxiety, each member of the group can become aware of their own needs, demands, fears, doubts, expectations and express them to the Other in a reflective – and not reflecting – way. In this way, each individual will be able to be a presentation of some clinical experiences in which the group is used in the process of preparation for adoption (groups of aspiring adoptive couples, of adoptive parents and of professionals who are in some way involved in the adoption process).

It is in fact the relational experience that determines those compulsive relationships which prevent constructive forces from pursuing self-realization. It is the quality of the relational field in which the adult and the child act that facilitates or hinders the working-through of early acquired distorted relational modes. And it is the awareness of one’s own inner self that prepares the adult to listen to the real needs of a child who has experienced the trauma of abandonment. In consideration of all this, the group experience represents a valuable opportunity for sharing thoughts and experiences which stimulates the adult’s inner potential for growth and ability to fully relate to the Other.

Keywords: abandonment, adoption
LA PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO AD ORIENTAMENTO HORNEYANO CON PAZIENTI PSICOTICI

La teoria della Horney, offre il suo particolare contributo all’interpretazione delle dinamiche intrapsichiche di tali pazienti, dal momento che prende in considerazione sia la sfera interpersonale nel quale è stato dislocato, che la sfera intrapsichica, nel cui contesto ha il proprio sviluppo della personalità interrotto.

Il bambino, scrive la Horney, sin dalla nascita ha due bisogni predominanti per contenere l’angoscia di base: quello di essere accettato ed amato dagli altri ed il bisogno di realizzarsi. Se il bambino non è aiutato nel suo sforzo di realizzarsi per quello che è, oppure è spinto ad una definizione del Sé che non rappresenta la sua vera natura, questi può assoggettarsi opporsi, o le due cose insieme, a questo suo sogno di autonomia e riconoscimento di parti scisse di sé e dove un contenimento dell’angoscia di base è possibile, rinnovarsi, ed è possibile ritrovare una fiducia di base che consente all’individuo, pur tra mille angosce di riprendere il proprio sviluppo della personalità interrotto.

E’ importante nelle dinamiche intrapsichiche di tali pazienti, dall’individuale, verificata nella fase conclusiva del mio lavoro professionale un percorso di supervisione promuova la trasformazione dell’esperienza educativa raggiunta dagli educatori e il ripristino di parti scisse di sé e dove un contenimento dell’angoscia di base è possibile, rinnovarsi, ed è possibile ritrovare una fiducia di base che consente all’individuo, pur tra mille angosce di riprendere il proprio sviluppo della personalità interrotto.

In tale ottica il gruppo rappresenta l’ambiente più “naturale” nel quale può avvenire l’apprendimento interpersonale e il riconoscimento di parti scisse di sé e dove un contenimento dell’angoscia di base è possibile, rinnovarsi, ed è possibile ritrovare una fiducia di base che consente all’individuo, pur tra mille angosce di riprendere il proprio sviluppo della personalità interrotto. Il gruppo rappresenta l’ambiente più “naturale” nel quale può avvenire l’apprendimento interpersonale e il riconoscimento di parti scisse di sé e dove un contenimento dell’angoscia di base è possibile, rinnovarsi, ed è possibile ritrovare una fiducia di base che consente all’individuo, pur tra mille angosce di riprendere il proprio sviluppo della personalità interrotto.

Above all I want to point out the evolution that may be reached working in a group. In this case the educator team needs a supervisor to make the need of personal or professional, individual or group growing come true; and also, at the end, in which way a track of supervision can help the changing of a group prevalently operational in a group firstly experiential and then prevalently operational but in a different way.

The presentation of the cases submitted to supervision and their evolution will allow us to underline not only the close connection to the operators but also the ability of sharing the educational experience reached by the educators and restoration of evolutionary movements of the teenagers that had recognized and satisfied the need of recognition and validation of their own subjectivity in the relationship with their educators.

ADOLESCENTI DIFFICI E COMUNITÀ SOCIO-EDUCATIVA: UN PERCORSO DI SUPERVISIONE DI GRUPPO

L’utilità e l’efficacia del sostegno alla genitorialità nel promuovere il miglioramento e la risoluzione di disagio infantile e adolescenziale, verificata nella fase conclusiva del mio lavoro professionale in un dipartimento psichiatrico, lavoro sostenuto dalla ferrea convinzione che i bambini come gli adolescenti hanno bisogno dei loro genitori, mi hanno motivato alla trasposizione di questa esperienza nel complesso ambito del lavoro svolto dagli educatori di una comunità socio-educativa. L’esperienza di supervisione del lavoro del gruppo degli educatori ne è stata quindi la concretizzazione.

Il contributo che si intende presentare si prefigge di evidenziare somiglianze e differenze dei ruoli genitoriali (i genitori reali ed i genitori vicari) nell’ambito familiare e gruppale. E’ quindi, un percorso di supervisione promuova la trasformazione di un gruppo, prevalentemente operativo, in un gruppo prima esperienziale e poi diversamente operativo.

The presentation of the cases submitted to supervision and their evolution will allow us to underline not only the close connection to the operators but also the ability of sharing the educational experience reached by the educators and restoration of evolutionary movements of the teenagers that had recognized and satisfied the need of recognition and validation of their own subjectivity in the relationship with their educators.

SY29.3
DIFFICULT TEENAGERS AND SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITIES: A TRACK OF SUPERVISION OF A TEAM

Truppi M.C.
S.P.I.G.A. ~ Roma ~ Italy

In the conclusive phase of my professional experience in a psychiatric department, thanks to my strong conviction that both children and teenagers need the effective presence of their parents, I was able to verify the utility and effectiveness of supporting parenthood in the solution of childish and adolescent uneasiness.

This work experience, though its complex limits, motivated me in reporting the results obtained by the educators of a socio-educational community.

My experience as a supervisor of an educator team succeeded in giving a shape to my opinion. On this occasion my contribution is going to draw attention to similarities and differences in the paternal roles (the real parents and the vicarious ones) both in the familial and institutional field, contextualizing them in different realities and considering the different levels of an organizational and experiential complexity.

Above all I want to point out the evolution that may be reached working in a group. In this case the educator team needs a supervisor to make the need of personal or professional, individual or group growing come true; and also, at the end, in which way a track of supervision can help the changing of a group prevalently operational in a group firstly experiential and then again operational but in a different way.

The presentation of the cases submitted to supervision and their evolution will allow us to underline not only the close connection to the operators but also the ability of sharing the educational experience reached by the educators and restoration of evolutionary movements of the teenagers that had recognized and satisfied the need of recognition and validation of their own subjectivity in the relationship with their educators.

SY30.1
ANOREXIA AND BULIMIA NERVOSA FROM A PSYCHODRAMATIC VIEWPOINT

Kern S.
Oeegy Fachsektion Psychodrama ~ Vienna ~ Austria

Can Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa be considered as rigid role conserves?

In my paper I will present a model of dysfunctions of the two forms of illnesses, Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa. My model is based on the concept of “Spontaneity-Creativity” designed by Michael Schacht. Schacht connects Moreno’s ideas about Spontaneity and Creativity with elements of American Pragmatism by John Dewey and George Herbert Mead. According to Schacht’s concept acting can be seen as a spontaneous-creative way to resolve problems. Disorders have their roots in a seemingly successful adaptation of a person’s behaviour to problems which do not seem to be solvable in any other way.

I will outline and explain which factors contribute to the fact that some girls and young women take up these two forms of eating disorders to solve their problems and which self-enforcing mechanism lead to the development of role conserves. Based on the results of this model I will show which kind of warming-up processes within psychodramatic psychotherapy can lead to a status nascendi, which then can open up a way out of the eating disorder.

Keywords: Eating Disorders, Psychodrama
SY30.2
LIFE EVENTS, CRISES AND THE HEALING POWER OF PSYCHODRAMA
Gábor P. Moreno Centrum – Budapest – Hungary

We consider the healthy adult man’s characteristic life turnings, his crises a normative crisis. These are resolved in most cases without any professional help. They can serve also as a basis of the personal development. These hide also many dangers in themselves at the same time. Many types of the normative crises are deeper, more protracted, and in many cases related with older inner conflicts of the person. We review these through real examples. The method of psychodrama may provide efficient help in solution of these problems. The mediators of the effect are the generic and method-specific cure factors of psychodrama. The psychodrama group helps to face the problems, to go back to the personal past, to change old experiences and attitudes, to find new paths. We present the healing power of psychodrama through real cases of different types.

Keywords: psychodrama, crisis

SY30.3
ON THE USE OF PSYCHODRAMA IN THE TREATMENT OF LONG-LASTING PSYCHOSOMATIC CONDITIONS
Teszáry J. Psychodrama Private Practice – Stockholm – Sweden

A didactic presentation of a research and treatment program carried out at the National Swedish Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health by Prof MD Töres Theorell et al. Subgroup analyses of subjective conditions and endocrine activity

Objectives
The hypothesis is that most psychosomatic patient has difficulties to think and talk about their emotions, especially in relation to their symptoms, because adequate symbols are lacking. The rational is that art psychotherapy is effective in creating clear emotional states, to provide symbols for experiences of emotional significance and to help the patient integrate repressed memories of early, often pre-verbal traumatisation.

Methods: Psychodrama and Art psychotherapy with twenty-four patients with long-lasting psychosomatic conditions.

(1) The therapist’s description of the courses
(2) Questionnaires- General Health, anxiety-depression, psychosomatic symptoms
(3) Blood samples of prolactin, cortisol, uric acid and DHEA-s

Results: decreased anxiety-depression level, increased metabolic activity, one-forth increasing working capacity.

Keywords: psychosomatic, endocrinology, mentalization

SY30.5
STUDIES ON TREATMENT EFFECTS OF PSYCHODRAMA PSYCHOTHERAPY
Wieser M. Alpen-Adria Universität – Klagenfurt – Austria

It is said that the study of Psychodrama psychotherapy have failed to achieve mainstream standards in evidence-based psychotherapy. However, little is known about the kind of treatment effect associated with a particular method and type of measurement as well as research constraints encountered in the field. The present study is concerned with a quantitative systematic overview i.e., a meta-analysis of studies on the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy. The aim of this paper is to explore the kind of statistical evidence which researchers have provided for the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy. The sample consists of thirty-six studies retrieved from PsycINFO and PsynDEX databases in English and German published along various decades. These studies deal with various research topics within the field of psychodrama psychotherapy effectiveness. Thirteen studies are randomised clinical trials, fifteen are controlled studies, and thirty-two are naturalistic studies. This collection of research papers is grouped in this study according to the systematic of ICD-10, since this is a worldwide standard way of classifying data which is also culturally sensitive. The assessment of the effectiveness of the psychodrama psychotherapy is based on statistical significant results. The analysis showed that in the area of organic, including symptoms, mental disorders (F0), behaviour syndromes associated with physiological disturbances (F5), disorders of adult personality and behaviour (F6), and disorders of psychological development (F8) there seems to be a need for any type of psychodrama psychotherapy studies. It should be noted that some of those tests were designed fifty years ago and may not be in use nowadays. Nevertheless, it is necessary to come to an agreement with regard to the kind of measurement instruments to be used in evaluation of psychodrama psychotherapy effectiveness, which allows us to compare studies with each other and even with other psychotherapeutic methods.

Keywords: psychodramatherapy, Effectiveness, meta-analysis
**SY30.6**

THE USE OF PSYCHODRAMA IN SEXOLOGY: AN EXPERIENCE WITH VAGINISMUS COUPLES

Moita G., Teixeira de Sousa J.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicodrama – Porto – Portugal

This presentation relates a psychodramatic intervention involving three couples with vaginismus (Teixeira de Sousa, 1994). Each of these couples had been through a classical treatment in clinical sexology for a year (Leiblum, 2000). The paper describes what was done during a week-end retreat at a peaceful place far away from the town where they lived. Plenary sessions were held involving all three couples, as well as simultaneous sessions for groups of each sex. During the course of this intervention, two of the three couples succeeded in overcoming their penetration difficulties.


*Trad: “The use of Morenian Psychodrama in training of human sexuality and in clinical sexology”*


Keywords: Psychodrama, sexology, vaginismus

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**SY30.7**

TRAUMA-TREATMENT WITH PSYCHODRAMA

Stadler C.

Dachau - Germany

The author presents an overview on the four-field-model of treating traumatized people with psychodrama. Within the treatment the phase of psychic consolidation plays a decisive role. The author illustrates proved psychodrama-techniques, which are indicated in the therapeutic work with traumatized people, a special emphasis lies on two techniques of consolidation: the establishment of a Safe Place and the help of an Inner Consultant.

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**SY30.8**

UP TO DATE DISORDER-SPECIFIC PSYCHOTHERAPY OF PEOPLE WITH PSYCHOSIS

Krueger R.T.

Moreno-Institut Überlingen – Iseenhagen – Germany

In the thirties of the last century Moreno developed the auxiliary world technique for the disorder-specific psychotherapy of people with psychosis. This method treats indeed the central disorder of people with psychosis, which is in line with notions of neuropsychoanalysis, ego psychology, conflict psychology as well as of psychodrama theory. Unfortunately Moreno did not mention something essential in the description of his cases: In the disorder-specific psychotherapy of psychosis the therapist himself needs to adopt a changed stance that goes beyond reality, a transreal therapeutic stance, and he needs to become more or less continually auxiliary ego and double of the patient. This changed transreal stance of the therapist is the basis for an approach, adapted to today’s conditions of the treatment of people with psychosis, for the emergency doctor, the psychiatrist or the psychotherapist.

Keywords: play, psychosis, psychotherapy

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**SY31**

PSYCHOLOGY AND POLITICS: A NEGLECTED INTERACTION

Barberis G., Blandino G., Merlo C.

*Facoltà di Scienze Politiche – Alessandria – Italy*

*Dipartimento di Psicologia – Torino – Italy*

COIRAG – Alessandria – Italy

This Symposium aims at reflecting on the contribution that psychoanalysis (and group psychoanalysis especially) can offer to society and politics and to the comprehension the dynamics and the interactions characterizing them. Particularly, this symposium wishes to underline how such a contribution not only does not seem to be acknowledged by politicians but is probably not well expressed, proposed and valorised even by the professionals in psychological fields. This symposium is enriched by the contributions of two group psychotherapists and a political philosopher. Political personalities will also be invited to participate.

Dr. Giorgio Blandino will talk about: Italian Politics and Bion’s Basic Assumptions, supplying a psychodynamic reading of the Italian socio-cultural situation and of the social and political interactions, in the light of the first Bionian group theory and of the successive containing theory.

Dr. Giorgio Barberis will talk on: Politics at the End of Politics, using psycho-sociological categories in analysing the relationship between power and social control in a globalized era, in search of a new function for politics based on solidarity.

Dr. Claudio Merlo will talk on: Economics and Politics: a Psychoanalytical Reading of a Conflict Relationship, analysing with psychological categories the lack of relational balance between the dominant economy, matched with technology, and politics backing it as a servant, wanting action room. This lack of balance is responsible for a progressive cultural impoverishment of mankind and for disparity in wealth distribution.

Keywords: Politics, psychoanalysis, globalization

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**PSICOLOGIA E POLITICA: UNA INTERAZIONE TRASCURATA**

Il Simposio intende riflettere sul contributo che la psicoanalisi (e la psicoanalisi dei gruppi in particolare) possono fornire alla società e alla politica e su come questo contributo non solo non sembra essere recepito dai politici, ma forse non è neppure ben espresso, proposto e valorizzato dagli stessi professionisti del settore psicologico. Il simposio si avvale del contributo di due psicoterapeuti di gruppo e di un filosofo della politica. Saranno invitati a partecipare, su invito, anche personalità della politica. Saranno invitati a partecipare, su invito, anche personalità della politica.

Dr. Giorgio Blandino parlerà sul tema: La politica italiana alla luce della teoria degli assunti di base di Bion, fornendo una lettura psicodinamica della situazione socioculturale italiana e delle interazioni sociali e politiche che ne conseguono alla luce della teoria bioniana, invitati a partecipare, su invito, anche personalità della politica.

Dr. Giorgio Barberis parlerà sul tema: La politica alla fine della politica, usando categorie psico-sociologiche nell’analisi della relazione tra potere e controllo sociale in epoca globalizzata, alla ricerca di una nuova funzione della politica fondata sulla solidarietà.

Il dott Giorgio Merlo parlerà sul tema: La politica alla fine della politica, usando categorie psico-sociologiche nell’analisi della relazione tra potere e controllo sociale in epoca globalizzata, alla ricerca di una nuova funzione della politica fondata sulla solidarietà.

Il dott Claudio Merlo parlerà sul tema: Economia e politica: una lettura psicoanalitica di una relazione conflittuale, analizzando con categorie psicologiche lo sblanciamento relazionale tra l’economia dominante, accoppiata alla tecnologia, e la politica che le fa da ancella con sempre meno margini di azione. Questo squilibrio è responsabile di un progressivo impoverimento culturale dell’umanità e della disparità nella distribuzione della ricchezza.

Parole chiave: Politica, psicoanalisi, globalizzazione
SY32
TRANSCULTURAL EXPERIENCES IN EATGA/AEATG INTERCULTURAL WORKSHOPS (BUDAPEST 2006, MARSALA 2008) -

Cantarella G.
Trieste – Italy

The staff supervisors and scientific responsible of the two latest EATGA/AEATG intercultural workshops will relate on the transcultural issues emerged. They will relate on the role of the transcultural group confronting with the widening of Europe borders, with sea migrations etc. On parallel processes in participants group dynamics and in staff dynamics. EATGA/AEATG methodology of intervention and research will be discussed.

Outcome and intercultural competence acquired will be shared. Keywords: transcultural, intercultural competence

SY32.1
ATTENTION: ONE MEMORY CAN HIDE ANOTHER ONE
Husemann K.
EATGA – Düsseldorf – Germany

The intercultural process of an East-West Encounter in the Budapest Workshop, organized by the European Association of Transcultural Group Analysis Symposium guided by Silvia Amati Sas

Since a great number of years, the workshops, organized by the European Association of Transcultural Group Analysis offer a fascinating opportunity to reflect in an intercultural experiential encounter of group analysts about the dynamics of internalized traces of personal, family, social and historical elements of culture through using the method of group analysis.

The Budapest workshop in 2006 was the first one made in former East Europe, but better to be seen as the center of old Europe. Invasion, occupation, ideologies and traumatism reflected in personal histories, art, myths and dreams, presented by the participants, show the progressive and regressive aspect of dealing with one own personal and family history.

Actual group and national differences and conflicts can be brought to a deeper understanding by reflecting group processes.

The role of group memories may differ from historical reality and can provoke actual intergroup and cultural conflicts.

References:
Keywords: Transcultural, Group Analysis, History

SY32.2
NEVER LEAVE ANYONE ALONE IN THE BOAT... THE TRANSCULTURAL GROUP BEYOND BELONGING
Rusolo G., Profita G.
Università degli Studi – Palermo – Italy

Presentation about experience of transcultural analysis through median and large groups, carried out in Marsala in May 2008

Keywords: transcultural analysis, median and large group

SY32.3
TRANSCULTURAL CLINICAL SUPERVISION BY AN ONGOING INTERCULTURAL GROUP
Husemann K.[1], Manzoni A.[2]

Transcultural influences are changing symptoms, personality structures, group relationships of our patients since years, since migration and globalization have arrived in our clinical practice. Problems of migration, different cultures and religious belongings became central aspects of group interchange.

The European Association for Transcultural Group Analysis (EATGA), founded in 1985, explores since nearly 30 years the cultural parts of the personality, groups and institutions by organizing self experience workshops, based on the group analytic approach.

In our ongoing group made of 10-20 participants we will explore the intercultural aspects of patients, not only patients from a culture different from the therapist' one- by exploring the process of an intercultural group of experienced group psychotherapists. Participants are invited to present clinical cases.

Blieder, J., Il gruppo come istituzione e il gruppo nelle istituzioni, in Kaes-Blieder et al., L'istituzione e le istituzioni, Studi psicoanalitici, 1991, Boria, Roma

Keywords: Supervision, Group Analysis, Transcultural

SY33
GREEK PSYCHO-DRAMA SOCIETY: FROM MYTH AND TRAGEDY TO GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
Takis N., Savage-Stefanou K., Margariti O.
Greek Psychodrama Society – Athens – Greece

The Greek Psychodrama Society is trying to connect the cultural heritage of ancient tragedies and mythology with the modern Greek culture. This symposium aims to describe some important activities and interventions of the society by using the psychodramatic method and theory in different settings.

Keywords: Psychodrama, myth, tragedy

SY33.1
APPLICATIONS OF CLASSIC PSYCHODRAMA IN GREECE
Vlassa N., Chaviara A.
Athens – Greece

The purpose of this presentation is to describe the applications of psychodrama in Greece. From Greek mythology to tragedy, Greek culture contains expression by drama, therefore, psychodrama is a group psychotherapeutic method easily applied in a variety of fields occurring many areas and funded from public or private section.

The members of this Society have been conducting psychodrama groups not only in the mental health institutions but also in the context of the community, experiential training workshops of teachers and mental health professionals and also psychodrama on the basis of private practice.

As regards the community, psychodrama work covered the primary and secondary level of prevention. The groups consisted of:

a. adolescents (high school students) and
b. groups of students' parents

Experiential Training workshops through programs co-funded by the European Community and the Greek Ministries of Health and Education.

The psychodrama practitioners who work in private practice have been conducting:
SYMPHOSIA

- self-awareness groups
- therapeutic groups with adults
- therapeutic work with children
- monodrama
- open sessions

Keywords: psychodrama, applications, Greece

SY33.2
PSYCHODRAMA IN A GROUP OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS: A GROUP CASE STUDY
Petriki A., Arvaniti P.
Attica Psychiatric Hospital ~ Athens ~ Greece
Greek Psychodrama Society ~ Athens ~ Greece

The present study refers to the application of classic psychodrama to a group consisting of seven mentally ill men with a history of chronic institutionalization. The group members have schizophrenia as main diagnosis which stands out with negative symptoms such as social withdrawal, deficient verbal communication and plain emotional expression. During the group's three year course were guided towards the development of communication skills, emotional expression and the expansion of their role repertoires. The purpose of this study is:

- to present the different phases the group has gone through, according to J.L Moreno's theoretical constructs of spontaneity, creativity and role development
- to address theoretical and clinical issues regarding the use of psychodramatic techniques (double, mirror and role reversal) to clinical population groups

Keywords: Psychodrama, mental illness
Courses

CO01
SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS: PRACTICES WITH LARGE GROUPS IN COMMUNITIES AND PUBLIC SPACES
Wechsler M.[1], Marra M.[1], Almeida Batista M.[1], Greeb M.[1], Davoli M.[1], Knobel A.M.[1], Mauro M.[1]
Objectives: To give support to group practices, with large groups, in Communities and Public Spaces, taking cultural diversity into account
Justification: To give visibility to Brazilian experiences relating to this topic, which have transcultural extent, in view of the opportunity for scientific exchanges at the 17th IAGP Congress
Methodology: Presentation of snippets of socio-psychodrama practices, by means of websites, videos and texts, and discussions about them
Purpose: To facilitate social transformations, focusing on the subject as the person co-authoring and co-responsible for their course, and to share experiences between colleagues to enable multiplication
Structure of the single session – a socionomic act
1. The emergence of the population that will form the pre-group (grouping):
   - Mapping of the demand to be worked on in the locus nascendi (institutional, prior or spontaneous – e.g. Community in Focus and Psychodrama of the City)
   - Spontaneous demand that goes to the event location (e.g. Cultural Center or open psychotherapy sessions in a prior location)
2. Construction of the group:
   - Warm-up
   - Development of the topic
   - Sharing and reflections
   - Conclusion of the work
3. Resonance and developments:
   - Psychodrama of the City; Cultural Center; Community in Focus (published policies)
Presentation of the different practices
1. The emerging and protagonistic topics of the groups
2. The demands found during the studies
3. The possible proposals
Presentation of concepts on which practices are based
1. Discussion of the methods and techniques used:
   - Indicators; meaning zones; analysis categories
   - Socionomic methodology – action and research-action methods
2. Multiplicity of theoretical readings from a methodological reference point: qualitative research
3. Group reflections:
   - Labyrinths, paths and detours in conducting the studies
Keywords: community, transcultural

CO02
RELATIONAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: THEORY & EXPERIENCE
Billow R.
Adelphi University Group Program ~ Garden City, New York ~ USA
The course will present certain key ideas from Billow, Relational Group Psychotherapy; From Basic Assumptions to Passion (2003) and from recent papers involving “The 3 R’s: Resistance, Rebellion, and Refusal,” the title of my forthcoming book. After an introductory lecture and dispersion of handouts, the presenter will lead an experiential group, followed by a discussion and integration of relevant ideas. Particular attention will be paid to aspects of the group leader’s psychology as they relate to modes of interaction and the pursuit and assessment of emotional truth. The goals include (a) providing a way of thinking, processing, and formulating that may be useful in leading, supervising, and reflecting on groups of all types; (b) offering a conceptual framework for how group members—including the therapist—interact at preverbal levels; expanding the attendees’ comfortability with intersubjective self-consciousness and clinical interaction.
Keywords: Relational group psychotherapy

CO03
GROUP RESPONSE TO TRAUMA AND DISASTER. LESSONS LEARNED BY AGPA IN THE AFTERMATH OF 9/11
Kauf P., Kleinberg J., Phillips S.B., Beck R.
American Group Psychotherapy Association ~ New York ~ USA
Workshop one: The Rationale and Use of Group in the aftermath of Trauma and Disaster (Faculty - Richard Beck, RCSW, BCD, CGP, FAGPA)
This workshop will address the impact of trauma and traumatic loss in terms of common symptoms, reactions and stages of recovery. It will underscore the rationale for use of group to respond to trauma from acute stage intervention to long term integration. A role playing group will be used to underscore the relevancy of group for support, validation, normalizing of symptoms, containment of affect and role of leader. Discussion will follow.
Workshop Two: Group interventions with communities, organizations and populations in the aftermath of Trauma and Disaster (Faculty: Priscilla F. Kauf, Ph.D., CGP, DAPA, and Jeffrey Kleinberg, PH.D., CGP, FAGPA)
This workshop will consider the use of group interventions to address the unique and cultural needs of pre-existing groups impacted by trauma and disaster. The faculty will consider the necessary containment of chaos and steps in working with infrastructure be it of a corporation or a community. They will use an experiential component to facilitate movement from affective experience to discussion of issues. Also addressed will be AGPA’s International response to disaster in China and India through long-distance technology.
Workshop Three: Care of the Caregivers: Group Interventions to Reduce Secondary PTSD and Vicarious Traumatization? (Faculty- Suzanne B. Phillips Psy.D., ABPP, CGP, FAGPA)
This workshop will address the Care of Caregivers. It will use didactic and experiential components to consider the impact of trauma on the caregiver in terms of recognizing and utilizing countertransference reactions, differences in group leader role and technique in trauma and psychotherapy groups, the dual role of caregiver/victim, the impact and meaning of Secondary PTSD and Vicarious Traumatization.
The faculty will consider the necessary containment of chaos and steps in working with infrastructure be it of a corporation or a community. They will use an experiential component to facilitate movement from affective experience to discussion of issues. Also addressed will be AGPA’s International response to disaster in China and India through long-distance technology.

CO04
JUNGIAN PSYCHODRAMA COURSE BY THE PSYCHODRAMA MEDITERRANEAN ASSOCIATION
Garofalo R.[1], Nicolita G.[2], Bonapace L.[3], Muscarà G.[4], Orlando C.[5], Pastore E.[6], Martinotti S.[7], Galluzzo M.A., De Francisci C.
In these years the Mediterranean Association has elaborated the fundamental applications of the Jungian theories to the Moreno’s psychodrama. The Association conjugates the efforts of psychologists which share the idea to promote the diffusion of the psychodrama method among people and to understand the subject of the Mediterranean unconscious. In particularly it proposes the Jungian psychodrama as a qualified instrument for the resolutions of the Mediterranean conflicts. Regarding the central
Aspects of the analytic psychology, the group became a meeting place, a relationship activator, a protected space in which conflicts and mediations are elaborated. All this takes place through the relationship with the other as a person or our inner part. The psychodrama group is characterized by a disposition of the participants in a circle, guided to the therapeutic process by a conductor and an observer who helps the participants to play and to reveal the archetypical dynamic that subsumes the group. The individual scenes become weave which compose a common theme connected to the collective and vice versa, turning to what is personal, transpersonal and cultural. The psychodrama course is articulated in 3 sessions, in able to give the participants the possibility of a cognitive knowledge and a directed group experience conducted by the Jungian method through different techniques and theoretical subjects. The sessions will provide 20 minutes of theory and the rest of the time psychodrama course. Experience topic: the observer function, representation and elaboration of dreams and in psychodrama: elaboration of the transcendent and virtual construction of scene; the conflict with the foreign in an intercultural dimension.

Keywords: Psychodrama, dream, transcendent.

CORSO DI PSICODRAMMA JUNGHIANO A CURA DELL’ ASSOCIAZIONE MEDITERRANEA DI PSICODRAMMA
L’associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma in questi anni ha elaborato l’applicazione dei fondamenti della Teoria Junghiana allo Psicodramma ideato da Moreno. L’Associazione coniuga gli sforzi di psicologi che condividono la volontà di promuovere la diffusione del metodo psicodrammatico e di conoscere i contenuti dell’inconscio del Mediterraneo; in particolare si propone lo psicodramma junghiano come strumento adatto alla risoluzione dei conflitti nel bacino del mediterraneo. Riguardo agli aspetti centrali della Psicologia Analitica, il gruppo diviene luogo di incontro e attivatore di relazioni e contesto protettivo dove elaborare mediazione ai conflitti; tutto ciò avviene attraverso l’incontro con l’altro, persona e parte interna. Il gruppo di Psicodramma Junghiano si caratterizza per la disposizione a cercare con gli altri, persona e parte interna. Il gruppo di Psicodramma Junghiano si caratterizza per la disposizione a cercare con gli altri, persona e parte interna. Il gruppo di Psicodramma Junghiano si caratterizza per la disposizione a cercare con gli altri, persona e parte interna. Il gruppo di Psicodramma Junghiano si caratterizza per la disposizione a cercare con gli altri, persona e parte interna. Il gruppo di Psicodramma Junghiano si caratterizza per la disposizione a cercare con gli altri, persona e parte interna.

LA GRUPPOANALISI CONTEMPORANEA DALLA PROSPETTIVA CLASSICA ALLA PROSPETTIVA POST-FOULKESIANA
Più di mezzo secolo da quando Foulkes istituì la gruppoanalisi come specifico modello di psicoterapia con la sua pròpria teoria, metodologia e tecnica, ancora resta una certa confusione… Psicoanalisti che non riconoscono il peculiare significato della gruppoanalisi focalizzando “le pulsioni relazionali”… Gruppoanalisti e gruppoterapisti che continuano ad usare la traslazione teorica istintuale monadica della psicoanalisi come punto di riferimento … Ciò comporta inevitabili conseguenze teoriche, metodologiche e cliniche. Scopo di questo Corso è focalizzare il più chiaramente possibile:

1. La specificità, significato e valore contemporaneo della gruppoanalisi, come modello terapeutico e prospettiva epistemologica attraversando la psicoanalisi tradizionale e la chiamata “psicoanalisi relazionale”…

2. 10 punti nodali (inglese-italiano-spagnolo).

Keywords: Contemporary group analysis, reviewing group analysis, nodal points.

CO05 CONTEMPORARY GROUPANALYSIS FROM THE CLASSICAL TO THE POST-FOULKESIAN PERSPECTIVES
Ondara Linares J., Pines M.

Although has passed more than half century of the institution of Group Analysis by Foulkes, as an specific model of psychotherapy with his our methodology and technique, still a confusion is coming through… Psychoanalyst that don’t recognize the peculiar significance of group analysis focusing “the relational pulsion”… Group analyst and group therapist having the traditional monadic drive theory as point of reference for the clinical work with the group… This has unavoidable theoretical, methodological and clinical consequences… The aims of this course is to focus as much clear as possible:

1. The specify, significance and contemporary value of group analysis, as a therapeutic model and epistemological perspective from traditional psychoanalysis to the so called “relational psycho-analysis”… From the original writings and traditional foukesian perspective to the “post-foukesian” and postmodern apports.

2. 10 nodal (and some time conflictual) points of the “essence” of group analysis are signaled, as a frame of the theoretical, methodologic and clinical reference.

The course would be developed in two days:
• Malcom Pines (in English) will outline the evolutive course signaled in point 1 (power points in Italian).
• Jaime Ondarza Linares will point out the 10 nodal points of group analysis from the theory, methodology and technique. The exposition will be in Italian-Spanish (PowerPoint presentation in English).
• a group discussion of the arguments will promote the “translation process” between linguistic differences (English, Italian, Spanish).

Keywords: Contemporary group analysis, reviewing group analysis, nodal points.
CO06
THE ELABORATION OF CONFLICT WITH THE PSYCHO-SOCIO-ANALYSIS APPROACH
Ariele (Associazione Italiana di Psicosocioanalisi) – Milano e Brescia – Italy

In the ’60 English socio analysis (Jaques, Menzies) was diffused in Italy through the studies and researches developed by Fornari and Pagliarani. The authors integrated these theories with the contributions by Bion, Balint, Pichon-Reviere, Blager and other authors and, overall, with their own professional and practical experiences and created the psycho-socio analytic theory. The psycho-socio analytic approach as a theory, method and technique is based on clinical attention directed to the integration of individual, group and institutional levels. It’s oriented to crisis management and aimed to promote the ability to deal with anxieties and resistances linked to a complex context.

The aim of this approach is to describe aspects of reality in order to facilitate comprehension, changes and to increase co-learning processes in the connections between individual, group and institution.

One of the technical instruments, based on psychoanalytic model, is the ability to manage the contro-tranfert developed in individual, group and institutional relationships.

Aim of the course is the introduction to the psycho-socio analytic approach, as far as the theory and the clinical experiences in different settings are concerned

Program:
• History and concepts of the psycho-socio analytic approach
• Elaboration of the conflict in individual therapy
• Elaboration of the conflict in group therapy
• Elaboration of the conflict in institutional intervention

Two coordinators will attend the meetings with the aim to integrate the themes emerged in the sessions.

Keywords: psycho-socio-analysis.

L’ELABORAZIONE DEL CONFLITTO CON L’APPROCCIO PSICOSOCIOANALITICO
Negli anni ’60 la psicosocianalisi inglese (E. Jaques, I. Menzies) si è affermata in Italia attraverso gli studi e le ricerche di F. Fornari e L. Pagliarani che l’hanno arricchita non solo con i contributi di altri analisti (Bion, Balint, Pichon Reviere, Blager...) ma soprattutto approfondendone la validità nelle loro molte esperienze sul campo.

Sin dagli anni ’80 l’approccio psicosocianalitico in quanto teoria, metodo e tecnica fondata sulla costante attenzione clinica verso il nesso integrante individuo, gruppo e istituzione, si occupa di stati di crisi e della capacità di attraversare progettualmente ansie e difese ad essi connessi in un contesto di complessità. Questo approccio non punta tanto a descrivere dal proprio punto di vista una certa realtà per facilitare comprensione e cambiamento ma punta ad attivare processi di co-apprendimento al singolare e al plurale così che i soggetti possano rompere alcuni stereotipi e ricominciare ad apprendere. Uno degli strumenti di lavoro di questo modello è di derivazione psicoanalitica e riguarda la capacità di analisi del contro-tranfert sviluppata sinergicamente a livello duale, gruppale, istituzionale.

Gli obiettivi del corso sono quelli di presentare l’approccio clinico psicosocianalitico sia da un punto di vista teorico che nelle sue applicazioni pratiche, declinate con specifica attenzione all’individuo, al gruppo e all’istituzione.

Programma del corso:
• Storia e nodi concettuali della psicosocianalisi. (Dott.A.Basili)
• L’elaborazione del conflitto nella terapia individuale. (Dott.ssa P. Scaleri)
• L’elaborazione del conflitto nella terapia di gruppo. (Dott.ssa A. Galletti)
• L’elaborazione del conflitto nell’intervento istituzionale (Dott.ssa A.M. Burlini, Dott. G.Pollina)

CO07
BETWEEN THE SOCIAL SCENE AND THE OTHER SCENE
Giraldo M.
Washington School of Psychiatry – Washington, D.C. – USA

When patients join the psychoanalytic group the therapist becomes the witness to the style of social bond of each group member. The social scene and the other scene are the bases on which the history of identity of each group member and the group creates a unique culture.

In the unfolding of this individual and group culture the “other scene” the theatre scene of the unconscious is operating unbeknownst to the members. In the “other scene” in Lacan’s terms, the speaking being is responding to the desire of the Other and taking a position of jouissance vis-a-vis the drives. Both the social and unconscious aspects of identity become central in the development of the transfers and the dynamics of conflict in the group. In this pre-congress course the participants will be able to learn from their experience and share the didactic aspects of Lacanian theory in the afternoon of the second day.

Keywords: Identity, other, Lacan.
which was only expressed by attacking each other. By acting their anger out on the scene with the help of the doubles and watch- ing their doubles doing what they have done, they slowly began to express their own feelings like helplessness, devaluation, shame instead of projecting them to each other. These were followed by feelings of loneliness, longing for love and protection. As those were expressed a group cohesion began to emerge which resulted in a reduction in both the number and the sever- ity of the fights.

**C009**

**THE GROUP ANALYTIC APPROACH TO CONFLICTS IN FOUR AREAS: PSYCHOTHERAPY IN FAMILIES, AMONG INSTITUTIONS, AMONG CULTURES**

Pianarosa L., Simonetto A., Gentinetta A., Boccardo F.

APRAGI – Torino – Italy

The meetings open the debate over the work experience in diffi- cult situations met in the given amibts. The greater precision of diagnosis reached and the changed socio-cultural scenery lead to face the rise and the spreading of new techniques of intrapsy- chic, interpersonal and institutional pathology. This course aims to:

- discuss about difficulties of treatment in Public Service with aggressive and impulsive patients: the conflict is then brought into the relationship therapist-patient, making the therapeutic work hard.
- discuss the inter-familiar conflict, seen as an evolution of relations- ships both between generations and equals (siblings and couples), and the inter-familiar conflict seen as an insuperable break of relationships that might also lead to violent and reso- lutive acting through death of one or more members of the family.
- confront over collaboration and conflict among public institu- tions having strong institutional patterns: the project "Il Sestante" has been lead for some years by a multi-profession- al team of the Department of Mental Health, at Turin’s Institute of Correction.

This project consists of the monitoring and treatment of convicts with psychiatric problems. We will be discussing about the time necessary for such Institutions to get to know each other, for training the prison wardens and staff and for evaluating the fall- backs of such processes over the group psychotherapy lead with convicts.

- discuss about an experience of cultural integration among teenagers presenting projects aimed at preventing the gener- ational gap between the first and second generation of immi- grants, and the inhibition, expulsion and reduction of the cog- nitive skills mechanisms. How can the acknowledgment of the group-like nature of the mind, which sees the conflict dimension as unincunvertable and potentially fruitful, help us manage the complexity and limit the destructiveness of interactions?

Keywords: Compliance, transcultural, jail

**L’APPROCIO GRUPPOANALITICO AL CONFLITTO: NELLA PSIICOUPERAPIA, IN FAMIGLIA, TRA ISTITUZIONI, TRA CULTURE**

Il corso apre il confronto sulla pratica di lavoro in situa- zioni conflittuali incontrate negli ambiti indicati. La precisione diagnostica raggiunta ed i mutati scenari socio-culturali portano a confrontar- si con l’emergere e incrementarsi di nuove forme di patologia intrapsichica, interpersonale e istituzionale.

La difficoltà di trattamento nel servizio pubblico con pazienti che presentano aggressività e impulsiività: il conflitto è portato al cen- tro della relazione terapeuta-paziente.

Il conflitto intrafamiliare visto come evoluzione dei rapporti tra le generazioni e tra i pari (fratelli e coppia), e il conflitto intrafamiliari- re visto come frattura delle relazioni che può portare anche ad acting violenti attraverso la morte di uno o più membri della fami-iglia. Il confronto sulla collaborazione e il conflitto tra istituzioni pubbliche che hanno forti paragoni: il progetto "Il sestante" viene condotto da alcuni anni da un’equipe multiprofessionale del Dipartimento di Salute Mentale, presso la Casa Circondariale di Torino.

Tale progetto prevede l’osservazione e il trattamento di detenuti portatori di patologia psichiatrica. Ci si sofferma sul tempo neces- sario per la conoscenza reciproca delle istituzioni coinvolte, per l’allestimento di percorsi formativi per il personale di Polizia Penitenziaria e per il lavoro di valorizzazione dei dati di tali processi nella psicoterapia di gruppo condotta con i detenuti. Nel quarto gruppo si propone alla discussione una esperienza di integrazione culturale di adolescenti con progetti finalizzati alla prevenzione del gap generazionale tra immigrati di prima e di secon-dà generazione e alla prevenzione di meccanismi di initi- zione, espulsione, riduzione delle competenze cognitive. Quale contributo può dare la gruppoanalisi? Il riconoscimento della natura gruppo della mente che contempla la dimensione del con- flitto come ineludibile e potenzialmente evolutiva, come può aiutar- ci a gestire la complessità e limitare la distruttività delle interazioni?

**C010**


Zucca Alessandrelli C.\(^1\), Carraro I.\(^1\), Giannelli A.\(^1\), Jacobone N.\(^1\), Ricci G.\(^1\), Tagliafamme F.\(^1\)

\(^1\)CART (Centre for Assistance and Research on Addiction); APG (Group Psychotherapy Association); SPI (Psychoanalytic Italian Society) ~ Milano ~ Italy - \(^2\)Ser. T. Venezuela-Mestre; CART ~ Milano ~ Italy - \(^3\)U.O.P. Policlinico Ircs; CART ~ Milano ~ Italy - \(^4\)CART; APG ~ Milano ~ Italy

New forms of psychic conflicts are becoming more and more common in our post-modern society. For this specific reason it’s important to conceive new therapeutic responses. Pathological narcissism is responsible for maladaptive behaviors such as: eating disorders, drug addiction, youth alcoholism, gambling and shopping addiction.

Following OMS guidelines, in order to better understand what is common in different forms of dependency, therapists have formu- lated what is called the Addiction paradigm, whose focus is put on addiction psychic implications.

Thanks to time-limited group therapy, patients who suffer from addiction are enabled to find an effective holding to restore psy- chic functioning and awake relational possibilities. This kind of "support sits up and aids the restoring of psychic functions, such as hope that change can be possible.

The GRF, thanks to a specific therapeutical technique focused on peer-group work and latency of the conflict area, can be an effec- tive model used for the therapy of addictions; it has been experi- mented in different therapeutic contexts: CART, CPS (Psychosocial Centers) and SERT (Services for Drug Abuse).

This Course analyses the following issues:

- Internal origins of addictions; The Self and Narcissism; The need to depend (Zucca, Tagliafamme)
- Multidisciplinary treatments and GRF; The first contact and the creation of emotional climate (Zucca, Jacobone)
- Fantasies and dreams in GRF (Zucca, Giannelli)
- Time-limited group in Health Institutions; Peer group work and new relational models;The end of therapy (Zucca, Carraro, Ricci)

We will present clinical experiences held in different contexts.

Keywords: narcissism, addiction, time-limited groups,GRF (Restoring Functions Group)

SVILUPPO DEL SÉ E AREA CONFLITTUALE - ADDICTION E TERAPIA DI GRUPPO A TERMINALE: IL GRF (GRUPPO PER LA RIPRESA DELLE FUNZIONI)
Nella società postmoderna si sono emerse sempre di più nuove forme di conflittualità psichica che richiedono nuove modalità di risposte cliniche. Questi stati di malestarso sono soprattutto causati dalle patologie del narcisismo e della dipendenza e si sono diffusi in vari modi, dal disturbo alimentare a quello della tossicodipendenza, dall'alcolismo giovanile al tabagismo, al gioco d'azzardo allo shopping compulsivo. Su indicazione stessa dell'OMS, per comprendere quanto di comune vi è tra le diverse forme di dipendenza si è giunti alla formulazione del paradosso di addiction, che sottolinea l'aspetto psichico del fenomeno. I pazienti dell'addiction trovano nella terapia di gruppo a termine il contenitore adeguato per un risveglio della vita emotiva: una ripresa delle funzioni, la principale delle quali è quella della fiducia in un cambiamento. Il GRF, con specifiche modalità tecniche, propone una particolare modalità di trattamento del conflitto, per costruire un senso di Sé capace di affrontarne il significato. Il modello è stato sperimentato al CART di Milano, in vari SerT (Servizio per le Tossicodipendenze) e CPS (Centro Psicosociale).
Il Corso tratta i seguenti temi:
- il Sè: il narcisismo, la compulsività alla dipendenza (Zucca, Tagliagambe)
- presa in carico multiplo, formazione del clima emotivo (Zucca, Jacobone)
- fantasie e sogni nel GRF (Zucca, Giannelli)
- gruppi a termine nelle istituzioni sanitarie: “gruppo dei pari” e nuovi modelli di supporto, fine terapia (Zucca, Carrara, Ricci)


CO12
UNIVERSITY STUDENT GROUPS
Selvaggi L., Ortona D., Neri C., Cruciani P., Rocchi A. Università di Roma La Sapienza - Facoltà di Psicologia 1 - Roma - Italy
We plan to present a method commonly used in a number of different areas for long years. It is a group-based method and has been followed by the Department of Psychology 1, “La Sapienza” University of Rome. Weekly, each course devotes two hours to provide students with a hands-on experience of mental processes inside a group, showing how a specific group leadership can highlight and clarify a number of aspects. In our experience, the most effective methods for teaching cycles of 1.5 months (as established by the current university system) include Social Dreaming (G. Lawrence) and Dreamtelling (R. Friedman). At the end, students collectively elaborate their group experience and discuss it in the light of the theoretical models learned during lessons. Our proposed course will discuss the theoretical background of this approach, with a presentation of materials gathered during actual experience; it is addressed to all those who have an interest in university or institutional teaching methods and wish to address how to future psychologists aware of the central role played by groups in every aspect of their profession.
Keywords: Training, group, dreams

GRUPPI PER STUDENTI ALL’UNIVERSITÀ
Intendiamo presentare un metodo che da molti anni utilizziamo in diversi insegnamenti, incentrati sul gruppo, tenuti nella Facoltà di Psicologia 1 dell’Università degli Studi di Roma “Sapienza”. Nell’orario settimanale di ogni corso sono previste due ore che sono dedicate a fornire agli studenti una esperienza diretta dei processi mentali che si attivano in un gruppo e di come un determinato tipo di conduzione ne evidenzi e ne chiarisca alcuni aspetti. Le metodiche che l’esperienza ha dimostrato più efficaci all’interno di cicli di lezioni che, nell’attuale ordinamento universitario hanno la durata di un mese e mezzo, sono il Social Dreaming (G. Lawrence) e il Dreamtelling (R. Friedman). Al termine dell’esperienza gli studenti rielaborano collettivamente quanto hanno vissuto nei gruppi e lo discutono alla luce dei modelli teorici che sono oggetto delle lezioni. Il corso che proponiamo, durante il quale verranno discusse le premesse teoriche di questa scelta didattica e saranno presentati i materiali tratti dalle esperienze condotte, si rivolge a quanti sono interessati alla didattica in contesti universitari e, comunque, istituzionali, e desiderano confrontarsi sul tema fondamentale della sensibilizzazione dei futuri psicologi alla centralità della dimensione gruppale in ogni aspetto della loro professione.

CO11
BALINT GROUP: TRAINING, SUPERVISION OR SOMETHING MORE
Barbara C., Cecchini L., Pangrazi A., Pettrini P., Principi S., Tafuri F., Wirbelauer H. Scuola Romana Balint Analitica-Fondazione Seragnoli ~ Roma ~ Italy
A scientific discovery is closely linked with the personal history of the man who realized it. Never, perhaps, like the case of Balint Group this is just what happened. This Course intends to introduce you to the balintian methodology. We will refer to M. Balint and to the Hungarian Psychoanalytic School and to Bion and Foukkes works. The Balint Group beginning is placed in the 60’s: as a matter of fact it is the outcome of a long and arduous crossbreeding between the achievements of Budapest Psychoanalytic School and the researches of Bion and Foukkes. Also is extremely hard to define what Balint Group is. It is a particular kind of therapy? We can say for sure not even if Balint in person said that they have not a frankly therapeutic skill “starting from the study of a personal professional failure or trouble, bring to the consciousness the personal automatic way of relationship and, to their change notwithstanding they are settled habits” this is what a participant sad about a Balint Group. In any case a Balint Group is a very personal experience that cannot be fully described or narrated, it is only to be lived.
References:
M.M. Riaud 2000 M. BALINT LE RENOUVEAU DE L’ ECHOLE DE BUDAPEST ERES Ramonville s/Agnes
Ancona L. 2004 INSEGNANTI E SPECIALISTI PER LA NUOVA SCUOLA F. Angeli Milano
Keywords: Balint, Hungarian Psychoanalytic School, Training, Supervision
La Horney non applicò i principi della sua teoria ai gruppi terapeutici: il suo innato desiderio è quello di fare ciò che trova più in contatto con se stesso, egli saprà dove andare. Creata così una situazione non ansiogena, dove il paziente si sentirà più a suo agio. Terapista dovrebbe rispettare il suo ritmo ed eventuali sue evoluzioni, senza forzare. 

Quando il paziente può cambiare, per la creazione di una situazione che favorisca lo sviluppo personale, per la conquista della sicurezza. Se il paziente trova modo di liberarsi da quei blocchi che hanno causato la sua nevrosi e si avvia verso un nuovo tipo di gruppo, la situazione può migliorare. 

Questi blocchi, che hanno causato la nevrosi, possono essere riconosciuti e sostenuti. La Horney non applicò i principi della sua teoria ai gruppi terapeutici, quest'applicazione è stata introdotta da me nei 40 anni della mia attività in Italia. In questa ho applicato tali principi a tutti i tipi di gruppi che ho trattato: gruppi terapeutici con pazienti sia neurotici che psicotici, gruppi di formazione, gruppi istituzionali. Questi princìpi, da me applicati e verificati con la giornaliera applicazione clinica, sono oggi fondanti nella gruppo analisi e sono anche quelli per cui è stata la mia Scuola: La S.P.I.G.A. (Società di Psicoanalisi Interpersonale Gruppo Analisi.)

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**WS01**

**GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY EXPERIENCE**

Morroni V.A.
S.P.I.G.A. – Roma – Italy

The theory of Karen Horney is founded on certain principles that are the cornerstone that guide my practice in group work: 1. the ontological richness of the moment, as a witness of past events and future possibilities, 2. the importance of intuitive and empathic understanding over scientific knowledge, 3. unirredig even for the patient's growth, 4. faith in his existing potential, 5. the therapist's inner security that makes the creation of an ideal situation possible, free of prejudices and personal contents, where the reduced basic anxiety of the patient turns from being an obstacle into a promoter of his free growth. These resources promoted by the work of therapy can make it possible for an individual to free himself of those blocks that have caused his neurosis and put him on the road to a greater awareness of himself, his own resources and his possibilities for change. Thus we create a situation free from anxiety, where the patient is more in contact with himself so that he is able to know where to go. It is only necessary to follow him, to know how to wait, to give him the confidence that his own innate desire to be himself will be recognized and sustained.

Horney did not apply the principles of her therapy to work with groups. I introduced this application 40 years ago in my work in Italy. By it I applied these principles to all the types of groups that I worked with: therapy groups with both neurotic and psychotic patients, training groups, and institutional groups. These principles that I applied and verified in the context of their daily clinical application, are today founded in group analysis and are also those that created my school, S.P.I.G.A. (Society of interpersonal psychoanalysis and group analysis.)

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**WS02**

**IN PRAISE OF CONFLICT - COGNITIVE PSYCHODRAMA**

Garber A.
Institute for Applied Human Relations – New York City – USA

Although conflicts are a personal invitation for change, we do our best to avoid them. Why? Facing our conflicts requires the courage to poke at our belief systems. With a little bit of probing, we will notice that behind our “unsolvable” difficulties lurk unexamined belief systems; or worse, belief systems treated as facts of life, and therefore not subject to change. When we realize that we are actually prisoners of our own beliefs, that our conflicts and misery are self made - a road to self discovery and growth opens. But how to accomplish it? Cognitive Psychodrama (CPD) will be introduced as such a method of intervention. CPD can be used in group settings, a duos, or staged in the theater of the mind where it is being continually being born. Each participant will have an opportunity to experience conflict resolution using CPD. A group-directed Psychodrama will be offered to introduce the specific techniques (“belief double”, “wailing wall”, “piłka” and possibly others) developed during journeys with clients.

The goal of all these interventions is to help us realize with thrilling unease or cathartic relief, that there are no other creators of our reality but ourselves. With this, peace of mind becomes a choice. 

Keywords: cognitive, psychodrama, conflict

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**WS03**

**ORGANIZATIONAL TRANSFORMATION USING SOCIOPSYCHODRAMATIC GROUPS**

Zuretti M.
Centro Y Escuela Z.T. Moreno del Instituto de Relaciones Humanas – Gasteiz – Spain

Thinking about how to create a Sociopsychodrama about the influence that historical conflicts have in actual Italy and Europe in general, we have thought to bring the knowledge of Dante. His life history and work is a valid example and an invitation to persons and humankind (A. Chiari). From the differences and conflicts that arise in life can be created a new stage of transformation through a matrix of fantasies and dreams in which relationships, functions and roles in real life can change, based on this matrix against uncertainty, new democratic organizations can be created full of vitality, flexibility open to change and growth (Guttman).

Keywords: Transformation, Change, Sociopsychodrama

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**WS04**

**REVENGE IN GROUPS IN TIME OF CONFLICT**

van Noort M.
IAGP – Amsterdam – Netherlands

In time of conflict many groups will meet the phenomena of retaliation and revenge, which are difficult to deal with. In this workshop I will address the development of retaliation and revenge in long term groups and in couples groups, and how it can be
approached.
The important role of shame, guilt and humiliation as roadblocks to working through will be dealt emphasized. The workshop, includes also exercises and exchange of personal experiences. Gender differences will be addressed and a literaturalist will be provided.
Keywords: Revenge, roadblocks, gender differences

WS05
YI SHU. CREATE BALANCE AND HARMONY IN A TIME OF CONFLICT
Gong S.
International Zerka Moreno Institute ~ St. Louis, Missouri ~ USA

Yi Shu, the art of living with change, bridges the therapeutic procedures of eastern and Western cultures. It integrates art therapy, psychodrama, traditional Chinese medicine, meditation, and dance/movement. It fuses these diverse healing processes into a unified experience that releases energy blockages, assisting participants to reach their highest creative potential.

WS06
TRACES OF THE HOLOCAUST IN THE PRESENT
Naor Y.[1], Goett H.[2]
Isis Israel-Intermodal Psychodrama Training Center ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel; Pife ~ Berlin ~ Germany

For the last 15 years Yaacov Naor and Hilde Goett had created a special project creating a space for encounters between Jews, primarily children of holocaust survivors and third generation, and Germans from the post Second World War generation. This space provides more spontaneous and creative ways to deal with the relationship between the persecutor and the victim roles within each of us. This includes workshops in Germany and Israel. In July 2008 they were leading a special international Psychodrama Project called: “Traces of the Holocaust in the Present”. It went on for one week long in Krakow and Auschwitz for participants from 8 different countries.

We explore the different ways we internalise experiences in the roles of the aggressor and the victim. This experience may bring an encounter with the "other" and with the "different". It may not lead to forgiveness or reconciliation, but can heal some of the wounds. Above all, it may open a dialogue.

Peace is not the lack of conflicts. We believe that our work as professionals should be devoted to learning how to live with the conflicts. The first step of such a process is to learn to accept the other. Instead of projecting to others the unaccepted shadows we believe that it is more important and effective to encounter the enemy within ourselves.

The leaders of this workshop are living example of the fruits of this dialogue.
Keywords: Encounter, Holocaust, Dialogue

WS07
MIRRORING IN GROUPS: A MEANS TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND RESOLVE CONFLICT
Sima A.
New York ~ USA

Since human communication starts with the caretaker’s dyadic mirroring, it is no surprise that mirroring could be used as a tool in resolving inter/intrapsychic conflicts. Both Winnicott and Kohut recognize the mirroring as primary transference. Kohut’s concept “I am reflected therefore I am” emphasized the importance of mirroring as crucial in the development of the sense of self. Research on attachment theory recognizes how the early interaction between the infant and the first object and the kind of mirroring it receives plays a crucial role in the person’s attachment patterns - secure, ambivalent, avoidant and disorganized. Mirror neurons studies seem to conclude that mirroring is ubiquitous across all caregiver’s interactions and therapies and thus has particular implication for the concepts of projective identification and countertransference in the therapeutic process.

The group, simulating the family, can be experienced as a “hall of mirrors”, a place where the individual has a unique opportunity to relate to different transference figures. In this workshop, through the use of the mirroring process, participants have an opportunity to observe, explore and become aware of their defenses and the unconscious and split off parts of the self. The growing self awareness leads to integration of the split and conflict resolution both intrapsychic and interpersonal.

Objectives:
1. Define and understand the concept of mirroring in groups and the role of the leader in using the transference choices to enhance the participants’ awareness.
2. Demonstrate how the collective wisdom of the members in the role of observers, interpreters and maturational agents influence the process of self awareness.

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WS08
WORKING WITH CONFLICTS IN GROUPS USING THE SYSTEMS-CENTERED METHOD OF FUNCTIONAL SUBGROUPING
Punter J., de Rysky C.
London ~ UK

We have experienced conflict in our work in clinical psychotherapy centres, over different treatment modalities, for example competition between therapists using Psycho-analytic, Cognitive Behavioural or other models. We expect this is a shared experience amongst colleagues. Systems Centered Training offers the technique of functional subgrouping as a conflict resolution technique. In this experiential workshop, the participants will be asked to take on roles identifying with a theoretical school, role playing a conflictual situation. The workshop leaders will introduce the concept of functional subgrouping and facilitate the group to discriminate differences and similarities along the lines of conflict.

The participants will have an experience of functional subgrouping and see if resolution can be reached.
Keywords: conflict, therapy models

WS09
GROUP ANALYTICAL PSYCHODRAMA
Novitsky N.
Helsingin Ryhmädraama Amfi ~ Finland

Group analytical psychodrama combine group analysis and group analytical theories (Blon, Foulkes) and psychodrama theories (Moreno). The earlier connection between those approaches can be found even during second world war in Northfield Military Hospital, where young Foulkes had six week experimental group analytical group and Moreno’s ideas about theatre of spontaneity where used too. Nowadays group analytical psychodrama is used at least in England, Finland, Germany, Spain and Israel.

Basic ideas and values of grounder of group analyses (S.H. Iacoboni, M. Mirroring People (2008), Ferrar, Strauss and Giroux, New York.

Keywords: Revenge, roadblocks, gender differences

WS05
Yi Shu. Create Balance and Harmony in a Time of Conflict
Gong S.
International Zerka Moreno Institute ~ St. Louis, Missouri ~ USA

Yi Shu, the art of living with change, bridges the therapeutic procedures of eastern and western cultures. It integrates art therapy, psychodrama, traditional Chinese medicine, meditation, and dance/movement. It fuses these diverse healing processes into a unified experience that releases energy blockages, assisting participants to reach their highest creative potential.

WS06
Traces of the Holocaust in the Present
Naor Y.[1], Goett H.[2]
Isis Israel-Intermodal Psychodrama Training Center ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel; Pife ~ Berlin ~ Germany

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Keywords: Encounter, Holocaust, Dialogue

WS07
Mirroring in Groups: A Means to Promote Dialogue and Resolve Conflict
Sima A.
New York ~ USA

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WS08
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Punter J., de Rysky C.
London ~ UK

We have experienced conflict in our work in clinical psychotherapy centres, over different treatment modalities, for example competition between therapists using Psycho-analytic, Cognitive Behavioural or other models. We expect this is a shared experience amongst colleagues. Systems Centered Training offers the technique of functional subgrouping as a conflict resolution technique. In this experiential workshop, the participants will be asked to take on roles identifying with a theoretical school, role playing a conflictual situation. The workshop leaders will introduce the concept of functional subgrouping and facilitate the group to discriminate differences and similarities along the lines of conflict.

The participants will have an experience of functional subgrouping and see if resolution can be reached.
Keywords: conflict, therapy models

WS09
Group Analytical Psychodrama
Novitsky N.
Helsingin Ryhmädraama Amfi ~ Finland

Group analytical psychodrama combine group analysis and group analytical theories (Blon, Foulkes) and psychodrama theories (Moreno). The earlier connection between those approaches can be found even during second world war in Northfield Military Hospital, where young Foulkes had six week experimental group analytical group and Moreno’s ideas about theatre of spontaneity where used too. Nowadays group analytical psychodrama is used at least in England, Finland, Germany, Spain and Israel.

Basic ideas and values of grounder of group analyses (S.H. Iacoboni, M. Mirroring People (2008), Ferrar, Strauss and Giroux, New York.

Keywords: Revenge, roadblocks, gender differences
Wysocki H., Ciardelli V., Zerva P., Sidiropoulos H.

THE GROUP-ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA

Zerva P., Sidiropoulos H.
Open Psychotherapy Centre, Institute of Psychotherapy and Sociology – Athens – Greece

The workshop refers on a specific approach of Psychodrama, the Group-Analytic, and includes an experiential part of this method as well as a brief discussion of its theoretical background. This specific approach was formed in 1980, at the Open Psychotherapy Centre and was influenced by the application of group analytic principles to the classical psychodramatic procedure. The basic characteristic of this application is the link between the group process and the stage action. The clear boundaries between the two spaces (group process and stage action) result in a continuous transition from the one space to the other, from the psychological phenomena of the group as a whole to those of the action on stage, and also a continuous interchange between fantasy, symbolic and reality level of functioning. Furthermore, the theoretical formulations of Moreno, Foulkes and Winnicott are linked to the structural elements of the Group-Analytic Psychodrama group (action, matrix, transitional space) and its psychological processes.

Keywords: group analysis, psychodrama

WS10

THE GROUP-ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA

Foukes) and psychodrama (J.L. Moreno) are similar believes to the ability of the human being learn to act together and build the better world. The world of today needs people who are flexible and co-operative.

Group analysis is one form of psychoanalytical group therapies. In the potential of whole group is used. The other point is on the persons, who are in the group, their relationships to each other and therapist. Psychodrama is protagonist centred and gives to individual possibility to investigate his/her own emotional contradictions, create his/her creativiness and human potentials. The psychodrama work is anyhow the “situation” where in the individual matrix you can see “here and now” tensions, contradictions and expectations to the group.

Keywords: Groupanalytical psychodrama

WS11

THE SYMBOL: A LINK BETWEEN CONTRARIETY CONFLICT

In times of conflict, contradictions, different cultures comparison and changing values, symbol is representing the nucleus around which creating union of differences, opposes harmony. The wording “symbol” is from ancient Greek, “syn-balio” that means “putting together”, contrary of “dia-balio” that means “dividing”, originating the word “devil”.

Our internal world is hosting both conflicts, knots and expressive potentials that we often ignore or don’t believe at. Starting from “onrylic drawing” techniques, so named since the same dreaming mechanisms are acting in it, we can proceed with exploring symbols and metaphors raised from the drawing by psycho dramatic method, making them be physically acted in the scene. We can make buried knowledge arise up to the surface and creativiness and spontaneity be activated to research of new dynamic equilibrium between consciousess and unconsciousness.

Onrylic drawing inspires by the surrealestic vision of the art: the artist, free from the obligation of reproducing external reality, is expressing the unknown submerged universe, lighting an individual, archetypical, collective unknown dimension. “Automatism” technique, typical of this artistic movement, enables breaking aesthetic stereotypes and getting over consciousness level and rational thinking in order to express through symbols our deeper reality.

Symbol, as a link between opposites unmatchable through rational thinking, is offering a device to solve personal and social conflicts. A deep individual and collective changing process do activates in a group that experiments with symbols’ evocatory power in the psycho dramatic scene.

In this workshop we propose this method experience and comparisons between its use in group therapy and teenager growing groups.

IL SIMBOLO: UN PONTE TRA OPPOSTI IN CONFLITTO

In un tempo di conflitti, contraddizioni, differenti culture a confronto e trasformazione dei valori di riferimento, il simbolo rappresenta un nucleo attorno al quale creare una unità nella differenza, un’armonia degli opposti. La parola Simbolo deriva dal greco simbalo “metto insieme”, opposetto di dia-balio “metto tra”, divido, da cui deriva la parola Divaolo.

Nel nostro mondo interno abberano nodi e conflitti ma anche potenzialità espressive e creative che ignoriamo o a cui spesso non crediamo. Partendo da tecniche di “disegno onirico”, così chiamato perché in esso agiscono gli stessi meccanismi del sogno, si procede ad esplorare con metodo psicodrammatico i simboli e le metaphore che ne sono scaturiti, dando loro la concretizzazione, individuating and spontaneous creativity in the research of the surrealism: the artist, free from the obligation of reproducing the reality, expresses his/her creativity and human potentials. The psychodrama work is anyhow the “situation” where in the individual matrix you can see “here and now” tensions, contradictions and expectations to the group.

Keywords: group analysis, psychodrama

WS12

ON THE TOP OF THE TOWER - UPON THE GRAVE OF LIFE

Innsbruck – Austria – Cluj-Napoca – Romania

We want all, honour, success, prestige, love, liveliness, pleasure and delight. In certain moments of our life we have to decide what we are choosing and for what we are ready to sacrifice ourselves. For legends and myths are images that can be understood in all cultures they allow to investigate the impact of a narrative beside all knowledge differences. The workshop will give the possibility to experience how to work psychodramatical on conflicts by using legends. These conflicts can be intra- and interpersonal and include also the social reality.

Meflterul Manole (The Legend of Master Builder Manole) and include also the social reality.

The Legend (or myth) of Master Builder Manole is regarded as a fundamental example of Romanian spirituality. Though shared with other Eastern-European peoples in various forms (e.g., the Hungarian “Komives Kelemen” or various tales in the folklore of the Balkans as well as stories that can be traced as far east as Hunnic populations of Inner Mongolia), what distinguishes the Romanian legend is that it is the only one that has been raised to
the status of a myth and is seen as an epitome of the essential act of sacrifice involved in any act of creation. Which is the limit between pride and greed for honour? Is it worth to sacrifice our love for pride?

WS13
GROUP WORK WITH REFUGEES UTILISING PSYCHODRAMA: REBUILDING HOPE, FACILITATING RECOVERY
Forer D.
Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture, Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne – Victoria – Australia
This workshop demonstrates the connection between Psychodrama and the Trauma and Recovery Framework which has been developed by, and underpins the approach of the Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture (VFST) when working with refugees. VFST has been working with Refugees and Asylum Seekers for 21 years in Victoria Australia. Its conceptual framework explores the connection between the impact of torture and war/refugee related trauma and settlement factors on individuals, families and their communities. Core recovery goals are embedded within the framework. These include:
1. Restoring safety, enhancing control,
2. Restoring connections to other human beings,
3. Restoring meaning and purpose to life,
4. Restoring dignity and value
There is much diversity within the cultures and the experiences of clients at VFST. Many present with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, severe anxiety and depression and have difficulty with daily functioning which severely impacts on a successful settlement.
Group work is an integral aspect of service delivery in VFST. The application of Psychodrama within our group programs is an area of development which has been occurring over the past three years. Psychodrama’s emphasis on role development, tele, sociometry, spontaneity and working in action in the present allows for symmetry with the VFST framework. Psychodrama is a powerful method which assists in creating connections between participants in groups. It assists in creating safety and building trust which results in spontaneity and creativity between group members, so important to the rebuilding of hope for refugees.
This workshop presents the application of psychodrama within this framework. Group sessions will be described based on groups run with unaccompanied refugee minors from Sudan; women from Afghanistan and Burma and a reunification group for Afghan fathers and their children after many years of separation. There will be an experiential component in the workshop.
Keywords: Psychodrama, Refugees, trauma

WS14
GROUP UNDER TRAUMA: KEY GESTURE AS A KEY FOR UNLOCKING THE UNCOUNSCIOUS
Stupiggia M.
Università Genova – Genova – Italy
The workshop shall demonstrate a group psychotherapeutic technique with traumatized people. It begins with spontaneous gestures, involuntary and partly unconscious, that everyone produces while in connection with another person: when we express ourselves, we accompany our words with movements, some of which are evident and others difficult to catch, some conscious and others completely out of our consciousness. These gestures represent an important dimension of our personal experience and constitute the motoric structure of the complex relational schemes. The recognition of some “key-gestures” permits, in the first place, the emerging of pieces of “affective-motoric projects” which are not complete or removed within the communication level; in the second place, the utilization of some biosystemic techniques, such as amplification, repetition and “decalage”, permit then to live personal experiences that since that moment were hidden in the unconscious.
This approach considers both the simbolic representational level (explicit) and the perception-action level (implicit). This work, based on the assumption of the implicit elaboration, shows that the social behaviour is coordinated within a fraction of a seconds in an unconscious manner. Such rapidity and information density does not allow central cognitive control nor its representation.
At the implicit perception-action level, the diadic relation transmits a quantity of information that is enough to structure the action. In this sense actions “contain” informations as an objective property, different from the explicit perspective, according to which information doesn’t possess a psychological reality until it becomes represented symbolically.
Keywords: affective – motoric – projects, implicit relationship.

WS15
WD: CLINICAL SUPERVISION AND TEAM SUPERVISION WITH A PSYCHODRAMATIC APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY
De Leonardis P.
Paolo Carriolo – Mantova – Italy
Psychodramatic theoretical approach guides us in clinical and team supervision conducted as pair education and reciprocal learning in a receptive and supporting group. For this purpose psychodramatic methodology turns out to be particularly rich and stimulating.
The Workshop is divided in two parts. In its first part the use of psychodrama in clinical supervision will be illustrated focusing on the conditions of intrapsychic exploration and on the strategic aspects of the supervisor professional role.
In the second part of the workshop, the team supervision in institutional contexts will be explored by means of action methods. Team supervision is one of the most complex and delicate type of intervention, often having to manage situations of implicit or explicit competition and to work out conflicting dynamics either between pairs or in hierarchical relationship. Psychodramatic methodology offers very flexible and efficacious techniques in this application as well.
The workshop, that will be experiential and reflective-didactic, is geared both to psychotherapists and psychodramatists who would like to use supervision more effectively in private as well as in institutional contexts.
Paolo Carriolo is a psychodrama trainer in the psychotherapy school “ARETUSA” in Padova, and trainer and headmaster of the “Scuola di Psicodramma ” Mantova, Catania. Paola de Leonardis is in charge of the “Centro Studi di Psicodramma” in Milano and trainer and headmaster in the attached “Psicodramma Training Organisation”.
Keywords: psychodrama, supervision.
WD – SUPERVISIONE CLINICA E SUPERVISIONE DI ÉQUIPE CON APPROCCIO E METODOLOGIA PSICODRAMMATICA
L’approssimo teorico proprio dello psicodramma consente di affrontare il lavoro di supervisione, clinica o di équipe, come formazione fra pari e apprendimento reciproco nell’ambito di un gruppo ricettivo e supportivo. La metodologia psicodrammatica si rivela in questo ambito particolarmente ricca e stimolante.
Il laboratorio è diviso in due parti. Nella prima parte si illustra l’utilizzo della psicodramma nella supervisione clinica, evidenziando le possibilità e i limiti dell’esplorazione intrapsichica e degli aspetti strategici del ruolo professionale del supervisore. Nella seconda parte del laboratorio verrà discussa e illustrata la supervisione di equipe con metodi attivi all’interno delle dinamiche istituzionali. È questo un intervento fra i più complessi e delicati, dovendo confrontarsi spesso con situazioni di competizione implicita o esplicita e gestire dinamiche conflittuali nei rapporto fra colleghi o con differenza gerarchica. Anche in questo ambito la metodologia psicodrammatica offre tecniche flessibili ed efficaci.

Il laboratorio, che sarà esperienziale e riflessivo con finalità didattiche, è rivolto a psicoterapeuti e psicodrammatisti che desiderano acquisire un maggiore efficacia nella pratica della supervisione in ambito privato ed istituzionale.

Paolo Carriolo conduce gruppi di training con metodologia psicodrammatica presso la Scuola di Psicoterapia “Aretusa” di Padova, Direttore della “Scuola di Psicodramma” di Mantova e Catania. Paola de Leonardi è responsabile del Centro Studi di Psicodramma di Milano e della Scuola quadriennale di Psicodramma per la formazione e la supervisione con approccio psicodrammatico. Parole chiave: psicodramma, supervisione

WS16
INVITATION TO THE ENCOUNTER
Baumgartner D.
Tucson – USA

To reach empowerment, J.L. Moreno founder of psychodrama, would probably say raise the spontaneity and creativity through role playing and role development. Therefore, this experiential workshop will look at the encounter of our roles that we get stuck in during the time of conflict. Group members will be exposed to role theory and encounter work by the use of different action techniques and the possibility of a psychodrama or sociodrama depending on the needs of the group. The main objective for the participants will be to understand how the encounter of our own roles can empower us to be in a world of conflict by being a more spontaneous individual.

WS17
THE USE OF PSYCHODRAMA IN FAMILY THERAPY TO BECOME SELF DIRECTIVE
Farmer C.
Guernsey – UK

Humans have a cultural and genetic heritage, which includes an intellectual ability to distinguish the emotional forces of togetherness (as with family and national loyalty) from the operation of individuality. We need to decide when it is appropriate to be a team player and when it is more important to retain our individuality. The capacity to act upon these choices can develop through thoughtful encounters with our nuclear and original families. Bowen’s theory stresses the importance of distinguishing thoughts from feelings and provides a framework for understanding intergenerational and nuclear family processes.

Psychodrama cultivates spontaneity to replace reflexive emotional reactivity with role flexibility and responsiveness.

Objectives:
1. Utilize Psychodrama techniques in the practice of Family Therapy. (Demonstrative, Interactive and Experiential).
3. Define the concept: Differentiation of Self.
4. Explain how to approach family-of-origin issues of participants.

Agenda: Demonstration of psychodrama techniques, which will be used in the experiential learning of Bowen theory, with particular reference to family-of-origin issues and the differentiation of self. Didactic material, questions and process commentary are included at appropriate periods. Sharing will take place, particularly at the end of the session.

Keywords: psychodrama

WS18
CAPITALIZING ON ONE’S COURAGENESS: WORKING PSYCHODRAMATICALLY WITH CHEMICALLY ADDICTED WOMEN
Sachhoff E.A.
Psychodrama Training Institute of Chicago ~ Chicago ~ USA

Chemically addicted women in an inpatient 12 step program are customarily the numeric minority [by a ratio of 5:1] they must deal not only with the usual shame connected with addiction but also with their specifically female shame.

Keywords: women addiction psychodrama

MAXIMIZING OUR VALUABLES: WORKING WITH CHEMICALLY ADDICTED WOMEN
Sachnoff E.A.
Psychodramatically with Chemically Addicted Women

Chemically addicted women in an inpatient 12 step program are customarily the numeric minority [by a ratio of 5:1] they must deal not only with the usual shame connected with addiction but also with their specifically female shame.

Keywords: women addiction psychodrama

WS19
HEALING “CAT HAIR SYNDROME” WITH PSYCHODRAMA
French-Ottaviani G.
LCSW, CP, AGPA ~ New York ~ USA

Jaak Panksepp wrote about an experiment in which a tuft of cat hair was placed in a cage filled with playing mice. The mice stopped playing. When the hair was removed, the mice were observed to never again reach their same level of play. Freedom is lost. Inspired journeys of self-discovery are halted. Survival becomes the priority. Unlike the mouse cage, a therapy group has the power to minimize fear of the outside world. Inside group is a microcosm of the external world where the participants are “held” in a construct by the group therapist, and eventually, the group itself. As group therapists we use techniques to minimize the “cat hair” fears inside the group so that healthy adaptive behaviors can be developed, incubated and taken out into the world. A safe container is needed to recognize external messages and resuscitate physical memory for the traumatized to risk again.

Psychodrama techniques can be safely used to adjust inflexible trauma response. Through experiencing the psychodrama, action-orientation, enhancement of the built-in safety features of psychodramatic interventions, participants will understand their impact. Research has shown that psychodrama promotes behavioral change. Participants will learn when the “covert is overt” (Moreno), internal safety increases in the group, isolates are integrated sooner and cohesion builds into a supportive holding. Participants will experience psychodrama’s theatrical construct: how it supports people to ground themselves in their body, to “role-play” with their “cat hair” fears, recover strengths, and try on new behaviors in a “co-created” safety zone.
WS20
FINDING YOUR VOICE AGAIN – LISTENING TO YOURSELF AND LISTENING – MEETING WITH RESPECT
Consolati L., Romagnoli V., Calabria S.
AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy

Violence from a partner within a family is part of a pattern of behaviour intended to maintain control over the woman and potentially over the child/children. It is a strategy intended to exercise power over the other person, using threats, belittlement, denigration, isolation, withdrawal of economic power, or unwanted sexual relations. This type of behaviour creates not only a permanent climate of fear and threat, but also tension and anger which cannot be expressed against the persecutor, but can fall on the weaker links – the children.

Children who live in such a family environment become used to the fact that this behaviour is normal, and learn that it is normal for a woman to be a victim and a man’s use of force is legitimate. Violence does not take place only in extreme situations, but has its roots in “normality”, in our history and education regarding the relationship between adults and children.

We offer an experiential workshop on the theme of violence in relationships between men and women.

A group of men and a group of women are given a creative space where they can express joy, pain, trauma, assent and submission and journey towards a meeting with their partner.

The workshop has two parts:
1. two separate parallel groups, one for women called “finding your voice again”, and the other for men called “listening to yourself and listening”.
2. psychodrama together called “meeting with respect”.

Key words: woman, man, violence, meeting

RITROVARE LA VOCE – ASCOLTARSI E ASCOLTARSI – INCONTRARSI NEL RISPETTO

La violenza agita dal partin all’interno della famiglia appare come un insieme di comportamenti che tendono a stabilire e a mantenere il controllo sulla donna e a volte sull’figlie/figli. Sono strategie finalizzate ad esercitare potere sull’altra persona attraverso le minacce, la svalutazione e la denigrizzazione, l’isolamento e il divieto di disporre risorse economiche, l’obbligo a rapporti sessuali non voluti. Tutte queste azioni hanno come risultato l’instaurarsi di un clima costante di paura e di minacce, ma anche di tensione, di rabbia che non può essere espressa ed agita verso il persecutore, e allora ricadrà sugli anelli più deboli… i figli. I bambini che si trovano a vivere un clima familiare del genere si abituano al fatto che questi comportamenti siano normali, impairano che è normale che la donna sia vittima e l’uomo legittimato all’uso della forza.

La violenza non è solo quella delle situazioni estreme ma ha radici nella “normalità”, nella storia di ogni donna, di ogni uomo, negli stili educativi degli adulti nei confronti dei bambini.

La nostra proposta di un laboratorio esperienziale sul tema della violenza nelle relazioni fra uomo e donne

Offrire al gruppo delle donne da un lato e agli uomini dall’altro uno spazio di condivisione creativa per esprimere gioie, dolori, traumi, affermazioni e sottomissioni per camminare verso l’incontro del/ de’l’altro/a.

Il laboratorio si articolerà in due fasi
1. due gruppi distinti e paralleli, uno rivolto solo a donne dal titolo “ritrovare la voce” e l’altro rivolto solo agli uomini dal titolo “ascoltarsi e ascoltare”.
2. momento psicosociodrammatico in plenaria dal titolo “incontrarvisi nel rispetto”.

Parole chiave: donna, uomo, violenza, incontro

WS21
UTILIZING PSYCHODRAMA TECHNIQUES IN TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF MANAGERS
Ilic Z.
Belgrade ~ Serbia

In this workshop the author is using psychodrama techniques the same way he is using them as a part of soft skill training and education of the managers: stress management, communication skills training, conflict management, presentation skills, team building etc. The participants would go through warm up process and life coaching through the action.

Keywords: psychodrama, workshop, managers

WS22
IN SEARCH OF DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS, HIDDEN AGENDAS, VEILED ATTITUDES – AND A COMMON LANGUAGE IN THE SETTING UP OF A TRANS-BOUNDARY PLANNING PROCESS
Partanen-Hertell M.
Finnish Environment Institute ~ Helsinki ~ Finland

The workshop demonstrates approaches and means pioneered by J. L. Moreno that may strengthen the foundation for a sustainable collaborative process of trans-boundary planning and negotiation. These kinds of experiential workshops and processes bring together from different countries a range of professionals who have the same explicit aim, namely collaborative problem-solving. Such people typically come from the fields of trade, industry, science, education and administration: more specifically, their focuses may be public healthcare, trans-boundary spatial planning or environmental issues etc.

These workshop processes may also be created for a team from a single organization, for instance for a group of engineers facing a new challenge (1).

All these professionals seek organizational, communal, technical or multi-national resolutions. They struggle with multi-tiered problems and decision-making, where often several parties from different backgrounds come together to deal with shared issues and goals. Frequently, problems arise from hidden agendas, personal attitudes and differing understandings of the key points of planning.

Therefore, workshops unveiling these issues may be fruitful in the beginning and in the turning points of the cooperation (2).

A facilitator directing this kind of a process has to learn about her clients’ operational environments. She has to ask questions such as:

Which specific issues in these contexts could be explored and worked out by way of psychodramatic approaches?
What kinds of structures of official and invisible power are present in these contexts?
What might the appropriate level of intimacy be in these circumstances?
Is this group from the same organization or in another way homogeneous?

What professions and experts’ vocabularies, cultures and languages or set of values do these participants represent?
What are the benefits and the pitfalls of employing psychodramatic methods in these cases?

What steps towards progress carry the least risk?
How might common understandings and solutions reached be documented and the commitments consolidated?

Keywords: sociodrama, consultation
WS23
"REPARATIVE MOMENTS" THE RECREATION OF INTERPERSONAL BONDS
Tillinger E.
The University of Melbourne ~ Melbourne ~ Australia
This workshop will examine the intersubjective process of witnessing through the dynamics of "reparative moments". Human beings when traumatized often become "debonded" from other human beings and alienated from their own experience. The process of being "witnessed" can facilitate a process of "rebonding" with others and help restore the internal capacity to be a witness to oneself. This process of witnessing trauma has been described as the empathic listener going to the scene of horror first, ahead of the traumatized survivor so he (the survivor) won’t have to visit the place of terror alone. "Reparative moments" are posited as the building blocks of human "rebonding" after the shattering or numbing effects of trauma. They can be seen as profound moments of contact. Participants in this workshop will be introduced to an instrument especially designed to record and track these moments. There will be opportunities to use the instrument experientially and to explore its application within individual and group psychotherapy.
Keywords: Intersubjectivity, Trauma, witnessing

WS24
MORENO’S PROTOCOL
Sene Coira E.M.
Federação Brasileira de Psicodrama Febrap ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil
Our intention is: a theatrical presentation of Mary’s case (from Moreno), an audience interaction through the use of psycho dramatic methods and analysis of the presentations, participants sharing their feelings about Mary’s case in the context of modern practices.

WS25
APPLICATION OF PSYCHODRAMA IN INDIVIDUAL AND COUPLE THERAPY
Nève-Hanquet C.\[1\], Scanlan C.\[2\]
\[1\]Belgium ~ "UK
Fluency in the opposite language not essential, the visual aspect of workshop will aid understanding. Celia will demonstrate working individually using psychodrama. English, Chantal will offer clarification to participants who are French speaking.
Chantal will demonstrate working with couples psychodramatically. French, Celia offering the English support.
Individual psychodrama
Psychodrama is generally accepted as a group process. Looking back to Moreno’s early years in America we might wonder if then it was closer to individual work as the “group” were hospital staff and the protagonist the only client.
It is accepted good practice to assess clients as to their suitability for therapy a process normally undertake in the consulting room with only therapist and prospective client. My own psychodrama training seemed somewhat neglected in this area and I found myself drawing on previous therapeutic experience when assessing clients. However determination to use the valuable tool of psychodrama and to introduce the client to the method conpired that I should develop my way of assessing clients, in action. This could be either a single session or ongoing individual work until the client felt able to move to the group. In my work with trainees I introduced into the training, this way of working, this workshop will explore how the method can be adapted for individual use.

WS26
PLAYBACK THEATRE (PT) AS A BUFFER FOR CONFLICTING SIDES

Pauziene E.\[1\], Urbšiene R.\[2\]
\[1\]The Studio for Self-Awareness and Realization ~ Kaunas ~ Lithuania ~ \[2\]The Studio for Self-Awareness and Realization ~ Vilnius ~ Lithuania
PT is an improvisational theatre form, in which individuals recount personal experiences that actors immediately enact or mirror on stage. PT is created through a unique collaboration between performers and audience where due to the ritual space any story- ordinary, extraordinary, hidden or difficult - might be told and watched and each person’s uniqueness is honoured and affirmed while at the same time building and strengthening connections to each other as a community of people. PT pays main attention to social interaction and group experience, strives to encourage dialogue and create connections among people. PT doesn’t require agreeing with every point of view present in each story - just listening, creating bridges across differences and providing healing, tolerance, comfort, compassion and trust. PT shows potential to dialogue with conflict transformation theory and practice. Narrative has always played an important role in conflict transformation going beyond problem solving to address the roots of conflict. PT provides a visual and embodied method of transforming conflict through the deconstruction of conflict stories and the reconstruction of alternative stories—acceptable to all parties, holding great promise for conflict mediation. This theatre form is in direct service to healing relationship, communication and understanding between people. Social change begins where is made space for the stories of community through individual voices. Listening to personal stories weaves the deeper web of mutual story as a community of people and thus taps into the collective and universal experience. PT is used in many diverse cultural and social contexts, such as educational and social services institutions, adult and continuing education, theatre training and cultural contexts, organisations. It is used for coaching and supervision as well as in therapeutic settings. Conflict transformation is the arena where PT can go beyond its boundaries to make this world a better place.
Keywords: Playback-theatre, Social-interaction, Conflict-transformation
**WS28**
**RESOLUTION OF SEXUAL INTIMACY, LOVE, AND COMMUNICATION: CONFLICTS WITHIN COUPLES THROUGH GROUP THERAPY**
Luloff, P. 
Mount Sinai Hospital/ School of Medicine ~ New York ~ USA

Couples within groups in time of conflict often find the stress produces numerous difficulties. Problems with sex, intimacy, love and communication develop leading to dysfunctions within the couple relationship. Through the use of group therapy, fish bowl technique, this workshop will demonstrate how employing separate group therapy for partners as an adjunctive modality to sex and couple therapy can help to resolve more intractable conflicts in these areas. Through group role-play, experiential, sharing, and didactic material this workshop will explore dyadic causes of problems of desire, arousal, orgasm, satisfaction, intimacy, love and communication problems. Learning objectives for participants will include ability to describe major sexual dysfunctions which occur in couples, dyadic causes of sexual dysfunctions, evaluate couples that are appropriate for separate group therapy, prepare them for the group experience, and experience empathic collaborative relating in groups.

Keywords: sex, couples, group

**WS29**
**PSYCHODRAMA AND BODY LANGUAGE**
Sánchez Azuara M.E. 
Mexico City ~ Mexico

The purpose of this workshop is to allow participants to find their lost spontaneity and discovering the messages of the body acquired from life experience. Facing fears and mind body connection the participants will explore what the body has to tell. When the emotions don’t be expressed the body and the biology expresses them, the body never forgets. Re-feeling emotions they can think about them. Thus they get free from the things that constrain energy. The process makes them creating a safe way to heal the past and revitalize own life.

Participants will re-create life events within emotional experiences. Psychodrama enhances spontaneity and aids participants in experiencing, understanding, and overcoming emotional blocks, facilitating the expression of emotions and increasing awareness of self and then prevents stress and illness.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Body language

**WS30**
**EXTERNAL-INTERNAL CONFLICTS, INTERWOVEN- DISENTANGLED: TIME-LIMITED GROUPS ON THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THERAPY AND COACHING**
van Aken-van der Meer M. 
Van Alen Consult ~ Utrecht ~ Netherlands

The workplace is getting more and more complicated and competitive by globalization, scarcity of resources and the strong increase of highly educated people. Therefore people experience much more conflict and stress in their work environment than in the recent past.

Coping with these conflicts demands much better psycho-social and communicative skills than needed before. In striving to meet these new demands workers get exhausted and internal conflicts, hardly visible in less competitive times, are getting manifest. Time-limited psychodynamic group psychotherapy can help people to cope with these internal and external conflicts. The format to be presented gives ample opportunities for this target group as the focus is on intra-psychic and relational aspects of the participants. As the group is homogeneous with respect to the problem, cohesion develops quickly and the psycho-social and communicative problems are shared and treated.

This workshop consists of a theoretical and a practical part. The nature of the target group is discussed as well as the key aspects of time-limited psychodynamic group psychotherapy, being the focus of treatment by use of the triangle of conflict, the effect of limitation in time and the specific stance of the therapist. The theory is influenced by the individual Short Time Dynamic Psychotherapy of McCullough and the model of Sandahl and Lindgren and further developed in the Dutch setting.

A practical part follows. The workshop can stimulate colleagues who work or want to work on the boundary between psychotherapy and coaching.


**WS31**
**MASNAVI-DRAMA: "COME WHOEVER YOU ARE COME"**
Doganer I., Bulut L. 
Izmir - Turkey ~ Ankara ~ Turkey

Born in 1207, Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, is still one of the great spiritual leaders of the world. Here is his seven famous advices:
- Be like a river in generosity and help; be like the sun in tendereness; be like the night in covering others’ faults; be like the dead in anger and rage; be like the soil in modesty and humility; be like the sea in indulgence and tolerance; be like you are seen or seen like you are.

As it is seen in these advices he was very much involved in role reversals; helping people to develop transcendental roles. Masnavi is his six volume book written as couplets. In this book he has told a lot of spiritual stories which helps the spiritual evolution of the individuals. In tradition, these stories were read in the groups of people and discussed. In this workshop of three hours, 1-2 stories from Masnavi will be summed up and be dramatized and evaluated/ discussed with the participants.

The participants will have an idea of Sufi philosophy at the end of workshop.
WS32
CONFLICT AND THE IDENTITY FORMATION OF A GROUP THERAPIST
Ben-Noam S.[1], Buchele B.[2]
1New York~USA - 2Kansas City~USA
Conflict is the product of a mind in turmoil over incompatible tensions. These maybe embedded in personal, interpersonal and professional strivings. In the group setting, both the therapist and the group struggle to understand and resolve inner conflicts in the service of attaining an increasingly secure personal identity. This experiential workshop will explore the psychological drama of the impact conflicts have on the identity formation of a group therapist. Personal, cultural and educational conflicts will be examined.
Keywords: Conflict, Group therapist’s identity

WS33
IMAGES – THE ROAD TO THE UNCONSCIOUS MATRIX OF THE GROUP
Uctum Muhtar N.[1], Deniz H.[2]
1Ekip Ruh Sagligi ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey - 2Erenköy Ruh Saglığı Hastanesi ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey
The aim of this workshop is to explore the possibility of using active imagination to track the unconscious matrix of the group, based on a work carried out in several groups of which some were ongoing for a long time and some were short term groups just newly formed, only gathered together for a congress. The work consists of asking the members to use active imagination and find a symbolic image for themselves. In this case the instruction given was to close their eyes and imagine going to a museum. Then they were asked to bring back an object that impressed them. And then each object was put on scene and played by the member. When each member played their images it was observed that a relationship could be found between the images. There was a continuing theme that could be followed as though they were the different scenes of a dream. This was true even in groups that were newly formed, like the workshop groups held in a congress and the process was much more apparent in ongoing groups or the groups that were together for a long time – i.e. the groups in which a co-unconscious is expected to be formed.
In this workshop these group processes will be presented, a short demonstration of the work will be shown and the process will be discussed in comparison with some concepts like co-unconscious, social unconscious matrix of the group and social dreaming matrix.
Keywords: co-unconscious, active imagination

WS34
APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHODRAMA WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF ATTACHMENT
Maher J.[1], Shanahan M.[2]
1Evolving Roles ~ Melbourne ~ Australia - 2Take Two ~ Melbourne ~ Australia
Attachment is fundamental to how we form relationships and manage conflict. However the plasticity of the brain makes it possible to acquire or change an attachment style well after the time that it is laid down in the original social atom. Attachment can be understood through Moreno’s theory of the formation of the personality through the stages of the Matrix of Identity, Doubling, Mirroring and Role Reversal. His development of techniques based on these stages provides a means to recognise and treat attachment difficulties. Greater spontaneity and creativity, social atom repair and role development can emerge enabling more optimal use of coping roles, diminution of fragmenting roles and greater integration of progressive roles.

WS35
CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN GROUPS: A PSYCHODYRAMATIC & SOCIOMETRIC APPROACH
Gershoni J., Lipman L.
New York ~ USA
J.L. Moreno looked at the group as the world in miniature. Today we live in a world full of conflicts which are reflected in the groups we work with. Our responsibility as group leaders is to help the members deal with these conflicts. Whether the conflict is transference-based or part of a telic-connection, reflecting our world or the families we come from, the group therapist must have skills to help members understand, deal with and resolve such issues. Moreno offered a template for: the identification of conflicts; the methodology to work them through and begin to heal from the original wounds; and finally the structure to integrate the shifts cognitively, emotionally and behaviorally. Psychodrama provides us with powerful tools to address interpersonal and intra-psychic conflicts in groups.

Jacob Gershoni, LCSW, CGP, TEP is a psychotherapist in private practice, specializing in experiential, expressive and interactive group therapy, certified as Trainer, Practitioner and Educator (TEP). He is a staff member at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center and at the Psychodrama Training Institute in New York City. He has led workshops and presentations in many local and international conferences and has ongoing therapy and training groups. Jacob is the editor of “Psychodrama in the 21st Century: Clinical and Educational Applications” (Springer, 2003). Email: Jacobg12@gmail.com

LOUISE LIPMAN, LCSW, CGP, TEP is a licensed psychotherapist in NYC. She is the Director of The Psychodrama & Creative Arts Therapy Institute, NYC. She leads groups for female Survivors of Childhood Trauma, and works with individuals, families and groups. She is a past President of the ASGPP, the current President of The NYC Chapter of the ASGPP. Louise serves on the American Board of Examiners in Psychodrama, Sociometry and Group Psychotherapy. Email: Lipmannyc1@aol.com
Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Sociometry, Psychodrama
WS36
TRIBAL DREAMTIME DANCE: A RITUAL REPERTOIRE OF SYMBOLIC GESTURES FOR GROUP COHESION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION
Perrotta L.
Università di Torino – Torino – Italy

Tribal Dreamtime Dance is a creative and transformational experience, drawing strongly on anthropological research. This one and a half hour workshop is a transcultural journey in which the dancer becomes master of life, celebrant of a ritual, and storyteller. In this workshop, we will enact a repertoire of choreographic, archetypal movements and symbolic gestures in a well-structured ritual comprising the three phases of separation, liminality and reaggregation. The liminal phase of the ritual process is a particularly empowering and meaningful moment – it is the phase in which group participants find themselves in “between states” conducive to the alleviation of tension and conflict and to the promotion of a sense of unity, solidarity and cohesion. The experience of being dialectical dancing partners will take place in a secure space, an emotional and affective container in which the group members may experiment the sense of being a tribal community and develop a greater, more holistic perspective, propitious to the resolution of conflict. The driving and repetitive tribal rhythms favour a slightly altered state of consciousness so that the dancer may experience the superior awareness of the shaman who enters a state of trance to heal the body and the spirit of the community. No prior knowledge of dance is required, only a healthy disposition. Participants are asked to wear comfortable clothing and dance in bare feet.

Keywords: Ritual, Transcultural, Cohesion

DANZA TRIBALE DEL DREAMTIME: UN REPERTORIO RITUALE DI GESTI SIMBOLICI PER LA COESIONE DI GRUPPO E LA RISOLUZIONE DEI CONFLITTI
La Danza Tribale del Dreamtime è un’esperienza creativa e trasformazionale che attinge alla ricerca antropologica. Il workshop di un’ora e mezza sarà un viaggio transculturale in cui il danzatore diventa maestro di vita, celebrante di un rito, guaitore e cantastorie.

In questo workshop, creeremo una coreografia di gesti simbolici e di movimenti archetipici in un rituale strutturato secondo le tre fasi di separazione, liminalità e riaggregazione. La fase liminale del processo rituale è un momento particolarmente significativo ed empowering – è la fase in cui i partecipanti del gruppo si trovano in uno stato di mezzo con l’obiettivo di alleviare tensione e conflitto e promuovere un senso di solidarietà, appartenenza e coesione.

L’esperienza dialettica dell’essere compagni di danza si svolgerà in uno spazio sicuro, un contenitore di emozioni ed affetti in cui i membri del gruppo potranno sentirsi comunità tribale e sviluppare una prospettiva più ampia ed olistica, propiziatoria alla risoluzione dei conflitti.

I ritmi tribali ripetitivi ed incalzanti indurranno un lieve stato alterato di coscienza che permetterà al danzatore di fare esperienza della consapevolezza superiore dello sciamano che entra nello stato di trance per curare il corpo e lo spirito della comunità. Non è richiesta alcuna conoscenza di danza, solo un buono stato di trance per curare il corpo e lo spirito della comunità.

Keywords: Ritual, Transcultural, Cohesion

WS37
GROUP SUPERVISION: CREATING A CONTAINING MATRIX FOR CLINICIANS AS THEY MANAGE THE POTENTIALLY UNBEARABLE AFFECTS OF PATIENTS TRAUMATIZED AND COPING WITH THE IMPACT OF WAR, TERROR AND CIVIL CONFLICT
Emerson S.[1], Moss E.[2], Moore R.[3]

Group supervision provides an invaluable and crucial format for clinicians working with populations traumatized by war, terror and civil strife. Two senior clinicians, one from Belfast Northern Ireland and the other for Tel Aviv Israel will present models of their work with supervision groups. They will highlight the containing function of group supervision for clinicians working with the potentially unbearable affects of traumatized populations. These groups are critical in helping clinicians tolerate, make meaning, and use therapeutically the intense emotional impact of their work. These groups provide a means of intervention to help prevent the development of secondary trauma. The panel will consist of a didactic presentation by each clinician followed by a demonstration group and discussion.

Keywords: Supervision, trauma, containment

WS38
CINEMA, CONFLICT AND GROUP EXPERIENCE
Guario G.
Il Cerchio – Bari – Italy

The cinema screen is like a great mirror: projection and reflection are concepts of psychoanalysis and group analysis, and also “elements” of the cinema: “Projection” is the defense mechanism which allows us to transfer emotions and parts of our Ego onto other persons or objects; “reflection” is the condition which allows the individual to recognize himself better through the image reflected when he observes the behaviour of others. In the cinema, with the “Projection” of the film the spectator has the possibility to identify and mirror himself in a character, “transferring” some parts of his own Ego (projective identification), and at the same time he has the possibility to observe the character’s behaviour and to attain greater self-recognition. The cinema has always been a framework for stories and for recounting life experiences, and imposes itself as one of the “places” of group memory – an “outstanding one”. Like the analytical setting, the cinema must be considered a privileged place because it can penetrate into the people’s lives, into their dreams, their collective hopes, into the dynamics of inter-relations. Within conflicts there are group experiences, and inside the groups there are people, the dynamics of inter-relations, the loss and annulment of Self, the defeat of personal humanity. By watching clips from films and commenting them, we want to make it possible to explore the life and group experience of men and women whose recounted stories emerge from within conflicts, with their affections, memories, loves and relationships. In this way we understand how war continuously perpetrates one of the biggest “thefts” of humanity: conflict steals time and permanently annuls the concept of life within the individual.

Keywords: mirror, reflection, memories

CINEMA, CONFLITTI E GRUPPALITÀ
Lo schermo cinematografico è come un grande specchio: la proiezione e il riflesso sono concetti introdotti dalla psicoanalisi e dalla gruppoanalisi e sono anche “elementi” del cinema: la “proiezione” è quel meccanismo di difesa che ci permette di spostare emozioni e parti del nostro io su altre persone o altri...
The systemic perspective - An organisation and its people are constantly moving and changing in a dynamic and interactive process. The organisation moves from survival to development and transformation or to extinction (general systems theory and Agazarian & Gant). The consultant’s task is to create simplicity and understanding of organisational complexity and interconnected role systems.

The role concept - A dynamic and socio-psychological concept, first developed by J.L. Moreno. Action Methods are a collection of creative training tools. We use these tools to increase creativity and 'Action Methods'. Action Methods are a collection of creative training tools. We use these tools to increase creativity and ‘Action Methods’. Action Methods are a collection of creative training tools. We use these tools to create simplicity and understanding of organisational complexity and interconnected role systems.

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Firo and the Human Element - Will Schutz created a cohesive theory of human needs, behaviours and group development. He demonstrated what happens and what ought to happen in organisations based on his line of thought. According to Schutz, to originate in one's self and one's own self-esteem are prerequisites for professional confidence.

Keywords: Art of consultation for professional confidence originate in one's self and one's own self-esteem are prerequisites for professional confidence. According to Schutz, to originate in one's self and one's own self-esteem are prerequisites for professional confidence.

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ence of attachment wounding in order to promote significant growth in intrapsychic and interpersonal functioning.

References:
Keywords: primitive defenses, attachment

WS43
"THE MAGIC SHOP" REVISITED
Verhofstadt-Denève L. Merebeke ~ Belgium

Although actual magic shop work may considerably differ between authors, they all proceed on a common basis, notably a remarkable combination of playfulness and seriousness, of humour and pain, of dream and reality, which constitutes the distinctive healing power of this creative psychodrama-procedure. We will demonstrate that our own approach also relies on these features, but an additional dimension comes into play, viz. vividly experienced moments of learning which are attained by way of a structured number of stages. Moreover the constructive help of all group members “the customers club” is essential for the decision and implementation process of the shop visitor. Besides practical work with the participants, the link to an existentia-diagnostic theory of development will be clarified.

Bibliography:
Keywords: Psychodrama, Groupwork, Humour

WS44
INDIVIDUAL STORIES FINDING MEANING IN A GROUP THEME: A SYSTEMIC MULTI-LEVEL GROUP THERAPY AND GROUP TRAINING MODEL
Polemi-Todoulou M., Gournas G. Athens ~ Greece

Participants will experience a demonstration of a group therapy session using the Synallactic Collective Image Technique (SCIT), developed by the Athenian Institute of Anthropos: Each member stimulated by a group selected drawing shares a life experience which is contextualized in the “group theme” as it develops. Individual differences are incorporated in a cooperative “self in group.”

The workshop is experimental, using the group process as it develops among the members of the group. Key principles of the AIA’s Systemic-Dialectic approach will be presented: a) the isomorphic development of individual process and group process; b) the different system levels that constitute the context of a group therapy session; c) the relation of individual themes and group theme; d) the usefulness of analogic means such as drawings in involving the whole person in the group. The context for demonstration will be prepared using a group forming task.

Learning objectives are: to begin tracing the connections among different individual stories as they relate to the group theme; to recognize aspects of the wider social and cultural context that are reflected in the group theme; to identify aspects of the group leader’s role that help him/her utilize the group process therapeutically; to understand ways to use the group process at different system levels for the purposes of training.

References
Keywords: systemic group therapy

WS45
WORKING SAFELY WITH CONFLICT
Daniel S. Buchbinder M.J., Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne ~ Melbourne ~ Australia

The focus of this experiential psychodrama workshop is to develop new roles and to be able to maintain and sustain yourself in situations of conflict. There will be some processing using a role theory approach.

Keywords: psychodrama, conflict, roletheory

WS46
MASK, BODY AND SCENE IN GROUP FRAMEWORK
Instituto de la Máscara ~ Buenos Aires ~ Argentina

Experience and reflection workshop with stage, physical, psychodramatic and mask work.

Through the masks, the scenes and the body of each of the members of the group, a research will be conducted to analyze the presence and importance of these masks in a group situation. Based argument: the masks, the scenes and the body are components of subjectivity and are not always kept in mind, listened and registered by the psychodramatist, the group psychotherapist and group coordinator. They are a part of the imaginary constructions that are indispensable for the group structuring and symbolic elaboration.

Fantasy, just like reality, is organized in scenes.
Masks are constituent of the human being and their use, from different materials (carton, wood, plastic, etc), allows people to connect with their own masks. Also, when hiding behind as mask, an unmasking effect occurs.

There is no group without body, but how does the psychodramatist and group therapist deal with it? I mean the biological, erogenous, cultural body.

In the group work, regardless of what technique and practice is being used, it is essential to shed some light on the scene, body and mask. This workshop will investigate this necessity.

MÁSCARAS, CUERPO Y ESCENA EN SITUACIÓN GRUPAL
Taller vivencial y de reflexión con trabajo escénico, corporal, psicodramático y de máscaras.

A partir de las máscaras, las escenas y el cuerpo de cada uno de los integrantes del grupo se investigará cómo estas tienen presencia en la situación grupal y su importancia.

Fundamentación: Las máscaras, las escenas y el cuerpo son componentes de la subjetividad y no siempre el psicodramatista y el coordinador de grupo los tiene presente, los escucha y los
WS47
USING FORBIDDEN EFFECTS IN A GROUP: THE LEADER'S DESIRE AND AGGRESSION
Elig A.
Adelphi University - Garden City - USA

Avowing our desire and aggression as group leaders is a difficult task. This workshop will focus on the therapist's transformation of these affects into powerful interventions that deepen group experience. After providing a theoretical background, we will use participants' experiences in their own groups as an opportunity for learning.

Keywords: projective identification, countertransference

WS48
THE GHOST IN THE GROUP: BE SURE OUR UNCONSCIOUS ARE ALWAYS WITH US
Polychronis P., Protopsalti - Polychroni K.
Athenian Institute of Anthropos - Athens - Greece

Many times the content of a group is perfectly clear, but it doesn't make any sense. Most of us explain this various ways based on our theoretical orientation. This workshop will explore the working of "group processes" or "group dynamics" from three different theoretical perspectives: Group as a Whole, Transactional Analytic and Psychodramatic.

WS49
SPONTANEITY, IMPROVISATION AND CONFLICT
Gonzalez A.
ISPA - Lisbon - Portugal

Conflict is an opportunity to share different visions of the world, the others and ourselves. With exercises from the area of improvisation and spontaneous theatre, this workshop will guide participants in an experience in which conflict is the motive for improving self-knowledge.

Keywords: conflict, improvisation

WS50
THE LEADER’S ROLE IN CONTAINING AGGRESSION IN THE GROUP PROCESS. A MEANS TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION
Blanco Furgetti L.
Center for Group Studies ~ New York ~ USA

One role of the group analyst is to contain the myriad feelings which are activated during the group process. Usually the feeling of aggression is one of the more difficult to contend with because it is often accompanied by retaliatory impulses which may be acted out instead of talked about and leading to violence. As the therapist deals with the feelings that are expressed and resisted, she is observed and experienced as a role model by the group members.

This workshop will focus on the constructive expression of feelings by the analyst and group members with particular emphasis on aggression. The leader will demonstrate how aggression, if managed appropriately, can be a powerful constructive force leading to conflict resolution.

In order for aggression to be manifested in an appropriate way a milieu needs to be created. Members need to agree to a contract where thoughts and feelings towards group members need to be expressed verbally in the here and now. No name calling, attacking is to occur and members are to differentiate thought and feelings. These guidelines enable members to communicate in a meaningful and constructive way leading to progressive emotional communication, key to a well functioning group. The therapist is to observe and study the defenses patients use and members, having learned to self observe can benefit from the leader and group feedback.

There will be a didactic presentation followed by an experiential group where the concepts discussed will be demonstrated.

Keywords: Aggression, leadership
self of the therapist in training will be elaborated. The workshop will be throughout experiential and interactive. Keywords: inner-voices, processes, training

**WS52**

**REBIRTH ON AN ISLAND**

Esteban Vela M.E.

*Kindergarten in Germany and Mexico*

Workshop for the presentation, “Two nations, two cultures, two conflicts... the same way for the solution. Psychodrama in Germany and Mexico”. The road to and from the exclusion and development. **REBIRTH AT AN ISLAND.** This is the name of the psychodrama workshop which aims at living in difficult circumstances and at last being able to make an effort and to swim in order to reach the island like a survivor, a kind of metaphor of some everyday situations. The emphasis shall be laid, rather than on the arrival, on the crossing to reach the island, in its diverse manifestations and using diverse psychodrama techniques.

**RENACER EN UNA ISLA**

Taller correspondiente a la presentación, “Dos naciones, dos culturas, dos conflictos... un mismo camino para la solución. Psicodrama en Alemania y México”. El camino desde y hacia la exclusión y el desarrollo. **RENACER EN UNA ISLA.** Es el nombre del taller psicodramático que tiene como fin la vivencia en circunstancias de dificultad y finalmente poder esforzarse y nadar para poder llegar como sobreviviente a la isla, especie de metáfora de algunas circunstancias en la vida cotidiana. Se enfatizará más que la llegada, la trayectoria para lograrlo en sus diversas manifestaciones y utilizando diversas técnicas psicodramáticas.

**WS53**

**JUNGIAN PSYCHODRAMA ON DREAMS AS A TOOL FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN TRANSCULTURAL GROUPS**

Gasseau M.

*Università della Valle D’Aosta – Aosta – Italy*

Jungian psychodrama is a theory of psychodramatic technique, articulated in a complex model of conduction and observation. It derives from Jung’s analytical theory on dreams, from his concepts of the personal and collective unconsciousness, of archetypal images and individuation as well as S.H. Foukles’ concepts of the net and the personal and basic matrix.

The conductors will provide a brief explanation of the theory behind Jungian Psychodrama and then a more consistent experiential part will follow. The conductors will demonstrate how to play dreams belonging to different categories: symbolic dreams, visio dreams, nightmares, oracle dreams, recurring dreams and social dreams. The conductors will also present new warming up techniques - suitable for transcultural as well as organizational work - integrating Moreno’s sociodrama and Jungian active imagination exercises. They will demonstrate the dream incubation technique according to the ancient medicine of Asclepius and the utilization of opening and closing rituals. Two or three dreams will be played according to the Jungian model in which different protagonists play on the scene. The conductors will also present and play virtual scenes associated to dreams if they emerge.

After the final sharing, the observer will communicate the sense of the dreams which have been played, using a narrative style. The observer will enrich the plays with mythopoetic amplifications and will try to connect individual themes to the group’s collective unconsciousness as well as to the transcultural themes of the IAGP Congress. Keywords: Dreams, conflict resolution

**LO PSICODRAMMA JUNGHIANO SUI SOGNI COME STRUMENTO PER LA RISOLUZIONE DEI CONFLITTI NEI GRUPPI TRANSCULTURALI**

Lo psicodramma è una teoria della tecnica psicodrammatica, articolata in un modello complesso di conduzione e osservazione. Deriva dalla teoria analitica di Jung sui sogni, dai suoi concetti di inconscio personale e collettivo, dalle immagini archetipiche e dalla tendenza all’individuazione oltre che dai concetti di S.H. Foukes di rete e di matrice di base e personale.

I conduttori daranno una breve spiegazione della teoria dello psicodramma junghiano e seguirà una parte esperienziale più consistente. I conduttori dimostreranno come giocare i sogni appartenenti a diverse categorie: sogni simbolici, sogni visio, incubi, sogni oracolo, sogni ricorrenti e sogni sociali. I conduttori presenteranno nuove tecniche di warming up – adattati al lavoro sia transculturale che nelle organizzazioni – integrando la sociometria di Moreno e l’immaginazione attiva di Jung. Dimostreranno la tecnica dell’incubazione del sogno secondo l’antica medicina di Asclepio e l’utilizzo di rituali d’apertura e di chiusura.

Verranno rappresentati due o tre sogni secondo il modello junghiano in cui diversi protagonisti giocano sulla scena. I conduttori presenteranno e faranno giocare le scene virtuali associate ai sogni se queste dovessero emergere.

Alla conclusione della condivisione finale, l’osservatore comunicherà il senso dei sogni rappresentati, usando uno stile narrativo. L’osservatore anticiperà i giochi con amplificazioni mitopoetiche e cercherà di collegare i temi individuali all’incontro collettivo del gruppo e ai temi transculturali del Convegno dello IAGP.

**WS54**

**THE WOMAN AND HER SECRETS. UNCOVERING THE MAP TO THE FEMALE SOUL**

Cuschnir L., Bertotti Paterno A.

*Psychiatry Institute of the Clinical Hospital of Medical College of São Paulo’s University – São Paulo – Brazil*

Based on studies created from group therapy the author and his professional staff have conducted several statistical researches, written books e papers on which the workshop is based.

Group participants have thematic psychotherapy group sessions about the feminine identity in which formation and roles in life are discussed. There is also an opportunity to have alongside an intersection with a masculine group at a later stage.

The participants of the groups have thematic sessions of psychotherapy group on the feminine identity that follow a line that encloses the formation and the papers that the woman plays in its life. It has also the chance to follow the intersection with a group of men in a posterior stage.

Methodology of workshop: The therapeutic boarding of these groups has as base the Psychodrama and its more varied flowing. This group boarding was created and developed for the Dr. Luiz Cuschnir.

Presentation of thematic of the woman the contemporary aiming at one better understanding of the feminine essence in accord with its sociodramatic universe and the papers that it plays. It will be presented internal mobilizations with images that populate the imaginary one and structuralize the soul feminine.

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miche di gruppo ed al loro potere evocativo. Nello psicodramma
timo la funzione di "Io Ausiliari". Poco risalto viene dato alle din-
rarare e il gruppo svolge la funzione di cassa di risonanza o al mas-
porta un suo vissuto o una sua immagine con la quale vuole lavo-
anche transpersonale, di significato, identità e comunicazione.
La matrice quale contesto: luogo di incontro interpersonale, ma
unità psicosociodinamica della quale l’individuo è punto nodale.
La rete come sistema di appartenenza, modello relazionale e
Rete e matrice rappresentano il focus della teoria, metodo-
ds di intervento che attivano in tempi brevi una rete di comunicazione.

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WS55
DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY AND ANALYTICAL
PSYCHODRAMA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GROUP
Matri
Papale S.1, Forchetti S.2
1CATG/COIRAG, APM – Roma – Italy - 2CATG/COIRAG, APID
– Roma – Italy
This study explores how Dance Movement Therapy and Analytical Psychodrama are two forms of therapy and two meth-
ods of intervention which activate a communicative network within
a short time frame. This, in turn, favours group communication and
the emergence of the matrix.
The notions of network and matrix represent the theoretical,
methodological, technical and clinical focus of Foukies’s thought:
the network as a system of belonging, a relational model and a
psycho-social-dynamic unity of which the individual is the nodal
point; the matrix as context: a space as both interpersonal and
transpersonal encounter, as a site of meaning, identity and com-
munication.
The Psychodrama is a psychotherapy in group: the protagonist
proposes an experience or image with which she or he wants to work
and the group takes the function of a resonant container
or, at the most, the function of the ‘Ego Auxiliary’. The Analytical
Psychodrama, while maintaining the methodology of psychodra-
ma, includes moments of sharing and observations made by the
co-therapist at the end of the game. Both of these innovations
activate the group network and the matrix.
Dance Movement Therapy as psychotherapy through the group,
includes a concept of cure and of self-growth, of relatedness and
of psychopathology as connected to the relation between an indi-
vidual and a group.
It is marked by a rel-acion, action as corporeal movement with-
in space and time. Communication pertains to processes that are
expressive, relational, creative and specific to a group that inter-
acts through ‘psycho-motorics’ languages with auditory, visual,
tactile and kinaesthetic stimuli. In the small group we will explore
in greater depth the construction of the group matrix and its evo-
lution in the context of Analytical Psychodrama and Dance
Movement Therapy.
Keywords: corporeal movement, action, words

DANZAMOVIMENTOTERAPIA E PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO
PER LA COSTRUZIONE DELLA MATRICE DI GRUPPO
In questo lavoro vogliamo osservare come la Danzamovimento-
terapia e lo Psicodramma Analitico siano due terapie e due metodi di
intervento che attivano in tempi brevi una rete di comunicazione.
Questo a sua volta favorisce la conoscenza gruppale e la nascita
della matrice.
Le rete e matrice rappresentano il focus della teoria, metodologia,
technica e clinica nel pensiero di Foukies.
La rete come sistema di appartenenza, modello relazionale e
unità psicosociodinamica della quale l’individuo è punto nodale.
La matrice quale contesto: luogo di incontro interpersonale, ma
anche transpersonale, di significato, identità e comunicazione.
Nello Psicodramma come psicoterapia in gruppo il protagonista
porta un suo vissuto o una sua immagine con la quale vuole lavo-
rare e il gruppo svolge la funzione di cassa di risonanza o al mas-
simo la funzione di “Io Ausiliari”. Poco risalto viene dato alle dina-
rarare di gruppo ed al loro potere evocativo. Nello psicodramma
analitico, pur mantenendo la metodologia psicodrammatica,
inerisce la condivisione alla fine del gioco e l’osservazione fatta
dal co-terapeuta. Entrambe le innovazioni dello psicodramma
analitico attivano la rete del gruppo e le sue dinamiche favorevo-
quei processi grupposi che permettono l’emergere della matrice.
Nella Danzamovimento-terapia come psicoterapia attraverso il
gruppo vi è una concezione della cura o della crescita del Self,
della relazionsita e della psicopatologia come legate al rapporto
tra individuo e gruppo.
La contraddistingue la relazione, l’azione in quanto movimento
corporeo nello spazio e nel tempo. La comunicazione attiene ai
processi espressivi, relationali, creativi, gruppo che inter-
agisce tramite il linguaggio psicomotorio, con stimuli udiftivi,
visivi, tattili,cinetetisci, in cui il movimento individuale nel gioco
gruppo evidenzia anche la dimensione transpersonale e collet-
iva del Sé e dell’incontro.
Il piccolo gruppo approfondirà la costruzione della matrice di
gruppo nello Psicodramma Analitico e nella Danzamovimento-
terapia.
Parole chiave: Movimento del corpo, azione, parola

WS56
MEETING OF THEATRE OF SOCIOPSYCHODRAMA: MILAN
LEAGUE SOUTH/NORTH
Bilibi R., Enia A.
Associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma e Centro Studi
Medicina Integrata ~ Palermo ~ Italy
A short monologue introduces the workshop, conducted as a
Jungian Psychodrama. The theme is the Italian conflict between
North and South, perhaps an emblematic one for all the North -
South conflicts worldwide.
As Sicilian and Italians we try to understand this conflict starting
from the idea that a conflict is constructive only if parties confront
each other as parietic identities.
Sicily, due to its history marked by long lasting dominations, since
centuries is lacking an identity not to be ashamed of...
An ancient feeling of inferiority and suddance has ever marked
its relationship with the rest of Italy, while the ruin of the mafioso
world, more as value than as an organization (see the phenom-
enon of “pentilitismo” and the increase of the drug addiction in
social areas where the mafia found manpower) has generated
voids often filled with values and attitudes coming from cultures
which do not belong to us.
In order to transform the conflict to confront is necessary that
Sicily takes back the ownership of its own past, of its cultural
roots, and develops a feeling of “belonging” which is also neces-
sary to mitigate the irreversible push to the culture homogeni-
zation and to the globalisation.
If we want Sicily to step out of its cultural-political immobility and
to start a path toward the rest of the world’s productive realities,
a cultural growth is necessary and also a growth as individuals. It
is also necessary the development of “our identity”, distinguished
from “cosa nostra” and free from all the negative aspects such as
the dependence from Authorities, the distrust in the Institutions,
the tendency to Totalism victimism.
But one is always somebody’s South and Sicily stays to Italy as
Italy stays to Europe.
Keywords: suddance, mafious, league

LEGA-MI SUD/NORD
Un breve monologo introducirà il workshop, condotto come uno
psicodramma analitico junghiano. Il tema è il conflitto italiano tra
nord e sud, emblematico forse di tutti i conflitti “nord-sud” del
mondo. Cerchiamo, come siciliani e italiani, di comprendere le
ragioni di questo conflitto partendo dall’idea che il conflitto è
costruttivo solo se ci si confronta come identità che dialogano su
un piano pianarito. La Sicilia invece, per la sua storia segnata da
continue dominazioni, da molti secoli manca di

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WS57 PSYCHOMUSIC
Tavon L.
Stockholm Institute of Psychodrama ~ Stockholm ~ Sweden
Moreno wrote the chapter “Psychomusic” in Psychodrama I. He declared his intention to give creative music back to the ordinary person as well as psychodrama gives the dramatic medium back to the ordinary person to use for his own purpose. He pointed out that music – as well as rituals and dramatic performances - had a long history as expressions of vital functions in both the ceremonial and the common life of people in most cultures. Music is also a powerful tool in psychodrama to express feelings, enhance a genuine encounter an to give form to the co-unconscious of the group. Keywords: psychodrama, music, encounter

WS58 PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY
Lau J.
Moreno Psychodrama Society (Australia) ~ Melbourne ~ Australia
If I change, the systems will change. Change is what therapists want their clients to do and they move their clients towards this. But are therapists, counsellors and group leaders practicing this in their everyday life?

WS59 LIFE AS THE AXIS OF THE RELATIONAL
Del Carmen Carceres N.
Our proposal seeks to create spaces that help each person to experience their sameness, their worth and their potential. All these to make it possible for them to feel the call for integration with others; others who come to give him/her a chance to evolve in the exchange and reciprocity, building the conscience of re - establish a society that it is opened to solidarity, justice, brotherhood and peace as it is the only response to humanism’s crisis that we are witnessing these days. Keywords: Life, relation


**WS61**

**INVISIBLE CITIES: TRANSFERENCE AND COUNTERTRANSFERENCE WITHIN GROUPS. POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIONS TRIGGERED BY WORK IN ACANTO**

Peraldo Gianolino R., Menella S., Coli S., Gallo B., Mocci O., Pala A., Peretti L.

ACANTO - Genova - Italy

The interpretations made by Acanto arise from the search for a common language that can be used to describe transference and countertransference movements within both therapeutic and training groups. As highlighted by Freud, transference has the features of a sequence of emotional events that are not foreseen by the therapeutic or training contract, the features of something that shifts the group's work far from the explicitly stated aims. There is therefore something surprising, something that unexpectedly moves the actors from within the group scene out of their position, something that leads them to act before thought and can "work through" the emotions that come forth from the multipersonal field. We felt that during the IAGP congress, it would be useful to face the topics that are bound to involve us each time we set up a group, from the point of view of the different authors who have been sharing thoughts and experiences for a long time. "Invisible cities" of the transference and countertransference movements often start up insidiously, thus damaging the leader's ability to understand and work through the emotions. The difficulties psychoanalysts must face when dealing with transference and countertransference in the dual field, arise in an even more complex way in the group field. Transference involves the group as a whole, the leader, the other members; likewise the countertransference of the conductor and the others members involves the group as a whole as well as the individual.

Keywords: Transfert, countertransference, leader,

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**LE CITTÀ INVISIBILI: TRANSFERT E CONTROTRANSFERT NEI GRUPPI. ALCUNE PROPOSTE DI LETTURA SCATURITE DAL LAVORO DELL'ACANTO**

L'obiettivo del lavoro proposto dal gruppo Acanto, attraverso due relazioni e basate successivamente sugli interventi di un numero di partecipanti non superiore a trenta, è quello di approfondire la comprensione delle dinamiche transferali e controtransferali al fine di facilitare la elaborazione dei momenti di impasse che mettono in pericolo la vita e la creatività del gruppo.

**WS62**

**CULTURES, TRAUMA AND IDENTITIES**

Scholz R., Schwartz T.

IGA Muenster - Muenster - Germany - Tel Aviv - Israel

Aim: To explore the collective layers of our personalities; thus deepening our understanding of ourselves and others.

Premise: The groups to which we belong form us and we form others in an ongoing process. These groups are part of more general cultures and are permeated by traumatic events.

Method: A combination of art therapy and group analysis

Keywords: Collective trauma

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**WS63**

**WOMEN, CONFLICT, VIOLENCE: TRANSPERSONAL, TRANSGENERATIONAL. CASE STUDIES**

Druetta V., Boine G., Orlandini L.C., Carminati C., Sabet F., Vamai A., Pozzi L.

COIRAG - Milano - Italy

How do we fit in the conflict as women in a phase in which the two polarities: “to remove the conflict” and “to perpetrate the violence” seem to face each other, leaving no space for alternative solutions that contain an inclusive meaning. For the women to undertake a new orientation, involves developing capacities, abilities and skills to abandon the acceptance of “either with me or against me” and try to free themselves from the urgency to remove the conflict transmitted to them through generations from mother to daughter.

The feminine thinking alternates rapidly from the comprehension and assimilation of the other to negation of alterity. The violence against woman both by her own self and by other people seems to be the actual form of conflict. To act the violence or to remove the conflict become the two polarities in which women are trapped both in their private and public life. Quite often this is in the name of the hope and the perspective of a change and their realisation.

Starting from this orientation, we wish to suggest an experiential discussion on some feminine oriented situations concerning affective commitments and social relation. Our target as a base line is to use the theory of the multiplicity, the unity of the opposites and try to move on from the concept of conflict as “destruction” to conflict as “construction of existence”.

Keywords: Women, conflict, violence.

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**DONNE, CONFLITTO, VIOLENZA: TRANSPERSONALE E TRANSGENERAZIONALE IN STORIE DI VITA**

Come ci collociamo in quanto donne nel conflitto in un momento in cui sempre di più le due polarità “rimuovere il conflitto” e “agire la violenza” sembrano fronteggiarsi senza lasciare spazi alternativi in cui collocare un senso che le contenga? La difficoltà a trovare un posto utile viene da lontano e attraversa le generazioni.

Per le donne assumere un nuovo orientamento implica lo sviluppo della capacità di uscire dall’adesione al “o con me o contro di me” e di sottrarsi alla spinta a rimuovere il conflitto, trasmessa di...
17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

WORKSHOPS

WS64
DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGES: AN OBSTACLE TO GROUP COHESION?
Ghirardelli R., Ponta G., Paloscia E.
COIRAG - Genoa - Italy

The workshop aims to research the development and expressions of the social unconscious in a group characterized by multilingual variety.

Is it possible for a group to share expectations, emotions and imagination without the mediation of a common spoken language? Is the creation of a group culture possible when thoughts cannot be expressed precisely? Is the social unconscious active when communication is difficult? How can we recognize it? What is the role of figurative thinking in the social unconscious?

Our proposal is to build a median group, which will meet with alternating conduction styles - group analytical and psycho-dramatic - in the search for a common agent.

DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGES: AN OBSTACLE TO GROUP COHESION?
El objetivo del taller es investigar el desarrollo y las expresiones del inconsciente social en un grupo caracterizado por la variedad de lenguas habladas en su seno.

¿Es posible compartir expectativas, emociones y fantasías en un grupo, cuando los idiomas son diversos, sin la mediación de un idioma común?

¿Es posible la creación de una cohesión grupal, cuando los pensamientos no pueden ser expresados claramente y ser compen- didos en su totalidad?

¿Cómo entra en escena el inconsciente social cuando la comunicación es dificultosa? ¿Cómo podremos reconocer este proceso?

¿Qué rol juega en la explicitación del inconsciente social el pensamiento figurado, como en las imágenes de los sueños, del arte y de la poesía que traducen las conexiones inconscientes del grupo?

Nuestra propuesta es constituir un grupo mediano que se encontrará alterando los estilos de coordinación grupo-analítico y psicodramático en la búsqueda de un común mediador. La coordinación será realizada alternativamente en una lengua prevalente. La traducción entre los participantes será confiada.

Las coordinaciones no pueden ser expresadas claramente y ser compen- didos en su totalidad?

¿Cómo entra en escena el inconsciente social cuando la comunicación es dificultosa? ¿Cómo podremos reconocer este proceso?

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WORKSHOPS

WS68

PSYCHODRAMA ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN BODY’S UNCONSCIOUS IMAGE
Vazemberg R., Lombardo M.
Centro de Psicoterapia de Barcelona – Barcelona – Spain

The body is the primary support structure of psychic construction, a continent and transport, for development and transformation of the human experience. The approach of the workshop is for each participant to agree to experiential work that allows them to objectivise and to develop the unconscious image of their body as much as possible. The workshop will unfold in four stages: unspecific and specific warm-up, psychodramatization and analysis of the scene. Keywords: Body, Unconscious, Psychodrama

WS69

DRAMAPOETRY - THE PSYCHODRAMA OF THE WORD
Mesquita J.L., Topa H.
Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicodrama – Coimbra – Portugal

Dramapoetry is the word made drama, following the rhythm of every person’s psychological universe, as J.L. Moreno defined it. The word is the mirror of internal speech, the pre-text for specific warming up. It mediates an emergent promoting the scenario for each one of the protagonists to (re)write and dramatize their own life story. Thus, reading their life story, as a mirror put down in words, will result in a soliloquy, which is subsequently mimetized by the spontaneous improvisation of the auditorium. This dramatic resounding by multiple mirrors encompasses the telos of the auditorium, that is, the ability to perceive the protagonists’ psychological time. The creativity inherent to poetic texts lends the psychodramatic setting the possibility of new creativities, both individual and collective, allowing each one of the protagonists a cathartic mise en abime, that is, the double mirror of successive readings of the pre-text or successive readings of the I which can integrate a beam of psychological energy, resulting from the interaction between spontaneity and cultural conserve. As Aristotle theorized in his Poetics, mimesis and catharsis are the two fundamental principles of tragedy: the imitation of human action through words leading to exorcization of internal conflicts by the spectators in the auditorium. In this sense, it is possible to conceive Dramapoetry as an articulation between the Aristotelian and the Morenian paradigms. Dramapoetry is thus both the framework of this workshop and a new approach to psychodramatic methodology, which finds in Moreno’s words and works its own generic foundation. Keywords: Drama, Poetry, Conflict

WS70

PSYCHODRAMA GROUP THERAPY FOR CHILDREN
Brem H., Blobel F.
KJPK – Solothurn – Switzerland

In this workshop we present a form of children psychodrama therapy which is applied in groups for children (age 5-14) with socio-emotional difficulties. Walter Holl and Alfons Aichinger created and developed this methodology during the last thirty years in Germany. It is well recognized and applied in many different cultural, health and educational institutions within the German speaking countries. With this group therapy the children are helped in a very joyful and adequate way to heal their emotional wounds. They are also encouraged to experience different and new forms of social roles and social interactions in a secure group setting. The child, choosing its own invented role, can act out his own fantasy in a symbolic play and by doing that, the self-healing processes are therapeutically stimulated and guided. The therapists actively participate in the play and intervene within the roles on the symbolic level. In the play the whole range of psychodramatic interventions can be used. The therapists also guide the group process by facilitating interactions and by helping to create the story. Within the group therapy the children are supported to interact in a resource orientated and creative manner. The child can build up his social skills and is enabled and empowered to create his social interactions in a positive and self secure manner. Keywords: psychodrama children
WS71  CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN CULTURALLY DIVERSE GROUP WORK
Fleury H./n, Solange Aparecida E./n, Orozco Lopez M.C./n, Forjaz Lesbaupin L.
1DPSEDES - Instituto Sedes Sapientiae ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil -
2Moderate University ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil -
3Brazilian Association of Family Therapy ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

In the last meeting of IAGP Transcultural Section, participants have requested a network for transcultural experience exchanges, related mainly to the work with culturally diverse populations. In this context, cultural ability is imperative for professionals and for the organization or institution that provides an integrative service. The concept of Cultural Ability implies three dimensions: 1. Consciousness of oneself (the process to become aware of one’s own knowledge about human behavior, opinion, values, limitations, cultural inheritance and how it can affect clients); 2. Knowledge (understanding of the cosmoc-vision of the culturally diverse clients); 3. Abilities to develop and to practice appropriate strategies of intervention.

This workshop intends to sensitize participants for the transcultural aspects present in groups, pointing to elements for strengthening group worker cultural ability.

The proposed theme is the impact of cultural diversity in populations dealt with in the scientific activities related to transcultural issues, identified in the diverse Thematic Tracts of the congress. The methodology is the interinstitucional aquarium, developed by a Brazilian group of representatives of different theoretical approaches. In this activity, there is a small group of professionals from different theoretical approaches, for a discussion on a proposed theme. There is an audience that follows the discussion at a first moment and participates actively in the next stage. There are two concentric circles, with the small group in the internal circle and the audience in the larger circle. The audience watches the process of the small group (participants do not present a paper, but contribute with free content to the thematic discussion). The coordinator leads the group considering the small group process and fostering the discussion of the proposed topic. At the end of the defined time for the small group, the audience begins to participate in the discussion.

Keywords: transcultural, aquarium, diversity

WS72  TRIADIC PSYCHODRAMA
Schützenberger Ancelin A.
Paris ~ France

Anne Ancelin Schützenberger, Phd, TEP, will run a workshop using her special approach to Psychodrama with the triad Moreno, Freud e Kurt Lewin and the signs (leakage) of body language and the use of non-verbal communication.


Keywords: Psychodrama, triadic, nonverbal

WS73  DYNAMIC THEATRE - THE DRAMA OF LIFE AND COMMUNITY
Wentworth M.
Lisbon ~ Portugal

Dynamic Theatre is a synthesis of Psychodrama, Systemic Constellations and Shamanism. It offers the opportunity to explore through ‘acting-out’ the various stories that run through our individual lives and that of the communities in which we live and work today. We have a relationship with everything and everyone we come into contact with, these relationships can be easy-going or cause us continuous problems. By playing out through Dynamic Theatre we can begin to understand what the underlying issue is that we have with a situation or with a person. It is not necessary to be or have any kind of acting experience, just the willingness to participate as both performer and audience. The concept that it is not only possible but very easy to communicate silently through a specific ritual to a group member that they are now the energy of...somebody’s mother, an organisation, a cancerous growth or Jewish ancestry if you have never experienced Dynamic Theatre. To then watch that person act out and ‘become’ that element in a drama is truly inspiring or to have that energy run through you without the restraints of knowledge and control is to be experienced. This is profound because we simply would not be able to access these levels of being were we not all already connected. Conflict then turns to resolution and greater understanding for all parties involved.

Keywords: Understanding, Transformation, Resolution

WS74  TRANSGENERATIONAL PSYCHODRAMA: “WHO SHALL SURVIVE HIS/HER ANCESTORS?”
Maciel M.
Lisbon ~ Portugal

Our goal is to clarify and remove the psychological invisible loyalties and “scripts of life” from people of previous generations with whom there was some “unfinished business” or traumatic event in order to free our patients and future generations from dysfunctional and rigid patterns. Also to make them aware of positive legacies they have received from the family and to have them embody and express these strengths. From a transpersonal point of view is also possible to find meaning and positive learning even from the reflection about the learning opportunities involved in the weaknesses of the family. We will use a transdisciplinary approach and active methods such as psychodrama, toys, movement therapy, genosociogram (Anne Schutzenberger), Soundrama (Connie Miller) and the new technique of the “incognito auxiliares” (Mark Wentworth) and also we will have a theoretical presentation and discussion about the main concepts involved.

Manuela Maciel is Clinical and Social Psychologist, and Psychodrama Director for 20 years, running groups since then. She is also the Chairperson of The Psychodrama Section of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (IAGP, 2003-2009). Member of the board, supervisor and teacher in the Portuguese Psychodrama Association. Manuela has presented Psychodrama Workshops in Australia, Brazil, Israel, Greece, Turkey, Finland, England, USA, Italy, Sweden, Scotland, Spain and Portugal. She is a co-editor of the book “Psychodrama Advances in Theory and Practice”, by Routledge (2007). She can be reached at manuelamacieI@sapo or www.manuelamacieI.com

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WS76  
**PSYCHODRAMA: AUTHENTICITY IN A TIME OF CONFLICT**
Karp M.  
*IGP - BPA - ASGPP - London - UK*

It takes courage to be what you are, feel what you feel, say what you know and communicate from you authentic self. Behind the posis, habits and superficiality lies the authentic you, with far more potential than most of us ever use or even realize. The workshop will use exercises to help participants to experience life more fully and vibrantly, making a deeper contact in relationships through the use of psychodrama. There may be old patterns, emotional pain and blockages to revisit or explore but with support of the group and a non-judgmental psychodrama director, this can be an enjoyable and rewarding process.

The workshop is a rich and satisfying experience for all levels of prior participation in psychodrama.

“It God ever comes back, he’ll come back as a group.”

Keywords: psychodrama, conflict, authenticity

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WS77  
**THE BROKEN CONTAINER - CONNECTING THROUGH CONFLICTS**
Honig M.*1*, von Wallenberg Pachaly A.*2*

1Ichilov Hospital, Children Psychiatry Unit - Tel Aviv - Israel  
2Düsseldorf - Germany

We want to share our clinical and social experiences about the relationship between conflicts, traumas in and of groups and the possibilities to live on beyond the trauma. Not only what breaks the container, but the creative potential of a crisis that opens up the opportunity to express needs, to free us from chains, and gives rise to new solutions for unsolved problems will be our focus.

We will explore - through sharing and art work - the possibilities there exist on an individual, group, and social level, to heal the container, like through the work of the German “Truth and Reconciliation Commission”, later replicated in South Africa.

Any conflict resolution process has to recognize traumas and deal with them in a respectful way that enables us to put them to rest and not to hand them over to the next generation. Groups too, have to become competent to resolve traumas, to see the world through the eyes of the other, without feeling overwhelmingly threatened.

Through art-tools that are new to the system, new options for connecting with the other - in midst of a conflict - will be first experienced in the work in small groups. In the medium group we will become able to experience the possibility of creative ways to heal the broken container thus enabling a new space for “relating” and “individuation” in order to achieve fellowship, Koinia, and human unity.

The fact that this workshop is conducted by an Israeli Art Therapists and a German Group Analysts raises the chances that deep rooted traumas may find a way to express themselves in this secure space that opens up new visions of conflict resolution through mutual sharing, appreciation, and accepting.

Keywords: Trauma, Chance, Creativity

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**17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)**

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**WORKSHOPS**

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**WS75**  
**SOCIAL BODY DANCES, DANCE-THERAPY AS COMMUNITY-BASED PSYCHOTHERAPY**
Bellia V.  
*Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi - Catania – Italy*

Dance-Therapy was born as a clinical methodology in times of conflict: it was in the Forties, in psychiatric hospitals crowded with veterans. Dance-Therapy has grown up in the frame of the psychiatric practice, but in the last 15 years its social applications (in formation, inter-cultural mediation, community development) have been spread very much. Maybe it is not by chance, in an époque whose discomfort takes places again on the social side. Expressive and Relational Dance-Therapy (Dmt-ER), developed since 1985 by V. Bellia and his group, refers to Group Analysis and to the technique called Primitive Expression. It is a methodology able to “make dance” again the social body, where the cohabitation among cultural and ethnic groups turns out difficult.

Dmt-ER includes theories and operational patterns specifically dedicated to social fields, with reference to the works by F. Di Maria and R. Carli. The workshop offers a practical experience of Expressive and Relational Dance-Therapy and a reflection about experiences and opportunities of psycho-social intervention, by the point of view of a Community-based Psychotherapy.

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**DANZE DEL CORPO SOCIALE. DANZATERAPIA COME PSICOTERAPIA DI COMUNITÀ**

La Danzaterapia è nata come metodologia clinica in tempi di conflitto: negli anni quaranta, negli ospedali psichiatrici affollati dai reduci della seconda guerra mondiale. Sviluppatisi soprattutto nella pratica psichiatrica, negli ultimi quindici anni ha moltiplicato le sue applicazioni nel campo della formazione, della mediazione interculturale, dello sviluppo di comunità, non a caso forse, in un’epoca nella quale il malessere si è di nuovo fortemente posto nell’area socio-relazionale.

La Danzaterapia Espressivo-Relazionale (Dmt-ER), sviluppata da V. Bellia e dalla sua Scuola a partire dal 1993, coniuga il riferimento teorico alla Gruppoanalisi e il patrimonio antropologico dei lavori di F. Di Maria e di R. Carli. Il laboratorio propone un’esperienza pratica, ma anche teorico alla Gruppoanalisi e il patrimonio antropologico dei lavori di F. Di Maria e di R. Carli. Il laboratorio propone un’esperienza pratica di Danzaterapia, con materiali e strumenti specifici dedicati alla pratica di danzaterapia, dove la coabitazione tra gruppi, le culture e le etnie è molto difficile.

La Danzaterapia Espressivo-Relazionale (Dmt-ER) include teorie e pratiche specificamente dedicate ai contesti sociali, con riferimento ai lavori di F. Di Maria e R. Carli. Il laboratorio propone un’esperienza pratica di Danzaterapia, con materiali e strumenti specifici dedicati alla pratica di danzaterapia, dove la coabitazione tra gruppi, le culture e le etnie è molto difficile.

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WS78 LIVING THE BODY IN PSYCHODRAMA
Giacobbe C., Pittaluga D.

Emotions have a matrix both physic and psychic, and are therefore a bridge between psyche and body. In psychodrama the protagonist’s corporeality, the affections that embody his corporeal image take on an important role. The interpreter participates with his senses, stimulates preverbal levels of experience, “lives” the scene while he acting, activating inner world’s characters through his kinestesic engrams. During psychodrama working on the body could helps thought, Ego and their problems. The psychodramatic scene can become like the alchemic process, where the body is as a substance both corporeal and spiritual. The experience of our corporeality is not the experience of an object, but is the experience of our way of being together and of acting and being moved. Psycho and matter are therefore two aspects of the same thing and the lived experience is in communication with the body, the corporeal sensation and the neuro-muscular system. We will work, on experiential basis including the emotion on the scene, as a bridge between psyche and body, as a junction between sensitive world and ideas. Keywords: psyche, feeling, body

IL CORPO E LO PSICODRAMMA
Le emozioni hanno una natura fisica che psichica e quindi sono un ponte tra psiche e soma. Nello psicodramma la corporeità del protagonista, i propri affetti che ne costituiscono la propria immagine corporea, entrambi in scena. L’interprete partecipa con i propri sensi, stimola livelli preverbal dell’esperienza, vive la scena nel recitarla, attivando attraverso la percezione dei propri engrammi cinestesici, i personaggi del mondo interno. Attraverso lo psicodramma il lavoro con il corpo può aiutare laddove il pensiero e l’Io hanno maggiore difficoltà e la scena psicodrammatica può diventare come il processo alchemico, dove il corpo è come una sostanza per metà corporea e per metà spirituale.

L’esperienza della nostra corporeità non è l’esperienza di un oggetto ma del nostro modo di essere in relazione e quindi insita nella polarità del muoversi e del lasciarsi muovere. Partendo dal concetto che psiche e materia sono due aspetti della medesima cosa e quindi che il vissuto provato è in un rapporto di comunicazione con il soma, con la sensazione corporea, con il sistema neuro muscolare, proponiamo un lavoro esperienziale che colga e accoglia sulla scena il vissuto, l’emozione come ponte tra psiche e soma, come congiunzione tra mondo delle idee e mondo sensibile.

WS79 SOUND AND GROUP: A TRANSCULTURAL COMMUNICATION
Lecourt E.

This workshop will present the opportunity of experiencing a group analytic setting using the sonorous non verbal communication. We will explore how far a very simple mediation can inform us about our group relationships. And we will discuss the clinical applications of this experience, especially when verbal language could be a problem (handicap, cultural situations, verbal expression as a defence, etc.)
The participants are invited to experiment (experiential). This needs not any especial knowledge and/or experience.
Keywords: group, sound, psychoanalysis

SUONO E GRUPPO: UNA COMUNICAZIONE TRANSCULTURALE
Questo laboratorio offrirà la possibilità di un’esperienza di analisi di gruppo a partire dalla comunicazione sonora non verbale. Esploreremo fin dove una molto semplice mediazione può informarci sulle relazioni di gruppo. E noi discuteremo delle applicazioni cliniche di questa esperienza, specialmente quando il linguaggio verbale può essere un problema (handicap, situazioni culturali, espressione verbale difensiva, ecc.)
Una semplice esperienza di comunicazione sonora nel gruppo può portarci a illustrare questo dispositivo clinico ed introdurre una riflessione sulla comunicazione di gruppo e sulla struttura di gruppo.

WS80 SUPERVISION WITH THE 5 PSYCHODRAMA INSTRUMENTS
Oudijk R.®, Zeilstra A.®, Grouls L.®

The psychodrama field in the Nederlands is in the midst of creating a professional framework in which the training of psychodrama supervisors became essential. The three workshop leaders participated in a learning circle for supervisors. They experimented with typical psychodrama elements. The psychodrama personality model and the five psychodrama instruments appeared to be very fruitful. What was experienced is described in a handout for psychodrama supervision. In this workshop the presenters will demonstrate this in action. The teaching method is didactic and experiential. The participants are invited to reflect on small examples of their own professional experiences.
Keywords: Supervision, psychodrama-instruments, in-action
WS81
SLEEPING BEAUTY OR THE GIFT OF THE SHADOW
Hernche Zabala I.
Asociación Española de Psicodrama - Madrid - Spain

We will do a lively approach to the aggressive and bad side of the human being, making a trip in company of archetypal characters of Twelve Stories of the Symbolic Psychodrama. It will be specially worked with the story of Sleeping Beauty, taking contact with contents related with the shadow.

Keywords: Psicodrama Simbólico Sombra

WS82
BUILDING BRIDGES. MUTUAL THEATRE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL MULTI-CULTURAL CLASSES
Baratti C.[1], Lotti N.[2]
[1]AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy - [2]AIPSIM ~ Sondrio ~ Italy

The workshop is based on the methodology carried out in one action research applied in some Secondary School multi-cultural classes of two Italian cities (Milano e Sondrio). The main objective of the research paper was to underline:

• cultural matrix of students’ daily behaviours
• emotional patterns in inclusion/exclusion processes
• stereotypes and misunderstandings as sources of conflicts.

The method’s flexibility allowed students to fully play the Other and the Self throughout emotional and cognitive level.

Mutual Theatre methodology includes sociometry, socio-psychodrama and Playback Theatre.

Mutual Theatre implies a high level participation of the subject who can play in different times different roles: actor, scriptwriter and public in a creative and spontaneous open space where the curtain disappears.

In Mutual Theatre appearance is an important dimension as well as the identities of the different subjects -scriptwriter, actor, public- and the context where identities play.

Method’s characteristics

• High level participation of the subjects involved
• Integration of the different dimensions: emotional, cognitive and corporeal
• High grade deconstruction and in the same time integration of the theatre experience

The workshop aimed the participants “building bridges” between nature and culture, past and present, values and emotions in a deep and in the same light dialogue to appreciate better cultural identities of each one and of the whole group.

Keywords: multi-cultural classes, cultural matrix, Mutual Theatre

CREARE PONTI. WORKSHOP DI TEATRO RECIPROCO APPLICATO IN CLASSI MULTICULTURALI DI SCUOLA MEDIA SUPERIORE

Il workshop ripropone la metodologia utilizzata in una ricerca/intervento condotta in classi di scuola superiore di due città italiane (Milano e Sondrio) con una forte presenza di immigrati di I e II generazione.

Oggetti del lavoro sono stati quelli di rendere visibili le differenze nei comportamenti quotidiani, facendone emergere la matrice culturale, e cogliere la portata emotiva del vissuto inclusione/esclusione, individuando malintesi e stereotipi come fonti principali di conflitto.

La metodologia, particolarmente duttile e composita, ha permesso di far sperimentare ai ragazzi la possibilità di attivarsi per scoprire l’Altro e se stessi, attraverso la dimensione emotiva non disgiunta da quella cognitiva.

Il teatro Reciproco prevede l’utilizzo di sociometria, socio-psicodramma e Playback Theatre.

E’ un teatro in cui il soggetto può essere, in momenti diversi, attore, sceneggiatore e spettatore in una costruzione scenica, spontanea e creativa che vede la scomparsa del sipario in uno spazio teatrale aperto con un alto livello di partecipazione.

Il teatro reciproco valorizza la dimensione estetica e prende in attenta considerazione l’identità del regista di scena, dell’attore, dell’atto drammatico, dello spettatore ed il contesto nel quale si esprimono.

Peculiarità del metodo:

• un alto livello di partecipazione e di scambio dei partecipanti agli eventi
• l’integrazione dei diversi livelli: emotivo, cognitivo, corporeo
• un elevato grado di destrutturazione e insieme di integrazione dell’esperienza

In questo workshop i partecipanti sperimenteranno la possibilità di “creare ponti” tra natura e cultura, tra passato e presente, tra valori ed emozioni in un dialogo profondo e al tempo stesso lieve che renderà maggiormente intellegibile l’identità culturale dei singoli e del gruppo nel suo insieme.
**EXPRESSIVE EXPERIENCE OF THE “TO DO TOGETHER” METHOD**

In the year 2007, the national movement of the good practices “Le Parole Ritrovate” and the ass. ANPIS (national association sports club for the social integration) organized an extraordinary trip: 208 users, relatives and active citizens all belonging to the world of the mental health started from Venice toward Beijing crossing in train Europe, Siberia, Mongolia to demonstrate the possibility to overcome the stigma and prejudice toward the people with mental illness.

The video proposed with the direction of A. Nadia Renzi Cori and the montage of Stefano Ramaccia wants to represent the significant report of the group started fro Rome and Province (Ass. Alchimia and roman group of “Le Parole Ritrovate”). The video express well the creative climate and the trusty between all the participants to the travel, the satisfaction of users and relatives to be active protagonists of the experience, the possibility to obtain a better well-being and quality of life toward the “To do together” method. This method supports the experience of the trip and the realization of good practice within the service of mental health as described by doctors M. Amara and P. De Santis in the post for the Congress that have the same title.

It forecast the participation of same users, relatives and active citizen that participated to the trip.

Key words: “To do together”, participation of users and relatives, approach of community.

**QUEL TRENO SPECIALE PER PECHINO**, **UN’ESPERIENZA ESPRESSIVA DEL METODO DEL “FARE ASSIEME”**

Nell’anno 2007 il movimento nazionale delle buone pratiche “Le Parole Ritrovate” e l’ass. ANPIS (Associazione nazionale polisportive per l’integrazione sociale) hanno organizzato un viaggio “straordinario”: 208 tra utenti, familiari, operatori e cittadini attivi, partiti appartenenti al mondo della salute mentale, sono partiti da Venezia alla volta di Pechino attraversando in treno l’Europa, la Siberia, la Mongolia per testimoniare la possibilità di superare lo stigma e il pregiudizio verso le persone con disturbo mentale.

Il video, proposto con la regia di Anna Nadia Renzi Cori ed il montaggio di Stefano Ramaccia, vuole rappresentare il significativo resoconto del gruppo partito da Roma e Provincia (Ass. Alchimia e gruppo romano “Le Parole Ritrovate”). Il video ben esprime il clima creativo e di fiducia tra tutti i partecipanti al viaggio, la soddisfazione di utenti e familiari nell’essere protagonisti attivi dell’esperienza, la possibilità di conseguire miglior benessere e qualità della vita attraverso il metodo del “Fareassieme”. Tale metodo sottolinea l’esperienza del viaggio e la possibilità di realizzare di buone pratiche entro i servizi di salute mentale come descritto dalle Dott.sse M. Amara e P. De Santis nel poster per il Congresso che porta il medesimo titolo.


**INTEGRAMENTE: A PROJECT OF MULTICULTURAL INTEGRATION AND PREVENTION OF YOUTH DISTRESS**

The IntegraMente Project is designed as a response to the multicultural phenomenon. At the base is the idea of culture as the element which constitutes the social identity of people by means of the group. The reciprocal influence between the individual and the
I segni emotivi che il giovane, nei momenti di particolare agitazione emotiva, è in grado di esprimere, si trasformano in un processo che, se giustamente gestito, favorisce la crescita psicologica e si presenta come un mezzo di integrazione. 

L'adolescenza è un periodo di vita che prevede un'intensa Psicodramma e Videodramma. 

**AN EXEMPLARY GROUP EXPERIENCE BETWEEN PSYCHODRAMA AND VIDEOGRAP**

Il gruppo IntegrArte è pensato al fine di dare una risposta al fenomeno della multiculturale. L'interazione tra le persone e le loro caratteristiche individuali.

La scuola è un'agenzia di socializzazione con regole esplicite e implicite che concorrono alla definizione della diversità e della normalità e costituisce un potente strumento di integrazione ma può, altresì, essere veicolo di esclusione ed emarginazione. 

Caratteristica dell'adolescenza è un forte impulso a simbolizzare e trasformare il proprio corpo e movimento inteso come linguaggio connotativo, allusivo, metaforico e simbolico. Il suo utilizzo offre agli adolescenti la possibilità di sperimentare una dimensione ritualizzata e allusiva che concorre alla definizione della diversità e della normalità e costituisce un potente strumento di integrazione ma può, altresì, essere veicolo di esclusione ed emarginazione. 

La DMT assume il compito di mediatore tra le persone e le loro caratteristiche individuali.

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tutti, non ne dubito, ma non poteva essere scontata la resa arti- stica, per cui si può documentare bene un’attività e suscitare interesse ed apprezzamento, ma questo non garantisce di per sé la qualità espressiva, la piacevolezza della visione, l’equilibrio delle emozioni e delle riflessioni che quanto vediamo induce in noi... [Andrea Melletta, psichiatra, direttore Dipartimento Salute Mentale Cesena (FC), dalla presentazione dell’opera video: “Allegretto ma non troppo” corso 2006/2007]

Parole chiave: gruppo video dramma

VI02.2

ANNA IS FURIOUS
Parole chiave: Conflitti - Piacenza - Italy

Before the performance, the children in the audience are equipped with yellow helmets and other supporting material that will help them once they encounter Anna and her rage. On stage Anna is so furious that she cannot even play. She is isolated inside her rage. Even Anna’s cat flies from her attacks but helps the children to first protect themselves and then to confront Anna. The children are thus getting involved into an interactive performance between stage and audience. Both the children and Anna learn to acknowl- edge anger and to quarrel. The conflict between Anna and the chil- dren is elaborated with drawings by the children and other games. So they start to understand that anger and conflict are two differ- ent things and both are something different from violence, either. In the end Anna thanks the public, since she has enjoyed quarrel- ing and playing with the children and invites them to answer her writing letters about their personal experiences with anger.

Teachers will appreciate watching their pupils working on a diffi- cult topic such as acknowledging anger and can later continue this line of work with suggestions contained in a small teacher manual written by the Centro Psicopedagogico per la Pace e le gestione dei conflitti - Piacenza. The theatre piece has been conceived by Daniele Novara, CPP’s director, as part of wider program to diffuse ‘conflict literacy’, i.e. basic skills related to conflict resolution. It addresses children from 5 to 10 years and has been seen by many children in Italy since 2001. Other theatre pieces and exhibitions have been developed for older children and teenagers.

Keywords: Anger, Education, Conflict

ANNA È FURIOSA

Spettacolo teatrale interattivo per bambini e bambine dai 5 ai 10 anni. Prima dello spettacolo il pubblico viene equipaggiato con elmetti gialli e altri materiali che li aiuteranno quando incontreran- no Anna e la sua furia. Sul palcoscenico Anna è così arrabbiata che non può nemmeno giocare. I bambini tuttavia vengono coin- volti in attività interattive tra la platea e il palcoscenico. Loro stes- si ed Anna imparano a riconoscere la rabbia e a litigare. Il conflit- to tra Anna e i bambini viene elaborato con disegni dei bambini e altri giochi. In questo modo iniziano a capire che rabbia e conflitto sono due cose diverse ed entrambe sono diverse dalla violenza. Alla fine Anna ringrazia il pubblico: si è divertita a litigare e a gio- care con i bambini e li invita a risponderle scrivendole lettere sulle loro personali esperienze di rabbia
La ricerca, durata più di 3 anni, ha coinvolto un numero considerevole di individui e sub-gruppoi, come attori imputativi, di fatto e di responsabilità.
3. Diffusion and inter-identity recognition cycle - promotes the experience, representation and symbolization of events in focus.
4. Suspension and after introduction cycle - amplifies communication among group participants and with themselves, guaranteeing that the power from the creation of scenes and the attributions of meaning to them, alternate in a systematic way. The research network, which could virtually connect, with a functioning similar to a network, a precious instrument to put dream givers, dreams, dream referees and free associations of referees into the network, through systems for the protection of privacy and anonymity. The goal is to fight idealism and rationalization (that believes the real can be depleted in a coherent system of ideas).

The group is invited to experience the unknown, strengthening the capacity to “dream” other ways of living, identifying opportunities for necessary and welcomed changes.

Keywords: Community, diversity, transcultural

**DREAM AND INSTITUTION**

Ronchi E.

COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

Is it possible to conceive dreams in the plural, as something that goes beyond the single individual and to think that dreams belong, not only to the individual who dreams them, but also to the group and to the institution? And how is it possible to make use of them in this perspective? These questions have been the underlying theme of the research "Dream and institution" promoted by Ermete Ronchi and Wilma Scategni, inside the Studies and Researches Centre of COIRAG, where Ermete Ronchi was director until 2007, collaborating with the Faculty of Psychology of Bologna University and Medicine of Brescia University.

The research, which lasted more than 3 years, involved a great number of people, several COIRAG members and lots of students of the two university faculties and had a particular dispositive complex, which was organized into different types of setting and found in Web a privileged instrument to put dream givers, dreams, dream referees and free associations of referees into the network, through systems for the protection of privacy and anonymity. The aim was not to interpret dreams but to give voice to an oniric network, which could virtually connect, with a functioning similar to dreams, the latent life of the involved institutions. The results of this research, liable to other developments that stopped with the death of its promoter, are gathered into two books:

- "Sogni e processi conoscitivi dell'istituzione" by Roberto Pani, Ermete Ronchi and Wilma Scategni, CLUEB, Bologna 2006 and

Parole chiave: sogno, istituzione, ricerca

**OUR JOURNEY INTO THE 5TH DIMENSION**

Cameni M., Capelli N.

Iter-Istituto Terapeutico Romano ~ Roma ~ Italy

The report is any type of narration that concurs with who tells to describe an experience and the emotions correlated to it.

The job that comes introduced is born as a result of the carried out reflections in the supervision space, bearer of questions tied to the development of our profession.

This report is constituted from a movie that tries to represent such questions and the been born elaborative cues from the arguments of half of the previewed encounter; a movie with the objective to propose the integration between professional experience, theoretical model of reference and group of supervision.

All the one which happens in the setting is of exclusively relationshipal nature and therefore exclusive competence of that group in that specific situation and that detail moment. The writing of this clinical report represents an occasion only and privileged in order to reflect successively on how much happening in that specific setting, a moment that allows that group in formation to realize, starting from the clinical categories psychological of reading of the experience, a new process of understanding.

The reflection on the reports beginning from the complex rules of the narration constitutes a fundamental moment in the practical clinic; a precious instrument of acquaintance and verification only if we use it like investigation modality that, beginning from the informations, explores and renders the complex relationships that elapse between the questions, the intervention context setting, the types of action and the objectives comprehensible that defines how to make psychology.

The movie of the duration of 15’ is about a job created from a teoria reflections and not objective and narrations in the stories not objective that they send back to those, like extraction of asymmetry from a polysemous text (images, musics, trailers movie, theatre acts, draws).

Keywords: narration, group, supervision

**IL NOSTRO VIAGGIO NELLA 5° DIMENSIONE**

Il resoconto è qualsiasi tipo di narrazione che consente a chi racconta di descrivere un’esperienza e le emozioni ad esso correlate. Il lavoro che viene presentato nasce in seguito alle riflessioni effettuate all’interno della Scuola Iter, nello specifico nello spazio di supervisione, sul gruppo in formazione, portatore di domande legate allo sviluppo della nostra professione. Si tratta di un resoconto costituito da un filmato che rappresenta tali domande e gli spunti elaborativi nati dalle discussioni di metà degli incontri previsti; un corto con l’obiettivo di proporre l’integrazione tra esperienza professionale, modello teorico di riferimento e gruppo di supervisione.
Tutto quello che avviene nel setting è di natura esclusivamente relazionale, e quindi esclusiva pertinenza di quel gruppo in quella specifica situazione e in quel particolare momento. La redazione di questo resoconto clinico, in questo senso, rappresenta un’occasione unica e privilegiata per riflettere a posteriori su quanto successo, un momento che ha permesso a quel gruppo in formazione di concretizzare, partendo dalle categorie psicologico-cliniche che di lettura dell’esperienza, un processo di conoscenza e di comprensione dell’intervento.

Riflettendo sui vari resoconti organizzati a partire dalle regole complesse della narrazione, costituisce un momento fondamentale nella pratica clinica; rappresenta un prezioso strumento di conoscenza e verifica solo se lo utilizziamo come modalità di investigazione con un peso maggiore rispetto a quello dei dati e rende comprensibili i complessi rapporti che intercorrono fra la domanda, il contesto/setting dell’intervento, i tipi di azione e gli obiettivi che definiscono il saper fare psicologico.

Ed è così che è nato il corto della durata di circa 15’ che verrà proposto; si tratta di un lavoro costituito da riflessioni teoriche e metanarrazioni non oggettive che ad esse rimandano, come estrazione di asimmetria da un testo polisemico (immagini, musiche, spessi film, opere teatrali, disegni).

### VI04.1
**A GROUP THERAPY PROCESS TO CONTAIN AGGRESSIONNESS AND GET PERSONAL AND SOCIAL SECURITY**

Baron-Preter B.

Service Hospitalo Universitaire ~ Betton ~ France

We shall see, thanks to a film, how deeply unsecured and agitated young children can start becoming conscious of others through reciprocal exchanges. At the beginning, each of the three children, sitting round a table with two therapists, gets a new sense of security because he feels protected by his proper territory barriers. At the centre of the table a common territory with water helps them play together by sharing spontaneous activities with their wooden characters. They have to coin a story with their own characters in their own territories to prepare a collective game made possible by opening their personal barriers.

We shall see how they progressively become able to accept others’ ideas and behaviours. For some time they will welcome and express their self-centred feelings by means of personal scenarios which are particularly linked with their own childhood experiences. Those who have gone through traumatic experiences (e.g., wars, emigration, separations...) naturally use Scenodrama to express their deeply repressed sufferings through their personal stories.

The setting favours metaphorical constructions through its containing effects which are stimulated by two therapists sitting round the table and by another one sitting a little further away. The first two therapists help the children build and enact inventions which are particularly linked with their own childhood experiences. Those who have gone through traumatic experiences (e.g., wars, emigration, separations...) naturally use Scenodrama to express their deeply repressed sufferings through their personal stories. The setting favours metaphorical constructions through its containing effects which are stimulated by two therapists sitting round the table and by another one sitting a little further away. The first two therapists help the children build and enact inventions which are particularly linked with their own childhood experiences. Those who have gone through traumatic experiences (e.g., wars, emigration, separations...) naturally use Scenodrama to express their deeply repressed sufferings through their personal stories.

The second therapist supports the whole group to transform its own experiences through interpretations. We shall better understand the specific part of each therapist by viewing the film.

Scenodrama: Psychoanalytical therapy created by Brigitte BARON-PRETER www.scenodrame.org

Oven produced film selected at the French psychiatric festival of LORQUIN.
**MG01**

**ENCUENTRO PSICODRAMÁTICO GRUPAL Y DE MÁSCaras**

Buchbinder M.

Buenos Aires - Argentina

Se tratará de reflexionar y vivenciar durante los cuatro días sobre la experiencia realizada durante cada uno de los días del Congreso. Vivencial y de reflexión con la utilización de técnicas dramáticas, de trabajo corporal y de máscaras. Se incorporarán objetos y música. Las máscaras, las escenas y el cuerpo son componentes de la subjetividad y no siempre el coordinador y el integrante de un grupo los tiene presente, los escucha y los registra. Forman parte de las construcciones imaginarias indispensables para la estructuración grupal y para la elaboración simbólica. El encuentro diario con los integrantes del grupo tendrá como objetivo ser un espacio de continencia, de intercambio grupal, de elaboración de los emergentes generados a partir del Congreso. Espacio de reflexión y de elaboración diferente al que se realiza en el grupo numeroso y en el marco general del Congreso. Es complementario de otros espacios de elaboración. El trabajo psicodramático brinda la posibilidad de construir escenas y representarlas como modo de acentuar algunos de los aspectos despertados en el Congreso. Las máscaras son constituyentes del ser humano y la utilización de mascaras de diferentes materiales (cartón, madera, plástico, etc.) permite conectarse con las mascaras propias. A su vez el jugador con ellas permite ampliar los modos de expresión. No se trata de llevar a que caigan todas las máscaras sino poder salir de aquellas que son oprimentes, que ofician como clichés, que dificultan la comunicación. Se dará espacio también, a momentos de silencio imprescindibles para el encuentro consigo mismo y con los otros.

**MG02**

**COPING WITH SOCIAL ANXIETIES**

Rohr E.

IAGP - Marburg - Germany

Median Group experiences have turned out to be an important and additional group analytic instrument in many clinical institutions as well as in educational and training institutions. In median groups we focus more on common issues, on universality, on altruism, on experiences of social belongings and experiences of social exclusions and on processes of interpersonal learning. Important is the here and now of the socio-cultural context of the group process. The median group tries to open up spaces for exploring common issues of our livelihood, to further our understanding of oneself and others. Essential are intercultural and cross-cultural topics and in this context of the conference, the trans-cultural nature of the median group participants. The median group could become a space to explore more closely anxieties and emotional distress, deriving from war, ethnic conflict, political tyranny, crime, corruption and impurity, trying to understand the impact of these social, economic and political issues on individual lives. The group analytic approach of the median group aims at discovering resources of the participants, by sharing individual experiences, thus trying to find ways of coping with the existing and upcoming social challenges. Keywords: Altruism, social belonging.

**MG03**

**IL GRUPPO ANALITICO INTERMEDIO**

Pisani R.A.

Rome - Italy

L’Autore illustrerà i concetti fondamentali di P. de Maré relativi al Gruppo Analitico Intermedio (12 - 30 membri). Il Gruppo Analitico Intermedio, a metà strada tra il piccolo ed il grande gruppo, proprio per le sue dimensioni maggiori rispetto al piccolo gruppo, rappresenta meglio la comunità e la sua cultura che pone al centro della terapia. Esso è sufficientemente grande da rappresentare la società e sufficientemente piccolo da permettere ai singoli membri di esprimersi e realizzare il processo di separazione individuazione. L’obiettivo è trattare il contesto socioculturale in cui l’individuo si origina e si esprime. Il conflitto intrapsichico, viene considerato soltanto il rovescio della medaglia del conflitto individuo-gruppo. Il recupero odio originato dalla struttura più ampia è gradualmente trasformato, attraverso il dialogo, in senso di comunanza, condivisione ed appartenenza alla stessa matrice culturale (Koinonia). Nel Gruppo Intermedio sono in primo piano i fenomeni non transferali: rispecchiamento, risonanza, esperienza emotivo correttiva, ego e self training in action. I fenomeni transferali passano in secondo piano e quando appaiono vengono trattati prevalentemente nell’ambito del rispecchiamento. Come in altre situazioni analitiche non è previsto programma o tema precostituito. È comprensibile comunque che il gruppo possa essere coinvolto, specie sul piano affettivo emotivo, nell’elaborazione dell’esperienza congressuale.
Large Groups

LG01 SOCIODRAMA – SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST – ASPECTS OF GROUPS IN A TIME OF CONFLICT
Bradhshaw Tauvon K.1 – Davoli C.2
1Ecclesia Stockholm AB ~ Stockholm ~ Sweden ~ 2Cultural Center of São Paulo ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

The large group is an image of the world in a smaller format, which is represented within the Congress frame. Through the successive stages of warming up, negotiation, representation and attachment, this method brings in dramatic scenes representing themes, which reveal the contents of the Large Group in the moment. In the large group we have the opportunity to recognise, value and include the multiplicity of our similarities and differences, with regard to ethnicity, language, age, nationality, profession, and more. We aim to move beyond stereotyping and stuck patterns of inter-relating to a climate of newness, a kind of play-space, which is new for practitioners of varying orientations. Through sociodramatic action and reflection we will share and explore conflicts within and between groups in participants’ countries for example through the use of photograms.

The large group is the world in smaller format within the Congress frame, open to any participant. Sociodrama is an action method for exploring the present themes of the large group, recognising our similarities and differences. We will share and explore intra/intergroup conflicts, experienced here-and-now and from our lives.

SOCIODRAMA – DEL SUR, DEL NORTE, ESTE Y DEL OESTE – ASPECTOS DE GRUPOS EN UNA ÉPOCA DEL CONFLICTO
El grupo grande es una imagen del mundo en un formato más pequeño, que se representa dentro del marco del congreso. A través de las etapas sucesivas del calentamiento, de la negociación, de la representación y del accesorio, este método trae en las escenas dramáticas que representan los temas, que revelan el contenido del grupo grande en el momento. En el grupo grande tenemos la oportunidad de reconocer, de valorar y de incluir la multiploidad de nuestras semejanzas y diferencias, con respecto a pertenencia étnica, a lengua, a edad, a nacionalidad, a la profesión, y más. Apuntamos trasladarnos más allá de la estereotipia y co-creando una parte del multicultural

LG01 DANTE AND HIS JOURNEY WITHIN THE CONGRESS
Zuretti M., De Nicolás L.
Z.T. Moreno del Instituto de Relaciones Humanas Vitoria ~ Gasteiz ~ Spain

Dante at his thirty three years old (perfection age) founds himself in a dark room that obscures his thoughts, miraculously he can come out even if there are three beasts that interfere, one of them, a lion (pride) but he cannot arrive at the hill lightened by the sun. Virgilio appears and promises him a magic journey through the under-ground three kingdoms. He accepts and starts to peregrinate. In our democratic societies with its divisions, regions and nationalities we will try to walk with Moreno, explore our conscious and our power struggles, our happiness and wishes in regard to our days in the Conference.

A pilgrimage as that of Dante, not under the Pope and the Empire, but under our personal freedom, helped by our creative spontaneity, finding our differences, personal, cultural and social to create a “Conivivio Dantesco” that will help us overcome the conflicts that might arise.(147 palabras).

Short description: Practical and reflection experiential following Moreno classical approach to live in socio psychodrama the power of groups to transform organizations using as an allegory to understand our society the life and work of Dante.

Key words: Transformation and change, the power of the group Sociopsychodrama, Moreno.

References:

LG01 PSYCHODRAMA
Daniel S. 1 – Kellermann N.P.2
1Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne ~ Melbourne ~ Australia ~ 2Amcha ~ Jerusalem ~ Israel

This large group Psychodrama (generic) session includes the use of sociometry, role theory in action, sociodrama, psychodrama and groupwork. Sue Daniel and Peter Kellermann are co-leading this evening session to bring about an experience of psychodrama that is exhilarating and positive.

LG01 ROMA: CITTÀ ETERNA – TIME AND TIMELESSNESS INSPIRED BY HUMANITY
Burmeister J., Navarro Roldan N.
Centro Internacional “Jakob Levy and Zerka Moreno” ~ Granada ~ Spain

In this sociodrama we will look on the meaning of time, carpe diem. When “only love and arts are stronger than time” (Seneca) we will share valuable moments of time, moments of true encounter, moments of our experience and our life, transforming the individual story and co-creating a part of the multicultural story we all belong to. At the best it will be possible to transcend those moments sometimes into “timeless” moments, before we go away and “time goes by”.

Applying Moreno’s classical idea of the unique momentum of time on the group – the true time of encounter – transcending one’s individual story and co-creating some part of the multicultural story of humanity we all belong to.

Keywords: Time and Timelessness, Moment and Eternity in connection with meaning for the future. The moment of farewell is the moment when the future starts.

References:
Burmeister, J (2003); Action based approaches in Large Groups. Burmeister, J (2007); Trauma and Culture
Burmeister, J (2009): The Co-unconscious of Moreno and the cultural story of humanity we all belong to.

Key words: Transformation and change, the power of the group Sociopsychodrama, Moreno.

To understand our society the life and work of Dante.
LG02
GROUP ANALYSIS
Island T.K., Johns S.
Institute of Group Analysis – Oslo – Norway

The daily Group Analytic Large Group is an experiential group which provides the opportunity for the participants of the Congress to meet in a setting where it is possible to share and explore personal feelings and reactions generated by the experience of participating at the Congress. The Large Group offers a unique possibility to explore and comprehend the connection between the personal, the cultural and the societal. The participants are encouraged to contribute to the process by sharing thoughts, feelings, ideas, associations, dreams and reflections. The participants should try to attend all sessions. The Large Group will be convened (in English) by two group analysts. The Large Group is an experiential group which brings together the participants in a setting to explore personal feelings and reactions generated by the experience of participating at the Congress. The participants are encouraged to contribute by sharing thoughts, feelings, ideas, associations, dreams and reflections.

Keywords: Large Group, Psychodynamic

LG03
LARGE GROUP ON GROUP PROCESSES
Stahmer I.[1], Stützle-Hebel M.[2]

Prof. Ingrid Stahmer (Berlin) and Dr. Monika Stützle-Hebel (Munich) will conduct this group dynamic Large Group on processes of this congress.

We are both German facilitators and counselors for Group Dynamics and Organizational Dynamics (DAGG/DGGO), working in groups and organizations of the profit and non-profit sector. The theoretical and habitual approach to this group will be Group Dynamics. This approach originates in Kurt Lewin’s socio-psychological and Gestalt-psychological development of Action Learning. Since the early sixties its further development in the German speaking regions of Europe was conducted by the German DAGG/DGGO and the Austrian ÖAGG and it is still going on. Though clearly different - this approach has some aspects in common with Group Analysis and Psychodrama.

The goal is to practice the search for processes and structures in the “Here and Now” of the actual group with group dynamic and systemic instruments of meta-communication, training by this our ability for self perception, perception of others and of group processes.

The setting will be like an interactive conference looking at our own group and the whole system of the congress, in which we have a chance of Action Learning (Lewin), as well as Double Loop Learning (Argyris a.o.) about cultural and methodical differences, forming this large group and subgroups in the Congress structure (Weisbord a.o.). Together we will look for information about ourselves and about other participants in intercultural communication and relations – trying to trace the work of this Congress as well as the spirit of this community, and to deepen the understanding for the relation between structure and process.

Maybe then we can design our common picture of ideas about professional interchange for IAGP and other coming smaller or bigger congress-events in the international scene of Group work.
The Group, has been set out in 5 open median groups (twice a month) and it has been introduced and concluded by a large group clinical workers in acute psychiatric wards. This kind of group may be useful to the fast and busy “learnable” methods to fulfill customer requirement and clinical services such as “Bu-shi-ban”, “lucky chain”, “fast”, “structure” and “cram school”, so we utilized this experience to lead a semi-open, structured and goal-oriented group took place once a week in 30 minutes based on the customer requirement in a female acute psychiatric ward. About 6-10 patients will enter the group each session. The group leader led the group to discuss the following eight hints including:

1. Knowing who is his/her primary nurse
2. Understand why he/she admitted
3. Taking medication/receiving injection
4. Personal care, no acting out, no destruction of objects, no fights, no self-harm
5. Can tell at least 3 other patient’s names
6. Knowing how he/she past successful discharge experience
7. Knowing why he/she cannot discharge this time and
8. No angry speech when calling home, polite conversation when his/her family member visit.

We provided handout and focused on 7 aspects in orientation, insight, medical adherence, symptoms improving, social skill, modeling and family interaction. We also invited those who about to discharge to share their success experiences and those who are not discharge recently to discuss their negative experiences. Sharing, support and praise are encouraged. The group ended on “lucky-chain” ritual which is select candidates going-to-discharge patients to enter the group next session by those who will discharge.

We provided a goal-oriented group which utilize positive experiences such as “Bu-shi-ban”; “lucky chain”; “fast”; “structure” and “learnable” methods to fulfill customer requirement and clinical service. This kind of group may be useful to the fast and busy clinical workers in acute psychiatric wards. Keywords: “Eight-Hint” group

**PO001**
*“EIGHT-HINTS” DISCHARGE GROUP – A GOAL-ORIENTED GROUP IN PSYCHOTHERAPY PATIENT*
Chou L., Hsu C., Wu Y.
Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital – Kaohsiung – Taiwan

Psychotic inpatients highly care about their discharge. However, poor insight, non-adherence and conflicton with family members prevent their discharge. We used “eight-hint” discharge group model to help them return to community.

Most of Taiwanese have the same experience of Bu-shi-ban (cramp school), so we utilized this experience to lead a semi-open, structured and goal-oriented group took place once a week in 30 minutes based on the customer requirement in a female acute psychiatric ward. About 6-10 patients will enter the group each session. The group leader led the group to discuss the following eight hints including:

1. Knowing who is his/her primary nurse
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8. No angry speech when calling home, polite conversation when his/her family member visit. We provided handout and focused on 7 aspects in orientation, insight, medical adherence, symptoms improving, social skill, modeling and family interaction. We also invited those who about to discharge to share their success experiences and those who are not discharge recently to discuss their negative experiences. Sharing, support and praise are encouraged. The group ended on “lucky-chain” ritual which is select candidates going-to-discharge patients to enter the group next session by those who will discharge.

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**PO002**
*“RE-NARRATE-ITSELF IN GROUP”: THE ELDERS MEET THE GROUP*
Principi S., Tafuri F., Veneziale A.
Associazione Zoom – Roma – Italy

The object of the work is a project realized for the peoples of Rome V District Elders Centres. The aims of the project is to provide to that people the chance to regain the resources needed for: a) a creative adaptation finalized to avoid psycho-social drop-out; b) express their mind in a groupal setting – the only one able to give meaning to this collective mind and c) last but not least to put in touch the elder inner world with his social environment.

The project, has been set out in 5 open median groups (twice a month) and it has been introduced and concluded by a large group clinical workers in acute psychiatric wards. This kind of group may be useful to the fast and busy “learnable” methods to fulfill customer requirement and clinical service. This kind of group may be useful to the fast and busy clinical workers in acute psychiatric wards. Keywords: “Eight-Hint” group

**Reference:**

**Keywords:** median group, large group

**RINARRARSI IN GRUPPO**
Il seguente lavoro ha per oggetto un intervento realizzato dall’“Associazione ZOOM - servizi sul disagio psico-sociale”, in collaborazione con l’Assessorato alle Politiche Sociali del Municipio V di Roma e con la Provincia di Roma, indirizzato alla popolazione degli undici Centri Sociali degli Anziani, appartenenti al suddetto Municipio.

Gli obiettivi sono stati quello di permettere agli anziani di riappropriarsi delle risorse necessarie ad un adattamento creativo, che preservando dall’emarginazione psico-sociale; di esprimere le proprie idee in una situazione collettiva capace di dargli un significato; di mettere in contatto il mondo interno con la realtà sociale di appartenenza.

Il progetto ha utilizzato gruppi medi-aperti (5 incontri per ogni centro a cadenza quindicinale) e gruppi allargati (1 nella fase iniziale ed 1 in quella finale).

Tale esperienza ha evidenziato:

- a) una specularità tra Anziani ed Istituzioni nella: lentezza verso qualsiasi mutamento; ugenza di addomiciare emozioni intense; instabilità per l’eventuale rotture delle abitudini e delle rappresentazioni di se stesso; difficoltà ad adattarsi a regole diverse da quelle seguite solitamente.

- b) la presenza di conflitti (attacchi, invidie, competizioni) all’interno dei centri, tra i centri e tra essi e le istituzioni di riferimento.

- c) L’esistenza di stereotipi nei confronti degli anziani che frequentano i centri (le anziane sole sono di facili costumi; la maggiore età, l’assenza di lavori – con il rischio di invecchiamento anomalo; ecc.).

- d) Naranza di vissuti personali di perdita, dipendenza, abbandono, solidudu e di eventi dolorosi comuni (guerra, pensionamento, morte...).

I gruppi hanno permesso la diffusione dell’idea che gli anziani sono capaci di “produrre” con la mente (recupero della capacità di sognare), nonostante le limitazioni fisiche. Questo tipo di gruppi può consentire la generazione di una memoria gruppale che va al di là della memoria dei singoli e la gestione dei conflitti generazionali, culturali, sociali ed istituzionali attraverso un pensiero democratico che significa partecipazione e non sottrazione di potere e resa.

Parole chiave: centri sociali per anziani – gruppi intermedi – gruppi allargati
A “BOUNDARY” EXPERIENCE THROUGH THE GROUP

Magnani G.1, Severi C.2, Bergonzini E.1
1AUSL Modena - Modena - Italy - 2COIRAG - Milano - Italy

This work points out the therapeutical specifcity and the potentiality of a particular treatment based on the group. This treatment takes place in the daily centre of CSM of Carpi, and it implies the meeting between the patients attending the group and their family members. The patient’s group becomes a new group patients & family members, a group made up of different families. This kind of group allows each time the participation of a different family members of the same patient, so that the family member can be in the same time, also an extraneous. The presence of the “family member” allows the patient to think over and transform his family bonds (thanks to the others family members that increase the possibility of mirroring); the presence of the extraneous means a possibility of facing the “phantoms” linked to the outside world. The sheltered place of the group becomes a “border” space between the so called, by the patients, inside (the group, Centre of Mental Health, family) and outside (weak bonds, community). This border space promotes the shifting towards the outside, or, in other words, towards recovery.

As a border space the group is a place of meetings and conflicts, a place where patients find out differences but also common roots and they can debate about power and territory. Finally, the group unhomogeneity and the meeting of different generations allow the possibility of narrating the pain. Attention shifts from “illness” towards a “pain” that everybody knows and can be transformed in something less frightful and extraneous, for both patients and family members, something that looks like a fertile territory in which exchanges produce changes.

UN’ESPERIENZA DI CONFINE ATTRAVERSO IL GRUPPO

Il presente intervento mette in luce le specificità e le potenzialità terapeutiche di un particolare tipo di dispositivo gruppale realizzato presso il Centro Diurno del CSM di Carpi, che prevede l’incontro tra pazienti, frequentanti il Centro, con i loro familiari. Il gruppo in oggetto è composto da pazienti e prevede l’ingresso, settimanalmente, dei loro familiari. Il gruppo originario si trasforma e diviene un gruppo pazienti & familiari. Il particolare tipo di dispositivo utilizzato prevede anche la possibilità di far entrare ogni volta differenti familiari degli stessi pazienti rendendo il gruppo contestuale connessamente e paradossalmente anche un estraneo. Attraverso la presenza dei “familiari” è possibile ripensare, e iniziare a trasformare i propri legami familiari (anche grazie allo sguardo dei familiari degli altri pazienti ed alla enorme possibilità di rispecchiamento); attraverso la presenza dell’esterno è possibile affrontare i fantasmi legati a ciò che sta “fuori dal gruppo”.
Lo spazio protetto del gruppo si trasforma così in un luogo di confine tra ciò che i pazienti solitamente chiamano Dentro (il gruppo, il Servizio, la famiglia) e ciò che solitamente chiamano Fuori (i legami deboli, la comunità), favorendo il transito verso l’Esterno, o, in altre parole, verso la guarigione.
In quanto luogo di confine il gruppo è territorio di incontro e scambio, di conflitto ma anche scambio, di scoperta di differenze e di radici comuni, di messa in discussione e di ridefinizione del potere e dei territori. Infine la disomogeneità del gruppo e l’incontro di più generazioni rende possibile narrare la sofferenza. L’attenzione si sposta dalla “malattia” alla “sofferenza” che accomuna tutti e può, più facilmente, essere trasformata in qualcosa di meno spaventoso ed estraneo, qualcosa che assomiglia molto di più ad un fertile terreno di scambio generatore di cambiamento.

A 3 HOUR GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY SESSION WITH MALE PARTNERS OF UNCONSUMMATED MARRIAGE

Erdem C.T., Guntepe Bulug D.
University of Istanbul – Istanbul – Turkey

Vaginismus is one of the most encountered women sexual dysfunction in Turkey. In our clinic, women with vaginismus are treated in group psychotherapy process with psychodrama techniques. We observed that inclusion of male partners also in this groups is hastening and developing the treatment procedure. In this poster we aim to share the experience of a 3 hour psychoeducative group psychotherapy session with male partners of 16 un consummated marriage at the beginning of treatment process. Some of the themes we talked in the session are as follows. The group members were not eager to talk about how vaginismus affected their inner world. They claimed that they were more nervous after marriage as observed from their environment. According to them sexual dysfunctions, mainly erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation, had developed after the marriage. This long session was very useful both for the group members and their partners in increasing their wish for intercourse.

Keywords: Vaginismus, male partner

A FAMILY THERAPEUTIC GROUP EXPERIENCE IN A MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Della Torre N.1, Ferraris L.1, Innocente P.1
1Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Roma ~ Italy - 2Centro di Salute Mentale ASL Roma A, Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi di Roma ~ Roma ~ Italy

The experience we present concerns a patients’ relatives group of a Mental Health Center in Rome. The service has a tradition to the group work, sustained by the need to work with a multiple integrated approach in complex projects for severe patients, in order to answer to their and their relatives needs, according to a culture of our Center that considers family as an important part of the therapeutic process. It is a semi-open no time-limited group, started in November 2003, with fortnightly sessions lasting one hour and a half each. The verbal communication encouraged is a freely discussion. The participants feel free to say at any time anything going through their minds, what they feel and think. The goals of the relatives group are:
• To foster the possibility of sharing the suffering experience
• To build a space for confrontation and growth through the self-identification in similar situations
• To facilitate the group cohesion and to avoid isolation and stigma
• To reduce the family burden and the level of blame through a group elaboration
• To sustain the development of more mature parental functions
• To help the couple to be a filter for their children, as a new transformative code that conveys the three-generational experience in a meaningful way
• To facilitate sharing and exchange in the couple and the ability to face difficulties together
• To improve one’s ability to deal with the personal emotional aspects in the here-and-now
• To foster the awareness and the ability to read one’s own personal and family history

Several levels are involved in the functioning of the relatives group: parenting, the couple, the person and the relationships, the connections, the history. The main therapeutic factors are self-identification, resonance, group cohesion, suffering containment, elaboration of the sense of guilt. Keywords: Mental health, complex projects, group for relatives
A GROUP EXPERIENCE WITH PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS INSIDE THE SPDC

Cristiano V., Digioia R.M., Consorti M.A., Hassan G., Zuppi P.L.
Ospedale S. Giovanni Calibita Fatebenefratelli – Roma – Italy

PO007

The article provide reflection elements about the function and usefulness of a specific psychological and therapeutical setting, the group, inside a proper medical context as the Psychiatric Service of Diagnosis and Cure (SPDC). The group is made by voluntarily or compulsory patients, admitted to SPDC to control and manage, mainly with pharmacological treatments, their moments of crisis and emergency.

The group-master is a Structured Psychologist from UOP, assisted by an educator, by nurses and by two postgraduate psychologists. This experience, started weekly in April 2008, aims to support patients to redefine and give meaning to their unit stay, which is often non-voluntary and may become seen as a “nightmare”, as the end of the personal reality even when it is pathological and dysfunctional. The main target of the group is to become a space for thoughts and reflections, in which patients can meet and know each other.

The complexity of this purpose originate not only from the seriousness of the patient’s condition, but even from the involvement of the several professional figures in the service, which involvement was intended to give a contribute in the drafting stage of a therapeutical shared project for each patient.

Keywords: Crisis, Closed ward, Integration

A GROUP EXPERIENCE WITH PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS INSIDE THE SPDC

La comunicazione costituisce la possibilità di fornire elementi esplicativi e di riflessione sulla funzione ed utilità della creazione di uno specifico settore psicologico e terapeutico, quale quello del gruppo, all’interno di un contesto propriamente medico come quello del Servizio Psichiatrico di Diagnosi e Cura. Il gruppo si compone di pazienti ricoverati in regime volontario o obbligatorio nel reparto precitato al fine della gestione e contenimento, principalmente di tipo farmacologico, nei momenti di maggior emergenza e crisi personale e sociale. La conduitrice del gruppo è una Psicologa Strutturata dell’U.O.P. con cui collaborano un educatore, infermieri e due specializzandi psicologhe. Tale esperienza, iniziata nell’aprile del 2008 con frequenza settimanale, si pone l’obiettivo di sostenere i pazienti a riflettere e significare la propria permanenza in reparto. Ricovero che, in quanto subito nella gran parte dei casi, può quindi divenire un “incubo” perché sentito come un’interruzione definitiva della propria realtà anche se vissuta fino a quel momento in modo estremamente psicologico e disfunzionale. L’obiettivo primario del gruppo è dunque rappresentato dalla possibilità di fornire un contributo “altro” all’interno del contenitore reparto chiuso, in quanto spazio di pensiero e di riflessione; spazio che diviene anche un luogo di incontro reciproco facilitando la conoscenza fra i pazienti.

La complessità di tale obiettivo emerge non solo in relazione alla gravità dei pazienti, ma anche rispetto al coinvolgimento delle differenti figure professionali presenti nel servizio. Un coinvolgimento che è stato pensato al fine di contribuire all’elaborazione di un pro-
getto terapeutico condiviso per ciascun paziente. Progetto quindi di ampio respiro che prevede dunque anche la partecipazione delle strutture territoriali.

**PO008**

**A GROUP THERAPY PROCESS OF ADOLESCENTS WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER**

Gunete Buldu D., Hergeren S., Boran B.

Social anxiety disorder (SAD) in adolescents is a widespread problem with extensive psychosocial consequences. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and pharmacotherapy have been shown to be effective for the treatment of youth with SAD (1). Although it has not been systematically studied, it has been suggested that psychodrama and CBT can be combined to good effect (2).

In this study, we present a group therapy process of adolescents with SAD. The group consisted of five female and four male adolescents aged 14-17 year-old. The group was led by a female psychodramatist and a male cognitive behavioral therapist. A total of 16 sessions were conducted as two sessions a week, each session lasting one and a half hour, with a ten-minute break between two sessions. Psychodrama was applied along with cognitive-behavioral therapy. CBT program was structured according to the manual prepared by Albano et al., and the content of the psychodramatic applications was somewhat structured (3). The outcome of psychotherapy was evaluated using Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents and The Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders. At termination, ratings of social phobia symptoms improved.

We believe that psychodrama provides additional complex and multifaceted therapeutic factors for the social phobic adolescents. The results of our study suggest that combined protocol of psychodrama and CBT may be effective for the treatment of social phobic adolescents.

References:


Keywords: social anxiety, psychodrama

**PO009**

**ANALYTICAL LISTENING AS FORM OF WORK IN GROUP WITH YOUNG STUDENTS OF PEDAGOGY: A METHODOLOGY OF INVESTIGATION CONSTRUCTED THROUGHOUT TIME**

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For the accomplishment of the research due to my Mastering discourse, I offered young students of Pedagogy an opportunity of analytic hearing which allowed to deal with issues related to the constitution of their teaching graduation. At the very first contact, I realized that these youngsters had a very interesting level of criticism about the reality. Besides that, they had a vast comprehension of experience in the education area, in addition to the college probation, they participated in educational projects of the City hall of São Paulo and in a NGO from the surrounding of São Paulo. All this vast experience made them question the way how Education was conceived in these different ways. Because of their high level of criticism, they were looking for opportunities which allowed them to enhance their discussions.

Supported by the theoretic study of specific texts written by authors belonging to the theoretical field of the Psychoanalysis, as Freud (1998), Hermann (1991), Loss and Sapiro (2005), and Ciampa (1998), of Social Psychology, I developed a group investigation methodology that allowed me to work with issues related to the constitution of the teaching identity with this group of young students. At the same time, this hearing opportunity built up during our meetings, allowed their imaginary to emerge and, from this material, it was possible to explicit the theory of the subjectivity in each of them. This way, I could understand the way they faced the anguish caused by the tension between the reality and the theories, contributing to a critical understanding of what they lived in the educational field.

Keywords: psychoanalysis, teachers, identity

**PO010**

**ARTISTIC EXPRESSION AS A PROMOTER OF CHANGE POSSIBILITIES, AT MORE LEVELS**

Bui E. [1], Rossi R. [2]


The experience acquired in the artistic laboratories, with “Bottega dell’arte” (1999) of the IRCCS Centro San Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli and with the “Sasso nello stagno” association (2006), has developed one kind of setting used to promote relationships between individual, group, institution and polis, through an artistic canal.

Thanks to the labor done, is possible to observe that artistic activities have a therapeutic importance at more levels. In fact, we can see how these activities have a daily effect on the individual, thanks to a continuous and creative process made possible by a well-established setting, that, through the activation of new more functional roles, breaks some strictnesses.

This affects the group of psychiatric patients, which can live experiences of comparisons, with artistic products. The polis can have a gradual enrichment with the falling of some stereotypes.

These activities also modify the hosting institution, which can use the ways lived by the group as a test and an idea in order to change, if necessary, the own organization.

Finally, clear and “waterfall” effects also interest the polis. These effects take origin from contacts with artistic products. The polis can have a gradual enrichment with the falling of some stereotypes concerning the illness and the stigma linked to it.

This job wants to show how it can be possible to apply a psychosocial-analytic reading on group’s expressive-artistic actions carried out with psychiatric patients.

Bibliography:


Keywords: art, creative process, polis
PO011
ASPERVER’S SYNDROME, GROUP WORK AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT
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The High Flyer’s is auspiced by MPower, a non-government organisation providing a range of community support services to families experiencing disability in the Southwest of Victoria, Australia. The groups are facilitated by Jennette (Jay) Robinson, a private practising psychologist; and offered to young people between the age of 12-15; and 16-23 years of age respectively, who have a diagnosis of Asperger’s Syndrome. The High Flyer’s is an open social group/s of up to ten young people. The group runs fortnightly during school semester for two hours. Participation in the group contributes to healthy identity development by providing exposure to social activities that build trust and respect, help develop social skills (effective communication, understanding of social rules, affect regulation) and confidence, and encourage pro-social self-expression (eg. film making). Young people who live with Asperger’s Syndrome are regularly deprived of experiences which assist in healthy adolescent development because they are misunderstood, bullied or marginalised in mainstream society (Atwood, 2007). It is well documented (eg. Deater-Deckard, 2001) that peer rejection, bullying and victimisation are linked with externalising (aggression, antisocial behaviour, drug use/abuse) and internalising (social withdrawal, avoidance, depressive and anxious symptoms, mood disturbance and suicidal ideation) problems.

The importance of the High Flyer’s is that it provides a “good enough” peer group experience for its members. Gordon (1999) described this type of group: “... as a peer group created in a protected environment, maintained and supported so members have access to the processes and functions of the peer group. Healthy peer groups are structured, have boundaries about who belongs and who does not, about joining and leaving, maintain communication within a set of rules and are able to cooperate, solve problems and have pleasure in being together.”

Keywords: Asperger’s Syndrome, Group, Identity

PO012
ASSE I AND II COMORBILITY IN PANIC DISORDER. PROCESS AND OUTCOME OF TWO GROUP ANALYTIC THERAPIES FOR PANIC DISORDER. A SINGLE-CASE STUDY
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Aims: This single case study explores the effectiveness of two group analytic psychotherapy. Symptom decrease, change in the style of personality, and the association between therapeutic alliance and outcome will be assessed. The “organization” and “evolution” of the therapeutic alliance in the therapy of the two patients will be assessed as well. We expect that the therapist of the patient with the comorbility presents more difficulties to the therapist and trainee psychologist

Method:

1. Paola, the 22 years old patient, was diagnosed with panic disorder. The focus will be put on the first six months (21 sessions) of a weekly therapy. A sample of 3 x 3 consecutive sessions, covering the beginning, the middle and the end phase of these six months, were transcribed and further analyzed. The following outcome measures have been used: SCL-90 (Leonard, Derogatis, 1991); SWAP-200 (Shedler, Lingiardi, 2003). Process was assessed using IVAT-R (Colli, Lingiardi, 2007).

2. Paolo, the 24 years old patient, was diagnosed with panic disorder, agoraphobia and dependent personality disorder. The focus will be put on the first six months (18 sessions) of a weekly therapy. A sample of 3 x 3 consecutive sessions, covering the beginning, the middle and the end phase of these six months, were transcribed and further analyzed. The same outcome and process measures of the previous patient have been used.

Results: We observed a marked decrease of symptoms, and SCL 90-R scores in the observations regarding the two patients. This however can, according to SWAP-200, not be seen as a structural change in personality of the two patients. We also observed the frequency of the rupture markers (RM) of the alliance is much higher in the patient with comorbility.

Keywords: Groupanalytic Therapy, Effectiveness, Panic Disorder

PO013
ASSISTENZA TERRITORIALE ASUR MARCHE ZT3: THE ANALYTICAL PSYCODRAMA AS THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN CHILDREN WITH FREQUENT HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS
Giorgetti G.1, Stoppioni V.2, Catalano M.1, Pierpaoli C.2
1COIRAG ~ Roma ~ Italy - 2ASUR Marche ZT3 ~ Fano (PU) ~ Italy - 3ICLES ~ Milano ~ Italy

The organic serious illnesses lead children to frequent hospitalizations. This is for the child a painful body that does not work and which can die, the need to ensure appropriate support for the family and the child suffering has led to the formulation of a specific project:

Objective: Ensure greater care in the territory for children with frequent hospital admissions and their parents.

Target group: The project is intended for children suffering from organic diseases and/or psychosomatic disorders.

Project dates: September 2008

Duration: two years

Methodology: Children and their families access the service on sending Doctors or Psychologists when medical specialists and follow up, have highlighted the need for psychological taking care of ill child.

At the service is accessed through referral.

The intervention involves three phases:

• Initial consultation and assessment of children suffering from disease organic and/or psychosomatic disorder.
• Survey of personality traits psychosomatic or depressive symptoms.
• Parents interview response and proposal for psychotherapy group intervention.

Professionals: Infantile neuropsychiatrist, psychologist and psychotherapist and trainee psychologist

Evaluation of treatment

Indicators of activity / process

Indicators of sending

Outcome Indicators

Keywords: psychodrama children hospitalizations

ASSISTENZA TERRITORIALE ASUR MARCHE ZT3: LO PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO COME INTERVENTO TERAPEUTICO NEI BAMBINI CON FREQUENTI RICOVERI OSPEDALIERI

Le patologie organiche gravi portano i bambini a frequenti ospedalizzazioni, producendo in loro, il pesimo vissuto di bambino che non funziona, che può morire. La necessità di garantire una risposta appropriata ad una “domanda” di intervento psicologico mirato a sostenere il bambino e la sua famiglia colpite dall’intenso disagio emotivo collegato alla patologia organica, ha portato alla formulazione di un progett-
**PO014**

**BANGLADESH THERAPEUTIC THEATRE WORKSHOPS: COLLABORATING ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS**

Forer D., Propper H., Kamal M.

Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne - Victoria - Australia
Celebrations of the Soul, Centre for Psychodrama, Sociodrama and Sociometry - Vermont - USA
Bangladesh Therapeutic Theatre Institute - Chittagong - Bangladesh

This poster presents the National Therapeutic Theatre workshops (NTTW) and the Bangladesh Therapeutic Theatre Institute (BTTI). In 2003 the first of the NTTW workshops was held in Bangladesh, and they have been held each year following. The workshops provide educational trainings in psychodrama, sociodrama, sociometry and playback theater for people working in a variety of local, national and international NGOs & networks and educational institutes at Chittagong and Dhaka in Bangladesh.

The principal trainers have been Herb Propper, T.E.P. for Psychodrama, Sociodrama and Sociometry, and Jennie Kristel M.A., CET for Playback Theater, both based in the USA. Other trainers have recently included Liz White TEP for Psychodrama and Sociodrama in Canada, and Joan Murray and Danielle Forer, Psychodramatists both from the Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne, Australia.

2006 marked the formal beginning of the Bangladesh Therapeutic Theatre Institute (BTTI). Since that time the BTTI has begun to evolve a structure, and hold practice sessions for NTTW trainees on a regular basis.

The areas of work of the BTTI members include women’s rights, slum literacy, services and support for the physically and intellectually disabled, HIV/AIDS and leprosy prevention, general health problems, human rights and environmental protection.

In November 2007 Cyclone Sidr struck the country affecting over 9 million people, thousands were killed and internally displaced. The BTTI members have responded to the devastation of the cyclone by visiting the villages affected conducting Psychosocial care projects, utilising the methods of sociometry and playback theatre. The work which BTTI has been doing in the villages is a wonderful example of community development in action. The trainees are taking on board what they have learnt in the workshops and are going out and utilising the methods in incredibly creative, spontaneous and inspiring ways.

This poster shows some of the magic of this wonderful collaboration.

Keywords: therapeutic theatre

**PO015**

**BEAUTY ANXIETY AS EPISTEMOLOGICAL OBSTACLE IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

Battini F., Gardani C., Graziali A., Marchina P., Mattavelli G., Pirola C.

COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

“ne quid nimis”

The suggested piece arises from the meeting of a postgraduate psycho-socio-analysts group prompted to promote and apply the theorization learnt during training courses, as an instrument of interpretative reading of conflicts, analyzed from different observational points: individual, group, institution and polis.

Operatively this piece focuses on the concept of beauty anxiety expressed by Luigi Pagliarani here stated in the possible expression of epistemological obstacle in the conflict managing processes.

The epistemological obstacle, according to E. Pichon Rivière, emerges as the anxiety-defences set which, if not recognized and crossed through, avoids the learning in its planning capability.

Considering conflict a resource as confirmed element of a human being having relationships, beauty anxiety becomes another interpretation of it, capable of revealing other aspects than those shown by mean of confusing anxiety, schizoparanoid and depressive anxiety concepts.

The piece will be introduced through a poster showing the results of the group research about theoretical reference concepts. They will be developed presenting actual conflict situations which may take place on different complexity levels such as social conflicts expressed by adolescent narcissistic problems, relation precariousness-flexibility on labour market or the constant happening of violent sport support.

The research points out the possibility that getting through beauty anxiety might be a usual instrument allowing elaboration of conflict situations inside the “ne quid nimis” paradigm.

The poster opens to the possibility of being discussed subject of an operative group.

Keywords: beauty anxiety, conflict, plan.
confusing, schizopara and depressive. The work was presented with a poster that illustrates the pitfalls of the research. However, the work was revised by the experts who presented it. The experts agreed to the revisions and the work was revised. The revised work was presented at a conference.

BRAZILIAN PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER COMPETENCIES PROFILE


In the constantly changing world in which we live, the career/life planning needs of people are vastly different than several years ago. These changes impact on the personal, social and professional life. Thus, it is useful to review functions and basic competencies required for guidance workers to respond effectively to social and educational needs of clients regardless of work setting in which these professionals act. The concerns about definition of competencies and competencies qualification criteria for Educational and Professional Practitioner were intensified on international setting since an IAEVG (International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance) initiative. Results from a 1999 research inspired “International Competencies for Educational and Vocational Practitioners”. In this qualification improvement context we present this research which aims to evaluate Educational and Vocational Practitioner, based on Central and Specialized Competencies Model proposed by IAEVG. We applied a questionnaire developed by Talavera, Lévano, Soto, Ferrer-Sama and Hiebert (2003), which aims to evaluate Educational and Vocational Practitioners international competencies. Participated on this research 63 professionals, 54 women (85.7%), 9 men (14.3%), being 55 (87.3%) Psychologists, 5 (7.9%) Educators and 3 (4.8%) from other areas, most of them working on professional education (36.5%) and psychological office (30.2%). All central competencies were considered relevant or very relevant for more than 90% of professionals. For 80% central competencies training had been effective or very effective. Generally more than 50 of participants considered all specialized competencies, excepting Carrer Development, Community Capacity Building and Placement, as effective or very effective. About relevance, only Placement Competence was not considered relevant or very relevant for most of participants. We discuss implications to promote improvement of quality for services available to clients, as well as for development of initial formation and training programs for professionals working on Educational and Vocational Guidance. Keywords: competencies, vocational guidance
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PSYCHOLOGICALLY SHAPE THEIR EXPERIENCES
Manciniella A., Marzella E., Lisi A.V., Lo Paro L. 
Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" ~ Roma ~ Italy

A psychological account, according to our psychoanalytical and socio-constructivist perspective (Salvatore & Venuleo, 2008), can be defined an instrument that helps psychological students (and professionals) to organize, shape and reflect on thoughts, emotions and experiences happening within a psychological relationship/context. Hence, psychologically speaking, accounting is a sense-making activity. In order to foster this premise, the present work aimed at studying the accounts produced within a group of students attending their Psychological training within a Laboratory of Psychological Consultation, held in the University "La Sapienza" of Rome. The Laboratory was thought as a specific activity in which students had not to conventionally elaborate an account, but rather to reflect on their psychological categories in order to develop them. Laboratory training was hence grounded on the following premises: a) students' psychological categories are produced and can be implemented, during a training, within an individual and collective exercise; b) as the students use a few psychological categories they need to recur on the same categories in the act of producing an account; c) employing these categories in the creation of an account, the students also recursively improve them. Given those points, we collected students' accounts in different moments of the laboratory, in order to understand in which ways students' psychological models were shaped at the beginning and how they were transforming in the course of time. We later submitted the accounts transcriptions to a statistical multidimensional analysis (Lancia, 2004). Results highlighted that the accounts collected showed different psychological categories by which students accounted for their laboratory experience. Furthermore, these psychological categories were found to be changing through the course of time from beginning till the end, showing that transformations were both due to the utilization and to the dialogical exchange of these psychological categories.

Keywords: Training, Cultural models, Account

changing factors in T-Group: an explorative research
Roselli S., Ieri C., Marocci G., Ranfagni B., Zazzera C.
1Società Italiana Psicoanalisi della Relazione ~ Roma ~ Italy - 2Dipartimento di Psicologia, Università di Firenze ~ Firenze ~ Italy - 3Firenze ~ Italy

This work belongs to the tradition of studies about process, which initiate is the famous Yalom work about changing factors in groups. The aim of this work is to systematize what trainers and participants mean for changing in T-Groups and to underline the main factors of this change. Starting from Yalom Q-Set and from the most recent scales about cohesion, therapeutic alliance and group climate, a first Q-Set has been developed and administered to senior T-Group trainers and to T-Group participants with the aim to identify the most significant items; a second version of the Q-Set has been so developed and used by 20 T-Group trainers and 100 T-Group participants. According to related data analysis a preliminary version of a Q-Sort for changing factors in T-Groups has been developed. Preliminary work on items allowed to underline high agreement between trainers and participants about changing factors related to relationships and group climate; data analysis allowed to develop a first version of a specific Q-Set for T-Groups, to systematize theories about changing and to underline agreements and discordance points between how trainers and participants describe, feel and judge a T-Group experience.


Keywords: T-Group; Q-Sort; Changing processes.

FATTORI DI CAMBIAMENTO NEL T-GROUP: UNA RICERCA ESPLORATIVA
Il presente contributo si inserisce nella tradizione degli studi sul processo che, per quanto riguarda i gruppi, ha come capostipite il celebre lavoro di Yalom (data) sui fattori di cambiamento nei gruppi. Lo scopo del presente lavoro è la sistematizzazione di cosa si intenda per cambiamento quando si realizza un T-Group, quali gli obiettivi di sviluppo e soprattutto, quali i fattori di cambiamento; Sullo spunto del Q-Sort di Yalom sui fattori terapeutici e sulla base di strumenti più recenti volti alla misurazione della coesione, dell’alleanza terapeutica e del clima di gruppo è stato costruito un primo Q-set che è stato somministrato a conduttori di t-group e partecipanti; Sulla base dell’analisi dei dati risultante da questa somministrazione si è potuta realizzare una versione preliminare di un Q-Sort per la Valutazione dei Fattori di Cambiamento all’interno di Training Group". Lavoro preliminare sugli item ha permesso di evidenziare una concordanza elevata tra conduttori e partecipanti su vari fattori; l’analisi dei dati delle successive somministrazioni ha permesso in primo luogo di realizzare una versione preliminare di un Q-set più specificamente pensata per la valutazione del processo di cambiamento nei T-Group; in seconda battuta ha permesso di realizzare una prima esplicitazione/sistemizzazione, attraverso l’analisi dei risultati delle somministrazioni con i conduttori esperti, della teoria di riferimento rispetto al cambiamento; in terza battuta ha permesso di evidenziare i punti di concordanza/disconcoranza tra come l'esperienza viene vissuta/percetta/elaborata dai conduttori e dai partecipanti.

POSTERS

POSTER

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

UNION A NEGOTIATION WITH THEIR FIRM.
Regarding the clinical intervention we started 45 psychotherapies which were concluded by the end of the year, and 43% of them had also a psychopharmacological treatment. At the end of our intervention the 7% was fired, while most of the people restarted to work or finding a new job or coming back to the old one.

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FAUNUTO C. (the following premises: a) students' psychological categories are produced and can be implemented, during a training, within an individual and collective exercise; b) as the students use a few psychological categories they need to recur on the same categories in the act of producing an account; c) employing these categories in the creation of an account, the students also recursively improve them. Given those points, we collected students' accounts in different moments of the laboratory, in order to understand in which ways students' psychological models were shaped at the beginning and how they were transforming in the course of time. We later submitted the accounts transcriptions to a statistical multidimensional analysis (Lancia, 2004). Results highlighted that the accounts collected showed different psychological categories by which students accounted for their laboratory experience. Furthermore, these psychological categories were found to be changing through the course of time from beginning till the end, showing that transformations were both due to the utilization and to the dialogical exchange of these psychological categories.

Keywords: Training, Cultural models, Account

PO019
CATEGORIZING THROUGH ACCOUNTING HOW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PSYCHOLOGICALLY SHAPE THEIR EXPERIENCES
Manciniella A., Marzella E., Lisi A.V., Lo Paro L. 
Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" ~ Roma ~ Italy

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Keywords: Training, Cultural models, Account

PO020
CHANGING FACTORS IN T-GROUP: AN EXPLORATIVE RESEARCH
Roselli S., Ieri C., Marocci G., Ranfagni B., Zazzera C.
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This work belongs to the tradition of studies about process, which initiate is the famous Yalom work about changing factors in groups. The aim of this work is to systematize what trainers and participants mean for changing in T-Groups and to underline the

main factors of this change. Starting from Yalom Q-Set and from the most recent scales about cohesion, therapeutic alliance and group climate, a first Q-Set has been developed and administered to senior T-Group trainers and to T-Group participants with the aim to identify the most significant items; a second version of the Q-Set has been so developed and used by 20 T-Group trainers and 100 T-Group participants. According to related data analysis a preliminary version of a Q-Sort for changing factors in T-Groups has been developed. Preliminary work on items allowed to underline high agreement between trainers and participants about changing factors related to relationships and group climate; data analysis allowed to develop a first version of a specific Q-Set for T-Groups, to systematize theories about changing and to underline agreements and discordance points between how trainers and participants describe, feel and judge a T-Group experience.


Keywords: T-Group; Q-Sort; Changing processes.

PO021
COMBINATION OF GROUP ANALYTIC AND COGNITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IN GROUPS OF ALCOHOLICS
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1Hope in GA ~ Athens ~ Greece - 2Psychiatry Hospital of Attica ~ Athens ~ Greece

According to Beck’s theory of cognitive therapy there are three levels of cognition that may play a key role in psychopathology and its treatment. Automatic thoughts can be considered a surface level of cognition that can be brought into awareness fairly
readily by the patient and the clinician. Schemata can be considered a second level of cognition. They are internal models of aspects of the self and the world that individuals use to perceive, code and recall information. Finally, cognitive distortions are the links between dysfunctional schemata and automatic thoughts. Alcoholics appear to share dysfunctional attitudes and belief systems that are responsible for their addiction of drinking. A primary goal of the therapists is to help people realize the aspects they may have in common, explain the resistance of schemata to change, and in so doing, move the patient to a process of accepting the idea of change (Schaverien, 1992) and highlights and uses a creative process to complete the visual experience. The active process of communication has major therapeutic value and can be the result of the integration of group analysis and cognitive therapy in such a time limited therapeutic group.

Keywords: group analysis, cognitive

PO022
COMMUNITIES IN CONFLICT - THE WRITING'S ON THE WALL
Gill A.
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Art throughout history has been recognised as a vehicle of expression and in our daily lives used to assist in the modification of schemata in order to encourage new behaviors. On the other hand, the common pool of experiences that forms a network of communication, namely Foukkes’s concept of matrix, has foundation and dynamic levels. One of the basic concepts in group analysis is “the group as a whole”, which is best defined as an incorporation of all that occurs within the session, for its duration. The “whole group” view promotes individual and collective free expression through verbal imagery. Regressive behavior is always amplified in such groups, while the primitive feelings that patients get in touch with may become a threat to spill out. The contained space of the group allows for a certain amount of regression to progress from acting out (scapegoating, subgrouping etc) to enactment. The active process of communication has major therapeutic value and can be the result of the integration of group analysis and cognitive therapy in such a time limited therapeutic group.

Keywords: group analysis, cognitive

PO023
COMMUNITY MEETINGS ON MENTAL HEALTH
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The purpose of this study is to describe a clinical experience called “Community Meeting on Mental Health”, which consist of an innovating project for therapeutic intervention under development at a university day hospital service in Brazil over the last ten years. The service caters to psychiatric patients in an intensive and multidisciplinary treatment program, developing mainly group therapeutic activities. The Community Meeting consist of a large group meetings organized with the contribution of psychiatric patients, relatives, staff and community members that collaborate with the reports of life experiences relevant to the construction of mental health. During the months just before the Community Meeting, weekly group meeting permit to discuss about which experience, from their everyday life as well as from participating in therapeutic activities, is considered relevant from the mental health development perspective. One central theme, chosen based on the demands that emerge within the context of staying in a day hospital, guides the group task, thus outlining the content of the reports. The results point at an intense capacity of mutual help and solidarity, based on the constitution of more horizontal relationships among patients, family members, and staff, which favors the review of stereotyped social roles and learning. Hence, sharing knowledge replaces the habitual deposit of competences on health professionals. Therefore, Community Meeting are structured as a space for promoting mental health, which favors a learning process that integrates cognitive and affective components and promotes affective adaptation in the reality.

ENCUENTROS COMUNITARIOS DE SALUD MENTAL
Este estudio describe una experiencia clínica denominada “Encuentro Comunitario de Salud Mental” que consiste en un proyecto innovador de intervención terapéutica, en desarrollo en un servicio universitario de hospitalización parcial en Brasil hace diez años. El servicio atiende a pacientes psiquiátricos graves en programa de tratamiento intensivo y multidisciplinar, con actividades terapéuticas predominantemente grupales. Los Encuentros comunitarios se constituyen en encuentros de grandes grupos, organizados con la contribución de pacientes psiquiátricos, familiares, profesionales y participantes de la comunidad que presentan declaraciones de experiencias relevantes en la construcción de la salud mental. A lo largo de los meses que anteceden al Encuentro comunitario, encuentros grupales semanales permiten la identificación y discusión de experiencias relevantes en la perspectiva de desarrollo de la salud mental, obtenidas tanto en el contexto de la vida cotidiana, como por la participación en actividades terapéuticas. Un tema central, escogido a partir de demandas emergentes en el contexto de la hospitalización parcial, orienta la tarea grupal, delineando el contenido de las declaraciones. Los resultados muestran una intensa capacidad de mutua ayuda y solidaridad, a partir de la constitución de relaciones más horizontales entre pacientes, familiares y profesionales, favoreciendo la revisión de papeles sociales estereotipados y el aprendizaje. Así, el reparto de saber sustituye la habitual deposición de competencias en el profesional de la salud. Concluimos que los Encuentros comunitarios se estructuran como espacio de promoción de salud mental, favoreciendo un aprendizaje que integra componentes cognitivos y afectivos, y promueve la adaptación activa a la realidad.

Palabras clave: grupo, comunidad, psicoterapia
IL CONFLITTO NELLA TERAPIA IN ETÀ EVOLUTIVA: UNA SCELTA TRA LA CHIUSURA E L’APERTURA ALLA VITA

Affidandomi a te mi permetto di morire e attraverso la condivisione della cura concedo a me stesso la possibilità di far nascere rinascere qualcosa di nuovo dentro me"

During our therapist activity we have met children who, willing not to suffer, had closed themselves in a protecting shell, which, on one hand, is defending them by missing and incoherent adults, but on the other hand stops themselves, not allowing them opening to life aspiration.

The poster we are proposing is intended to be an open window upon our psychodramatic group, in which we have acknowledged that children’s closure in their shell was not simply emotive upon our psychodramatic group, in which we have acknowledged that children’s closure in their shell was not simply emotive.

Closing and opening to life/Po026

Guglielmin M.S., Gola N., Chiavassa A.
Teatro di Psicodramma di Treviso ~ Treviso ~ Italy

"Trusting you I allow myself dying, and by therapy sharing I give myself the chance of making something new being born and reborn inside me”

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CONFLICT WITH TRADITIONAL SEXUALITY: HOW TO

Il nostro intento è quello di illustrare il tema del conflitto che all'interno del nostro gruppo di psicoterapia è emerso chiaramente. Il nostro intento è quello di illustrare il tema del conflitto chiusura-apertura, morte-rinascita nello spazio psicoterapeutico psicoedrammatico, esponendo alcuni casi clinici che affrontano tale tema per meglio comprendere ed approfondire i processi sottostanti al conflitto stesso e le modalità psicodrammatiche per aiutare il bambino/a ad affrontarlo.

E' in questa prospettiva che vogliamo dare uno sguardo al conflitto che all'interno del nostro gruppo di psicoterapia è emerso chiaramente. Il nostro intento è quello di illustrare il tema del conflitto chiusura-apertura, morte-rinascita nello spazio psicoterapeutico psicoedrammatico, esponendo alcuni casi clinici che affrontano tale tema per meglio comprendere ed approfondire i processi sottostanti al conflitto stesso e le modalità psicodrammatiche per aiutare il bambino/a ad affrontarlo.

CONFLICT WITH TRADITIONAL SEXUALITY: HOW TO

Il poster che vogliamo proporre vuole essere una finestra che si apre sul nostro gruppo di psicoterapia psicodrammatica, dove abbiamo osservato che per i bambini/e il chiudersi in un bozzolo non era solo chiusura emotiva, ma anche protezione e luogo di elaborazione. L'affidarsi al gruppo con fiducia ha facilitato ed accompagnato l'uscita dal guscio; l'incontro con l'altro da sé, che diventa "colui che aiuta a prendersi cura con fiducia del proprio germoglio", ha permesso al bambino/a di chiudersi, aprirsi, morire e rinascere nella spirale della vita.

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The “Large Group” is an important and original component of Group Analysis in the methodology of psycho-social treatment. This experience aims to create a mental space for the collective elaboration of the conscious and unconscious processes arising from the encounter with the Other, so as to encourage plural dialectics able to reduce the complexity of these processes and to valorise their potential. Society is made up of individuals with feelings, who live, work, compete, create and also oppose each other and fall ill. Organised society can produce change, ethics and justice but can also produce totalitarian regimes, discrimination and social injustice. The Extended Group is a territory, it is individual, plural, the centre, the margins, politics and institution, and it is an opportunity to mobilise human resources and interpret the collective processes such as memory, belonging, diversity and transit. This leads to the contribution of the Extended Group, through the flexibility of a collective thought process, co-constructing itself along continuously moving lines, but always with a culture of listening on which to base subjectivity, speech, and community. We will examine the experience which took place in Bari in September 2007 and in October 2008, and the contribution offered by Group Analysis to the methodologies of psycho-social treatment.

Keywords: organised, conflict, co-constructing
ni promuovono cambiamenti, etica, giustizia ma possono produrre anche totalitarismi, discriminazioni e inequità sociale. Il Gruppo Allargato è terreno di uno, è tanto, è centro, e perfeziona e potenzi ca, è istituzione, è un’opportunità per mobilitare le risorse umane e interpretare il processo collettivo come memoria, appartenenza, diversità, transito. Da ciò l’apporto che il Gruppo Allargato permette, sulla flessibilità di un pensiero collettivo che co- costruisce se stesso su confini perennemente in movimento, ma sempre portatore di una cultura dell’ascolto su cui fondare soggettività, diversità, polar. Ci si fermerà a riflettere sull’esperienza fatta a Bari nel settembre del 2007 e nell’ottobre 2008, e sul contributo che la Gruppoanalyse offre nel campo delle metodologie d’intervento psicosociale.

PO030 CROSSING “THE MIDDLE LAND” THROUGH WORDS AND GLANCES Dabusti M., Lombardi S. COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy This work starts from a linguistic consideration about the term “integration” and from the consciousness that the resolution of any problem begins with the analysis of language, as Confucius and Socrates maintained. In our culture, this word acquires the meaning of “addition that fills an absence, an incompleteness or an imperfection”. We wonder about the interpretation of this term in other cultures. Wittgenstein reminds us that the limits of language are the limits of one world. Thus, which are the limits when considering the integrative process as a whole to fill? With reference to what? Once again the language becomes a limit: emigrant are the verbal referents for “who stands still” and they translate “di-verso” into “verso-di”.

We had an interview with two women which comes from different countries. As a consequence, we propose a reflection, generated by the fact of being witnesses of the evolution of the meeting of glances between women. An history where the identity comes forward in the circularity of the exchange and it stops in front of the missing steps, without considering itself as completely entire. Steps going along that middle land where one can share negotiable parts of oneself, that are involved in the meeting, preserving former nuclei of identity. Lonely steps, useful in order to recognize ourselves among ancient and new belongings. Harmonious steps between welcome and being welcomed, supported by the trust in the possibility of being received. Keywords: identity, meeting, missing steps.

PO031 CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT Di Falco G. , Cutrupia G., Dentici M., Castelli M., Di Blasi M.

Living in a social context different from original culture and history means to be among two worlds, two cultures, two affiliations, and not recognize themselves in none of the two. Ethnic minorities, need to negotiate their identification with their ethnic group and with the mainstream culture of society (Li Gong, 2007). This appears particularly evident in the case of second-generation immigrant adolescents that have to manage their identity, torn between different systems of values (family values, cultural values and social values).

During the last few years we started a research about the role of culture for the construction of identity and its influence in the relationship with social context. Three main instruments are used in this study in order to collect data:

1. DISSVF (Symbolic Drawing of Family Life Space) (G. Gilli, O. Greco, C. Regalia, G. Banzatti, 1990);
2. Test della Doppia Luna (Borderline and family belonging test) (O. Greco, 1999);
3. Short Interview Schedule - designed specifically for the study - In order to record, in a systematic fashion, respondents’ views on different areas of their life.

Our hypothesis is that family and social world are like a double coexisting affiliations, that might create an inner psychic conflict. The main purpose is to explore difficulties that might be experienced by second-generation adolescents, and to understand psychological factors that might make troubled the passage from family to social world.

More specific objectives are:
• to identify problematic aspects in the relationship with a different social, political and cultural world;
• to identify adolescents’ strengths & weaknesses

We consider quite relevant the assessment of specific ways that second-generation adolescents use to manage their relationship with mainstream, because on this base might be possible promote a doable integration and a positive communication with the society congruent both with adolescents’ resources and with those of social context.

Keywords: Adolescence, cultural diversity, belonging

DIVERSITÀ CULTURALE E SVILUPPO IDENTITARIO Vivere in un contesto sociale differente per storia e cultura da quello d’origine significa trovarsi a cavallo tra due mondi, due culture, due appartenenze, e non riconoscersi pienamente in nessuna delle due. Le minoranze etniche necessitano di rinegoziare la propria appartenenza sia con il loro gruppo etnico che con la maggioranza culturale della società in cui vivono (Li Gong, 2007).

Questo appare particolarmente evidente nel caso degli adolescenti figli di immigrati, che si trovano dinanzi alla necessità di costruire una identità divisa tra molteplici sistemi valoriali (familiari, sociali, culturali).
PO034

DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER OR A DISORDER OF DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY

Hucker N.E.

RANZCP – Melbourne – Australia

This work will explore my current understanding of the relationship between DID/DIDNOS alter functioning and normal role functioning as it was displayed in an ongoing group therapy setting. The material for this presentation comes from a long-term psychodrama psychotherapy group. I have been running with patients diagnosed with various personality disorders. During the course of this group a person emerged with such dissociated role functioning that a diagnosis of DID/DIDNOS was confirmed and worked with. DID is generally seen as a disorder of personality integration or the personal sense of self. It often arises from exposure to severe childhood traumatic abuse and conflict in a dysfunctional family and/or group. A decision was made for this person to continue as a member of the group and for us to incorporate and attend to her dissociative functioning with the therapy process.

The ongoing therapy work provided the group and me as the therapist with many novel conflicts that had to be negotiated. The overt similarities between a fully enacted role in a psychodrama and the enactment of a separate alter identity led me to explore and compare through the application of the psychodrama method “alter” functioning and role functioning.

The presentation will focus on using Moreno’s Spirituality theory of Child Development, Role Theory and Psychodrama with a combination of didactic explanation and experiential demonstration. Keywords: dissociation, alter, role

PO035

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: VICTIMS, AGGRESSORS, FAMILIES, AND SUPPORT NETWORKS. FROM INTERPRETATION AND COMPREHENSION TO INTERVENTION


2Domestic Violence Department of the Coimbra Psychiatric Hospital Center – Coimbra – Portugal – Faculty of Psychology & Education Sciences, Coimbra University – Coimbra – Portugal

The Family Violence Service (SVF, Serviço de Violência Familiar) – Psychiatric Hospital Center of Coimbra (CHPC, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Coimbra) - was created in 2005 with the fundamental goal of providing an adequate response to the several problems of mental health associated with domestic/family violence, manifested throughout the entire life cycle. Its activities are...
Eating disorder in adolescence and early-adulthood can be considered an expression of developmental conflicts. According to a multi-focal approach, we assume that group therapy and integrated multidisciplinary treatments are fundamental instruments for an effective therapy. For the same reasons, parents, as well as their children, need to be treated with appropriate techniques. A multidisciplinary approach prevents risks of splitting and projections in patients with self-fragility and helps to analyse countertransference dynamics, both in the professionals and in the institution.

Because of dependence conflicts connected to the symptom and the young age of the patients we deal with, we propose modular group therapy sessions (time-limited), along with psychotherapy psychoanalytically oriented.


The session is three hours long. References: Jeammet Ph. "Anorexia e Bulimia", F.Angeli, Milano2006; Ist.Minotauro "Pardi, Madri e Figli adolescenti", La Fabbrica dei libri, Milano 2005 p.275-357; Zurca Alessandrelli C. in: gl Argonauti n’91 e 92, Cis editore, Milano

Keywords: Developmental conflict, integrated multidisciplinary treatments, time-limited groups
ECLECTIC FAMILY THERAPY ADDED TO THE USUAL TREATMENT IN BIPOLAR DISORDER: A CASE STUDY

Hsu H., Lin P., Takay Y.

1. Sian Mental Hospital, Doh (Umb) / Buddhist Dalin Tzuchi General Hospital - Taiwan, Roc - 2. Jing Xuan Hospital - Yunlin County - Taiwan, Roc

Recently, Machado-Vieira, R., et al. stressed that bipolar disorder is a chronic, recurrent disorder, and that dysfunction in social, professional or family life has been correlated with poor outcomes and increased risk of relapse and recurrence, especially when the patient does not adhere to the treatment regimen. The main purpose of the eclectic family therapy model at issue is to reduce the relapses of bipolar disorder. The focuses of the family therapy are on the apples drawn by the patient (DDAA), the patient himself/herself, and the patient-parent relationship. Keywords are gathered from every participant during the family therapy session and the after-meeting. Besides, the subjects who are considered by the therapists and other clients to have verbalized meaningful ideas or successful experiences are immediately, intensely praised by applause during the session. DAILY DRAW AN APPLE (DDAA) homework is that the patient has drawn an apple on a calendar everyday and shares with his/her parents about the apple of the day as well as the patient's feelings of the day. The participants of the family therapy are the subjects consisting of the patient and his/her parents, and the therapists consisting of psychiatrists and nurses. The frequency of the model is once monthly. Each session consists of the 10 minutes pre-session, the 60 minutes family therapy session, and the 30 minutes post-session(after-meeting). With the aid of the present family therapy on daycare programs, the two patients have been almost free from affective symptoms. It needs to be emphasized that the frequency of re-hospitalization definitely decreased after receiving therapy. Yes, the fact that neither Case 1 nor Case 2 has ever been relapsed over the past 4 years for Case 1, and over the past 2 years for Case 2. Keywords: Bipolar disorder, Family therapy, Relapse
PO040

EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN ART THERAPY WITH BORDERLINE ADOLESCENTS

Vespa M.E.

Art Therapy Italiana ~ Bologna ~ Italy

Working with borderline adolescents faces several conflicts. Adolescence and borderline pathology both mean conflicts. We step into a both explosive and creative room. Several subjects may be involved. We have to deal with families, adoptive parents, Law Court for Children, Social Services, National Mental Health Services, educators, residential structures, therapists, doctors, psychologists, teachers. We have to handle with our countertransference and with our somatic countertransference. All of these interactions may be explosive.

Art therapy individual an group sessions merge the opposes. They glue pieces on one singular sheet. Art therapy allows to build up bridges because it helps to give form to what is unbearable and unseen, yet actively bleeding.

Art therapy provides a chance to give birth to mental life through an aesthetic experience. We have to get to terms with a wild Peter Pan which drags us along a wet and yet flaming rope.

We cry and we feel tenderness. We look both at what is starving and at what survives to famine.

The nurturing presence of art materials lets clients’ denial be expressed without damaging their own bodies. It opens up the unexpected room of discovering.

The chance to work with so hellish and gorgeous population broadens perspectives within developed Countries where we question about our usual cathegories. Whenever we are stuck either into an ever lasting teenageness or we ask for sudden adulthood, we learn by art therapy with borderline adolescents that psychic life may begin by bending sheets or using rules or colours and by making a jigsaw out of frantic fragments which puzzle.d.us

Keywords: taking shape, adolescent, aesthetics

LA REGOLAZIONE EMOTIVA NELL’ARTE TERAPIA CON ADOLESCENTI BORDERLINE

Il lavoro con gli adolescenti borderline implica numerosi conflitti. L’adolescenza e la patologia borderline significano, per definizione, conflitto. Entriamo in un luogo esplosivo e creativo.

Molti soggetti sono coinvolti: famiglie, famiglie affidatarie e adottive, Tribunale dei Minori, Servizi Sociali, Servizi di Salute Mentale, educatori, comunità residenziali o diurne, terapeuti, medici, psichiatri, insegnanti. Tutte queste interazioni possono essere estremamente conflittuali. Inoltre, abbiamo a che fare con il nostro controtrasferimento ed il controtrasferimento somatico.

L’arte terapia, in sedute individuali o di gruppo, unisce gli opposti ed incolla i pezzi sparsi su un unico foglio di carta.

Permette di costruire ponti perché aiuta a dare forma a ciò che è invisibile ed insopportabile, eppure continua a sanguinare.

L’arte terapia offre la possibilità di una nascita psichica attraverso un’esperienza estetica.

Ci troviamo di fronte ad un Peter Pan che ci trascina lungo una corda bagnata che prende fuoco. La presenza nutritiva dei materiali artistici permette che la negazione di pazienti si esprima senza danni per il loro corpo. Si apre il luogo inaspettato della scoperta.

L’occasione di lavorare con questa popolazione di pazienti permette a noi “civilizzati” di ampliare lo sguardo: tra un’adolescenza prolungata e l’esigenza di un’autonomia immediata, impariamo dall’arte terapia che la nascita psichica può avere luogo dal piegare un foglio o dal creare un puzzle dai pezzi sparsi che hanno portato alla frammentazione.

PO041

ETHNOCENTRIC PREJUDICE

Russo P.[1], Bruno A.[1], Cinque M.[1], De Matteis L.[1], Gallozzi M. [1], Gombos P.[1], Maiello S.[1], Montella P.[1], Romano E.[1]

[1]AIPA ~ Napoli ~ Italy - [2]SPIGA ~ Roma ~ Italy

It is happening that the echo of the conflicts caused by multicultural problems shows up in psychotherapeutic sessions when our patients relate their thoughts, dreams and fantasies. They often express prejudices and stereotypes, but they also reveal unexpected openings toward new ways of thinking about human relationships. The therapists are no less conditioned by their prejudices in the way they listen to their patients.

The polemics raised over the use of the Islamic veil has led us to some considerations of the problematic and conflictual aspects of the woman question in our western civilisation which proudly claims its cultural superiority, while reducing the woman question only to the issue of the veil.

Against this background, we will propose three different experiences, to a group of women: on the first day body experience and psychodrama, on the second, a table, on the third, a focus groups. In the fourth session participants will fill out a questionnaire, followed by a discussion about the above three experiences.

The model proposed was devised as a tool for training and research and, as such, has been used in various contexts.

The three experiences are thought as a moments in a process that involves different registers of signification, from the intra-psychic to the inter-personal and the tran-personal.

These experiences, proposed in sequence, have the following intent:

• to solicit the various levels of expression — bodily, affective and mental — that individuals use when they communicate;

• to propose the different levels of experience — spatial, temporal, social — on which individual development is based;

• to stimulate awareness of mental life in a group that allows the members to think of the variety and complexity of their differences, not only to accept and tolerate them but also to realize their creative potentiality.

Keywords: prejudice, veil, women

IL PREJUDIZIO ETNOCENTRICO

L’eco delle conflittualità aperte dalle problematiche multiculturali, sempre più spesso, giunge nella stanza d’analisi attraverso i discorsi, i sogni e le fantasie dei nostri pazienti, rivelando pregiudizi e stereotipi ma anche prospettando insospettabili aperture di senso. Lo stesso pregiudizio può parimenti condizionare l’ascolto dei terapeuti.

Il tema del velo islamico ci ha condotto a una riflessione più generale su certi aspetti del femminile che restano drammaticamente problemi e ancora più stridenti se collocati all’interno della nostra civiltà occidentale che orgogliosamente rivendica la sua superiorità culturale, riducendo la questione femminile alla sola questione del velo. Il concetto di confine/barriera sembrerebbe sempre più spesso, giungere nella stanza d’analisi attraverso i discorsi, i sogni e le fantasie dei nostri pazienti, rivelando pregiudizi e stereotipi ma anche prospettando insospettabili aperture di senso. Lo stesso pregiudizio può parimenti condizionare l’ascolto dei terapeuti.

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Sulla base di queste premesse verranno proposte a gruppi di donne (8-12) nella sessione piccolo gruppo tre diverse situazioni esperienziali di 75’ ognuna: un gruppo di attivazione corporea e psicodrammatica, un gruppo strutturato sulla fiba e un gruppo auto-centricato. Il quarto incontro sarà dedicato alla raccolta dei dati emersi dalle esperienze fatte, attraverso la somministrazione di un questionario con successiva discussione.

Il modello proposto è stato messo a punto come strumento formativo e di ricerca e, come tale, utilizzato in vari contesti. Le tre esperienze sono state pensate come momenti di un processo unitario che si apre a diversi registri di senso, dall’intraspsichico, all’interpersonale, al transpersonale. Si è ipotizzato che queste
esperienze, proposte in sequenza:

- sollecitano le diverse modalità espressive, corporea, affettiva e mentale, che caratterizzano la comunicazione individuale originaria;
- riproporono i livelli di esperienza: spaziale, temporale, sociale, che fondano lo sviluppo individuale;
- aprono alla percezione di una vita mentale di gruppo che possa pensare la molteplicità e la complessità delle differenze, non solo in termini di accettazione e tolleranza, ma anche di potenzialità creativa.

PO042

EXPECTED CHANGE AND PERCEIVED CHANGE WITHIN THE GROUP PERSPECTIVE

Sinatra F.1, Soldero C.2, Tonon E.3

1“Artele – Padova – Italy” - 2“Institute of Constructivist Psychology – Padova – Italy” - 3“Artesia – Padova – Italy”

It happens always more often that Psychiatric Services find them- selves facing problems coming from a particularly fast changing social contest, which lead the individual to an overall research for his own meaning life. The conceived change and the perception of the change are considered, according to this project, within the psychoterapeutic group processuality with the group-analytic orientation and as a meaningful actual lifestyle improvement. The psychoterapeutic group members are I CSM Padova users and they got into the project at different stages. This composition let a particular dynamics group development. The initial coesion stage, which recall the nostalgic of an undefferentiated moment, was missing; even if since from the first session a strong conflictuality was out, which moved the group members to work upon feeling as individuals within the group and the family and social contests they belong to. Moving from this compositional duality the different problematic issues have been faced interrogating the polarity involved by each problem and through the help offered by the “conduction” which moved group members to recognize themselves within the continuum made explicit by the group dynamics. Our therapeutic purpose plans carefully the evaluation as part and parcel of the treatment, through tools such as the Self-characterization and the Repertoire Grids (Armezannzi,2003) and the Videocomparison (Palena, Guerri,2001). The evaluation system surely contributes to introduce for both the operator and the operator who for the users the perspective of the change, soli- tamente insapiente e fonte di conflitto. Alla luce della funzione della discrepanza che crea distanza e vuoto carichi di potenzialità di crescita e costruttive, si ripercorre- rà lo sviluppo della tematica del cambiamento in gruppo a parti- re dallo scarto tra vecchi e nuovi, e attraverso la sua dimensione intrapsichia, interpersonale e intergenerazionale.

Parole chiave: Cambiamento, valutazione, funzione di discrepanza

PO043

EXPLORING SUPPORTERS’ IMAGES OF FOOTBALL: AN ANALYSIS OF FIVE ITALIAN INTERNET FORUMS

Montesarchio G.4, Guidi M.1, Venuleo C.5

1“Università del Salento – Lecce – Italy” - 2“Università “La Sapienza” – Roma – Italy

This work presents the methodology and the main findings of a research aimed at analysing the discursive exchange unfolding within five Italian football supporters forums. The research refers to a period characterized by a vast judicial proceeding regarding the transactions (sales and purchasing) of a few football players and the irregular arbitrage of several football matches.

Findings highlight what kinds of premises are assumed and performed through the supporters discursive acts and which are the representative contents used to state what the football, the football players and the supporters should/have to be.

We submitted the transcripts to a statistical multidimensional technique of analysis (Factorial Analysis of Lexical Correspondences, FALC; Lancia, 2004). Broadly speaking, FALC is aimed at singling out (dis)similarities in the subject’s way of using meaning in order to connote relevant objects of experience. According to our joint psychodynamic and socio-constructivist standpoint, we interpret out (dis)similarities, as the markers of generalized classes of symbolic significance (Salvatore, Tebaldi, Poti, 2006).

From this point of view, the two factorial dimensions extracted by the FALC can be understood as the symbolic premises according to which supporters face the essential issues raised by any experience of a context, that is by any encounter with a strangeness: defining who we are and who the other is. The analysis depicts a symbolic field that is strongly characterized by the pregnancy of the judicial events in the defining of the identity of a squad and its supporters.


Keywords: symbolic field, image of football, and supporters identity

LE IMMAGINI DEL CALCIO: UN’ANALISI DI CINQUE FORUM ITALIANI PRESENTI IN INTERNET

Presenteremo metodologia e risultati di una ricerca volta ad analizzare lo scambio discorsivo disegnatosi in cinque forum italiani di tifosi di calcio in un periodo caratterizzato dallo scandalo dei
procedimenti giudiziari relativi al calcio mercato e all’arbitraggio irregolare delle partite. I risultati evidenziano quali tipi di premesse vengono assunte e messe in atto attraverso gli atti discorsivi dei tifosi e quali tipi di contenuti rappresentazionali sono usati per definire cosa a/è deve essere il calcio, il calciatore, il tifoso. I trascritti sono stati sottoposti ad una analisi statistica multidimensionale (Analisi Fattoriale delle Corrispondenze Lessicali, Lancia, 2002). In termini generali, l’analisi è volta ad evidenziare le differenze, oppure: a) tra le due principali dimensioni fattoriali estratte dall’analisi come le premesse fondamentali che a partire dalle quali i tifosi affrontano il problema posto da ogni esperienza di incontro con l’altro: definire chi siamo noi e chi sono loro. L’analisi mostra un campo simbolico fortemente caratterizzato dalla pregnanza degli eventi giudiziari nella definizione dell’identità di una squadra e dei suoi tifosi.

**POSTERS**

**P0044 FROM COMTEMPTION TO COMPREHENSION: GROUP THERAPY IN GENERAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC WARD**
Boccalon R., Istituto Psicoterapia Espressiva - Art Therapy Italiana - Bologna – Italy
It is presented an experience of group therapy in General Hospital Psychiatric Ward through a specific session where aggressive-ness containment changed its forms. It is due to a patient’s experience which enlightens group ability to contain impulses and thoughts.
For instance, the group faces aggressiveness toward itself and toward others in sequences such as by saying Concetta: “...it may be a way to move aggressiveness just like punching pillows rather than hurting yourself or hurting other people or crushing objects”. Giovanni: “...it is not that easy to control...”. Gabriele: “Then, what would we need if such a tremendous person gets angry?”. Enrico: “We need someone bigger than him!”. Some sentences are exchange, then people end up laughing. Mirko speaks for the developed group parts and hints to a physical containment: “Hulk may help!” (Hulk being green as the therapist’s jacket). Enrico adds to the therapist: “What count is that he has to be able to listen to you”. It sums up group experience as a powerful container yet not frightening but being shaped to group’s needs.
Keywords: psychiatric ward, aggressiveness, group therapy

**“DALLA CONTENZIONE ALLA COMPRENSIONE: TERAPIA DI GRUPPO NEL SERVIZIO PSICHiatrico DI DIAGNOSi e CURATURA”**

**P0045 FROM DESTRUCTIVENESS TO CONFLICT**
Nuzzolo L[1], D’Acunzo P[2], Marruzzo G. [2]
This work represents on analytical group experience realized with 4 young psychotic patients belonging to a Group-home in one of the region of Southern Italy, and started in December 2007.
The Groups-home, born during the deinstitutionalization process, which began in 1978 (Law n. 180/78) are really intermediate care institutions. Their main aim is to enable patients to regain their autonomies living and everyday personal management. The specific psychotherapeutical aspect, which was left in the dark, is the missing ring of a global and complex process of patient’s care in his holistic dimension, in the geographical area in which we work.
The Authors, in the approach to the suffering, want to point out the hard and complex aspects of Hate and Destructiveness which arose of various levels : from the group as the institutional level during the analytical experience.
The hate and Destructiveness, as expression of patient’s suffer- ing, make the transformation and the conflict evidence possible only if accepted and hold in the psychoanalytical dimension. The possible passage from destructiveness to conflict represents one of the elements that characterize transformation of undiversified symbiotic bonds in a possible relationship with the Other. In a specific analytical dimension, as well as an Institutional level, the manifestation of the conflict and the resulting crisis fosters the starting of a growth and transformation process of all the charac- ters involved in the project.

Bibliography:
Keywords: destructiveness, conflict, change

**DALLA DISTRUTTIVITÀ AL CONFLITTO** Questo lavoro vuole rappresentare una riflessione su una espe- rienza di gruppo, iniziata nel dicembre 2007, condotto analitica- mente con 4 pazienti psicotici di un gruppo-appartamento in una regione del sud Italia. I gruppi-appartamento, sorti nell’ambito del processo di deistituzionalizzazione che in Italia viene iniziato legislativamente nel 1978 (Legge Basaglia, n.180/78), sono di fatto delle istituzioni intermedie. Hanno lo scopo di permettere ai pazienti di riacquistare una indipendenza abitativa e una gestione della quotidianità. L’aspetto più propriamente psicoterapeutico è di solito rimasto sempre sullo sfondo o come esperienza da essi distaccata e costituisce, almeno per la realtà geografica nella quale operiamo, attualmente l’anello mancante di un processo globale e articolato di presa in carico della persona nella sua dimensione olistica.
Gli Autori, in particolare, nell’approccio olistico alla sofferenza, vogliono mettere in evidenza gli aspetti complessi e gravosi del- l’odio e della distruttività che, durante l’esperienza analitica, si sono giocati a più livelli, all’interno del gruppo, così come a livello istitu- zionale. Odio e distruttività, come espressione della sofferenza del paziente, solo se accolti e contenuti nella dimensione analitica per- mettono la trasformazione e l’esplorarsi della conflittualità.
17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)

POSTERS

PO046
GENERAL REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY
Chen C.
Kuang-Chih Youth Mental Health Center - Taipei - Taiwan

After receiving group psychotherapy training as a research fellow at the Harvard Medical School from March 1954 to June 1956, the author returned to Taiwan to practise group therapy at psychiatric institutes from July 1957 and extended to mental health fields further. The past 51 years are divided into 17 stages. Each stage are described as follows:

1957: Initial trial of group psychotherapy at two mental hospitals.
1960: Methodological evaluation of group psychotherapy at the Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital.
1963: Group therapeutic activities with schoolchildren.
1966: Application of group treatments at a psychiatric day care unit.
1969: Performance of family therapeutic interviews.
1972: Therapeutic community approach on a psychiatric ward.
1975: Psychodramatic techniques applied for convalescent psychiatric cases gradually to ten facilities.
1978: Group therapy with borderline and neurotic outpatients.
1981: Publication of "From Drama to Insight", resulted from collaborative efforts of 22 professionals.
1984: Group therapy training programs at the Provincial Taoyuan Psychiatric Center.
1987: Section of Psychodrama organized in the Chinese Association of Psychiatry and Section of Group Psychotherapy in the Society of Psychiatry, R.O.C. (Taiwan).
1990: Participation in the Pacific Rim Regional Congress (PRRC) and World Congress of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy (I.A.G.P.).
1993: Established the Chinese Association of Group Psychotherapy and elected as a member of Board of Director, I.A.G.P.
1996: Psychodramatic treatments with aboriginal and urban secondary school students.
1999: School mental health consultation programs designed by the Kuang-Chih Youth Mental Health Center.
2002: Experiential training groups for primary and secondary school counselors.
2005: Community-oriental group works in the northern districts of Taipei.

"Interdependence and Moderation in Group Therapy", the main theme of the Third PRRC, I.A.G.P held in Taipei, has been maintained as our therapeutic model throughout, which will be elaborated in this presentation.

Keywords: methodological, interdependence, moderation

PO047
GRANDPARENTS AND GRANDCHILDREN
Almeida Batista M.
FEBRAP - São Paulo - Brazil

In a society that demands rapid changes, and where people live more and more, many generations are now living together. That’s made us ask which are the expectations about grandparents role? To answer that question, or better to have an approach of this theme we intend to share the experiences the group have within their own families.

We know that grandparents give us the possibility to deal with many questions like death, changing times, our parents, different ways of life, our roots.

Keywords: Grandparents, grandchildren, psychodrama

NONNI E NIPOTI

In una società che ha bisogno di cambiamenti rapidi, e dove le persone vivono di più, molte generazioni adesso vivono insieme. Questo argomento ci ha fatto domandare: quale sono le aspettative sui ruoli dei nonni?

Per rispondere a questa domanda, o per avvicinarci a questo tema, intendiamo condividere le esperienze che il gruppo ha avuto dentro la sua famiglia.

Sappiamo che i nonni ci danno la possibilità di affrontare molte domande come la morte, il cambiamento dei tempi, i nostri genitori, i diversi modi di vivere, le nostre radici.

In questo lavoro condivideremo le nostre esperienze.

Il tema è il rapporto nipoti-nonni. Sarà utilizzata la retramatizzazione e l’approccio Psicodramatico creato da Armando Liberman.

Keywords: grandparents, grandchildren, psychodrama

PO049
GROUP MOURNING INSTITUTION
Del Lungo A., Vasta F.N., Inugisco S., Frifi F., Zinzanella G.
Policlinico Gemelli, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Roma - Italy

For a therapists’ team working in a Public Institution, which are the transforming moments making possible the management of a traumatic event like sudden death of a young patients?

We are trying to pass on our experience of coping with the elaboration, on different levels, of the unexpected mourning into the A. Gemelli University General Hospital of Rome.

The Institution provides for a therapeutic project of the integration of two paths for the patients who address to our service: individual and group therapies both analytically directed. Because of that the team in charge has to face a problematic management.

We presuppose that these difficulties produce specific situations promoting or preventing the elaboration of an unexpected traumatic event.

According to the international literature on the subject and the narration reconstruction of the event we would like to reflect upon the experience after a loss. This experience becomes an opportunity of creative thought process which is planning a storytelling.

Something new could be built through the creation of a story written by many people: that story gives another mean to the loss.

Keywords: therapists’ team, group, mourning elaboration, storytelling, rite, transformation

GRUPPO LUTTO ISTITUZIONE

Quali sono i momenti trasformativi che rendono possibile per un’equipe di curanti, che lavora in un’Istituzione Pubblica, gestire e integrare nella propria esperienza un evento traumatico come la morte improvvisa di un giovane paziente?

Il tentativo è quello di riportare la nostra esperienza, all’interno del Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli di Roma, nell’affrontare a diversi livelli l’elaborazione del lutto improvviso. Il mandato istitu-
POSTERS

GROUP SUPERVISION: TOPICS, PROCESS AND OUTCOME
Di Falco G., Pruiti Ciarello F., Giunta S., Ferraro A.M., Gullo S., Giannone F., Di Blasi M., KJPK ~ Solothurn ~ Switzerland

The Victoria Clinic – Melbourne – Australia

Cognitive behavioural therapy for low self-esteem was investigated in a clinical outpatient population. According to Yalom (2005), the advantages of group work in altering self-esteem is that group-cohesiveness is directly related to curative factors such as the development of collective group self-esteem, which in turn positively relates to increased individual self-esteem. Participants were instructed to complete inventories, pre, during and post intervention, pertaining to self-esteem and group effectiveness. Data is being analysed in preparation for the 17th Congress held in Rome in 2009.

GROUP THERAPY WITH ADOLESCENTS WITH MIGRATORY BACKGROUND
Blobeh F., Rütti R., KUPK ~ Solothurn ~ Switzerland

In Switzerland exists a high percentage of migrants (ca. 20 %). Every fifth adolescent under 20 years of age is a foreigner. Because of the strict citizenship laws many of those are already second generation migrants, so called “secondos”. Because of various factors the mental health situation of them is compared to the Swiss cohort significantly worth. Especially concerning the development of identity and personality building in the adolescence: “secondos” are, due to having more than one sociocultural background, much more challenged than Swiss peers. These challenges can lead to more socio-emotional suffering, especial-ly for more vulnerable adolescents.

Working for an out-patient children and adolescent psychiatric service in the more country side canton of Solothurn, we are confronted with a high percentage of clients with migratory background. Because of the similarity of the psychosocial difficulties and the growing need for peer interaction for personal growth, group therapy is indicated, useful and effective in that age. This poster shows our last year project of creating and carrying on.

GROUP PROCESSES AND SELF-ESTEEM
Cottrell M., Musgrove E., Hornsby Z., Younan R.
The Victoria Clinic – Melbourne – Australia

Supervision has been defined as “a formal process of professional support and learning which enables individual practitioners to develop knowledge and competence, assume responsibility for their own practice and enhance consumer protection and safety of care in complex clinical situations” (Department of Health (DoH), 1993).

The study analyzes topics, process and outcome of a Leader-Led Peer Group Supervision, inside a TC for psychiatric patients. The group was head by an expert group-analyst, whose role was not to solve the supervisee’s clinical problems, but to work with supervisees to help them to develop and manage their practices (Mackereth, 1997). The research project aims to recognize which factors influence the outcome of group supervision. The main hypothesis is that supervision, improving the ability of relationship between group members, allows to work on burnout and self-esteem levels. This process might improve job satisfaction and, indirectly, the quality of care for psychiatric patients. According to International studies about the most important therapeutic factors of group psychotherapy (Yalom, 2005), has been evaluated outcome variables (Burnout, Professional qualities, Personal Self-Esteem, Group Self-Esteem), process variables (Group Cohesion, Supervision Aptitude), and topics of the group. Data should confirm that supervision has an effect on social workers wellbeing, and thereby on the quality of their work. On the basis of these results it should be possible to infer that Supervision reduces the daily difficulties experienced by social workers in their job, especially in problematic context like a Therapeutic Community. Moreover data might confirm that supervision has an effect on social workers wellbeing, and thereby on the quality of their work. This pilot-study doesn’t want to draw a conclusion, but just thought-provoking about the role of therapists in the field of Mental Health.

Keywords: Supervision, Group, Effectiveness
GROUP MUSIC THERAPY IN THE REHABILITATION FROM DISORDERS OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT
De Serio A. [1], Paipare M. [2]

Objectives: In this experimental research the Authors set up a Group-MusicTherapy (GroupMt) methodology in connection with the rehabilitation of young people suffering from mental development disorders (MDD). The GroupMt affects the psychophysical spheres and can lead young patients to improve in self-awareness and self-esteem, intellectual activity and communicative, cognitive, social and emotional areas.

Materials: Several groups of young patients aged from 16 to 25 and suffering from MDD by different diseases as Down's syndrome, autism, schizophrenia, epilepsy, take part in GroupMt once a week for a year. Each group is made up of five / six people. MusicTherapist works with / without a co-therapist.

Length of a GroupMt session: 55 minutes. The aims the music-therapist sets can change in connection with relationships and dynamics within the group, the patient-group's behaviour pattern and further grounds.

Methods: creative GroupMt, by means of bodily-sonorous-musical improvisation, in several stages, as -synchronization, -musical dialogue / games, -musical improvisation to tell a story, -composition/improvisation of songs, -drawings, movements, dances, linked up with listening to recorded music by Hi-Fi or live music. Modulation of musical parameters: sound pitch, rhythm and meter, intensity, duration, velocity, dynamics. Musical instrumen- tation: piano, percussions, guitar, kantele.

Results: improved communication within the patient-group, extended borders of emotional contact, interaction and mutual acceptance, increased attention, concentration and coordination, body and spatial feeling and perception. For example, the musical character influenced patient's choice of colours and depiction in drawings of himself and each of the group. These drawings changed if the group moved according to musical rhythm.

Conclusions: The Authors emphasize the therapeutic role of active music-making when the GroupMt works at young people suffering from MDD. Psychophysical stimuli, manifestations of emotions, social behaviours and individual resources and skills can increase to a higher degree by means of GroupMt and set a better life development quality.

MUSICTHERAPY AND INTERACTION WITH PATIENT/ENVIRONMENT: A NEW METHODOLOGY
Lucidi A. [1], Silvestri A. [2]

High school is a place where, during the building and strengthening of the personal identity sense in the adolescence, individuals of different ethnic origins are each other in close contact and therefore they are potentially exposed to conflicts of developmental and defensive movements, involving the “ethnic level” of the group mind functioning ([1],[2]). This level concerns a large vari- ety of contents such as communication models for individuals, stores of pictures, sounds, favours, smells and physical experiences built mainly during the childhood and intensively loaded with affectivity. For adults, in conflictual situation, the updating of such contents can assume a deep defensive meaning but also it can sustain the appearing of potentially destructive behaviours. Starting a multietnic group of adolescents, in a high school, allowed us to observe those processes and to hypothesise that, during adolescence, the ethnic dimension could be less deeply and strictly used in a defensive way. On the contrary, it would be often discussed as regards to the necessity of achieving a own identity, distinguished from that of parents. The positive overcoming of adolescence could see the reap- praisal and the reapropiation of their own origins.

Keywords: multietnic group; adolescence; ethnic level

GROUPS: IDENTITY AND CONFLICT IN EPOCA EVOLUTIVA
La scuola superiore è uno spazio ove individui, appartenenti ad etnie diverse ed impegnati nell’attraversamento della fase evolu- tiva, che vede lo stabilirsi e consolidarsi del senso di identità per- sonale, si trovano a stretto contatto fra loro e quindi potenzial- mente esposti a sviluppi conflittuali e a movimenti di tipo difensiv-
the results to be reached in the foreground, on one hand, and
emerging subjects are: control and pressure, taking into consider-
tations presented by students of the private and public sectors from
The purpose of this work is to explore the richness of the situa-
tions
Lucas, Madans, Smith, 2000). We felt it interesting to study how
the focus group is one of the most widely used qualitative tech-
iques in the field of applied social research. In this type of group
each participant becomes aware of the others’ points of view on
the topic and attempts to defend his or her opinions; this forms
the basis of a negotiation process that makes data collected dur-
ing the discussion the result of interpersonal exchanges rather
than the simple expression of individual perspectives (Son Dickinson, Lucas, Madans, Smith, 2000). We felt it interesting to study how
differences are emerging regarding the perception that each
were taped and full
sion and public. The themes emerging are: control and pressure, con-
part from the experience of the author while coursing her Master degree for inter-
posing the health with the “economic prosperity”,
nurses connected the health with the “economic prosperity”,
utilized in senso difensivo. Anzi, essa sarebbe spes-
sa messa profondamente in discussione in relazione alla necessi-
tà di affermazione di una propria identità separata da quella dei
genitori. Il positivo superamento dell’adolescenza vedrebbe allora
la riappropriazione e nelaborazione delle proprie origini.

HEALTH AND ILLNESS: USING INTRA-ETHNIC AND INTER-ETHNIC FOCUS GROUPS TO STUDY SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF DIFFERENT CULTURES
Velotti P., Pace C.S., Zavattini G.C.
University of Rome Sapienza – Rome – Italy

The focus group is one of the most widely used qualitative tech-
niques in the field of applied social research. In this type of group
each participant becomes aware of the others’ points of view on
the topic and attempts to defend his or her opinions; this forms
the basis of a negotiation process that makes data collected dur-
ing the discussion the result of interpersonal exchanges rather
than the simple expression of individual perspectives (Sondik, Lucas, Madans, Smith, 2000). We felt it interesting to study how
focus groups dynamics would change in mono and inter-ethnic
setting and how health and illness are socially constructed in dif-
ferent contexts. They were recruited a sample of 30 nurses: 10
come from Eastern Europe, 10 from South America and 10 from
Italy. Were used the following tools: 1) individual interview for the
collection of personal data; 2) n. 5 focus groups, three intra-eth-
nic and two inter-ethnic. The focus group were taped and full
transcripts, 3) questionnaire on professional activities. The key
differences are emerging regarding the perception that each
group had of the health promotion and about the organization of
the health system in different countries of origin: South American
nurses connected the health with the “economic prosperity”,
Eastern Europe nurses underlined the geographical origin that
affects “fortifying” or less individuals; Italians nurses recognize
the importance of “style and quality of life”, while the disease is
mainly assessed as a “lack of autonomy.”

Keywords: cultural differences, health concepts, social representa-
tions

HEALTH IN TIMES OF FRAIL BONDS AND COORDINATION OF GROUPS: ACCEPTANCE OR CONTROL?
Domingues I.
Instituto Pichon-Rivière ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

The purpose of this work is to explore the richness of the situa-
tions presented by students of the private and public sectors from
the author’s experience while coursing her Master degree for inter-
personal relations in the administration and public areas. The
emerging subjects are: control and pressure, taking into consider-
atin
the topic and attempts to defend his or her opinions; this forms
the basis of a negotiation process that makes data collected dur-
ing the discussion the result of interpersonal exchanges rather
than the simple expression of individual perspectives (Sondik, Lucas, Madans, Smith, 2000). We felt it interesting to study how
focus groups dynamics would change in mono and inter-ethnic
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ferent contexts. They were recruited a sample of 30 nurses: 10
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the health system in different countries of origin: South American
nurses connected the health with the “economic prosperity”,
Eastern Europe nurses underlined the geographical origin that
affects “fortifying” or less individuals; Italians nurses recognize
the importance of “style and quality of life”, while the disease is
mainly assessed as a “lack of autonomy.”

Keywords: cultural differences, health concepts, social representa-
tions

I HOPE I CAN MANAGE: ANALYSIS OF THE REUNION/CLASH BETWEEN GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS
Ubaldeschi D., Mussio E., Bartoletti L.
Dipartimento Dipendenze ASL AL ~ Alessandria ~ Italy

After years of effort, an Addiction Department, including Services for
Alcohol and Drug Addiction (Ser.T.) for seven towns is set up for
the entire province of Alessandria. The re-planning of the serv-
ces has been a complex project that has required vast attention
and thought from the operators. A method of joint planning has
been applied, based on the active involvement of everyone in the
construction of the Department, on comparative dialogue
between different levels and professions, starting from what
is done considering limits and realistic potential. The reorganization
has been based on adequate agreement concerning work meth-
ods, passing from one group/team to another: "nowadays we

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almost exclusively speak in the plural, making continuous reference to each of us. Also those who would like to avoid it, are constantly involved in groups” (Quaglino,...).

The time that we spend on our own seems dedicated to preparing meetings with others, in this case with colleagues/institution, and conflicts among different realities derive from the attempt to find common criteria to make the initiatives on the territory as homogeneous as possible, at the same time respecting differences. Every centre must find a balance between its past and new requests: in every team the group of operators has adopted models that it considers suitable and that is not eager to abandon. To find just one model for everyone is considered impossible, not functional.

Agreements are made complex by personal ambitions of power and by the tendency to defend one’s own plot. The pre-existing work subgroups can represent a resource but the entry of new components tends to destabilize balance that has already been reached, forcing others to redefine principles and limits.

Keywords: Institution; planning; groups

IO SPERIAMO CHE ME LA CAVO: ANALISI DELL’INCONTRO/SCONTRIO TRA GRUPPI E ISTITUZIONI

Dopo un lavoro di alcuni anni, si è concretizzato un Dipartimento delle Dipendenze per tutta la provincia di Alessandria, comprensivo dei Servizi per le Alcol e Tossicodipendenze (Ser.T.) di sette sedi. La ripartizione dei servizi è stato un processo complesso, che ha richiesto agli operatori grande attenzione e pensiero. Si è verificato il metodo della progettazione partecipata, basato sull’intervento attivo di tutti alla costruzione del Dipartimento, sul confronto dialogico tra le differenti posizioni e professionalità, a partire da ciò che si fa, considerando limiti e potenzialità realistiche. Il lavoro di riorganizzazione è stato rivolto a cercare un accordo sufficiente che favoriti e costrutti equilibri che ha richiesto agli operatori grande attenzione e pensiero. Si è verificato il metodo della progettazione partecipata, basato sull’intervento attivo di tutti alla costruzione del Dipartimento, sul confronto dialogico tra le differenti posizioni e professionalità, a partire da ciò che si fa, considerando limiti e potenzialità realistiche. Il lavoro di riorganizzazione è stato rivolto a cercare un accordo sufficiente che favoriti e costrutti equilibri.

Keywords: outgroup favoritism; cultural orientation

PO059

INPATIENT GROUP LEADER TRAINING PROGRAM AT A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN TAIWAN

Tang H., Hong F.
Taipei City Psychiatric Center – Taipei – Taiwan

 Aim: The outcome of the training program of group leader through three levels including reading club, experiential group and clinical supervision.

 Background: This is a training program of group leader at Taipei City Psychiatric Center in Taiwan. Our training structure included three parts. The first one is reading club which book is “inpatient group psychotherapy by Irvin D. Yalom” It took about eight weeks. The second part is a six hour experiential group. The third part is group supervision. Members will participate in inpatient group supervision once a week for at least ten weeks. Members act as a group observer six times, co-therapist twice and therapist once. Group discussion will be held every time after group session.

 Result: 17 nurses complete the training program from 2008 Jan. to 2008 May. About 60% participants revealed reading club and teaching DVDs. The second part is a six hour experiential group. Group members will experience group dynamic, process, and increase self awareness. The third part is group supervision. Members will participate in inpatient group supervision once a week for at least ten weeks. Members act as a group observer six times, co-therapist twice and therapist once. Group discussion will be held every time after group session.

 Conclusion: Three level training program including knowledge, experiential group and group supervision is a better model for training the group leader.

 Keywords: group training program
CONFRONTO FRA DUE GRUPPI
AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

The authors considered the conflicting dynamics arising between two different groups of supervision which operate in the same institution. Other authors (Barni, 2002) have described supervision's features and made some assumptions on the possible influences of different setting patterns, as well as of Leadership, Membership, conduction style, institutional dynamics and the clinical material on working group performance. Others (Blieger, 1989) analysed how conflict may represent a physiological stage of the natural course of group development, with peculiar work-team expressions mirroring the macrodynamics observed in larger institutional settings. The appropriate attention to the demands raised to supervisor and his ability to recognize and deal with conflict is important; this may lead to an improvement in the relationship with the patient and among the individuals of treating equipe.

The authors describe two training groups that work, according to a supervision model, within the same health district, under the direction of two different psychoanalytical conductors. During their activity, both groups rely on the same observer. The authors define the special features of the group dynamics, Leadership’s and the Membership's style, emotive context and the structural rules. They also pay a special attention to the identification of the sources of the conflict at its onset and to potential role played by conflict dynamics, and they seek to establish a possible link between these aspects and the features observed. The strengthening and consolidation of the group team-work collaboration can be enhanced by the coherent adoption and rigorous application of working group structural rules, by an efficient organization and by other factors. Among these the driving style can improve the management of the group conflict dynamics and onset. This “leading” role can be played effectively by the conductor if he can wisely encourage and promote a dialectical interaction among individuals (thesis-antithesis-synthesis Hegelian).

ISTITUZIONE, SUPERVISIONE, CONFLITTO: UN CONFRONTO FRA DUE GRUPPI DI LAVORO
Gli autori hanno preso in visione e confrontato dinamiche conflittuali emergenti in due differenti gruppi di supervisione in una stessa realtà istituzionale.

In questo ambito altri autori hanno studiato le caratteristiche della supervisione prendendo in considerazione le tipologie di setting, della leadership e della membership, lo stile del conduttore e il riflesso che le dinamiche istituzionali e il materiale clinico discusso hanno sul fungimento del gruppo di lavoro. In letteratura si evince come la presenza di una fase conflittuale sia una tappa fisiologica nel percorso dei gruppi, con peculiarità di espressione all’interno dei gruppi che sembrano rispecchiare le macro dinamiche presenti in un livello istituzionale più ampio. Emerge come una corretta attenzione alla domanda fatta al supervisore e una sua capacità di riconoscere e gestire il conflitto portino ad un processo trasformativo sia nel rapporto col paziente che all’interno dell’equipe curante.

Gli autori considerano due gruppi di formazione che impiegano la supervisione come modalità di lavoro condotti da conduttori di formazione psicoanalitica all’interno dello stesso distretto sanitario.

Mediante un approccio “osservativo” (la stessa osservatrice in entrambi i gruppi) rilevano le caratteristiche peculiari delle dinamiche di gruppo riferendosi allo stile della leadership e della membership, al clima emotivo rilevabile, alle regole strutturali. Prestano una particolare attenzione all’individuazione dei genni del conflitto nella fase iniziale e di eventuali dinamiche conflittuali lì in itinere, osservando se e quanto può essere presente una corrispondenza tra questi e le caratteristiche rilevate.

L’attenersi a regole strutturali e a una buona organizzazione potrebbe, unitamente ad altri fattori, favorire la “salva-guardia” del lavoro di gruppo e un clima produttivo. Lo stile di conduzione può permettere la gestione di dinamiche conflittuali e lo stesso emergere del conflitto inteso come la possibilità di un confronto dialettico (tesi-antitesi-sintesi hegeliane); questo se i supervisori promuovano la libera circolazione di idee all’interno del gruppo.

ABUSE SEXUAL INTRAFAMILIAR: DINAMICA Y TRATAMIENTO
El objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar la dinámica del abuso sexual intrafamiliar y el status sociométrico de los miembros de la familia.

De cara a obtener informaciones sobre las interacciones afectivas realizamos entrevistas individuales, sesiones de grupo y aplicamos el Test Sociométrico de Moreno (1960), con las sugerencias de Bustos (1998- Test de la Mirada). El estudio no está todavía concluido, pero los resultados preliminares son coherentes con otras investigaciones que indican que el abuso sexual intrafamiliar presenta un impacto negativo en los vínculos en todo el grupo familiar y no solo un la díada involucra-da. Por ello, ofrecemos sugerencias de tratamiento con psicodrama.

INSTITUCION, SUPERVISION, CONFLICT: A COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO GROUPS
Castellani C., Cappetti C., Lai J.
AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

The authors considered the conflicting dynamics arising between two different groups of supervision which operate in the same institution. Other authors (Barni, 2002) have described supervision’s features and made some assumptions on the possible influences of different setting patterns, as well as of Leadership, Membership, conduction style, institutional dynamics and the clinical material on working group performance. Others (Blieger, 1989) analysed how conflict may represent a physiological stage of the natural course of group development, with peculiar work-team expressions mirroring the macrodynamics observed in larger institutional settings. The appropriate attention to the demands raised to supervisor and his ability to recognize and deal with conflict is important; this may lead to an improvement in the relationship with the patient and among the individuals of treating equipe.

The authors describe two training groups that work, according to a supervision model, within the same health district, under the direction of two different psychoanalytical conductors. During their activity, both groups rely on the same observer. The authors define the special features of the group dynamics, Leadership’s and the Membership’s style, emotive context and the structural rules. They also pay a special attention to the identification of the sources of the conflict at its onset and to potential role played by conflict dynamics, and they seek to establish a possible link between these aspects and the features observed. The strengthening and consolidation of the group team-work collaboration can be enhanced by the coherent adoption and rigorous application of working group structural rules, by an efficient organization and by other factors. Among these the driving style can improve the management of the group conflict dynamics and onset. This “leading” role can be played effectively by the conductor if he can wisely encourage and promote a dialectical interaction among individuals (thesis-antithesis-synthesis Hegelian).

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Áreas temáticas: Psicodrama; Niños y adolescentes; Violencia, trauma, PTSD; Research

Keywords: child, sexual abuse
pointed that letters are used in the school context, in individual and family therapy, being scarcely present in group psychotherapy. The benefits of using letters are: to connect events, to link the past with the present and the future possibilities, to provide a narrative sequence and to offer a bridge between the sessions. Some guidelines on writing therapeutic letters emphasize the importance of externalizing problems, identifying unique outcomes and internalizing agency. The therapist also benefits himself in writing letters, gaining a space to organize ideas, to question his own speech and to elaborate questions that could be useful in the following sessions. In the group context, the letters have its content addressed to the group as a whole and to the individual members of it. They focus people interaction, the language used and how it constructs worlds. Considering the paucity of studies about the use of therapeutic letters in the group context, it’s necessary to create a research agenda on this subject.

**Bibliography**


Keywords: group psychotherapy, letters

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**PO063**

**IS EDUCATION INFORMATIONAL OR ETHICAL**

Grant T.F.

College of Southern Maryland ~ La Plata ~ USA

This workshop will examine the conflict between student expectations that education is the absorption of information and the realities of process learning that we experience in group psychotherapy. An introductory college class of psychology in the United States worked with interactive group methodology from the idea that the mind is the main “organ” able to perceive and understand the dimension of time in human relationships. Our experiences will be anecdotally presented and a theoretical narrative formulated to guide other users of this method. Transcultural issues involving changes in educational philosophy related to the separation of America from Europe will be discussed.

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**PO064**

**INSTITUTIONAL GROUP THERAPY FOR DEPRESSED PATIENTS: FROM THE PETRIFICATION OF MEDUSA TO A MOVEMENT TOWARDS HARMONY**

Silvestro A., Checchin F., Camporese M.

Padova ~ Italy

We present experience with group psychotherapy occurring at weekly intervals and in cycles of 28/30 sessions in our outpatient service for the last five years. The group is homogeneous with one common indication: to have suffered at least one significant episode of depression. Over time, this indication has evolved towards the concept of depression with an existential connotation; not one episode but a modality of reacting or not to change. The age in question is one on which we have focused recently: the critical age in which certain issues have been resolved but another phase begins, one which hopefully will not be defined by resignation or manicual rebirth, but will be an equilibrated meldage of past, present and future. This work reflects on the concept of Time: atemporality, cyclic time and historical time. The focus is to overcome the depressive “retention”, immobile and petrified like the countenance of Medusa. Through group efforts, the cyclical nature of experience shifts dialectically from repetitive masochistic compulsion to “return, reunited to the earth, to the primordial depths in which all rests” (Gozzetti) and to a more harmonious “Nachtraglichkeit” of their traumatized identity. Scanning through time alludes to the finiteness of being without denying death, painfully set in the present reality by a highly aggressive cancer patient within the group. Within the drama of this experience, a spiral movement in time is maintained that allows for nostalgia and solace is found in the collective memory of the group, from which feelings and emotions arise, memories re-emerge of both a remote and more recent past and hope rises for an at least conceivable future.

Keywords: Depression, cyclical disease, group therapy
The endocannabinoids, that stimulate the neurotransmitters liberation are produced by demand, through phospholipids, abundant in the organism, therefore for the stimulation of the mental action we could produce desire in as much as produced by the use of cannabis.

Support group is not a group therapy (Almeida Prado, João, IAGP, Jerusalem 2000), but every therapeutic group is also a support group, therefore it reinforces behavior, including eating well. The human being operates in Equilibrium and Vicious Circle (Almeida Prado, João, IAGP, Jerusalem 2000). Therefore the author demonstrates that Group therapy, supported by the tools of the LEARNING HOW TO BE THIN TECHNIQUE, it develops the weight adaptation, the emotional and metabolic equilibrium, with biochemical bases.

Bibliography:

DI MARZO V, MATIAS I. Nat Neurosci, 2005; 8: 585-589


Keywords: weigh, endocannabinoids, obesity

P0066

LARGE GROUP


Large Analytic Group is not just the extension of small group theory: it is, in fact, the place where the personal intrapsychic dynamics find expression by a steady connection to the external social reality.

In the Large Group, to whom can participate till more than 100 persons, we can experience big strains and conflicts, all relevant to the Ego boundaries. By stimulating very primitive defensive mechanism like splitting, projection and projective identification, we have a massive narcissistic regression that use to re-draw the boundaries between Ego and non-Ego. To re-appropriate of the projected aggressive drive and, at the same time, to free oneself of the other’s projections, will allow to discover that the others are similar to us and they also are engaged in re-building themselves in order to be free allowing, at the same time, the other can reach the same freedom.

To allow a correct knowledge of the Large Group, the course forecast a daily session, during 3 days, during the course will be given mentions about theoretical principles on which is based this methodology. Then will follow a part during which each one can experience personally the described dynamics. The groups will protract for 90 minutes and will be conducted by 4 group analists assisted by silent observers that will take place outside the group. A short time will be dedicated to the conclusions to make each one aware of the dynamics experienced and prepared to manage them.

References:


Keywords: Matrix, Large Group

P0067

LEARNING HOW TO BE THIN TECHNIQUE; GROUP PROCESSES, NEUROTRANSMITTERS AND ENDOCAHNNABINOIDS

Sampaio de Almeida Prado J. SPPAG – São Paulo – Brazil

The author presents the concept of wisdom: rational knowledge transmitted to every cells of the organism, function of the neurotransmitters. Demonstrate how an appropriate healthy eating is essential for the production of neurotransmitters which are very important for the emotional balance (without tryptophan ingestion, there is no serotonin production), what is supplied by the first 2 tools of the Learning How to Be Thin Technique, out of the 35 tools, 18 are of behavior related to the food, and 9 of psychodynamic stamp.

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P0070
MANAGING CONFLICT WITH THE CASE STUDY DRAMA
Milazzo P.
ITER – Roma – Italy
Objective: To describe the case study drama in both theory and experiential practice and to relate it to the group analysis methods, in order to provide a clinical and organisational work practice.
Description: The case study drama is a tool developed to assist in construction of thinkability and procedural decisioning. It consists in bringing personal conflict cases into the work team (i.e. for training, organisational or clinical purposes) as work material. The subjects involved are expected to identify a conflict situation on which they request specific counseling from the group and the group conductor, individually or in sub-groups, in order to clarify the dynamics and strategies entailed. Although many references can be found in literature about the case study drama, I would like to re-interpret this method in the light of the group analysis theory, taking into account some indispensable constructs and paradigms. The first one is the relationship between inner subjective world and outer world in terms of dynamic interaction between subjectivity and reality. The second one relates to the two ways of being of the mind, as described by Matte Blanco (1975), the unconscious system and the conscious system. The third one concerns the relationship between the individual and his context through the symbolic and affective relationships involved in both social and organisational life. The case study drama allows the role players to go beyond the individual dynamics in which conflicts are often framed. By telling his case and seeing how this is perceived and rendered by the group, the subject has the possibility to increase his awareness of his specific behaviours.
References:
Keywords: Conflicts, case study drama.

P0071
MEETINGS ABOUT THEATRE OF SOCIOPSYCHODRAMA
Enia A.
Associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma e Centro Studi Medicina Integrata – Palermo – Italy
The meeting includes an artistic performance, before, and, later, any application of Jungian “sociopsychodrama” and “drammaterapia”. We think that the time after the performance is very useful because the people watch can express themselves about opinions or emotions. Through the use of this time the public is able to take part in live performance actively and is possible a several and general gradual change. In fact many people nowadays likes cinema, theatre, musical performances, exhibitions and so on; during the performance the people has a feeling for it but unfortunately soon after they leave behind all. So anyone change back coolead, cynical and unresponsive: the performance wasn’t helpful. Since this is the case, it is natural to wonder why.
Why the art is unable to promote behaviour modifications and why the art turn into intellectual exercise? On account of this we wondered about how to act well so that make a several and general gradual change through the art.
Keywords: artistic performance change.

INCONTRI DI TEATRO DI SOCIOPSYCHODRAMMA
L’incontro è costituito da una performance artistica e da una gruppo “dopo spettacolo” condotto con tecniche di sociopsicodramma ad indirizzo junghiano e drammaterapia. Assumendo che quasiails tipo di apprendimento e quindi cambiamento, passa sempre attraverso un’esperienza personale, attraverso la messa in gioco del corpo e delle emozioni, creare uno spazio di “dopo spettacolo” dove lo spettatore possa esprimere i propri vissuti emotivi e le proprie risonanze personali, e far diventare i contenuti degli spettacoli, stimuli per parlare di sé e del momento storico attuale ci sembra un modo per creare cambiamento individuale e collettivo. Oggi, più che in qualsiasi periodo storico, la gente sembra diventata più sensibile rispetto all’arte in generale, sempre più gente va al cinema, a teatro, alle mostre, ai concerti e subito dopo la fine di una rappresentazione si può notare come la gente abbia una grande voglia di parlare, di commentare, dice mi è piaciuto, mi ha commosso, ma non appena fuori, tutto sembra svanire nel nulla, tutto sembra dimenticato, le verità che avevamo appena intravisto scompaiono: siamo di nuovo pronti a entrare nel mondo del quotidiano con l’insensibilità, l’indifferenza, la cativicità e il cinismo con cui eravamo entrati. Tra il prima e il dopo non c’è stata nessuna differenza apprezzabile, non c’è scarto che dia senso al valore di ciò a cui abbiamo assistito.
Ci siamo chiesti come mai questo accada, come mai malgrado le grandi potenzialità dell’arte nel promuovere cambiamenti nella coscienza individuale e collettiva, all’una il suo contributo si riduce, per molti individui, in un mero esercizio intelllettuale. Queste considerazioni ci hanno fatto riflettere su come operare, affinché l’arte diventi vero fattore di cambiamento individuale e collettivo.
PO073  MOSAIC WORKSHOP AS A FACILITATOR ELEMENT FOR CITIZENS’ FORMATION
Cipolla Petri E., Del Santoro Reis F., Santantonio J.
CAPS- UNIFESP - São Paulo - Brazil
Aim: The purpose of this project was to offer a life experience for people with schizophrenia, in order to make them be more than a mental health patient and experiment life in a social context as a student and a worker.
Keywords: mosaic, aperitivage, work

PO074  MULTIFAMILY GROUP THERAPIST (MGT) COORDINATION
Bernardi C.1,2, Amara M.1, De Santis P.1, Ferraris L.1, Di Calisto M.1
1 ASL RMA – Roma – Italy 2 ASL RMC – Roma – Italy 3 Scuola di Psicoterapia Strategica Integrata Seraphicum – Roma – Italy
The poster describes the results of a working team (Multifamily Group Therapist Coordination) made of therapists working in Lazio Region Mental Health Units (MHUs) since 2005. A Multifamily Group Therapy usually works with psychotic patients and owns families or only with the relatives. The working team aim is to promote a comparison among different approaches of multifamily group therapy, coming from different MHU caregivers. The MGT, in fact, is a new clinical method not referring to a single model.
So the Coordination team represents a way of sharing a method and coming out of the daily habit isolation.
Keywords: Multifamily group, family’s support, networking.

IL COORDINAMENTO DEI CONDUTTORI DI GRUPPI MULTIFAMILIARI
Il presente lavoro illustrerà i risultati di un gruppo di lavoro (Coordinamento) costituito dai conduttori di Gruppi Multifamiliari (GMF) della Regione Lazio, attivo dal 2005. Obiettivo di tale Coordinamento è quello di promuovere la cultura di un intervento clinico di gruppo (i GMF) e di favorire un confronto tra operatori di vari DSM.
Da ormai molti anni si è diffusa nei Dipartimenti di Salute mentale (DSM) una attività di lavoro clinico di gruppo: i Gruppi Multifamiliari (GMF), costituiti nella maggior parte dai soli familiari dei pazienti psicotici (senza la presenza del paziente), ma anche da intere famiglie psicotiche (con la presenza del paziente) riunite insieme.
Le difficoltà presenti in tale attività di lavoro di gruppo all’interno dell’istituzione hanno portato i conduttori di tali gruppi a ricostruire un desiderio di confronto sulle diverse modalità di conduzione, tanto più necessario in quanto si trattava di una attività clinica del tutto nuova, con caratteristiche specifiche non riferibili direttamente ad un unico modello di intervento.
Proprio per rispondere a questa esigenza di confronto sulla prassi clinica, e per uscire dall’isolamento del “fare quotidiano”, i conduttori dei GMF di varie ASL di Roma e della Regione Lazio hanno dato vita ad un Coordinamento.

PO075  NARCISSISTIC PROBLEMS AND THE CONFLICT: BETWEEN DESTRUCTIVENESS AND CREATIVITY
Caselli A.
AS.VE.GRA - Consoritio Adolescenti Contatto Giovani ULSS 16 PD – Padova – Italy
This poster gives a description of an experiment carried out in one class of first year secondary school children. The intervention was requested after an incident of bullying, performed by one student on another, in a class of students with considerable learning and behavioural difficulties.
In the phases to follow the project was structured in meetings with the students of the class, the parents and the teachers. The evolution of some of the stories created by the pupils will be presented through the three thematic levels of learning: ‘introjection’, ‘preservation’, ‘demonstration’, to show what has been learnt.
This evolution will be read in light of the overall conflictual and narcissistic problems of the class and of the attempts, also pointed out in the evolution of the stories, to creatively find the principles of organization for overcoming the conflict and the learning difficulties.
The hypothesis is that the conflict and lack of coherence in the teachers’ and parents’ groups, also demonstrated in the parents’,teachers’ relationship, have a direct correlation with the conflicts and learning difficulties of the group of students. This is particularly apparent in the difficulties that appear between the ‘introjection’ and those related to the ‘preservation’ of what has been learnt.
It is noticeable that the main cause of the difficulties in the group of students, which parallel those of the groups of parents and teachers, is not the conflict itself, but the difficulty in finding a creative solution to the conflict because of narcissistic problems, particularly those of a permissive nature.
Keywords: Conflict, narcissistic problems, adolescence

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)
POSTERS
PO076
NEUROBIOLOGY OF MORAL COGNITION: IS THERE A ROLE FOR EMOTION
Castro L., Peres, M., Ricou, M.
Hospital Magalhães Lemos - Porto - Portugal - Hospital S João - Porto - Portugal

Background: Human moral judgement and decision-making have recently been a major focus of research from the perspective of neurosciences. The role of emotions and emotional processing in moral cognition is a crucial area of study and can be better understood at the light of a neuroscientific approach.

Aim: To discuss the importance of emotional processes in the generation of moral judgements. Methods: Review of the literature.

Results: The literature findings reveal an important role for emotion in moral judgement. Several studies propose that emotional processes, both conscious and unconscious, play a relevant role in moral cognition. Results from neuroimaging studies indicate that brain areas known to process emotions are activated during tasks involving moral judgement. The ventromedial prefrontal cortex, a brain region necessary for the normative generation of social emotions, plays a central role for normal judgements of right and wrong in selected contexts.

Discussion: Emotion plays a critical role in moral experience and judgement by assigning human values to events, objects, decisions and actions. Research of the neural psychological and neurobiological mechanisms underlying the moral mind is crucial to the comprehension of human behaviour, from altruism to antisocial acts. The literature findings support a model in which both affective and cognitive mechanisms combine to produce moral judgements.

Keywords: neurobiology, moral, ethics

PO077
NOTES AND TECHNICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RUNNING OF ANALYTIC GROUPS OF PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS MEMBERS OF PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTRES
Chipi B., Urbani S.
AUSL N° 2 dell’Umbria - Perugia - Italy

Group psychotherapy intended to help people suffering from serious psychopathologies requires specific therapist competencies. The authors of this work offer some remarks on their experience of group-analytic psychotherapy with some ex-patients in the former Perugia Psychiatric Hospital, now members of the Therapeutic Rehabilitation Centres promoted by the Department of Mental Health of the Local Health Agency of Umbria, Italy (AUSL n° 2 Perugia). Particular attention is paid to the process of group formation, the setting and the specific methods of running the group.

Keywords: Psychoanalysis, group-analytic, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center


APPUNTI E INDICAZIONI TECNICHE PER LA CONDUZIONE DI GRUPPI GRUPPOANALITICI DI PAZIENTI PSICOTICI OSPITI DI COMUNITÀ TERAPUTICO-RIABILITATIVE
La psicoterapia di gruppo con persone affette da gravi psicopatologie richiede al terapeuta specifiche competenze. In questo lavoro gli autori riportano alcune riflessioni su una esperienza di psicoterapia gruppoanalisitica con pazienti provenienti dall’ex-Ospedale Psichiatrico di Perugia, ospiti di Comunità Terapeutico-Riabilitative (C.T.R) del Dipartimento Salute Mentale (D.S.M) dell’Azienda Sanitaria Locale dell’Umbria n°22a. Particolare attenzione verrà data alla conduzione del gruppo, all’assolvimento delle specifiche del gruppo, all’assolvimento delle specifiche del gruppo, all’assolvimento delle specifiche del gruppo, all’assolvimento delle specifiche del gruppo.

Keywords: T-group, therapeutic-factors, individual-follow-up

PO078
OUTCOME STUDY OF SOME T-GROUP IN JAPAN
Sugiyama E., Masatsuru N.
Meiji Gakuin University – Tokyo – Japan

This T-group consisted of mental health professionals in Japan and the purpose was their learning of group psychotherapy, particularly by involvement in the group themselves. Major characteristics of this study was that in addition to examination of the effects of “here and now” group phenomena during the group meetings, we did the follow up studies of each individual to see if there were additional factors involved in their learning and growth potential.

Method: 7 members participated in this group (two groups with different members). Meetings were consisted of 90 minutes sessions, followed by 30 minutes case review, total 6 sessions, and the final session to review the total 6 sessions over the past two days. We used Yalom’s 13 items during group sessions. This was complemented by semi-structured individual interviews, in one month and 3 months after completion of the group.

Results and Discussion: There were 3 stages of group development. 1) Initial struggle to form the group, 2) stage of individuality, 3) individual selfdisclosure in the context of group cohesive-ness were noticed. Examination and analysis of effective factors of this particular T-group revealed that group cohesive-ness and the other group related issues were highly valued at the time when the group was going on, as opposed to the last stage of the group and after completion of group, where self understanding, insight about family relationship, existential factors, and the hope in the future were highly valued.

Conclusion: On the basis of this study, it was found that increasing awareness of feelings and verbalization of these feelings lead to obtaining of insight of each member. It was noted that the effects of the group continued to have impact on each member after the group sessions. We realized that individual follow up studies were very important in clarifying and internalizing group experiences of each member.

Keywords: T-group, therapeutic-factors, individual-follow-up

PO079
P. DE MARÈ’S MIND THEORY AS APPLIED IN THE DIALOG-GROUP (MEDIAN GROUP®) OF A PSYCHIATRIC CLOSED WARD (DIAGNOSIS AND CARE PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE, SPDC)
Pozzi L., Ospedale S. Lorenzo APSS Trento - Borgo Valsugana (TN) - Italy

This work describes the status of the art of the “dialog-group” that I am leading at the closed psychiatric ward, Diagnosis and Care Psychiatric Service, SPDC, in S. Lorenzo Hospital in Borgo Valsugana (TN) since October 2006. It presents the roadmap of the workgroup, which is made up of staff members of several professional roles, who after lengthy discussions, choose to experience the Dialog Group led by Dott. R. Schoellberger in the psychiatric closed ward of Bolzano. The definition of Median-Group is outlined along with the Mind Theory as described by P. de Marè and R. Schoellberger. Moreover there is described the “dialog” used as a mean to allow the meeting of several minds and to promote the synthesis of dualities, recovering the mindfulness of the human mind from the severe psycho-pathological disease in which it often appears to be frozen. Here the value that dialog has for all participants, independently from the role they cover, is described along with the work done to inform everyone that the group is a moment by everyone and for everyone, patients and medical staff as well.
Results from satisfaction surveys distributed first to patients and then to staff, are reported together with efficacy indicators identified at the beginning, particularly the mood within the department. Keywords: Median-Group®, P.de Maré, R. Schöelberger, dialog, SPDC

PO080 PARENTAL COUPLE GROUP

Nottingham - UK

Tavistock Centre for Couple Relationships – London – UK

Department for Children Schools and Families, UK, funded a project on Prevention of Breakdown in Children’s School Attendance: A Group Intervention with Parental Couples in conjunction with School Liaison. The aim of the Parental Couple group is to facilitate participants understanding about the partners’ couple relationship, their parental relationship with the child and co-parenting issues. Many couples find it difficult to look at themselves and their parenting, and often they will focus on their child’s behaviour as being the problem. Likewise, they can focus on the other partner’s problems. The result of this can be that partners find themselves split in how they relate to the difficulties in the family. The benefit of the group is that the couple will inevitably be in contact with other parental couples and through interacting with the other couples may be able to recognise the impact the couple conflict may have on children and the family. In turn, child’s problem can also pose particular pressures on the parental couple and the group intervention aims to identify these pressures and to create space for thinking about the parental couple’s relationship with the child, the child’s relationship with the parents and with the parental couple. This is a short term group in duration of 12 sessions and the main focus is on the shared topics and problems, in provision of the opportunity to couples to learn more about how they affect each other and on furthering their understanding of how their relationship might affect their child. Group members would be able to understand more about their couple relationship and their relationship with eh child through learning how other couples experience these issues and by becoming more aware of how they come across to others in the group, as individuals, parent’s and partners.

PO081 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A SPACE FOR FINDING SUBJECTIVITIES

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In Brazil, in 1990, the Family Health Strategy was introduced to primary health care with a view to developing health promotion, preventing diseases and recovering health, in a comprehensive and continuous way. This model implies to broaden health professions’ view to go beyond that of disease-centered practices and value actions that are built as a community. Taking these propositions into consideration, the purpose of the present study was to analyze the statements of a group of Family Health professionals, in the interior of São Paulo state, about the everyday work situations they experience. Ten professionals participated in the ten 2-hour weekly group sessions that were held. The sessions were recorded and fully transcribed, then analyzed according to content analysis in dialogues with specialists in social psychology of health. Two themes emerged from the analysis process: a) The hegemony of the biomedical model; and b) the possibility of changes, regarding the professionals’ attitudes and practices in the search for actions that meet the paradigm change proposed for health. The group emphasized it is difficult to legitimize a new health model that prioritizes to establish attachment, based on the construction of commitments and by dialogue between those co-responsible for health, the community and the team. In conclusion, the group mechanism made it possible for them to reflect and deepen their thoughts about the everyday work experiences, and it collaborated for a more complete understanding of the health-disease process, and benefited the look to the subjectivity that exists in the health professional-user relationship.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A SPACE FOR FINDING SUBJECTIVITIES

En Brasil, fue implantada la Estrategia de Salud de la Familia, con miras a desarrollar promoción y recuperación de salud y la prevención de enfermedades, de manera integral. Este modelo implica en ampliar la visión del profesional para más allá de las prácticas centradas en la enfermedad y en la valorización de acciones construidas colectivamente. Atento a estos propósitos el objetivo del presente estudio fue analizar los discursos producidos en grupo con profesionales de Salud de la Familia, en el interior de São Paulo, acerca de las situaciones vivenciadas en el cotidiano del trabajo. Fueron realizados diez encuentros grupales, con frecuencia semanal y duración de dos horas. Participaron diez profesionales. Las sesiones fueron grabadas y transcritas integralmente, analizadas a través del análisis de contenido en diálogo con autores de psicología social de la salud y emergieron dos temas: a) La hegemonía del modelo biomedico; b) las posibilidades de cambios en lo que refiere a las actitudes de los profesionales en busca de acciones que atiendan a cambio de paradigma propuesto para la salud. Fue enfatizada la dificultad en la legitimación de un nuevo modelo de salud que prime por el establecimiento de vínculos pautados por la construcción de lazos de compromiso y por el diálogo entre corresponsables, comunidad-equipo. Se concluyó que el dispositivo grupal posibilitó reflexiones acerca de las experiencias cotidianas de trabajo, colaboró para una comprensión más integrada del proceso salud-enfermedad, favoreció la visión hacia la subjetividad presente en la relación profesional de la salud-usUARIO. El objetivo fue describir algunos sentidos construidos en grupo con profesionales de salud sobre las dificultades referentes al trabajo en la Estrategia de Salud de la Familia, que es una propuesta de reorientación de la atención primaria, en pro de la integralidad en el cuidado de las comunidades. Palabras clave: salud primaria grupo

PO082 PROCESS OF SUBJECTIVIZATION OF THE GROUP AND THROUGH THE GROUP

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The clinic teaches us that the couple’s ties have set up during the adolescence, otherwise from the adolescence have found energy and substance. At the same time these ties have stopped the process of subjectivization, that is propaedeutic to any relation with the “other adult”, in a meeting made not of comprehension but of confrontation. (Winnicot, 1971).

From our clinical experience, the separation’s moment can be sometimes split in how they relate to the difficulties in the family. The clinic teaches us that the couple’s ties have set up during the adolescence, otherwise from the adolescence have found energy and substance. At the same time these ties have stopped the process of subjectivization, that is propaedeutic to any relation with the “other adult”, in a meeting made not of confrontation. (Winnicot, 1971).

The present study was aimed to analyze the discourses produced in group with professionals of Health of the Family, in the interior of São Paulo, about the everyday work situations they experience. Ten professionals participated in the ten 2-hour weekly group sessions that were held. The sessions were recorded and fully transcribed, then analyzed according to content analysis in dialogues with specialists in social psychology of health. Two themes emerged from the analysis process: a) The hegemony of the biomedical model; and b) the possibility of changes, regarding the professionals’ attitudes and practices in the search for actions that meet the paradigm change proposed for health. The group emphasized it is difficult to legitimize a new health model that prioritizes to establish attachment, based on the construction of commitments and by dialogue between those co-responsible for health, the community and the team. In conclusion, the group mechanism made it possible for them to reflect and deepen their thoughts about the everyday work experiences, and it collaborated for a more complete understanding of the health-disease process, and benefited the look to the subjectivity that exists in the health professional-user relationship.
The group therapy is a very powerful tool to restore the subjectivation’s process.
Our assay aims to tell you our experience of group subjectivation through the description and the analysis of dreams carried during the sessions. These dreams at the beginning seem to characterize an indistinct sexual identity, but in reality refer to the difficulty to haven’t had the possibility to do a process of unifying and tying infantile and adolescence affective ties, in order to do new ones and to pass from a situation of indefiniteness of the Self to one in which you are subject in the world. The work in the group seems to be able to restore such process and allow to pass the group and its members toward a level of “adulthood”, that is, a subject that has to invent himself continuously by ties, their need as their incessant doubting, in the permanent potentiality to undo and to do them again, the same or others, in the same way or otherwise. (Cahn 2000)

Fedida P. (2002), Il Buon Uso della Depressione


Winnicot D. (1971), Gioco e Realtà

PROCESO DI SOGGETTIVAZIONE DEL GRUPPO E ATTRAVERSO IL GRUPPO

La clinica ci insegna che spesso i legami di coppia si sono instaurati e prolongati dall’adolescenza oppure dall’adolescenza hanno trovato energia e sostanza. Ma nello stesso tempo essi hanno impedito il naturale progredire del processo di soggettivazione, che è propedeutico a qualsiasi rapporto con l’altro adulto, in un incontro che è fatto non più dalla comprensione ma dal confronto.

Dalla nostra esperienza clinica il momento della separazione può diventare un’occasione per riattivare il processo di soggettivazione, facendo leva sui sentimenti di perdita e depressione. Fedida parla della depressione come di un tentativo di “rianimazione del sé”, come di una possibilità di “sentirsi ancora vivi”, e di uscire. Lo strumento scelto di terapia di gruppo risponde bene all’esigenza di riattivazione di un processo per diversi motivi, soprattutto per la sua “potenza” in questo senso. Nella nostra relazione vogliamo rappresentare l’esperienza di gruppo attraverso la descrizione e l’analisi dei sogni portati nelle sedute. Tali sogni che sembrano caratterizzare inizialmente una identità sessuale confusa, in realtà rimandano alla difficoltà di non aver potuto operare un processo di slegamento dei legami affettivi infantili ed adolescenziali per poterne fare di nuovi e quindi trascrivere da una situazione di indefiniteness di sé ad una in cui si è soggetti nel mondo.

Il lavoro di gruppo sembra essere in grado di riattivare tale processo e consentire di transitare il gruppo tutto e i suoi componenti ad un livello di “adulthood”, cioè di un soggetto che ha da inventare se stesso senza sosta mediante legami, in loro necessità come nella loro incessante rimessa in discussione e nella potenzialità permanente di disfarsi, rifiutare, gli stessi o altri allo stesso modo o diversamente. (Cahn)


Winnicot D. (1971), Gioco e Realtà
The CBT intervention was held in Paris (France). AD and FTD patients caregivers were recruited in a neurology university hospital department. The intervention focused on a) psychoeducation on the diseases, b) problem solving, c) stress, d) work on emotion, e) cognitive restructuration with a special attention on dysfunctional thoughts.

The analysis will show the comparison analysis of the two types of intervention and the three populations (C, AD, FTD), especially on the group factors activated in the different groups.

**PSICODRAMMA E GRUPPO CBT INTERVENTI SUI CAREGIVERS DI MALATTIE SOMATICHE: UN CONFRONTO TRA I CAREGIVERS DI PAZIENTI CON RITARDI MENTALI, ALZHEIMER E DEMENZA FRONTO-TEMPORALE**

L’obiettivo di questo studio è di mettere a confronto 2 tipi di interventi di gruppo sui caregiver di pazienti con malattie somatiche:

1. Un gruppo Psicodrammatico (PD) sui caregiver di pazienti con ritardi mentali (RM)
2. Un gruppo Cognitivo-Comportamentale (CBT) su caregiver di pazienti con l’Alzheimer (AD) e Demenza Fronto-Temporale.

Questo poster riporta le due esperienze, le linee guida e le metodologie usate.

Il gruppo PD è stato condotto a Narini (Italia). Il gruppo di caregiver di pazienti con ritardi mentali è formati da operatori della cooperativa Cips presso il centro diurno Il Faro. L’obiettivo è fornire ai caregiver una assistenza e un supporto nell’affrontare le dinamiche che si creano con i loro utenti. L’accoglienza, il compito comportarsi, sostenere e educare sono temi che mettono il gruppo de caregiver sotto pressione.

Offrire uno spazio gruppale dove condividere la propria esperienza permette di diminuire la tensione ed il conflitto, trovare strategie di comportamento attraverso l’esperienza degli altri e uscire dall’impotenza che il contatto con il ritardo causa.

Il gruppo CBT è stato condotto a Parigi (Francia). I caregiver di pazienti AD e FTD è stato formato nel dipartimento di Neurologia dell’ospedale Universitario. Il focus dell’intervento è a) psicoeducazione alla malattia b) problem solving c) stress d) lavorare con le emozioni e) ristrutturazione cognitiva con particolare attenzione ai pensieri disfunzionali.

L’analisi mostrerà il confronto dei due tipi di intervento e dei tre tipi di malati (C, AD, FTD) e mostrerà soprattutto i fattori di gruppo sotto pressione.

An interesting formative experience was carried out in 2007 with a group of caregivers of patients with handicap. Monica Zuretti suggested this idea, that was shared with Paola de Leonardi, Maurizio Gasseau, Luigi Dotti and Clelia Marini: to create a space of encounter for psychodramatists, who have different approaches and theories (classical psychodrama, Jungian psychodrama, playback theatre, psychoanalytic psychodrama etc.).

In the last ten years Psicodramma a più voci promoted Encounter and confrontation between psychodramatists. Psicodramma a più voci is under the worker’s own management and open to psychodramatists and community.

Every year more than 200 people meet to build network and relations, to honor diversity as opportunity and to share common values in leading groups in therapy and community.

The poster describes this experience with pictures and comments.
PO087
PSYCHODRAMA: AN ALTERNATIVE FOR A LIFE WITHOUT FEAR AND STRESS
Sanchez Azuara M.E., De Luca A.
Mexico
Chronic sensation of fear generates important loss of love, happiness and confidence, indispensable for a good health, without which the force of the life seems to move back from the body, generating disability to organize spontaneous answers according to the nature of his needs and of the moment.
When decreases spontaneity increases anxiety. Less spontaneity more anxiety which maximum intensity becomes panic. Moreno said that the sick means a relationship conflict and it is related with anxiety. A large sense of danger and threat creates stress, suffering and disease. The discomfort or trauma detonates organic diseases.
Any disease express a psycho-biological conflict. Following the path of that disease, we can also understand its biological meaning and life utility. Psychotherapy with the methodology of psychodrama increases the expression and elaboration of traumatic experiences. A free spontaneity and vitality increases the ability to reactivate blocked emotions. Moreno emphasized that the creativity and spontaneity affect the vitality and spiritual development in every sphere of our lives. He said that he wanted to have people attend to the processes of health, as well as to the problems of illness. Psychodrama facilitates integration of cognitive, emotional, postural, motor and physiological areas of life. It is a holistic method that puts into action the individual psychosomatic unity, lifts off blockages and resistances, and does more dynamic individual behavior. Offers the opportunity to practice new roles safely and see oneself from outside gain insight and change.
Keywords: stress, psychodrama, illness

PO088
PSYCHODRAMATIC SCENES FROM A GROUP OF WOMEN WITH VAGINISMUS
Aslanatas Ertekin B.
Istanbul Medical School Psychiatry Department ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey
Introduction: Due to the increasing referral numbers of vaginismus cases, in Istanbul Medical School, Psychiatry Department we started group psychotherapy in which psychodrama was combined with sex therapy since 1989.
Purpose: In this presentation we aimed to share our psychodrama experiences in a process of group psychotherapy with vaginismus women.
Method: 12 women with vaginismus were recruited in the treatment group that took place between October and December 2006. We conducted 16 sessions each lasting approximately 2 hours. The psychotherapy team consisted of one female sex therapist-psychodramatist, 2 female and 2 male co-therapists and 3 of them were also psychodrama trainees. We used sex therapy techniques in conjunction with warming up, protagonist and group plays.
Results: 10 over 12 patients were cured. Of the other two patients, one was single and had to leave the group because of her busy job. The other one realized that her husband was in an extramarital relationship but she continued to come for the group sessions and do the finger exercises on her own.
Conclusion: Women coming from different parts of Turkey (eastern and western) have different underlying causes of vaginismus. We worked on etiological factors that came out in the group with sharing, doubling and protagonist plays. In this presentation 3 scenes—one protagonist, one sharing and one doubling—will be present which we thought were the turning points of the group process.
References:
Keywords: vaginismus, psychodrama, group

PO089
RELATIONAL DYNAMIC OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLING FORMATION IN CONFLICT TIMES - A CASE STUDY
Macuch R.
PUCPR ~ Curitiba ~ Brazil
This article presents a part of my doctorate degree in Education Sciences that searches into the relational dynamic of young’s in a high school and has the theoretical-practical perspective, the Sociodynamic and Sociometry.
The interest in understanding how the individual attitudes and the collective ones can be improved in the development of relational competences came from the comprehension that the education as a human phenomenon, and, therefore relational, leads us to a human being definition in and with the world, and that the human condition must be the essential object of the educational process. The principal questions of the study were: how to improve/articulate the individual attitudes with the collective ones in the relational competences development? What elements are essential to the relational competences development based on the Sociodynamic and Sociometry?
When we propose a study about relational competences as a part that builds the human relations, we understand that the term has
Si tratta di un gruppo eterogeneo, per diagnosi, età e problemi.

L’incontro con gli ospiti si svolge da quattro anni, ogni quindici giorni e dura un’ora. Il gruppo è guidato da un educatore con competenze in terapia familiare, supportato da un collega.

Fasolo, che diede un importante contributo a quello che si stava facendo.

In itinere l’equipe si avvalse della supervisione del dottor Franco Fasolo, che diede molti suggerimenti su ciò che eravamo facendo.

E’ stata una idea condivisa dall’equipe curante che ricreare un momento di aggregazione del gruppo dei dieci ospiti, se non per un lavoro condiviso, almeno per un incontro in cui si potessero condividere e discutere.

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ratori appartenenti a strutture quali Centri di Salute Mentali, Comunità Terapeutiche, SPDC, Centri Diurni. I servizi e le strutture del DSM sono “i luoghi” dove le risorse umane, la dimensione burocratica e legislativa e l’utenza interagiscono, costituendo un complesso campo d’azione relazionale e professionale. Si creò tra gli operatori la necessità del confronto e di uno spazio condiviso dove potere “progettare il diffondersi dalla disaffezione” e parallelamente tuteleare le risorse. La richiesta di una supervisione può anche essere considerata come l’esigenza di un conflitto con l’altro, “esterno”, formatore ed esperto, che già per il solo fattore “presenza” può fungere da catalizzatore per il passaggio da una “mente individuale e soggettiva” ad una mente di gruppo. Si può ritenere questo passaggio efficace ed utili solo sopravvivono creare le condizioni per l’incremento di una “gruppalità interna” nell’individuo al di là della membrana del confine individuale, per accogliere il pensiero di gruppo (group thinking) ed incrementare la ricerca del benessere e del cambiamento individuale e di gruppo nello stesso tempo. La richiesta di Supervisione, nata nello specifico nell’ambito delle convenzioni tra le ASL e gli Istituti di Specializzazione in Psicoterapia, è stata accolta decidendo di collaborare inviando non un solo supervisore ma due didattici dell’Istituto SPGIA per consentire/favorire, in una visione più estesa, l’aspetto mirroring dal grande gruppo al piccolo gruppo. Tra i presupposti della ricerca, si intende evidenziare la verifica di come la presenza di due supervisori possa favorire/facilitare l’ar- ticolarsi della dimensione intersoggettiva.


PO093 SELF-AWARENESS FOLLOWING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY. TIME – LIMITED GROUP THERAPY AS AN INSTRUMENT TO MANAGE CONFLICT WITH ANOTHER SELF

Locati I.1, Sgarabottolo E.2, Leonin C.3
1 AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy – 2 ULSS 6 ~ Vicenza ~ Italy – 3 Coop Easy ~ Vicenza ~ Italy

A traumatic brain injury (TBI) can involve different cerebral areas, but it is almost always accompanied by a suffering of the frontal lobes. People with TBI, because of the lesion in this specific area, have difficulties in social skills and interpersonal relations. Because of their problem in recognizing and adapt to social situations Damasio (1994) has coined the definition of acquired sociopathy for these patients. The objectives of the treatments for people with TBI must aim to improve cognitive, behavioral, emotional, interpersonal and social aspects. With the purpose to gain these objectives, it is important to integrate the treatments of the cognitive deficits with other therapeutic treatments. The group therapy can be particularly suitable and effective for these patients since it integrates the rehabilitation of both social and mental aspects...

The conduction of a group therapist and a speech therapist together, both with a high experience level in the treatment of TBI, improves some important characteristics in the rehabilitation process of these patients. The group therapy decreases the sense of isolation in behalf of identification and belongings feel- ings; it improves the consciousness of each one’s limits and skills; encourages interactions and exposes each participant to receive feedbacks from people which are in the same situations. These characteristics of the group therapy give patients the possibility to verify and correct their own behaviours in social situations, improving self-awareness after trauma. Key-words: traumatic brain injury, group therapy, social skills

CONSAPEVOLEZZA DI Sé DOPO UN TRAUMA CRANICO. TERAPIA DI GRUPPO A TEMPO LIMITATO COME STRUMENTO PER GESTIRE IL CONFLITTO CON UN ALTRO SÉ

Il trauma cranio-encefalicco (TCE) per la sua peculiare natura può lesionare diverse aree cerebrali, è quasi sempre accompagnato da una sofferenza dei lobi frontali. Nelle persone con trauma cranico, a causa della ridotta funzionalità della struttura frontale, diminuiscono variabilmente le abilità sociali e sono compromesse le relazioni interpersonali. I pazienti con lesione frontale manifestano una grave alterazione del comportamento sociale e presentano disturbi della capacità di pianificazione, giudizio e decisione.

La richiesta di Supervisione, nata nello specifico nell’ambito delle convenzioni tra le ASL e gli Istituti di Specializzazione in Psicoterapia, è stata accolta decidendo di collaborare inviando non un solo supervisore ma due didattici dell’Istituto SPGIA per consentire/favorire, in una visione più estesa, l’aspetto mirroring dal grande gruppo al piccolo gruppo. Tra i presupposti della ricerca, si intende evidenziare la verifica di come la presenza di due supervisori possa favorire/facilitare l’ar- ticolarsi della dimensione intersoggettiva.


PO094 SEXUAL DIVERSITY AT SCHOOL AND HOMOPHOBIA: PROFESSORS’ CAPACITATING AS INTERVENTION STRATEGY

Santos C.1, Cascando Ramos M.E.2, Issac Alves P.3, Bascuñan Timm F.4
1 Universidade Católica de Brasília ~ Brasilia ~ Brazil – 2 Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso ~ Cuiabá ~ Brazil – 3 Secretaria de Políticas Públicas Para As Mulheres ~ Brasilia ~ Brazil

The violence against homosexuals is constantly denounced by the LGBT movements and is one silent reality in the contexts where exists. At school the homophobia is expressed by verbal and/or physical aggression, loneliness and exclusion and has, as consequences, school’s abandoned and suffering. In Brazil, Castro, Abramovay, Silva (2004) discuss about the preconception at school, the omission and professor’s connivance in homophobia situation and shows that in a scale of violent actions “beat in a homosexual” was less important than drug abuse and steal. This scenario claims to the educational role firmly in the National Plane of Human Rights and Homophobia Combat, made to create values and perspectives of non discrimination, human rights promotion and violence combat. The project “To be (Can be): promoting diversity at school” had the National Educational Minister support to realize the capacitating of 80 professors from Brasilia’s public schools as one activity from the “Brazil Without Homophobia Program”. There were realized 10 sessions searching the re-signification of sexist and homophobic attitudes, the reflection about heteronormativity, the stereotype combat about non hegemonic models, the recognizing, inclusion and promotion of the sexual diversities at school and the professor’s role in non
discriminatory actions. There were discussed: Sexist coping, Alterity and power relationship, Differences and Disqualify produce. Sex, the diversity and Human Rights. The experience revealed that it's possible to construct social protection networks and that there are professors that wish to combat the social preconception and want to contribute with actions that valorize the human diversity, despite the resistance.

Keywords: homophobia, sexual diversity

PO095
SEXUALITY, INTERSUBJECTIVITY AND CO-UNCONSIOUS: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NEUROSCIENCE

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The female sexual function is complex, involving biological, psychosocial, cultural and relational aspects (Fleury and Abdo, 2005). Evidences of research have recognized the impact of relational difficulties and partner sexual dysfunction on female sexuality, suggesting a mutual system of communication. On the other hand, studies on neuroscience suggest a mirror neurons system, core to unconscious resonance phenomenon, which creates a primitive intersubjective space that has been called “Shared Manifold” (Fleury et al., 2008). This mirror neurons system is related to intersubjectivity and probably has an important role in female sexual difficulties. Neurosciences distinguishes between the implicit and explicit dimensions of the processes of memory and learning. Relational patterns, which are generally unconscious, are stored in the implicit domain of memory and learning. Correspondence between neurological facts observed in the development of attachment process and the child relational process, identified by J.L. Moreno as the matrix of identity, will be discussed. Based on these correspondences, the professor will propose a definition for the concept of co-unconscious and discuss its relevance to the understanding of couple intersubjectivity and its influence in female sexual disorders.

Bibliography:

Keywords: sexuality, intersubjectivity, co-unconscious

PO096
SIX METAPHORS FOR THE STRUCTURE OF THE ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA

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The purpose of this report is to make useful six metaphors suited to the understanding of the structure of the analytic psychodrama.
1) Visual space of intrapsychic inner world: The chorus – like the psychoanalyst – interprets what the masked actors recite. Deities, that can represent fathers, institutions, authorities that protect men, but they keep all believers dependent on deities so those persons partly remain psychologically infantile;
2) Dynamic process of psychoanalytic cure: Psychoanalytic psychodrama as the course of life, is similar to a journey, a sublime trip. This dynamic journey process is compared to Danle and Virgil’s supreme one;
3) Self-structure made of amygdale memory and emotional theatrical scenes: The structure of the Self is like a high building, in whose foundations persists the relationship between mother and not yet natal baby, who build basic trust, a solid grounding;
4) Protective factors to reach the target of the psychotherapy: The psychoanalyst helps his/her patients to listen to themselves and to recognize their own resources, in order to consolidate and to reorganize them within the Self;
5) Processing work: phantoms and illness, fantasies and creativitiy: As the blood component, the plasma which is more liquid, always runs into the veins, in order to provide of nutrients, oxygen, all tissues, even the farthest ones from spinal cord and heart, so fantasies, as its metaphorical corresponding term, must flow, thus engendering creativity and mental nourishment;
6) Psychopathology and mind a new version: Perversion in analysis is the more dangerous attitude by the patient than his serious symptoms, thus when the people are oriented to be destructive cannot be expressing a very good prognosis.

References:

Keywords: Metaphors, Psychoanalytic Psychodrama Structure
El sociodrama es un procedimiento dramático muy específico que clarifica los conflictos y valores de un grupo, haciendo posible a sus participantes una mejor comprensión de las ideologías comunes que regulan la dinámica del grupo.

Los autores se proponen a compartir su experiencia en un proyecto de sociodrama en una escuela, con una clase de adolescentes con problemas de conducta serios. La experiencia duró 3 meses, estaba organizada en sesiones semanales de 45 minutos cada una, y pretendía identificar, comprender e manejar conflictos e interacciones entre los participantes.

Los autores describen a su proyecto, hacen una reflexión de las características del grupo y, en su opinión, toman el sociodrama como una buena intervención en este contexto, y por fin avalan los resultados del proyecto utilizando instrumentos cualitativos en distintos momentos de la intervención.

**PO098 STORIES, COLORS AND EXPRESSIONS OF BEAUTY: GROUP PRODUCTION AND PROTAGONISM IN A VULNERABILITY CONTEXT**

Idelf D.
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The purpose of this experience was to provide therapeutic help through artistic and plastic resources as well as group activities to twenty patients with Chronic Renal Insufficiency under palliative care in hemodialysis at a Public Hospital (São Paulo – Brazil). Expectations were to reduce anxieties and concerns related to the illness; to increment the quality of life in all aspects (physical, emotional, social, etc.), and to facilitate the expression of feelings on life in general.

Trying to solve their own difficulties and anxieties, they unknowingly reached addicted behaviors that acted as obstacles in communication and learning preventing the changes by using techniques to control the anxiety and maintaining the daily sameness. Strategies were used to help them in this change: music and relaxation; artistic appreciation, stirring them by the beauty in life; storytelling enabled the recreation of their own stories; the artistic appreciation of interior contents, driven by the proposed activities, allowed them to access a world rich in symbols and meanings; verbalization on their productions permitted the deepening of the group’s bonding and sense of belonging.

They were surprised at the changes when assessing their health situation (urine, heart pressure, insomnia, anxiety, irritation, willingness in daily tasks) comparing objectively one week with another.

Results: increase in self-confidence; improvement in family relationships and sleep; reduction of interference (requests to change chair’s position, heart pressure complaints, headaches, cramps, etc., just to end the dialysis), culminating with a first sample at the hospital of a collective artistic production, operating as an organizer of interaction between patients, nurses and doctors.

We suggest a replica of this experience in vulnerability contexts. ESTES, Clarissa P. Muñeres que corren com os lobos: mitos y cuentos del arquetipo de la mujer salvaje. 3rd ed. Rio de Janeiro: Rocco, 1994.

**PO099 STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTION THROUGH PEER EDUCATION: IMPACT ON GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS**

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ASL AL ~ Alessandria ~ Italy

Peer education can be defined as an educational strategy designed to "enable a natural process of transfer of knowledge, emotions and experiences from some members of a group to other members of equal status" (Antonietti et al. in Cross and Gennari, 2003).

Since 1998 the authors have been involved in projects for prevention of addiction and deviant behavior through the methodology of peer education, in the Pathological Addictions Department ASL AL in the Province of Alessandria (Ser.T in Casale Monferrato, Ser.T in Alessandria). Authors (Bobbio, Corniaio) will illustrate two initiatives through interpretation of the dynamics that have occupied operators, groups of teenagers and educational institutions generating conflicts that have sometimes led to real deadlock and other times have led to skills improvement in participants concerned.

From a prevention viewpoint this activity has gone beyond the merely educational strategy to prevent addiction, becoming an opportunity for the teenager, the peer group, operators, and the
POSTERS

TAKING CARE OF THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION TO PREVENT CONFLICTS. THE INTRODUCTION OF A NEW THERAPEUTIC DEVICE (THE GROUP) IN A TERRITORIAL PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION AND THE WORK CARRIED OUT WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL TEAM FROM A PSYCHO SOCIETY

Il contesto di lavoro è un Centro Psico Sociale territoriale di Milano. Durante il 2007 si è avviato un gruppo terapeutico a termine (sei mesi) per pazienti in cura psichiatrica o afferenti alla struttura riabilitativa.

Si vuole descrivere il processo di preparazione dell’équipe istituzionale al fine di integrare il nuovo dispositivo terapeutico e avviare a un collaborazione orientata a un’intesa sul compito terapeutico nei confronti di pazienti e professionisti coinvolti.

La costruzione di un piano di lavoro, che comprenda la previsione di eventuali processi conflittuali, può aiutare a gestire l’attenzione dei pazienti e a costruire un ambiente favorevole alla collaborazione tra professionisti.

17th Congress International Association for Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)
PO101
TEACHING GROUP THERAPY OF EATING DISORDERS TO A GROUP OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
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Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are becoming an increasingly serious problem especially among women. Socio-cultural, psychological and biologic factors may play a role in development of ED. Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and Bulimia Nervosa (BN) are the most fatal conditions among psychiatric disorders. Therefore multidisciplinary approach is needed in treatment of ED. We are conducting individual and group psychotherapies with ED patients in Istanbul Medical Faculty Psychiatry Department since 2004.

Purpose: The aim of this presentation is to share our experiences about demonstrating our group psychotherapy applications for ED in a group of mental health professionals.

Method: We made a workshop with the mental health professionals-mostly psychiatrists about group psychotherapy of ED. After giving some general information about AN and BN, we explained the psycho-educative, cognitive behavioral and interpersonal relationship stages of integrative group psychotherapy and the main targets of each session. Following this theoretical part we divide the participants into two groups: the inner group and the outer group (the observers). Each of the inner group members was given a role of an ED patient and we demonstrated three sessions from each of the psycho-educative, cognitive behavioral and interpersonal relationship stages in a group setting.

Results: Both the inner and outer group reported that the group dynamics and principles were more understandable with this kind of demonstration. Especially the inner group members expressed that they became more empathic with the patients with AN/BN while they were in their roles.

Discussion: Group psychotherapy is a part of an integrative treatment for ED. Teaching group psychotherapy for ED to mental health professionals in a group setting encourages working in the field of eating disorders.

References:
Helen Reiss, M.D., Mary Docray-Miller (2002), Integrative Group Treatment for Bulimia Nervosa, New York: Columbia University Press

Keywords: eating disorders, teaching

PO102
THE BODY SEEN IN TODAY’S SOCIETY: FROM VISIBILITY TO LIFE
Cella D.1, Zilotto G.2, Albertazzi E.1, Gavioli B.3, Pastore N.1, Brovelli S.1, Pritori F.2
1IS.S.A.V.D.O Psicologia Clinica, Azienda Universitaria Ospedaliera Maggiore della Carità ~ Novara ~ Italy - 2D.H. Oncologico Azienda Universitaria Ospedaliera Maggiore della Carità ~ Novara ~ Italy - 3Lega Italiana Lotta Contro i Tumori ~ Novara ~ Italy

Our clinical experience of group therapy in an institutional context has highlighted that the body is involved as a privileged psychopathological symptom carrier. In heterogeneous psychotherapy groups, the mistreated, distorted and abused body is the expression of the suffering where going beyond a limit is an emotional trauma that makes it impossible to build deep relationships, which are felt as “abusing” experiences.

In an organic pathology (groups of women with mammary neopla-
sia) the body also becomes the manifestation of mental distress, its elaboration and treatment. The different psychopathologies share a non-thought conflict that is expressed psychosomatically. This conflict seems to be related to the repression of the body, which is visible only when it is dissased. But what body is denied?

A society where boundaries become blurred represses the physical need for limits as cornerstones of identity (Liquid society, Bauman). At a collective level a conflict erupts between the need and its denial. These repressed aspects symptomatically emerge in the “body” of the society, e.g. in the recent racist incidents in which skin colour becomes the only “delimiting” and identity mark. The excessive focus on the body (e.g. beauty treatments) makes its pure appearance, a two-dimensional body symptomatically reflecting the lack of physical, material and temporal limits.

Thanks to its setting, group therapy allows patients to reanimate the body, which in the group becomes the visible representation of the conflict and the very healing instrument. A reanimated body resumes its pivotal role in relational exchanges and revives a third dimension (i.e. depth) through its limits and boundaries.

References:
Bauman Liquid Life 2005
Lasch The narcissism culture 1991

Keywords: psychopathology, body limit, societ

IL CORPO VISTO NELLA SOCIETÀ ATTUALE: DALLA TRANSPARENZA ALLA VITA
La nostra esperienza clinica nell’ambito della terapia di gruppo in contesto istituzionale ha rilevato un coinvolgimento del corpo come portatore privilegiato del sintomo psicopatologico. In gruppi di psicoterapia eterogenei, il corpo maltrattato, deformato ed abusato è portavoce della sofferenza in cui la violazione di un confine rappresenta il trauma emotivo che determina l’impossibilità a vivere relazioni coinvolgenti, vissute come esperienze “abusive”.

Nella patologia organica (gruppi femminili con neoplasia mammaria) il corpo diventa manifestazione anche del disagio psichico, della sua elaborazione e cura. Si evidenzia un conflitto trasversale alle diverse psicopatologie che, non pensato, sceglie la via psicosomatica. Tale conflitto sembra correlato alla rimozione del corpo, visibile solo quando malato. Ma quale corpo viene negato?

Una società in cui i confini si stemperano (società liquida, Bauman) rimuove il fisiologico bisogno di limiti inteso come fondamento dell’identità. A livello collettivo si manifesta un conflitto tra bisogno e sua negazione. Questi aspetti rimossi emergono nel “corpo” della società in modo sintomatico, come nei recenti fenomeni razziali in cui il colore della pelle diventa unico segno identitario e “delimitante”. L’iperinvestimento sul corpo (es. trattamenti estetici) risulta rispecchiamento sintomatico dell’assenza di confine fisico, materiale, temporale.

La terapia di gruppo con il suo setting consente il rianimare del corpo dei pazienti, che diventa, nel gruppo, rappresentante visibile del conflitto e strumento stesso di guarigione. Il corpo rianimato riprende il suo ruolo centrale nello scambio relazionale e tra di lui limiti e confini, riazi vita alla terza dimensione: la profondità.

Bibliografia:
Bauman Liquid Life 2005
Lasch The narcissism culture 1991

Parole chiave: psicopatologia, limite corporeo, società
Crediamo che questo sia il conseguente effetto del pensare che una nuova equipe che si fonda per dare alla luce un gruppo di benefìcari del percorso formativo/trasformativo. Nasce così una curante istituzionale (psichiatri, psicologi e infermieri) possa con stupore il referente del Servizio chiede che anche l'equipe familiare, richiedendo un supervisore COIRAG (dott. F. Fasolo): per questo di voler essere accompagnate da mano esperta e offrire al Centro un gruppo per familiari di pazienti. Proponiamo tarie e il nostro pensiero e desiderio si è evoluto nella direzione di voler essere accompagnate da mano esperta e offrire al Centro un gruppo per familiari di pazienti. Proponiamo tarie e il nostro pensiero e desiderio si è evoluto nella direzione di

**Keywords:** care, play, share.

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**PO103**

**THE CARRYING OUT OF AN ANALYTICAL PSYCHODRAMA GROUP OF CAREGIVERS IN A CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH: SHARING A PATH THAT CROSSES THE INDIVIDUAL SUFERRING, HIS SOCIAL NETWORK AND THE CARE TEAM**

Francesca A., Zaniboni C.

**Keywords:** care, play, share.

Caregiver is the person who takes care of another, in a moment of difficulty: for the patient's Public Mental Health, is someone who takes care of him/her with care.

What we would like to discuss in the symposium we have proposed is the need to recognize how important is that the treatment passes through different levels: intrapsychic, biological and inters psychic.

Our experience as young psychotherapists is born in a Center for Mental Health in the city of Bologna where we conducted some groups of Analytical Psychodrama with the patients of the Service; as we completed internship we continued our experience as volunteers with a thought and a desire that has evolved in the direction of building up in the Center a group for the patient's families. We propose to be supported by someone who is expert and familiar, such as a supervisor COIRAG (Dr F. Fasolo): surprisingly the referent of the Service asks for the institutional care team (psychiatrists, psychologists and nurses) to benefit as well from the educational/transformational path. This gave birth to a new team that has the purpose to realize a Sharing group for Caregivers.

We believe that this is the effect of thinking that the effectiveness of the treatment can concern many levels of suffering, by recognizing the differences between various plans and methodologies, in the certainty that only an open dialogue between the parties may allow a healthy/good enough take-over of suffering.

A journey that allows to see with, together with other similar (homogeneous group) pain, anger; through the Psychodramatic scene is possible to take Vision of what is playing throughout the relations between the parties; and not least, to Divide in the sense of being able to distinguish, after having put together, oneself from the other.

**Keywords:** care, play, share.

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**PO104**

**THE CLINICAL POTENTIAL OF GROUPS IN NON-CLINICAL INSTITUTIONS: THE GROUP AS AN INTERMEDIARY AREA FOR REPOSITIONING SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND CULTURAL OBJECTS**

Castango de Carvalho Godoy P.

**Keywords:** Institution, Task, Clinic

Following the tradition opened by Pichon-Rivière and Bleger, we understand that psychoanalysis can be of great help in daily life situations as virtually any activity (task) may promote mental health and well-being depending on how it is carried out by the psychic system. In this paper, we go over supervisions which were given to group coordinators (leaders) who worked in institutions with very different profiles such as: schools, companies and a very large variety of social projects. In all these institutions the group work is clearly bounded to the institutional mission and objectives. We consider that the mission and objectives of the institutions form a field of possibilities from which we have to withdrawn the specific tasks to be assigned to the groups. So, each task brings into the group the mark of social requirements and/or cultural objects that pre-exist the group and its members.

Our hypothesis is that a very relevant clinical work can occur in the intermediary space of the group inside the institutions: Through the group work, the traces of “external reality” can be “relocated” in a more “favorable” position regarding the group and the individuals psychic processes and formations. By “favorable position” we do not mean “acceptance”, it is not adaptive work. Concerning the metapsychological ground of such intervention we should emphasize the growing studies in psychoanalysis on the role of the environment, intersubjectivity and culture. We will also rely strongly on the metapsychological knowledge and technical elements for group practice of contemporary French authors. From the technical point of view, we deal with different group settings built out of an intense dialog between Pichon-Rivière’s operative groups and groups with mediating objects as they appear in the works of Claudine Vacheret and René Kales.

**Keywords:** Institution, Task, Clinic

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**PO105**

**THE COMPLEXITY OF THE GROUP CONFLICTS IN THE INSTITUTIONS**

Cortellazzi C., Carnevali R.

**Keywords:** care, play, share.

We propose a Symposium in which there will be a debate between the operators of different services of the National Health Service. In order to show the conflicting aspects of their work, first of all of that team. Keeping in mind that work is mainly in group and within groups, we’ll point out the modalities used to face up the conflicts. The Symposium is organized into two reports about two different teams. All these teams are part of the public institution and the reports are exposed by operators who
have different roles in their team, so each one can offer his/her own point of view. Even if the reports are all inside the relational prospective, their theoretical basis are different. So the confrontation is played at different levels: between theories in the same team and in relation with other teams; between operators from their own institutional role in their own team and in relation with other teams; finally between different operating modalities of the institutions which work with different kinds of users/patients. The common aspect is to be part of the public institution; the common background is given by the integration theory.

The aim of the reports is to create more consciousness around the “modus operandi” and around the sense of the role of the operator in relation with the emerging conflicts.

The reports are:

“The integration of team’s activities: to face up to group conflicts through comparison within groups” by Roberto Carnevali, Silvia Carnevali and Chiara Pavesi. The is already presented;

“Taking care of the relationship with the psychiatric institution to prevent conflicts”, by Cristina Toscano.

Keywords: complexity, public institution, integration of team’s activities

LA COMPLESSITÀ CHE ATTRAVERSA I CONFLITTI DI GRUPPO IN AMBITO ISTITUZIONALE

Si propone un Simposio in cui ci sia un confronto tra operatori di servizi pubblici che metta in luce gli aspetti conflittuali presenti nei lavoro a vari livelli, primo tra tutti quello dell’équipe. Tenendo conto principalmente del fatto che si lavora in gruppo e con i gruppi, verranno evidenziate le modalità attraverso cui questi conflitti vengono affrontati. Il Simposio si articola in due relazioni relative a due équipes diverse, comunque dell’istituzione pubblica, e presentate da operatori collocati in diverse posizioni all’interno di ciascuna équipe, ognuno dalla sua prospettiva. Anche i fondamenti teorici di riferimento sono diversi seppure nell’ambito di una prospettiva relazionale, e si ha dunque un confronto a più livelli: fra teorie all’interno dell’équipe e da una équipe rispetto ad un’altra; tra operatori dalle loro diverse posizioni funzionali all’interno della propria équipe e in relazione ad altre; infine tra modalità operative differenti all’interno di strutture rivolte a utenze diverse. Matrice unificante è l’essere parte dell’istituzione pubblica; elemento caratteristico comune è l’apprendere dall’esperienza. Forse, più pertinente al campo del nostro interesse risulta una citazione di Bion: “L’esperienza dell’eretico con la psicoanalisi o della medicina, o di qualsiasi cosa, è molto più difficile che la discussione su di essa.”

Al luce di queste ed altre esperienze si relabora quanto si sta facendo nella formazione degli allievi di una scuola di psicoterapia valorizzando la situazione gruppale come esperienza formativa.

PO106

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE DIMENSION OF GROUP IN THE FORMATION OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

Dallaporta A.

AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

Many authors, speaking about the formation, emphasize the necessity of a personal involvement so that this, that is wanted to be transmitted, can be made own. S. Freud, in his works, asserts repeatedly perhaps that in the formation, and in the life in general terms, it is necessary “to reconquer this that it has been inherited”. Thus Pichon- Rivière in the elaboration of the “operating group” assert the necessity that the acquaintance stranger must be integrated with the acquired knowledge till to become relative, it becomes an own knowledge. M. Jones has formulated the concept of: “living-learning” that is learning from the experience.

Perhaps more pertinent to the field of our interest it turns out a citation of W.Bion: “Experience of the exercise of psychoanalysis or of medicine, or of anything else, is much more difficult than the argument on it.”

According to these and other experiences, we examine what we are making in the formation of the students in a school of psychotherapy emphasizing the situation in group (class group, group of peers) as a formative experience.

Keywords: Formation, groups.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE DIMENSION OF GROUP IN THE FORMATION TO THE PSYCHOTHERAPY

Molli authori, parlando della formazione sottolineano la necessità di un coinvolgimento personale affinché ciò che si vuole trasmettere possa essere fatto proprio. Freud, nei suoi scritti, afferma ripetutamente che nella formazione, e forse nella vita in generale è necessario “riconquistare ciò che sì è ereditato”. Così Pichon- Rivière nella elaborazione del “gruppo operativo” afferma la necessità che la conoscenza estranea si integri con il sapere acquisito fino a divenire familiare perciò diventi un sapere proprio. M. Jones ha formulato il concetto di: “living-learning” cioè l’apprendere dall’esperienza. Forse, più pertinente al campo del nostro interesse risulta una citazione di Bion: “L’esperienza dell’eretico con la psicoanalisi o della medicina, o di qualsiasi cosa, è molto più difficile che la discussione su di essa.”

Al luce di queste ed altre esperienze si relabora quanto si sta facendo nella formazione degli allievi di una scuola di psicoterapia valorizzando la situazione gruppale come esperienza formativa.

PO107

THE CURE RELATIONSHIP AS BATTLEFIELD - SUPERVISION’S EXPERIENCES

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Convenzionato Servizio Psichiatrico II ~ Padova ~ Italy

I propose here to analyze, as regard my experience of seven years like supervisor of équipes of therapeutic communities, the suffering of the curing group, above all of who takes care on the field of the relationship with persons with important pathologies as psychosis, autism, drug addiction, beyond critical phases of life like the adolescence and the old age.

The main aspect to consider seems to me the existing promiscuity between cure-givers and patients who cohabit for hours in the communities, places of life and places of cure.

In such structures the relationship with the other, for example the patient, the colleague, the group, the institution, ends for being comparable to a battlefield, expressing itself in the form of a deep conflict.

All of this often ends to provoke traumas and a kind of “battle-stress” (where the dangers comes from everywhere and it is not known how to defend itself) in the equipe.

But who is the enemy?

The patient, the colleague, the institution, the not-organization, the coordinator, the lack of experience, competence, emergency?

A possible trial, perhaps could be processing of the unconscious difficulty of the curing group to take care of his own fragilities and pathological parts, preferring, in a defensive way, to keep an healthy and working image of himself, comparable to the observation about the “war’s neurosis” in which the soldiers with a high level of neurotic conflict were resumed better and before the others without interior conflict.

I propose a reflection on this topic starting from the supervision of the equipe leads with groupanalytical method.

Keywords: promiscuity, conflict, care-giver group
THE CURE RELATIONSHIP AS BATTLEFIELD - SUPERVI- SION’S EXPERIENCES

Propone qui di analizzare, secondo la mia esperienza di sette anni come supervisore di equipes di comunità terapeutiche, la sofferenza del gruppo curante, soprattutto di chi si occupa sul campo della relazione con persone affette da importanti patolo- gie quali psicosi, autismo, tossicodipendenza, oltre a fasi di vita critiche come l’adolescenza e la vecchiaia.

L’aspetto preminente da cui partire mi sembra la promiscuità esistente tra curanti e pazienti che di fatto convivono per ore nelle comunità, luoghi di vita e luoghi di cura.

In tali strutture la relazione con l’altro, dove per altro si intende ad esempio il paziente, il collega, il gruppo, l’istituzione, finisce per essere sottopor- toforma di “stress da battaglia”[dove i pericoli arrivano da tutte le parti e non si può più difendersi] nell’equipe.

Ma chi è il nemico?

Il paziente,il collega, l’istituzione, la non-organizzazione, il coordi- natore, la mancanza di sicurezza di competenza, di esperienza?

Un possibile percorso è forse determinato dall’elaborazione dell’in- conscia difficoltà del gruppo curante a farsi carico della propria fragilità e patologia, preferendo, in un modo rigidamente difensivo, un’immagine di sé sana e funzionale, paragonabile all’osservazione sulle “nevrosi di guerra” in cui i soldati con un determinato livello di problematicità si riprendevano meglio e prima dal trauma della battaglia rispetto a quelli con un’eccessiva sicurezza in se stessi.

Propongo una riflessione su questo tema a partire da gruppi di supervisione condotti con modalità gruppanalitiche, sulle dinamiche dell’equipe dei curanti.

PO108
THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE, USED AS A TOOL OF A GROUP THERAPY EXPANSION

Sampao de Almeida Prado J. SPPAG – São Paulo – Brazil

The author puts as the boom of the communication, taking to the individuals the feeling of fast accomplishment therefore increasing the tendency of the society to the magic thought.

The increment of the magic thought diminish the interest for the knowledge and consequently for the group therapy.

The concept of Social Intelligence was registered by the author in São Paulo in 2004. It can be defined as a resultant of the individual and groups intelligence and their appropriate social insert.

The author puts the stimulation to the development of the Social Intelligence, as an important tool of counterculture to the uncultured-motion.

Beginning for the health’s politics that guarantee the cognitive development, as stimulus to the breast feeding, exclusion of the use of cow’s milk in the 1st year of life and warranty of appropriate supplement of iron and DHA mainly in the first 2 years of life.

In Brazil, for example, we found low-iron anaemia that reached 60 to 70% of the children in under-developed cities like São Paulo and Belo Horizonte, creating risk of permanent social exclusion, in other words, producing individuals that will never have conditions to use group therapy. Evolving with debate and cognitive activities words, producing individuals that will never have conditions to use group therapy.


Keywords: intelligence, uncultured, anemia.
La fattibilità della valutazione in psicoterapia di gruppo

17° Congresso Nazionale di Psicoterapia e Gruppi (C.N.P.G.)

La fattibilità della valutazione in psicoterapia di gruppo.

Obiettivo del presente lavoro è la valutazione della psicoterapia di gruppo. La presentazione della fattibilità attraverso modalità e strumenti di semplice, accettabile e efficace applicazione nella pratica quotidiana del servizio di assistenza. L'esperienza riportata è relativa ad un gruppo ambulatoriale per disturbi emotivi, condotto da un psicoterapeuta e uno specializzando di formazione gruppoanalitica, affidanti da una psicologa tirocinante recentemente in esercizio. La formazione costruttiva è stata affidata alla valutazione. La scelta degli strumenti si è fatta sulla base dei seguenti obiettivi:

1. perseguire l'intero contesto con il giudizio del paziente;
2. accelerare i cambiamenti nei pazienti;
3. monitorare processualità e obiettivi dei gruppo.

Autocaratterizzazione, incontro con inserzione di sfondo (VCF S Palena-Guerri 2001) e di Griglie di repertorio (Armagnani 2003) costituiscono l'impianto valutativo, che ha fornito strumenti per la valutazione di processo e si è rivelato un minimo di efficacia indicatore anche di quella di ingresso e outcome.

Ci siamo soffermati sul contributo specifico all'aumento del funzionamento del paziente, apprendere dalle esperienze, commuovendo e alla costituzione della semiosfera, indispensabile alla formazione della mentalità di gruppo, nonché sulla capacità negativa del terapeuta.

P0112

The group as an intermediate space between general medicine and psychiatric services

Policicchio N.

COIRAG ~ Genova ~ Italy

Most patients with psychiatric problems do not apply to specialized services, but to clinics of general medicine. There are different levels where the mental interacts with the somatic: on the one hand various medical conditions involve changes in mental states (for example with the occurrence of anxious or depressive syndromes), or the other state of physical suffering without apparent organic cause are continually brought to the mental. General, non-adherence to treatment guidelines by patients is a major problem which tends to worsen the prognosis and increase costs for the health service. The relationship with the doctor is a cornerstone on which compliance has to be based. The workload of general practitioners on one side and the mental health services on the other makes consultations very rare. In order to improve the outcomes of the treatments provided by general practitioners “it is necessary to articulate specific and flexible programs of "collaborative care" between services in general medicine and psychiatric services, as it has been convincingly demonstrated in recent years by several research works, dedicated in particular to the treatment of depression” (Tansella 2007).

The combination of psychotherapy and psychopharmacology intervention has turned out to be significantly more effective than taking each mode individually. “Even when a formal psychotherapy is not part of the therapeutic regimen, the psychodynamic principles are extraordinarily helpful in prescribing psychotropic agents.” (Gabbard 1994).

The psychodynamic group is as potentially suitable device to provide effective support and complement the take-over of patients treated by general practitioners, requiring a financial commitment significantly lower than the individual care. Keywords: Compliance, Integrated therapy

P0113

The Group Dynamics of International Relationships

Kiernan B.

Palo Alto ~ USA

The past decades governments in several countries have enforced free market principles onto the mental health sector. Most psychotherapists question this development, dislike the idea of competition, and lack selling skills. Yet, in a free market, in order to survive one should promote one’s products. Patients seldom embrace group therapy as a treatment of preference. They have to be informed and prepared for the group experience. In the first part of the workshop we examine patients anxieties and prejudices against the group approach. Some motivational techniques will be presented and practiced in role playing. In the second part we will discuss the potential of these techniques to convince relevant stakeholders in a free market context. Indeed, colleagues, managers, financiers and politicians may have their own apprehensions and skepticism about the usefulness of group approaches. The viability and success of a therapy group therefore also depends on ones capacity to create and maintain a pro group context. In this workshop we discover the hidden spin doctor in every group therapist and provide an empowering experience.

Keywords: motivation, promotion, empowerment

P0114

The Group Therapist as a Spin Doctor

Daemen M.

GGZ WNB ~ Roosendaal ~ Netherlands

This work refers to the institutional context of the suburban surgery’s Daytime Centre of the territorial Psychiatric Service in Padova. This geographic dislocation contributes particularly to generate in the staff a sense of isolation and the feeling of living in a borderland. As a consequence, the internal cohesion of the team is increased, with intense emotional participation: an atmosphere that is similar, in some ways, to a “family-owned business”. The institutional climate shifts between the strengthening of boundaries and the unattainable desire of emancipating initiatives, within the staff as well as among patients: separation and individualisation turn out to be difficult and staff’s turn-over is almost absent, with the exception of postgraduate students who cooperate with the institution.

The Daytime Centre’s weekly psychotherapy group, managed for some years by postgraduate students, is analysed according to the idea of competition, and lack selling skills. Yet, in a free market, in order to survive one should promote one’s products. Patients seldom embrace group therapy as a treatment of preference. They have to be informed and prepared for the group experience. In the first part of the workshop we examine patients anxieties and prejudices against the group approach. Some motivational techniques will be presented and practiced in role playing. In the second part we will discuss the potential of these techniques to convince relevant stakeholders in a free market context. Indeed, colleagues, managers, financiers and politicians may have their own apprehensions and skepticism about the usefulness of group approaches. The viability and success of a therapy group therefore also depends on ones capacity to create and maintain a pro group context. In this workshop we discover the hidden spin doctor in every group therapist and provide an empowering experience.

Keywords: motivation, promotion, empowerment

P0115

The Question of Boundary: the Experience of a Psychotherapy Group in a Daytime Centre

Balasini T.

AS.V.E.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

This work refers to the institutional context of the suburban surgery’s Daytime Centre of the territorial Psychiatric Service in Padova. This geographic dislocation contributes particularly to generate in the staff a sense of isolation and the feeling of living in a borderland. As a consequence, the internal cohesion of the team is increased, with intense emotional participation: an atmosphere that is similar, in some ways, to a “family-owned business”. The institutional climate shifts between the strengthening of boundaries and the unattainable desire of emancipating initiatives, within the staff as well as among patients: separation and individualisation turn out to be difficult and staff’s turn-over is almost absent, with the exception of postgraduate students who cooperate with the institution.

The Daytime Centre’s weekly psychotherapy group, managed for some years by postgraduate students, is analysed according to the interpretation, and by looking at the inner dynamism generated by care and attention to such boundaries. Can the choice of living within the boundary, in a non-belonging dimension, become a therapeutic resource? Yes, if it allows the active exploration of the marginality necessary at that moment, as well as of its historical-developmental dimension.

Keywords: boundary, conduct, techniques, group processes.
El Tatadrama es fundamentado en el acto de jugar y es basado en el pensamiento de PLATÓN. El Tatadrama está insertado en el pensamiento de PLATO, donde se utiliza, como objeto intermediario, la Muñeca de Paño de Crato – CE. Una sesión se desarrolla en tres tiempos: calentamiento, dramatización con muñecas y el compartir de experiencias. Los participantes emplean creatividad, imaginación, espontaneidad, integración, identidad e interpretación de papeles. Presentan recortes de vivencias en más de 2000 participantes en grupos diferenciados, desde el 2002, en Brasil, México, España, Alemania y Ecuador, para visualización del cambio, contexto y perspectivas proyectadas en la muñeca. El Tatadrama abraza a la intuición y a la sencillez, estableciendo una conexión entre transferencia y contra-transferencia. Durante la evolución del proceso escénico, el imaginario produce el misterioso efecto de ampliar y rehacer la memoria corporal, movilizar y silenciar o revelar el cotidiano, trayendo indicaciones sobre el inconsciente, actitudes, aspiraciones y necesidades. Conforme Moreno (1967), el espacio escénico es una extensión de la vida para más allá de los textos de la realidad de la propia vida. El objeto Intermediario puede traer para el mundo real la subjetividad, y establece un contacto afectivo emocional con el personaje, según Rojas Bermudes (1970), creador del concepto “Objeto Intermediario”. En el Tatadrama, mientras juega, dijo Buchbinder, el participante tiene la ilusión de recuperar su integridad perdida en el curso de su historia.
PO118
THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE, ATTACHMENT AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SELF IN THE FAMILY THERAPY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS: AN OUTCOME-PROCESS RESEARCH

Gargano M.T. [1], Amato L. [1], Sannasardo P.F. [2], Raineri D. [2], La Barbera C. [2], Scinemi C. [2]

1Università degli Studi - Palermo - Italy  2Centro Siciliano di Terapia Familiare - Palermo - Italy

Introduction: The most recent meta-analysis suggest that Family Psychotherapy (Shadish, 1995, Kazdin, 1997, Sexton, Alexander, 2002) is an effective intervention for a variety of specific clinical problems, (conduct-disorder in adolescence, schizophrenia, drug abuse). Most studies focus on outcome results, neglecting its relationship with the therapeutic process. Although the therapeutic alliance is the most important mediator of outcome, there are little researches that explore the ways through which each family member create and maintain the therapeutic alliance during the therapeutic process (cit.).

Aims: This research included 20 family, admitted to a family therapy in a hospital from different social and cultural difficulties. The families of children with learning disability must receive adequate support in order that they understand the condition and its implications. This study aims to describe and analyze the parents perception, beliefs e hopes regarding learning disability; and after the sessions, presenting them with a questionnaire describing and analyzing the parents perception, beliefs e hopes regarding learning disability and propose the most appropriate means of providing information through support groups (educational procedure) The first step was to interview 12 parents before and after the sessions, presenting them with a questionnaire where they could exemplify the parent-child interaction and express their opinion on their situation. As a result, the following feelings were observed: fear, fright, anxiety, sadness and rejection, frequently associated with either overprotection or negligence. Consequently, it was clear that, for the betterment of the quality of life and relationship within these families, the provision of adequate information was essential. Parents benefit from learning about the condition itself, the medicines available and their use, the psychological, social and behavioral aspect and how to better adapt to the circumstances. Support groups have the advantage of dispelling misconceptions, clarifying relations amongst parents-and children and preventing behavioral difficulties although, sometimes, the increase of information may lead to a depressive estate of the mind caused by the lost of illusion.

PO119
THE THERAPEUTIC FACTORS IN PSYCHODRAMA – OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE WORK IN GROUPS IN PSYCHODRAMA CENTER ORPHEUS

Tarashoeva G. [1], Dobreva I. [1], Marinova P. [1], Ilieva K. [1]

Psychodrama Center Orpheus ~ Sofia ~ Bulgaria  2Medical University ~ Sofia – Bulgaria

What is this, actually, that cures in psychodrama group psychotherapy? What is this that produces the change in psychodrama? What is the target of the therapeutic factors, what do they influence and how? Which are the therapeutic tools of psychodrama and psychodynamic group therapy that we can use for activating the therapeutic factors?

Keywords: therapeutic factors
be a means of intensification of the efficacy of psychotherapeutic treatment. The idea is to reconsider Ferenczi’s project on bidirectional treatment, “from the top” and “from the bottom”, from the mind to the body and from the body to the mind, which can be extremely useful in some syndromes, where the connection mind-body is more evident, such as the N.B.D., for example. The “Project for the psychosomatic rehabilitation of patients with N.B.D. and/or obesity” together with the Department for Medicine and Physics and the Department for Addictions – U.O.D.C.A., of the ASL R.M.E., presents a case of psychosomatic rehabilitation treated by a multidisciplinary approach (medical, psychotherapeutic, physiotherapeutic) of groups of female patients, suffering from nutritional disorders. In a single clinical session, the psychophysiological treatment integrated with a perspective of group analysis, allowed the patients to elaborate better awareness and knowledge of their body, as well as the perception of new emotions, thoughts and behaviours, to be further elaborated through therapy.

Keywords: integrated approach through group analysis and psychophysiology, eating disorders.

PO122
TRAINING FOR GROUP COMMUNICATION COORDINATOR: AN EXPERIENCE WITH OPERATIVE GROUP
Antunes J., Melo-Silva L., Hilário F.
Universidade de São Paulo – Ribeirão Preto – Brazil

Considering Psychology students need to prepare themselves for the group intervention situation we developed a program for “Training for Group Communication Coordinator”, based on Operative Referential Conceptual Scheme (ECRO), developed by Enrique Pichón Rivière, Psychoanalyst from Argentina. This program has been developed since 1998 with members of Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, from Universidade de São Paulo, and of the Instituto de Psicologia Social Enrique Pichón-Rivière, both from Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. This research has the objective to describe the experience of this training program since the last two years. The programmatic content includes:

1. group concept and its origin;
2. Pichon-Rivière: life and work;
3. groups organizing principles;
4. phases and myths in operative groups;
5. inverted cone vectors;
6. Group process dialectic;
7. depository theory;
8. observation function;
9. “coordination” function; and
10. intervention since communication vector. The participants of the training program were psychology students submitted at stage-discipline Professional Guidance Group. The trainees participated of a group experience, as members, to focus their own interactions in group context, as an object of study and of comprehension of theory. Afterwards they experienced different functions as “silent observer” and “coordinator”. This experience was and has been relevant on preparing psychology students to act as a group communication facilitator, and above all help themselves with developing professional competencies to intervene with groups in other Psychology areas.

Keywords: Group coordinator training

PO123
TREATMENT OF VAGINISMUS: FROM GROUP INTIMACY TO COUPLE INTIMACY
Kivrak Tihan A.
Istanbul University, Medical Faculty – Istanbul – Turkey

Introduction: Vaginismus is the most common cause of unconsummated marriages in our country which is the involuntary spasm of the vaginal entrance upon an attempt to introduce an object into the vaginal orifice, mainly the penis.

Objective: It has been 20 years, that we are applying group psychotherapies instead of couple therapies for patients with vaginismus in the Psychotherapy Section of Psychiatry Department in Istanbul Medical Faculty. In this proposal, we will emphasize how the process of the power of interactions in groups creates intimacy in couple relations.

Method: We applied sex therapy techniques in two different vaginismus groups. Each lasting 14 sessions, twice a week. 4 sessions were conducted with couples. The psychotherapy team consisted of 1 group and psychodrama therapist and 3 co-therapists.

Conclusion: Totally 30 women in two groups were treated with their complaint of fear of intercourse, due to pain in the vaginal entrance. 27 couples were cured. Women’s referral goal was to get into intercourse with their partners. Some other gains were; breaking the silence of talking about sexuality, assertively in interactions, disclosing a secret in a group.

Women’s psychic protection of themselves and boundaries towards their partners are cured and intimacy is provided.

References:

Keywords: Vaginismus, Group therapy

TRATAMENTO DE VAGINISMSUS: DA INTIMACY DEL GRUPPO PER COPPIA INTIMACY

In Turchia, il vaginismus è il problema principale di rinvio fra le disfunzioni sessuali ai centri sessuali di terapia. Trattiamo il vaginismus nei gruppi da 20 anni. Ciò è molto favorevole per la auto-rilevazione e l’interazione. La nostra presentazione è circa due processi del gruppo, completamente 30 donne. 27 coppie si sono curate.

PO124
TRIADIC PROCESS (EXPLORATORY ROLE PLAY, MONODRAMA AND ROLE TRAINING) FOR SMOKING CESSATION AND RELAPSE PREVENTION COUNSELLING
Vareltzis V.
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève – Genève – Switzerland

Successful smoking cessation depends on the motivation of the smoker, the degree of physical and psychological dependence, the psychological well being of the person and the family / social / work context. Most programs emphasize short term behavioral cognitive therapy interventions to help modify behaviors over 2 - 3 months. Pharmacological treatments such as nicotine replacement therapy, bupropion or varenicline are partially effective for the acute withdrawal phase of nicotine addiction which can last up to 6 months. However, little has been done to date to support people who are in recovery from nicotine addiction in order to help them maintain long term abstinence. Result is that while
POSTERS

**PO125**

**VERY PRACTICAL AND POWERFUL GROUP DYNAMIC TECHNIQUES TO INFLUENCE EVERY GROUP**

**De Haas W.**

Group dynamic process is basic to all groups. Of course we use a lot of specific theories and techniques to treat our clients. When we guide an assertiveness training we use the behavioral/cognitive model and when we lead a group of borderline patients we profit from our knowledge about personality disorders. But in all these groups the group dynamic process is the fundament underneath. When there is enough cohesion and mutual trust great validations are made to the thought of authors like Amartya Sen, who study the issue of the deeply rooted dynamic linking the construction of identity and the social dynamic of violence, and who approach these themes in a sociological and economical perspective. We are going to propose our observations on the mainly represented connotations of groups according to the press, and particularly on the way the group is pictured as a strategic device for elaboration, analysis and understanding of conflicts, rather than a negative and conflict-widening element.

Keywords: groups, conflicts and newspapers

**PO126**

**WHAT KIND OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GROUPS AND CONFLICTS IN ITALIAN DAILY PRESS? AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH**

**Garrisi G.**, **Borghetti S.**, **Faggion R.**, **Spuluga S.**, **Zini M.**

The authors intend to explore the relationship among group, violence and identity starting from the analysis of the contemporary socio-political context and of the way it is represented by the daily press. The analysis of the front page of some Italian newspapers ("Il Corriere della Sera", "La Repubblica", "Il Sole 24 ore", "L'Unità", "Il Manifesto", "La Padania" and "Libero"), chosen on the basis of their declared political orientation, will give evidence of how and how often the concept of group, described in its various shapes, is in evident relation to the issues of conflict and violence. The authors are going to analyse the front page of the quoted newspapers four days a week over a limited period of four months, from January to April 2009, using a random selection method.

The focus of this research will be divided into three possible ‘way of approaching the front page’: articles about possible analytic links between groups and violence or conflict concept; articles about possible analytic links between individual and chronicle events; articles about other different positions.

For each newspaper will be analysed the latent meaning of the social enlarged dynamic and group dynamic, under a psychoanalytic and group-analytic point of view.

**Keywords**: newspapers four days a week over a limited period of four weeks, discipline, conflict, dynamics, group

**QUALE RELAZIONE TRA GRUPPI E CONFLITTI NEI QUOTIDIANI ITALIANI? UNA RICERCA ESPLORATIVA**

**Garrisi G.**, **Borghetti S.**, **Faggion R.**, **Spuluga S.**, **Zini M.**

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**Keywords**: newspapers four days a week over a limited period of four months, discipline, conflict, dynamics, group
nothing but augment feelings of fear, isolation, and suspicion. 

Valorisation of differences – besides being one of the declared intents of our cultural system – represents a way not to be dragged into localisms and negations, and schools are privileged places for the experimentation of innovative ideas and approaches.

In particular, Dell’Antonio (1994) and Valeri (1997) identify four basic solutions to outline different integration styles through which some of the complex dynamics involved in a mixed learning group can be read:

a) assimilative style;

b) identity alternation style;

c) marginal style;

d) acculturating style.

By means of questionnaires, focus groups, and institutional analysis, this research aims at presenting various procedures that schools in an Italian region – Piedmont – implement in order to receive foreign pupils and students and what kind of integration model operators bear in mind. This research has immediate and deep outcomes: from the one side, deeper knowledge of the processes guiding daily actions of teachers, managers and personnel will allow to understand what actions generate good practice, on the other it will allow to construct models aimed at helping and facilitating teachers – at least in some repeatable essential lines – on this difficult path of continuous mediation and thus preventing the feelings of inadequacy and discomfort they may experience in their daily work. It will also help the two poles of this difficult relationship to find more efficient strategies, capable to produce psychological wellbeing instead of deviance, delinquency or intolerance (if not racism).

QUALTE TIPO DI INTEGRAZIONE É POSSIBILE A SCUOLA?

In questi ultimi anni l’accresciuto fenomeno dell’immigrazione, con tutte le difficoltà inerenti a tale processo, e le numerose leggi che in merito sono state prodotte e promulgate rendono necessario comprendere più a fondo alcuni concetti che paiono essere legati strettamente all’incontro con nuove culture. La scuola, in particolare, rappresenta il luogo privilegiato per la sperimentazione di idee e di approcci innovativi. Un atteggiamento di apertura ha il duplice scopo di affrontare e rimuovere ostacoli e incomprensioni dovuti alle differenze culturali e promuovere la realizzazione delle potenzialità educative e umane di ciascuno. Muoversi nel nuovo è certo un compito molto difficile da perseguire. Scatenata ansia, fa temere per il futuro, può indurre sensi di colpa. Ma ritirarsi nei localismi e negazioni, e scuole sono luoghi privilegiati per il confronto di gruppi appartenenti a generazioni diverse.

We would confront conflict dynamics in relation to the various age of the participants and to verify, on the clinician-descriptive plan, a hypothesis constructed inside of the institutional team, relative to the changes induced in the individuals from the social transformations that influence their lifestyle and their conflict approach. We assume that in front of the social proposal of assumption of ideal self, the individual crosses a misidentification phase often experimenting inadequacy feelings, confusion that are expressed in actual pathologies. In this scene the conflict is shaped from the other like subject and object and with the group like organism. We would confront conflict dynamics in relation to the various age of the participants and to verify, on the clinician-descriptive plan, a hypothesis constructed inside of the institutional team, relative to the changes induced in the individuals from the social transformations that influence their lifestyle and their conflict approach. We assume that in front of the social proposal of assumption of ideal self, the individual crosses a misidentification phase often experimenting inadequacy feelings, confusion that are expressed in actual pathologies. In this scene the conflict is shaped from the other like subject and object and with the group like organism. We would confront conflict dynamics in relation to the various age of the participants and to verify, on the clinician-descriptive plan, a hypothesis constructed inside of the institutional team, relative to the changes induced in the individuals from the social transformations that influence their lifestyle and their conflict approach. We assume that in front of the social proposal of assumption of ideal self, the individual crosses a misidentification phase often experimenting inadequacy feelings, confusion that are expressed in actual pathologies. In this scene the conflict is shaped from the other like subject and object and with the group like organism.
Ciò consente di lavorare a più livelli di profondità, mirati a appartenenza di ciascun operatore e il soggetto del gruppo di che inevitabilmente coinvolge il singolo operatore, l'istituzione di richiede il compito di istituire uno spazio-tempo per l'incontro, Scuola, dei Servizi Socio-Sanitari, altre strutture del privato socia-
realizzati con il sostegno di convenzioni pubbliche in vari Municipi sce la cornice di molti interventi, ed in particolare modo di quelli contesti. Il dialogo interprofessionale e interistituzionale costitui-
tale attualmente complesso, in quanto l'istituzione è continuamente impegnata a costruire una rappresentazione di se stessa di cui l'operatore si fa portavoce nell'incontro con l'Altro. Ne consegue un inevitabile attrito a più livelli nel momento in cui gli operatori, rappresentanti della propria cultura di appartenenza, sono chiamati a lavorare su un oggetto terzo (in questo caso il disagio adolescente), che presupone lo sviluppo di un pensiero creativo in cui si è contemporaneamente soggetti individuali, soggetti del gruppo e soggetti dell'istituzione. Ogni istituzione, infat-
ti, è fatta al contempo di individui e di gruppi; la ricerca e il rispet-
to di un equilibrio tra il gruppo e l'individuo contiene implicita-
mente la soddisfazione dei bisogni individuali, la valorizzazione dei singoli apporti e contemporaneamente l'attenzione costante alla costruzione di un'identità gruppale, quale formazione inter-
media tra il singolo e l'istituzione (Kaes).

**PO130**

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN JOY AND SORROW DURING THE MEMBERS’ EVOLUTION IN A GROUP-ANALYTIC THERAPEUTIC GROUP: “AND NOW WHAT SHALL BECOME OF US WITHOUT BARBARIANS? THESE PEOPLE WERE IN SOOTH SOME SORT OF SETTLEMENT.” CONSTANTINE CAVAFY

Oikonomopoulou E., Papamanousaki K., Andriakopoulou K., Okonomopoulou E.

Hellenic Organisation of Psychotherapy and Education in Group Analysis ~ Athens ~ Greece

Our poster concerns the way which defense mechanisms are structured and expressed, as well as the emotional turnabouts caused by their reconstruction.

Given that defense mechanisms predetermine a way of being and behaving, during the therapeutic process, the members in a group-analytic group start exploring, trying and applying new forms of standing and behaving, which integrate a new way of liv-
ing, more functional and mature.

In these very phases, the conflict between pleasant and unpleasant emotions emerges, during each member’s personal and the group’s as-a-whole earnest effort to accept their evolution. Accepting to lose earlier ways of facing reality, especially waiting passively for inevitable oncoming enemies, leads all to an affirm-
ativa and creative notion of existing. This process traces the paths, tracked down by K. P. Cavafy in his poem.

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Keywords: defenses, emotions, barbarians

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**PO129**

WORKGROUPS AND INTER-INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH IN THE CLINIC WORK WITH DIFFICULT ADOLESCENTS

Dalba A.M.

Cooperativa Rifornimento in Volo – Aiuto Psicologico agli Adolescenti ~ Roma ~ Italy

In this work the author will discuss about the complexity of the Inter-Institutional work, representing a reference model for the Cooperative “Rifornimento in Volo” of multilevel interventions on difficult adolescents and their contexts. The cross-professional and inter-institutional dialogue is the frame of many realized inter-
ventions, in particular those sustained by public funding from differ-
ent districts of Rome. These projects, like the “Adult Companion” or the “Project Expation G.I.L.”, involve the School, the Public Social and Health Services, the Court for Minors and other private structures operating in the Social Welfare. This working model requires the need to arrange an appropriate space-time frame for the encounters involving the single operator, the institution he belongs to and the subject of the working group. This allows to work at different levels aiming at different targets: mediation, supervision, formation and clinic intervention.

The inter-institutional work is always emotionally complex, because any Institution tends to build up a representation of itself that is con-
veyed by the operator when meeting Others. An inevitable friction follows at different levels when different operators, each repres-
enting a different ‘cultural belonging’, start to cooperate on a third-subject problem (in this case the adolescent malaise). This requires the development of a creative thought in which everyone is at the same time individual subject, group subject and institu-
tional subject. Indeed, every institution is made at the same time of individuals and groups; the seek for an equilibrium between group and individuals implicitly contains the constant attention to the construction of a group identity as an intermediate level between subject and institution (Kaes).

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Keywords: workgroups inter and intrainstitutional, multilevel inter-
vention, adolescence

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**GRUPPI DI LAVORO INTRA E INTERSTITUZIONALI NELL’INTERVENTO CLINICO CON GLI ADOLESCENTI DIFFICILI**

In questo lavoro l’autrice farà riferimento alla complessità del lavoro interistituzionale, che tra risorse e potenzialità, rappresen-
ta nella cooperativa Rifornimento in Volo un modello di intervento plurifaciale ormai consolidato con gli adolescenti difficili e i loro contesti. Il dialogo interprofessionale e interistituzionale costitui-
sce la cornice di molti interventi, ed in particolare modo di quelli realizzati con il sostegno di convenzioni pubbliche in vari Municipi di Roma. Progetti, come quello del Compagno Adul
to o del Progetto Ampliamento G.I.L, che vedono il coinvolgimento della Scuola, dei Servizi Socio-Sanitari, altre strutture del privato socia-
le, e non ultimo il Tribunale dei Minori. Tale modalità di lavoro richiede il compito di istituire uno spazio-tema per l’incontro, che inevitabilmente coinvolge il singolo operatore, l’istituzione di appartenenza di ciascun operatore e il soggetto del gruppo di lavoro. Ciò consente di lavorare a più livelli di profondità, mirati a rispondere a differen-
ti scopi: mediazione, supervisione, coordina-
mento, formazione e intervento clinico. L’incontro istituzionale e, a maggior ragione quello interistituziona-
le, è sempre emotivamente complesso, in quanto l’istituzione è continuamente impegnata a costruire una rappresentazione di se stessa di cui l’operatore si fa portavoce nell’incontro con l’Altro. Ne consegue un inevitabile attrito a più livelli nel momento in cui gli operatori, rappresentanti della propria cultura di appartenenza, sono chiamati a lavorare su un oggetto terzo (in questo caso il disagio adolescente), che presuppone lo sviluppo di un pensiero creativo in cui si è contemporaneamente soggetti individuali, soggetti del gruppo e soggetti dell’istituzione. Ogni istituzione, infat-
ti, è fatta al contempo di individui e di gruppi; la ricerca e il rispet-
to di un equilibrio tra il gruppo e l’individuo contiene implicita-
mente la soddisfazione dei bisogni individuali, la valorizzazione dei singoli apporti e contemporaneamente l’attenzione costante alla costruzione di un’identità gruppale, quale formazione inter-
media tra il singolo e l’istituzione (Kaes).

---

**KEYWORDS**

po non come istanze tra di loro contrapposte ma come assenza-
presenza del Soggetto, confusione/evitamento dell’Oggetto, assenza di intimità in l’Altro - persecutorietà.

Parole chiave: psicoterapia di gruppo, conflitto, identità

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