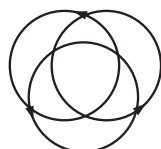




17th Congress
International Association for Group Psychotherapy
and Group Processes (I.A.G.P.)
Rome, Italy 24 - 29 August 2009 Ergife Palace Hotel



IAGP
International Association
for Group Psychotherapy
and Group Processes



C.O.I.R.A.G.

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WELCOME LETTERS

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 as “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

ORGANIZERS

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

International congresses: Istanbul (2003), Jerusalem (2000), London (1998), Buenos Aires (1995), Montreal (1992), Amsterdam (1989), Zagreb (1986), Mexico City (1984 and 1957) and Toronto (1954).
Regional congresses: Taipei (2005 and 1993), Athens (2004), Suntec City, Singapore (2003), Melbourne (2001), Zadar (2001), Tokyo (1999), Bertinoro (1997), Stockholm (2001 and 1997), Melbourne (1991), Budapest (1990), and Tokyo (1988).

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

THE COIRAG ASSOCIATIONS

ACANTO, Genoa

Association for the Study of Groups Dynamics from a psychoanalytical point of view

AION, Cosenza

Association for Research, Training and Development of Group-analysis and analytical work in Institutions

APG, Milan

Group Psychotherapy Association

APRAGI, Turin

Association for Research and Training in Individual and Group Psychotherapy and institutional Analysis

APRAGIP, Turin

Association for Research and Training in individual, group and institutional Psychotherapy and analytic Psychodrama

ARIELE PSICOTERAPIA, Brescia

Italian Association of individual, group and institutional Psychotherapy with a Psycho-social-analytical Matrix

AS.VE.GRA, Padua

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CATG, Rome

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IL CERCHIO, Rome

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DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

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 atiendan 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.

É 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.

EXPRESSIVE 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 convivencia 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 atender a todas las sesiones.

SYMPOSIUM (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 discussants.

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.

È 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 argumento específico. 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 1? hours. Videos will be presented in a continuous round about during the Congress.

È 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 continuativa.

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.



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

ABSTRACTS

Pre-Congress

CS01

SOCIAL UNCONSCIOUS: EPISTEMOLOGICAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY GROUP ANALYSIS

Hopper E.^[1], Weinberg H.^[2]

^[1]London ~ UK - ^[2]Sacramento ~ USA

This workshop aims to:

- present an outline of material on the concept and theory of the social unconscious, giving some emphasis to the scope of this project and some of the diverse points of view within it;
- co-conduct an experiential workshop in which colleagues have a chance to talk about their own experience of the constraints and restraints of their own social unconscious, or, to be pedantic about this, the phenomena of the external world of which they are unconscious.

Haim Weinberg and Earl Hopper will conclude the workshop with an attempt to summarise some of the main themes that have occurred.

L'INCONSCIO SOCIALE: QUESTIONI EPISTEMOLOGICHE, METODOLOGICHE E CLINICHE NELLA GRUPPOANALISI CONTEMPORANEA

Obiettivi del seminario:

- presentare una panoramica della letteratura sul concetto e sugli aspetti teorici dell'inconscio sociale
- co-condurre un seminario esperienziale in cui i colleghi potranno confrontarsi sulle esperienze personali dei limiti e delle costrizioni derivanti dal loro inconscio sociale o sui fenomeni del mondo esterno di cui sono inconsapevoli.

I conduttori concluderanno il seminario con una sintesi di ciò che è avvenuto nel gruppo di lavoro.

CS02

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONSULTANT IN ORGANIZATIONS (FROM CONFLICT TO CONFRONTATION)

Gutmann D., Ternier-David J.

International Forum for Social Innovation ~ Paris ~ France

This workshop intends to explore the individual or collectives dynamics during situations of conflicts.

Each attending member has the possibility of exposing a particular case, which will be worked in public by the consultant:

Initially, some can volunteer for taking part in the consultation, while the others remain observant. In a second time, the consultant reconsiders the consultation. After the clarification, sharing takes place with all the members of the workshop, in order to cross the various points of view.

In these consultation dynamics, each member can understand the nature of the power (or authority) of the consultant, which is to provoke, arouse and disclose what cannot or does not want to be said.

In this exercise, the members have also the opportunity of seizing the way in which a working relationship is made, both in the contents of the consultation, and in the dynamics woven between the consulted, and the consultant. The questions at stake being:

- How each one lives, undergoes or starts a situation of conflict.
- On what the authority or the influence of a person or a group is based, but also:
- What is the nature of the power of the consultant, to help to the comprehension of a situation and thus of its transformation.

IL RUOLO DEL CONSULENTE NELLE ORGANIZZAZIONI (DAL CONFLITTO AL CONFRONTO)

Questo workshop mira a esplorare le dinamiche individuali e gruppali 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 provocare, 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:

- come ciascuno vive, subisce o dà la via a una situazione conflittuale
- su cosa si fonda l'autorità e l'influenza di una persona
- la natura del potere del consulente; aiutare la comprensione di una situazione e le sue trasformazioni

CS03

INTERVENTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY: SOCIOTHERAPY AND SOCIAL NETWORKS AS A TOOL OF CARE

Marra M.^[1], Fleury H.^[2], Knobel A.M.^[3]

^[1]FEBRAP ~ Brasília ~ Brazil - ^[2]DPSEDES - Instituto Sedes Sapientiae ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil - ^[3]FEBRAP ~ Sao Paulo ~ Brazil

This workshop will present the practice of a socioeducational and sociotherapeutic intervention, applied to the promotion of the social health. It will aim the development of the social agents role in the communitarian work, as multiplier and mediator in conflict situations. The method will be sociodrama, as an experiential and transforming practice; the didactic learning will be based on three theoretical referential (sociodrama/sociology, communitarian psychology and social constructivism). We will apply the socioeducational methodology in the planning and supervision of intervention projects.

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 mediatori nelle situazioni conflittuali.

Le conduttrici useranno il metodo sociodrammatico, come pratica esperienziale e trasformativa; l'apprendimento didattico utilizzerà tre riferimenti teorici (sociodramma/socioeconomia, psicologia di comunità e costruttivismo sociale). La metodologia socioeconomica sarà applicata nella progettazione e nella supervisione di progetti di intervento.

CS04

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.

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INTERVENTI CLINICI CON FAMIGLIE RICOSTRUITE

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. Riconoscere le diverse fasi evolutive che portando alla nascita di nuove configurazioni familiari. L'accento 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**

de Mendelssohn F.^[1], Gatti Pertegato E.^[2]

^[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 deduce 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 his 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 about 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 rifletta sulle teorie cui fa riferimento che influenzano in modo conscio e inconscio la sua pratica clinica e ne sono influenzate a loro volta.

Partendo dall'assunto che la gruppoanalisi enfatizza la natura sociale dell'individuo, possiamo dedurre che ci "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.

Sembrirebbe, quindi, legittimo, considerare la gruppoanalisi in contrapposizione alla psicoanalisi. Ma cosa dire dello sviluppo della psicoanalisi nei suoi orientamenti relazionali come la teoria

interpersonale di origine americana, la teoria delle relazioni oggettuali di origine britannica, e così via?

In quale corrente di pensiero dovrebbe collocarsi la gruppoanalisi?

Nel 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 organizzativo - istituzionali ai contesti di vita?

Rispondere a queste questioni è importante sia per la pratica clinica sia per il lavoro istituzionale, per le relazioni interpersonali e sociali.

Il dibattito si animerà attorno a questi argomenti e domande.

CS06**CONTEMPORARY AND CONTRASTING APPROACHES IN GROUP ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY**

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

^[1]New York Medical College ~ Valhalla, New York ~ USA - ^[2]Haifa University and Israel Institute for Group Analysis ~ Haifa ~ Israel

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 members of a group communicate on several levels: personal, transference, 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 Foulksian 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 GRUPPOANALITICA

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 elementi costitutivi del funzionamento psi-

PRE-CONGRESS

chico al punto da definire l'individuo come un'astrazione sociale. Tuttavia riconobbe l'individuo come il nodo fondamentale di ogni gruppo sociale.

Foulkes ha applicato le sue teorie al trattamento psicoanalitico nei gruppi ed ha sviluppato una teoria che ha costituito le basi della gruppoanalisi. Ha formulato concetti chiave per gli analisti di gruppo, come la matrice delle comunicazioni nel gruppo, la risonanza delle idee, delle emozioni e delle fantasie nel gruppo, il rispecchiamento. Queste funzioni sono spontanee nei gruppi e possono essere utilizzate a scopo terapeutico. Foulkes ha evidenziato come i membri di un gruppo comunichino a diversi livelli: personale, transferale, proiettivo e primordiale. Non ha mai fornito un manuale per la conduzione dei trattamenti. La gruppoanalisi ha consentito, quindi, fin dai suoi albori, un grande eclettismo.

I co-conduttori del workshop seguono approcci differenti ma compatibili. Proengono, inoltre, da aree diverse del mondo occidentale: una influenzata dai soprattutto concetti di Foulkes, mentre l'altra ha subito gli influssi delle teorie psicodinamiche e interpersonali. Entrambi sono stati influenzati dalla teoria delle relazioni oggettuali, la psicologia del sé e l'intersoggettivismo.

Il workshop offrirà materiale didattico e un'ampia parte esperienziale in cui verranno analizzati approcci diversi.

Sarà compito dei conduttori spiegare il loro pensiero, ma sarà compito dei partecipanti analizzare il loro metodo.

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 Controtransfert (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 in which the subject and object of the research coincide and in which partners have built an analytical summit through which to look at their own organisation which in that moment is living a particular situation of conflict.

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 Argentinean 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 acquisitions.

CONSIDERAZIONI SULL'INCONSCIO ORGANIZZATIVO

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

Ariele Psicoterapia, attraverso l'approccio psicosocioanalitico che, sotto la guida di Luigi Pagliarani, ha coniugato la psicoanalisi

si con la psicoanalisi inglese e l'analisi di gruppo da Bion a Pichon Rivière e Bleger, ha costruito un approccio clinico alle istituzioni e alle organizzazioni che utilizza l'analisi del Controtransfert istituzionale (la complessa rete relazionale che si intreccia tra i diversi attori organizzativi che lavorano per il raggiungimento di un compito comune) come strumento precipuo.

Ariele ha condotto una prima analisi istituzionale su se stessa all'inizio degli anni novanta, attraverso una ricerca autoriflessiva nella quale soggetto e oggetto della ricerca coincidevano 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.

La situazione di conflitto si è riproposta in Ariele Psicoterapia negli ultimi anni e così si è pensato di rilanciare una ricerca che attraverso lo strumento del gruppo operativo potesse far sì che l'associazione ritrovasse la propria progettualità.

Il compito manifesto della ricerca era la rivisitazione del corpo teorico della psicosocioanalisi alla luce degli apporti della psicoanalisi argentina, ma il compito latente era quello di evidenziare ed attraversare le diverse aree di conflitto (tra fratelli della vecchia generazione, tra fratelli e cugini provenienti da altre formazioni, tra appartenenti a diversi territori e tra generazioni).

La relazione presenterà la ricerca che è ancora in progress cercando di evidenziarne il metodo, i momenti salienti e le principali acquisizioni.

CS09

INDIVIDUAL AN SOCIAL TRAUMA IN GROUPANALYTIC TREATMENT

Knauss W., Müller-Knauss A.

Germany

The workshop will explore by means of theoretical input, self-experiential and supervision group processes the following questions:

1. What is a trauma? Which are the psychological and neurobiological implications?
2. How can we recognize a trauma patient in a group?
3. How can we differentiate a chosen from an experienced trauma?
4. How can we develop a containing groupanalytic situation, a "safe place" for remembering, verbalising and mentalizing traumatic experiences?
5. What are traumatherapeutic, groupanalytic interventions and processes?

You are invited to bring in to the group positive and negative experiences in therapeutic work with trauma of yourself or your patients.

IL TRAUMA INDIVIDUALE E SOCIALE NEL TRATTAMENTO GRUPPOANALITICO

Questo Workshop approfondirà, attraverso spunti teorici, processi esperienziali e supervisioni di gruppo, i seguenti temi:

1. cos'è un trauma? Quali sono le sue implicazioni psicologiche e neurobiologiche?
2. come possiamo riconoscere i pazienti traumatizzati in gruppo?
3. come possiamo differenziare un trauma scelto da uno subito?
4. come possiamo favorire lo sviluppo di una situazione grupppale contenitiva, un "luogo sicuro" dove ricordare, verbalizzare e mentalizzare le esperienze traumatiche?
5. quali sono gli interventi e i processi grupppale nella terapia del trauma?

I partecipanti sono invitati a portare in gruppo esperienze positive e negative di lavoro terapeutico su traumi propri o dei pazienti.

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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.

PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO CON BAMBINI CON PROBLEMI COMPORTAMENTALI: MODALITÀ DI ATTACCAMENTO E RISULTATI NEL TRATTAMENTO

Questo workshop è rivolto a chi lavora con i bambini sotto i 10 anni. A questa età, i bambini stanno apprendendo la socialità e reagiscono positivamente a un lavoro di gruppo di tipo direttivo. Tali tecniche sono particolarmente utili e danno buoni risultati con i bambini che presentano disturbi nel comportamento. Si tratta di bambini che mostrano pattern di attaccamento problematici che, se non vengono adeguatamente trattati, si manifestano in età adulta sotto forma di gravi problemi psichiatrici.

Il workshop approfondirà anche il tema del riconoscimento dei pattern di attaccamento e della modulazione degli interventi di gruppo in base alle dinamiche di attaccamento.

Saranno presentati esempi di questo tipo di lavoro di gruppo per facilitare la discussione.

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 - Aipsim ~ 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 rappresenteranno i vari ruoli, e poi guarda la storia che viene immediatamente ricreata con una nuova coerenza e forma artistica.

Il PT crea uno spazio rituale dove ogni storia, sia essa ordinaria o straordinaria, nascosta o difficile, può essere narrata e immediatamente tradotta in forma teatrale; e dove l'unicità di ogni persona può essere onorata e al tempo stesso possono essere costruite e rafforzate le connessioni tra le persone della comunità.

Ogni volta che noi facciamo playback theatre, intraprendiamo un viaggio di scoperta che ci porta in città invisibili, piene di colore e di sentimento. Non c'è mai una mappa da studiare in anticipo – o un testo da leggere. Quando è finito, ci rendiamo conto che abbiamo provato una doppia sorpresa. Innanzitutto, ci accorgiamo che c'era una logica meravigliosa e totalmente imprevedibile nella rotta. In secondo luogo, cosa ancor più sorprendente, scopriamo che i luoghi che abbiamo visitato non erano affatto invisibili, ma erano là, 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 psicodramma

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 humus e la sua ragion 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 TRAUMAHögberg G.^[1], DeMott Meyer M.^[2]^[1]Sweden - ^[2]Norwegian 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

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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

Gantt 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 riuniscono attorno alle somiglianze anziché dividersi 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 INTERSOGETTIVE 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 scopri-

re 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 relazionali 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 emozionale 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 vorrà o potrà concedersi.

CS18

THE ESSENTIAL PSYCHODRAMA: A THERAPY OF RELATIONSHIPS

Karp M.

IAGP ~ London ~ UK

"If God ever comes back, he'll come back as a group." Psychodrama, a therapy of relationships, allows participants to practice living without being punished for making mistakes. There will be a demonstration, with the help of the group, of making deeper contact with the significant others in our lives. There may be some old patterns, blockages, or pains that need to be re-visited, but with the support of the group and the non-judgmental nature of the psychodrama director, this can be a rich and enjoyable experience. The practical application, theory and process of psychodrama will be intertwined with action learning. The workshop is open to all levels of experience.

L'ESSENZA DELLO PSICODRAMMA: UNA TERAPIA DELLE RELAZIONI

"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 ~ Rome ~ 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 as individuals, 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, reverie 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

SOCIAL DREAMING MATRIX

Ogni mattina si terra’ una Social Dreaming Matrix e dialogo. La Matrice sarà facilitata da Lilia Baglioni Pransky, Frances Bonds White, Franca Fubini, Gordon Lawrence. La Matrice e’ aperta a tutti i partecipanti al convegno.

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 serali e notturni del Congresso stesso.

La metodologia è quella dello Psicodramma moreniano, i conduttori 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 connection, 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

REFLECTION GROUPS

RG05

THE TRANSGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CULTURAL MODELS OF THE FEMININE

Druetta V.^[1], De Marino C.^[2], Malaquias C.^[3]

^[1]COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[2]AISPIM ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[3]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 affirmative 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 TRANSGENERAZIONALE DEI MODELLI CULTURALI DI FEMMINILE

Piccoli gruppi per condividere, confrontare, conoscere e recuperare i mandati familiari dell'immagine della donna per meglio costruire nuove reti di sviluppo cooperativo e di affermatività consapevole.

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

La prospettiva del femminile, inteso come funzione appartenente alle donne e agli uomini, appare essere particolarmente utile per attraversare i conflitti e individuare nuovi equilibri relazionali sostenibili

Metologia: piccoli gruppi di psicodramma

Parole chiave: conflitto, gruppo, nuove prospettive

RG06

GROUP ANALYSIS: A THEORETICAL AND EXPERIENTIAL INTRODUCTION

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

^[1]Denmark - ^[2]UK

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. Foulkes, 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, 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 strettissima interconnessione le dinamiche relazionali della vita diurna, 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 presentifica le emozioni connesse 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

Cantarella 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]

^[1]Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico ~ Mexico City ~ Mexico - ^[2]Harvard 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:

Ulman, K. (2004). Group interventions for treatment of traumatic adults. In BJ Buchele and HI Sptiz (Eds.). Group interventions for the treatment of psychological trauma in adults. (pp.31-61). New York: American Group Psychotherapy Association.

Ziegler, M. and McEvoy, M. (2000). Hazardous terrain: Counter-transference reactions in trauma groups. In RH Klein and VL Schermer (Eds.). Group psychotherapy for psychological trauma. (pp. 116-137). New York: The Guilford Press.

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 similarity 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:

Agazarian, Y.M. (1997). Systems-centered therapy for groups. New York: Guilford

Gantt, S.P. & Agazarian, Y.M.(2005). SCT in Action: Applying the Systems-Centered Approach in Organisations. iUniverse, Inc: New York, Lincoln Shanghai

Gantt, S.P. & Agazarian, Y.M.(2006). SCT in Clinical Practice: Applying the Systems-Centered Approach with individuals, families and Groups. WingSpan Press: Livermore, CA

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,

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mirroring and twinship transferences. The leader will also explore with the members the development of a groupself. In the process, the leader will exemplify the intervention processes of understanding and explaining. Time will be set aside at the end of each of the sessions to help the participants cognitively integrate the members' experiences with theory. The leader will also consider aspects of countertransference and the co-construction of the group atmosphere by the combined group-dynamic, group-as-a-whole, empathic stance

Keywords: self, empathy, selfobject

RG16

INTIMATE STRANGERS

Geller S.^[1], Elad T.^[2]

^[1]The Academic College of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo ~ Tel-Aviv ~ Israel - ^[2]Tel-Aviv University ~ Tel-Aviv ~ Israel

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 touches 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 conflictual they might seem. Working in a group though, may enable one to investigate the different cultural values, primitive fears of decomposition 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

RG17

SMALL GROUPS' CONDUCTION

Cuomo G.

Rome ~ Italy

The conduction will follow the group analytic technique, which is based on the analysis of the group by the group, including the conductor.

Keywords: group analysis, conductor

CONDUZIONI PICCOLI GRUPPI

La conduzione seguirà la tecnica gruppooanalitica, che si basa sull'analisi del gruppo attraverso il gruppo ivi incluso il conduttore.

Parole chiave. Gruppooanalisi, conduttore

RG18

MORNING REFLECTION (PROCESS) GROUP: BEGINNING WORKERS AND STUDENTS

Medway J.

American Group Psychotherapy ~ Potomac ~ USA

One of the most powerful learning experiences for group therapists is to become a member of a small group examining its own processes. As a member, participants gain personal understanding of the tasks and barriers of "joining" a group. Members will become familiar with dynamic and analytic processes including member and leader contributions to group formation and development, (resistances, pairing, boundaries, defenses, transferences). Experiential learning will be integrated with theory.

These basic group psychotherapy skills are very important in conducting groups, regardless of theoretical orientation or patient population.

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-Rivière 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 pursuing the task. In this group we will reflect on and explore the psychic dimensions; 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 psychoanalytic 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 masculinity 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 theoretical 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 masculina y cómo la expresa cada hombre. De esta manera, cada uno experimentará como la masculinidad está colocada en su modo de vida. La vergüenza, el miedo, las dudas son bienvenidas para compartir diferencias y similitudes. Ser confirmado

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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 un 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 individuating 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.

EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING AND SUPERVISION GROUP MANAGEMENT

Marino, Motrassino e Stradella propongono l'attivazione di un piccolo gruppo, relativo alle esperienze di differenti professionisti sulla conduzione di gruppi di formazione e di supervisione in ambito istituzionale e clinico.

In particolare i gruppi esperienziali potranno indagare, con le tecniche dello psicodramma individuativo, e con quelle di altri eventuali conduttori, i conflitti che il conduttore incontra negli ambiti formativi e di supervisione, relativi a differenti soggetti: da quelli intrapsichici degli operatori stessi, a quelli fra operatori e utenti, o fra i diversi operatori o ancora fra utenti, operatori ed istituzione. Tali conflitti possono riguardare gli obiettivi, i metodi, le interpretazioni e le valutazioni relative alle situazioni affrontate, le modalità di affrontare i problemi sul piano operativo ed inoltre le situazioni contestuali esterne al setting.

I gruppi proposti fanno riferimento ai temi trattati nella tavola rotonda.

Il laboratorio nasce da un gruppo di lavoro e preparazione al convegno formato da professionisti, da ex allievi ed allievi COIRAG APRAGIP ed è aperto a conduttori di diverse formazioni.

Papers

PA01.1

PAEDOPHILIA: THE INTERVENTION AND THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS FROM THE PSYCHODRAMA INDIVIDUAL

Monzon Riviejo S., Herranz Castillo T.

Escuela De Psicoterapia Y Psicodrama ~ Madrid ~ Spain

This work is designed to reflect the psychotherapeutic approach in a clinical case of paedophilia from the psychotherapy psychodrama individual. Through the conceptual framework of 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.

PEDOFILIA. LA INTERVENCIÓN Y EL PROCESO PSICOTERAPÉUTICO DESDE EL PSICODRAMA INDIVIDUAL

Este trabajo pretende reflejar el abordaje psicoterapéutico de un caso clínico de pederastia desde la psicoterapia psicodramática individual. A través del marco conceptual del pensamiento analítico y relacional intentamos acercarnos a la comprensión de los mecanismos intrapsíquicos y relacionales, así como la manera de intervenir en el manejo de los planos perverso y melancólico que se van abriendo a lo largo del proceso psicoterapéutico.

Otra de las cuestiones que presentamos son algunos de los aspectos relacionados con el fenómeno del abuso sexual, con el objetivo de reflexionar ante todo sobre el modo en que puede entenderse la motivación que lleva a este tipo de conductas.

Nuestra labor en este artículo no es otra que poder transmitir la manera en la que se ha ido desarrollando el proceso terapéutico, esclarecer y compartir las dificultades que nos hemos ido encontrando a lo largo del tratamiento, a través del acercamiento a la comprensión de su vivencia de la sexualidad, cuál es el papel que juega el poder como forma de relacionarse y de control, la agresividad ligada al poder y al placer, la venganza y la rabia, la repetición en la conducta desviada de los actos producidos en su infancia o cómo son los temores que van apareciendo en un principio de carácter psicopático y a medida que vamos avanzando en el tratamiento van asomando los temores de carácter melancólico, los déficit afectivos y de valoración, y los problemas en

relación a su identidad, 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.

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 two therapists.

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 represent 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 analysts 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 IN A DAILY PSYCHOTHERAPY UNIT

Karkou V., Capelluto D., Kakouri A., Athitakis M., Tsegos 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 (Tsegos 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

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predictions important clinical outcomes that is tracing of factors, which may have exert a positive or negative influence on therapeutic outcome termination of therapy.

Finally, certain thoughts and hypotheses are being presented concerning the most important conclusions of the study. Emphasis is given on: the most interesting finding concerning the multifactorial approach of therapy, which appears to be the most powerful predictor of positive therapeutic outcome and is related with the percentage of therapy termination.

Keywords: daily unit, multifactorial approach

PA02.1**EMERGENCY ROOM OPERATIVE UNIT: FROM BEING THE SUBJECT TO BEING THE OBJECT OF CARE. USE OF THE ANALYTIC-STITUZIONALE SLANT IN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

Bernardi E., Giuffrida J., Giotto L., Russo V., Frassinelli M., Grasso A., Sacchetta A.

ULSS 7 ~ Pieve di Soligo (TV) ~ Italy

Modern medicine is deeply rooted in a model suffering from the consequences of an organicistic vision in the doctor-patient relationship.

The ill person's body is meant to prove the validity of a classification, to fit pathological categories, it is a mistake that needs to be corrected: in this scenery the risk is for it to be separated from the person.

The effects of this obsolete paradigm become more noticeable in an emergency-urgency context, where the patient's life is often in serious danger, suffering 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 suffering, 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'.

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'UNITÀ OPERATIVA DI PRONTO SOCCORSO: DA SOGGETTO A OGGETTO DI CURA. UTILIZZO DEL VERTICE ANALITICO-STITUZIONALE 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 organicistica. Il corpo del malato ha la funzione di provare la validità di una classificazione, di rientrare in categorie patologiche, è un errore potenziale da aggiustare, rischiando di venire scisso dal malato stesso.

Gli effetti di questo antico paradigma della medicina si manifestano in modo più evidente di fronte ad un contesto di emergenza-urgenza, dove spesso il rischio per la vita del paziente è elevato, la sofferenza tende ad essere vista come 'presenza cattiva' da combattere e sconfiggere al più presto, il sintomo indesiderato va

eliminato, e il contenitore della sofferenza, il paziente, diventa sfondo in un quadro assolutamente con-fuso.

L'attuale cultura attenta ai bisogni dell'uomo sta tentando di ampliare l'obiettivo della cura dalla malattia al malato, e dal malato all'istituzione che si prende cura dello stesso, 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 disporsi all'ascolto clinico dell'équipe per analizzare ed intervenire sul suo stato di benessere/malessere, individuando le emozioni istituzionali ricorrenti che affaticano l'operatività, inibiscono lo sviluppo del potenziale individuale e del gruppo.

Il setting in cui si opera è l'istituzione ospedaliera stessa che diventa cornice e quadro nella relazione paziente-operatore sanitario-istituzione, un setting necessariamente dinamico da poter così permettere di ascoltare i diversi livelli, interni ed esterni dell'individuo e dell'istituzione, dove l'applicazione della gruppoanalisi permette tra le altre cose l'espressione creativa di sé e la nascita del gruppo.

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PA02.2**A SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN PERSONALITY**

Gallo B.

ACANTO ~ Genova ~ Italy

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.

In the health or in the educational institutions the working group is interested of the other people, seen as a whole objects and not as partial objects. In such context the need to manage the tensions generated by plaiting of transference and counter-transference becomes even more pronounced.

The model developed by Michael Balint in the 50s of last century and enriched with the introduction of psychodrama by Anne Cain, allows the emotional understanding of the dynamics related to the profession and of his own response to interaction with other people.

UNA PICCOLA MA SIGNIFICATIVA MODIFICAZIONE DI PERSONALITÀ

All'interno dei gruppi di lavoro si sviluppano di frequente conflitti che hanno la loro origine in fattori emotivi e affettivi. Bion elaborò il concetto di "gruppo di lavoro specializzato" ad indicare la struttura preposta alla gestione delle emozioni, con la funzione di permettere il funzionamento del gruppo di lavoro.

Quando il gruppo di lavoro si trova ad avere come oggetto del proprio interesse altre persone, intese come oggetti interi e non come oggetti parziali - come avviene nelle istituzioni sanitarie o nelle istituzioni scolastiche- la necessità di gestire le tensioni generate dall'intreccio di transfert e controtransfert diviene ancor più marcata. Il modello elaborato da Michael Balint negli anni '50 del secolo scorso e arricchito da Anne Cain con l'utilizzo del-

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l'azione psicodrammatica, permette la elaborazione delle emozioni che si sviluppano nei gruppi di questo tipo, attraverso la comprensione sia delle dinamiche emozionali legate alla professione, sia della propria personale risposta all'interazione con le altre persone

PA02.3**STRESS MANAGEMENT FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS**

Rossetti Ferretti V.M.T.

San Paolo ~ Brazil

The aim of this research is to investigate what the professionals who work in Intensive Care Units (ICU) in hospitals tell about the contributions that an art therapeutic process provide to this kind of professional and at what extend that art therapy, using creativeness, can reverse stressful situations.

The theoretical and methodological references are drawn from art therapy seen through a phenomenological approach. In this idea it is argued which are the stressful factors of the health work done in ICU and how these factors affect the professionals from this area.

This research was carried out with four ICU professionals who had experience in public health attendance.

This group had ten meetings where art therapeutic experiments were used. The thoughts that each one of them experienced in the process were gathered as well as the understandings about their artistic productions.

The analysis pointed out indicators, which allowed identifying the situations and feelings that cause stress-related effects to these professionals in their day-by-day work and also at what extend that art therapeutic resources helped them to solve conflicts.

The research emphasizes the need to promote groups for conversations and support to the professionals who work in health service. Art therapy proved to be a suitable therapeutic instrument as it provided a space for swapping and solving conflicts and feelings resulted from the stress in face of death and pain.

References: Vera Maria Rossetti Ferretti – M.A. in Clinical Psychology, 2005 (PUC-SP).

B.A. in Psychology, 1981 (University San Marcos); B.A. in Pedagogy, 1969 (PUC-SP); Specializes in: Art Therapy

Keywords: Art Therapy, Stress, Health

L' ATTENZIONE ALLO STRESS DEI PROFESSIONISTI DELLA SALUTE

L' obiettivo di questa ricerca è investigare 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 concepimento si discutono quali sono gli stressori del servizio della salute del Reparto di Terapia Intensiva e come questo agisce sui professionisti di questo settore.

La ricerca ha coinvolto quattro professionisti del Reparto di Terapia Intensiva con esperienza in assistenza pubblica di salute. Sono stati realizzati dieci incontri con questo gruppo dove sono stati utilizzati esperimenti in arteterapia e collettati riflessioni sul modo come ognuno ha vissuto il proprio processo e quali elaborazioni si sono presentati a partire dalla loro produzione artistica. 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'arteterapia 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.

Bibliografia: Vera Maria Rossetti Ferretti - Master in Psicologia Clinica per la PUC SP-2005. Pedagogia (PUC – SP-1969), psicologia (Univ. S. Marcos-1981), con specializzazione in Arteterapia

PA03.1**IN FRONT OF CONFLICTS, A SPECIFIC SETTING: GROUPS WITH MEDIATING OBJECTS**

Vacheret C.

Lyon University ~ Lyon ~ France

Since 1965 we have the experience of the efficiency of groups with a mediating object to resolve conflicts in institutions, enterprises, schools or colleges and also in a social field. First we have to explore the specific device which is a group with a mediating object ,for example, a photographic picture, like I use it in the method called Photolanguage. Others mediating objects can be used such as mask, like Mario Buchbinder uses it in the Institute of Mask in Buenos Aires or music and sound like Edith Lecourt does it in France, and also painting ,sculpture or puppets with children. All those mediating objects are used in small groups with no more than 15 participants. The device is always the same: the person chooses its object , presents it to the group, then others members are invited to say what they see different or similar on this object. Those exchanges in group which mobilizes the group associative chain are very important because they are favourable to exchange identifications. Then, on a theoretical point of view, this device permits to transform the vision and perception we have of this object , it receives the imagery we have and which may be changed in the group more easily with a mediating object than in a talk group. Several examples will be presented: a group in Israel, in an Uruguayan college, with a social aim in Mauritius, during the war in ex-Yugoslavia. I will show how the synergy between the group and the mediating object is a good device to transform violence and conflict.

Keywords: mediating object, small group, resolving conflict

PA03.2**TRIGANT BURROW'S RESEARCH ON INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL CONFLICT**

Gatto Pertegato E.

Venice ~ Italy

Trigant Burrow, the forerunner of group-analysis, in 1911 acted as a co-founder of APA (American Psychoanalytic Association) and subsequently as its president. He was, however, expelled from the organization because of his conception of the "individual both single and collective", which was considered in contrast with Freud's instinct theory.

The interrelational origin of both individual and social conflict, was the focus of Burrow's long lasting group analytic research with groups of various dimensions and duration, by employing the innovative methodology of the "analysis of the group by the group" he himself had introduced. Through his "laboratory method" he came to correlate his findings to the biological bedrock of conflict, anticipating current neurosciences.

"Social images", "social neurosis", "social unconscious" and "pseudo-normality" are key concepts in studying and overcoming dissociation which underlies psychopathology and conflict, a still rampant reality at individual, interpersonal, group and institutional levels and in society at large, wars included.

Contrary to Freud, Burrow came to the conclusion that the tendency to achieve cooperation is innate, despite conflict and divi-

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sion, and he introduced the concept of the “solidarity of the species”. The restoration of the “individual’s unity” and of the “natural inter-functioning” between human beings is a primary objective of group analysis.

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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 suo presidente, ma ne fu espulso per la sua concezione dell’ “individuo sia singolo che collettivo”, considerata in contrasto 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 sociale” e di “pseudo-normalità sono centrali per lo studio e il superamento della dissociazione che è alla base del conflitto e della psicopatologia, una realtà tuttora dilagante a livello individuale, interpersonale, gruppale, istituzionale e nella società più vasta, compresa la guerra.

Contrariamente alla posizione freudiana, Burrow formula l’assunto che la cooperazione è primaria rispetto al conflitto e alla divisione e introduce il concetto di “solidarietà della specie”. Il ristabilimento dell’ “unità dell’individuo” e del “naturale interfunzionamento” tra gli esseri umani è un obiettivo primario della gruppoanalisi.

PA03.3 THE CONNECTION OF THE SOCIAL UNCONSCIOUS WITH GREEK HISTORY. THE MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS

Economopoulou E., Andriakopoulou K., Gargaroni M.
Hellenic Organisation of Psychotherapy and Education in Group Analysis (Hope in GA) ~ Athens ~ Greece

Greek history is an undoubtedly reality, during centuries. Its course mentions an endless effort for peace and harmony. From ancient Greece till our dates continues threats, conflicts and debates from internal and external factors are remarked.

Every population has each particular characteristics related with a management of conflicts.

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 inclinable 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?

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Keywords: Greek-History, Collective-unconscious, Conflicts

PA04.1 ANALYTIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AND EATING DISORDERS

di Luzio G.

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The author’s describes his personal experience as psychoanalyst of groups of young people affected by E.D. (Eating disorders): The groups reported are two: an adolescent (16-30 yrs) and an adult group (30-40 yrs). The former has been going for three years and is made up of ten people, two males and eight females. The initial diagnosis’ were: 6 BN, 3 AN, 1 EDNOS. The latter group is made up of seven women over thirty with diagnosis: 2 AN, 4 BN, 1 EDNOS. Some important aspects:” de-somatization process”, emotional learning process, the shifting of the affective relationship from a non-human world (body and food) to that of people, facilitation of “twin mirroring” experiences, encouragement of “body mirroring”, helping the realization of body “disperception”, “disidentification” from the strictly “Body Self” and recognition of the value of their mental functioning; interpretation of the defenses against “individuation process”, analysis of the blocking of time through a ritualization of eating behavior and the family relationships.

An hypothesis on ED: in a “transgenerational field” and following a predisposed infantile phase a “deficitary Self” is generated which is not capable of facing the adolescent evolutionary tasks. The increasing appetite and weight contribute to the beginning of the “dieting” which in turn produces eating habits of restriction and loss of control, which then take structure in the ED symptoms. The experience of a “deficitary Self” is projected and made “concrete” and causes the “negative body image” experience: the image of one’s body is seen as “defective” and one attempts to “magically repair it” with alimentary control; when this becomes “omnipotent” it leads to a life threatening restriction, when it fails to “binge eating”, both with compensation through vomiting, laxatives etc (BN) and also without compensation (BED).

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PA04.2**PSYCHODRAMA GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR ANORECTIC YOUTH**Kansanaho A.^[1], Silvola K.^[2]^[1]ARETAI ~ Helsinki ~ Finland - ^[2]Helsinki Psychodrama Institute ~ Helsinki ~ Finland

The subject of the paper is youth age 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 pleasure. This happens especially through interaction and spontaneous moments in the middle of tight control system of anorectic mind. 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 youth psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. Integration and interaction of psychoanalytic understanding and psychodrama theory and technique has enriched the work significantly.

Keywords: Anorexia, group psychotherapy

PA04.3**PSYCHODRAMA AND OBESITY**

Yerli T.

Abdulkadir 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 understanding 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 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 con-

fidence 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 night eating. It was found out that semi structured psychodrama could be used to treat obesity.

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Keywords: obesity, psychodrama

PA05.1**THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PARENTAL ROLE IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD**

Ponciano E., Féres-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.

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Keywords: transition, adulthood, parents

PA05.2**FAMILY GROUP**

Novero C., Golzio P., Fucarino G., Pirfo 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 observation allow a diagnostic knowledge and a take over that take into consideration the complexity of the patient's reality. The group is open to family members of patients hospitalized in S.P.D.C. and in D.H. To each care giver is asked to attend five weekly sessions. Then, since in every session cross family members at a different point of the group and hospitalization trail, the group presents itself as a transit area in which to compare expe-

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riences, tell their stories (which allows the treatment team to go into the understanding of the patient thoroughly), receive information on the context of treatment in an attempt to start up a process of rehabilitation of the emotions caused by the crisis and illness, to experience the possibility of a redefinition of the experience of sickness and crisis. Objectives of the group are to contain the emotional excess, the attacks on staff and institution, the sense of guilt and powerlessness, along with bringing out the present capacity to take care. On another level, objective of the treating team is also to think itself as a bond of the local care network, undertaking to maintain connections not only with the departments of origin (ward and D.H.) but also with the outpatient departments to which the patient and his family come back after remission of the critical episode.

GRUPPO FAMILIARE

La crisi si affaccia nella vita di una persona come una frattura nella quotidianità e nelle relazioni, rappresentando però anche una possibilità di rielaborazione creativa. Il gruppo per i famigliari è stato pensato a partire dalla convinzione che la famiglia rappresenti il nodo centrale della rete delle relazioni individuali, vincolo e insieme risorsa imprescindibile nella cura, e che dunque la crisi del paziente diventi momento critico per tutto il nucleo famigliare.

Il riferimento teorico è quello dell'oculistica gruppale: diversi vertici osservativi permettono una conoscenza diagnostica e una presa in carico che tengano in considerazione la complessità della realtà del paziente.

Il gruppo è rivolto ai famigliari dei pazienti ricoverati in S.P.D.C. e in D.H., individuati dall'equipe curante durante il ricovero. Ad ogni care giver è chiesto di partecipare a cinque sedute, a cadenza settimanale; poiché, dunque, in ogni incontro si incrociano famigliari ad un punto diverso del percorso di gruppo e di ricovero, il gruppo si propone come uno spazio di transito in cui confrontare esperienze, raccontare la propria storia (che permette all'equipe curante di approfondire la conoscenza del paziente), ricevere informazioni sul contesto di cura, nel tentativo di avviare un processo di bonificazione dei sentimenti suscitati dalla crisi e dalla malattia, di fare esperienza di una possibilità di ridefinizione dell'esperienza della malattia e della crisi.

Obiettivi del gruppo sono contenere gli eccessi emotivi, gli attacchi ai curanti e all'istituzione, il senso di colpa e di impotenza, insieme al valorizzare le capacità presenti di prendersi cura.

Obiettivo dell'equipe di conduzione è anche, su di un altro livello, quello di pensarsi come nodo della rete di cura territoriale, impegnandosi nel mantenere raccordi non solo con i servizi invianti (reparto e D.H.), ma anche con i servizi ambulatoriali a cui il paziente e la sua famiglia ritornano dopo la remissione dell'episodio critico.

PA05.3**PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC GROUPS FOR PREGNANT WOMEN IN A CONSULTING CONTEXT**

Kyrou M.

Hope in GA ~ Athens ~ Greece

A retrospective research with open-large groups focused on informing and encouraging pregnant women has been realized in Greece (EUTOKIA). These groups have no psychotherapeutic character and their purpose is to inform pregnant women without focusing on associated feelings and thoughts. In H.O.P.E in G.A., psychotherapeutic groups for pregnant women are realized in a consulting context since 2007.

The characteristics of the group, some necessary modification in the therapeutic contract, as well as their consulting character will be presented. The emotional support in a stressful period and the sharing of common experiences are reinforced in the group of psychotherapeutic process. Some results concerning the critical

period of the delivery and postpartum period will be announced in relation to some parameters that facilitate or not the above process (e.g. stress, anxiety, fear, tocophobia, mother relation with child and others).

These groups are short-term psychotherapeutic groups, slow opening for the first three meetings. They last for ninety minutes once a week. It seems that the quality of pregnancy, the course of delivery, the period of postpartum and breastfeeding are significantly ameliorated for women that participated in the group.

Keywords: group psychotherapy, pregnancy

PA06.1**DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP ANALYSIS IN SPLIT (SPALATO), CROATIA**

Vlastelica M., Matijevic V., Cajo 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 Klain, 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**

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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 Psychotherapeutic Community of the Open Psychotherapy Centre (OPC). According to this approach we suppose that two distinct processes occur within the group: the

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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 essential as it offers the opportunity for corrective emotional experience in a short period of time, especially for severely disturbed patients, who have difficulty in expressing themselves in groups, where verbal communication is prominent.

Initially, Group Analytic Psychodrama groups functioned within the Psychotherapeutic Communities of the OPC with the so-called "difficult adult patients" (borderlines, psychotics etc.). Later, their function expanded to the therapy of children, adolescents, and young adults as well as in several training activities of the organization in non-clinical population.

Keywords: group analysis, psychodrama

PA07.1**CONCENTRIC CIRCLES IN A CONFLICT GROUP: A GROUP OF ARAB AND ISRAELI WOMEN ACTIVELY TRANSFORMING PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE NARRATIVES**

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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 group level. In this paper we will be touching the field of conflict through 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, Ronit is a Jewish woman – we are working together as co facilitators for 3 years)

Keywords: conflict, narrative, women

PA07.2**MANAGING RAGE AND HELPLESSNESS THROUGH THE CRISIS IN PEKI'IN: THE PLACE OF DIALOGUE IN THE GROUP IN THE MIDST OF A DETERIORATING REALITY**

Chirurg M.

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 wail 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 Tsafat 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 Veradim: 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

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

UNIQUE GROUP PROCESSES IN THE INTERFAITH BETWEEN MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS AND JEWS IN ISRAEL

Questo articolo analizza i processi di gruppo che si sono verificati durante un corso di training per facilitatori di un dialogo intercedente. Il gruppo comprendeva partecipanti di tre identità religiose: ebrei, cristiani e musulmani. L'analisi dei risultati evidenzia alcuni importanti aspetti. Gli autori si sono soffermati su quattro principali fenomeni: da tre identità al "noi e loro" –il terzo escluso; l'identità dell'individuo e del gruppo; l'etnocentrismo e il conflitto inter-etnico-interfede; situazioni di apertura, curiosità e apprendimento reciproco. Questa esperienza ha evidenziato la complessità del dialogo tra tre fedi religiose monoteistiche sullo sfondo del conflitto nazionale in cui cristiani e musulmani, che appartengono all'identità arabo-palestinese, sono in contrasto con l'identità della nazione ebraica. Parole chiave: dialogo interfede, identità religiosa, conflitto inter-gruppo.

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PA08.1

CONSTRUCTING AND SHARING THE HOUSE THAT I AM – ONE POSSIBILITY FOR GROUP DEVELOPMENTHaguiara-Cervellini N.^[1], Giro N.^[2], Villela V.H.^[3]^[1]Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil^[2]Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil^[3]Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de São Paulo ~ São 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-himself. 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 concept of group. (...) In its heterogeneity, the group integrates itself, knows itself, approaches, looks at and sees itself. (...) Great care was taken by the director and auxiliary-egos in the management of the work, which was essential at that stage of the group. Bibliographic references:

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FONSECA, J. Psicoterapia da Relação: elementos de psicodrama contemporâneo. São Paulo: Agora, 2000.

Keywords: Group, hetero-knowledge, Psychodrama

CONSTRUYENDO Y COMPARTIENDO LA CASA QUE SOY YO – UMA POSSIBILIDAD PARA LA FORMACIÓN DE GRUPO

Este relato presenta una estrategia de enseñanza-aprendizado visando la formación del grupo, el auto y hetero-conocimiento de los alumnos en un Curso de formación en Psicodrama.

Esta técnica puede ser interesante en cualquier situación de trabajo con grupo.

La técnica consiste en el dibujo de una casa, la planta baja y el frente de la misma. La casa es el locus en que cada uno se va constituyendo a lo largo de su existencia. Simboliza el "yo" de cada uno y sus papeles (roles) sociales.

Se utiliza el psicodrama interno como facilitador para el encuentro con la casa, pautado en Fonseca (2000).

Se constituye en una dramatización, cuya acción es interna y simbólica, por medio de visualizaciones. Es el encuentro del yo-conmigo.

La dramatización por medio de dibujos, fue propuesta por Altenfelder Silva Filho (1992) y es considerada una de las formas de psicodrama interno.

En la etapa siguiente, colocamos para reflexión: "como estoy viendome y como estoy mostrandome para los otros?"

Estos serán los ganchos para la construcción de una Bienal de

Arquitectura donde los visitantes y expositores (alumnos) exploran las obras - las casas todos sus detalles y matices, semejanzas y diferencias. Este es el momento del yo-con-el-otro.

Los relatos de los alumnos nos revelan la importancia de esta actividad para la construcción del grupo:

(...) Las casas fueron, sin duda, una de las oportunidades más preciosas del curso. Construir la casa que es cada uno de nosotros, es un trabajo singular y mucho más difícil de lo que parece. (...) Fue con esa actividad que yo aprendí, sin duda, la noción de grupo. (...) En su heterogeneidad, el grupo se integra, se conoce, se aproxima, se observa y se ve. (...) Hubo todo un cuidado de la dirección y egos-auxiliares en la conducción de este trabajo, que fue imprescindible en esta etapa del grupo.

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PA08.2

GIRLS, BOYS AND ADOLESCENTS: A MARGINALIZED POPULATION

Gola C.

Asociación de Psicólogos de Buenos Aires ~ Argentina

The neoliberal model that was implemented in our country as from the 1990's, and its attendant dereliction 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 underage, 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 bind 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, incrementó el

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número de familias pauperizadas quienes presentan conflictos psicológicos, sociales y penales.

Violencia física y/o psicológica, fuga de hogar, abuso sexual, incesto, violación, homicidio de bebés, adicciones, prostitución, delincuencia, conjuntamente con desnutrición, retraso físico y mental, etc. constituyen enfermedades de la pobreza, predominantemente. Las mujeres frecuentemente se hacen cargo de un gran número de hijos, abandonando los padres el hogar, sin proveerles ayuda material y desvinculándose afectivamente de ellos, los que, a su vez, son generalmente menores de edad.

Aparecen nuevas configuraciones vinculares y familiares, reforzadas por las migraciones internas y externas.

Los jóvenes sufren un "duelo a futuro" porque es impensable un proyecto educación-capacitación-trabajo. Opuestamente, la resiliencia de algunos exhibe el potencial de lucha ante situaciones límites.

Estos grupos están expuestos a la inseguridad, al robo y al desborde policial.

El circuito delincuencia y prostitución es apoyado por sectores de la policía y del poder político.

Se aborda esta problemática de menores, entre 1 día y 18 años, con equipos interdisciplinarios formados por abogados, médicos, psicólogos y asistentes sociales, dependientes de los municipios o de los Tribunales de Familia del Poder Judicial de la provincia de Buenos Aires.

El asesoramiento otorga un marco protector y de contención, junto con la ley ordenadora. El abordaje resulta ser psicoterapéutico, dado el vínculo creado, posibilitando la reflexión sobre sus conflictos, en coordinación con sus familias o redes sociales sustitutas. Se derivan a tratamiento psicológico, en muchos casos, con resultados favorables, a instituciones públicas o subsidiadas por el Estado.

La labor resulta preventiva, acentuando la capacitación en algún oficio o actividad que posibilite una proyección hacia el futuro.

PA08.3**RESILIENCE, MOTIVATIONAL GOALS AND GENDER: ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE MODULATOR ON THE HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS WITNESSES TO FAMILY VIOLENCE**

Alvarado E., Díaz-Morales J.F.

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The preliminary results indicate that adolescents who witness domestic violence situations, are at risk of developing health problems biopsychosocial. They also have been analyzed both risk factors, such as protective factors involved in these situations, identifying mechanisms that act as conditions that fuel and other operating as attenuators risk of this condition. Specifically, studies have been conducted in clinical populations, in terms of psycho-social risk, who have analyzed the impact strength as an adolescent psychological variable that can act as a remedy to mitigate the potential harmful effects of exposure to violence, being protective or beneficial effects to their health.

We analyze whether the resilience, goals motivational and gender as independent variables and / or related, act as protective factors, modulating the relationship between exposure to family violence and the health profile of adolescents. The study was conducted with a sample of 500 Spanish adolescents between 12 and 18 high school students. Preliminary results in this population, indicate that a perception of high exposure to family violence is associated with a worse self-assessed health among adolescents. The women reported worse overall health than men. We found an increased perception of violence with age. In general resilience exerts a modulating effect on the perception of violence and general health, if only for the case of males.

Keywords: resilience, domestic violence

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 atenuadores 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 un 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 autopercibida en los adolescentes. Las mujeres informan peor salud general que 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**

De Nicolás L.

Instituto de Relaciones Humanas ~ Gasteiz ~ Spain

Dante at his thirty three years old (perfection age) finds himself in an dark room that obscure his thoughts , miraculously he can come out even if there are three beasts that interfere, one of the 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 "Convivio Dantezco" that will help us overcame the conflicts that might arises.

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Keywords: Transformation, Sociopsicodrama, Moreno

PA09.2**PSYCHODRAMA AND THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

Terezinha V., Veludo C.

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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

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process is focused in order to present some of the most common difficulties that appear on daily situations. Along with all the considerations 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 proposed by Moreno, that is, helping the offspring to become genius more than robots, Psychodrama must be comprehended completely and not only as a collection of useful techniques.

Keywords: Psychodrama, learning process

Suggested bibliography:

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PA09.3**MADNESS IMAGINARY IN CULTURAL CONTEXTS**

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This contribution is part of a wide research program initiated by de Rosa in 2005 as follow-up and extension of the mother research (de Rosa, 1987, 1995) carried out in the 1980s 90s in a cultural and political context characterized by a great trust towards institutional change following the anti-asylum Italian law "Basaglia" on a population of nearly 4000 lay and expert participants.

In particular, these comparative analyses take into account differential variables, such as: age, sex, social class, social role (teachers and parents) and cultural context (residential area: urban vs provincial and rural) related to the Italian and Brazilian children and adults' lay sub-groups.

Among the various research techniques used, we refer in this contribution basically, to the most projective tools, recurring in the iconic-figurative code. Starting from the hypothesis that the imaginary code – (conceiving of madness as a themata relevant in an iconographic archaeology of polisemic representations with the permanence of even the most ancient, magical-fantastic, demonic, criminalized ones etc.) - is most resistant to change, this contribution presents some results regarding the imaginative dimension of madness, determined by three figurative tests: a) Drawing of the 'human person' b) Drawing of the mad-person; c) Mad-man drawing. "Draw a person as a mad person would"

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DE ROSA, A.S., PEDREIRA, T. & BOCCI (2008). *The Social Representations of Madness*. Euro PhD Seminars, Rome, Italy.

Keywords: madness, cultural contexts

PA10.1**GROUP ANALYTIC ART PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR ALCOHOLICS**

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Central to group analytic art psychotherapy is the healing capacity of the artistic process, the release of unconscious material which, when consciously assimilated, can lead to the release of creative potential for the individual. The image invested with personal material can stand in for the maker, who is otherwise secreted behind a "false self"; when it is seen in therapy, it allows the maker to feel

seen indirectly; these archaic longings are often so well hidden, that the only other indication of their existence is expressed by deviant behavior or alcohol abuse. The artistic process is able to facilitate the expression of ambiguous feelings and conflicts. Within the group analytic art psychotherapy group there are different forms of self disclosure, either through the making of art objects or through verbal interaction. The art objects provide a record of the group's journey together and also form the basis of the group's culture in the way the group chooses to explore them. Everyone's difference or uniqueness is instantly seen, when the paintings are placed on the ground, but almost paradoxically the universality of experience is recognized through the sharing of paintings- one person's emotion and life events bringing forth another's.

Keywords: Alcoholics, art, group

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 disorders, 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 psychosocial 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 partial 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 correlated with better treatment results. It is now recognized that an integrated treatment program, combining group therapy with a relapse prevention approach to recovery, is most successful.

Keywords: Substance abuse, recovery

PA11.1**THE IMPACT OF PERSONAL THERAPY AND TRAINING PROCEDURE ON PERSONALITY'S EVOLUTION OF THE TRAINEES' PSYCHOTHERAPISTS**

Kosmoyanni A.^[1], Athitakis M.^[2], Piperya I.^[1], Haritaki H.^[2], Tsegos I.K.^[2]

^[1]Open Psychotherapy Centre, Training & Research Department ~ Athens ~ Greece - ^[2]Institute of Group Analysis Athens ~ Athens ~ Greece

The present paper attempts to investigate the changes occurred on the personality of trainees participating in the qualifying courses of Group Analysis (I.G.A., Athens), Psychodrama-Sociotherapy, Family Therapy and Psychological Assessment (O.P.C., Athens).

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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.

Meiji University ~ Tokyo ~ Japan

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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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 organizations (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 Turquet (1974) , Lawrence (Lawrence, Bain and Gould 1996) attempt to incorporate primary narcissism, while Hopper's(2002) failed attempt 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

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acting out on the scene with the help of the doubles and watching 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 severity 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 satisfaction of physiological needs, need security, love/relationship, esteem and personal fulfillment. Domestic violence (DV) may promote the non-satisfaction of such needs and produce feelings of inferiority, weakness and impotence, whose persistence will trigger 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 reproduction 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-adaptive” way.

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

This framework helps us to understand why even when the outside 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 emotions 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 psychotherapy, such as psychodrama, in order to achieve for greater intervention 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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London ~ UK

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 masochism are the main and intractable traits; the group analytical

processes allow perpetrators and victims of incest of both genders 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 prisoners 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 characteristics 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 predicaments.

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 psychological 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 strategies were: role-playing, positive feedback, tasks between sessions, 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 psychological 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

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UNA ALTERNATIVA DE INTERVENCIÓN PSICOLÓGICA EN GRUPO PARA MUJERES CON CÁNCER

Una persona con cáncer presenta una exigencia psicológica particular que necesita ser atendida. La psicología debe investigar los factores que intervienen en las acciones de prevención, tratamiento y rehabilitación del paciente. El papel de los psicólogos en un contexto de enfermedad, incluye la programación de condiciones para que, los pacientes se desarrollen adecuadamente, emocional, cognitivo y socialmente. Este estudio ha sido llevado a cabo en un hospital público y presenta una estrategia de intervención psicológica en grupo en mujeres con cáncer de mama. Actualmente el tratamiento médico disponible ha sido considerado con un alto grado de éxito. Sin embargo, las pacientes tienen gran probabilidad de desarrollar estrés, depresión, fatiga, ansiedad, problemas con el sueño, trastornos cognitivos y baja autoestima. El programa tiene por objeto evaluar las estrategias que promuevan una mejor adaptación a la enfermedad y una mejor adherencia al tratamiento. Las estrategias incluyen el uso de role-play, feedback positivo, tareas entre sesiones, auto-observación, entrenamiento de comportamiento y relajación. Estos recursos han sido utilizados para ayudar en el debate de cuestiones relacionadas al alivio de síntomas, los cambios físicos, la rutina diaria, el trabajo, la familia, el apoyo social y otras dificultades encontradas. Los resultados demostraron que, el grupo de intervención psicológica, puede ayudar en la prevención y reducción de dificultades en la adaptación al contexto de tratamiento. El grupo de intervención para mujeres con cáncer también puede producir una reducción significativa en los trastornos del estado de ánimo, depresión, fobias, estrés, fatiga, confusión, contribuyendo para una mejor calidad de vida. Estudios futuros deben evaluar la eficacia de este tipo de trabajo sobre la adhesión de terapia? y mejora de comportamiento para la promoción de la salud de mujeres con cáncer.

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' psycho emotional condition that came up. Keywords: cancer, group psychotherapy

PA15.1**EXPLORING STUDENTS' IMAGES OF IMMIGRATION: WHEN IMMIGRANTS BECOME ENEMIES**

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How do young Italian students represent immigration? And how do they deal with the conception of "immigrant"? According to our joint psychodynamic and socio-constructivist theoretical model, we claim that representations people use to deal with social objects are culturally and emotionally embedded: emotionally, as they are built according to an unconscious mode working through oppositional meanings (such as good/bad or friend/enemy); culturally, as they are discursively shared and intersubjectively shaped (Salvatore & Venuleo, 2008).

To identify the images of immigration we conducted 5 focus groups with students attending High School in Rome, Italy. The verbatim transcriptions of these discussions were analyzed by a statistical two-step multidimensional technique: Lexical Correspondence Analysis (LCA), followed by Cluster Analysis (CA; Lancia, 2004).

LCA helped identifying two factors, interpreted as two Latent Affective Dimensions of Sense (LADS), that students use to connote their experience of immigration. First dimension conveys the "Representation of the immigration" in terms of Critical judgment vs. Idealized Devaluation. The second dimension highlights the "Representation of the relation towards the immigrant" in terms of Distrust vs. Trust.

CA helped identifying 5 clusters, distinguishing 5 different nucleus of discourse accounting for as many Students' Images (SI) of immigration. 2 of these 5 SI were found to convey a very negative image of immigration, furthermore associated to the powerful emotional connotation expressed by the polarity Idealized Devaluation (SI1) or Distrust (SI3). As such, these SI seem to carry a strongly stereotyped image of immigration which regards at immigrants in terms of "enemies" towards which one does not have any reciprocal relationship.

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Keywords: immigration, representation, students

PA15.2**MANIFEST AND LATENT ATTITUDES AMONG SERVICE GIVERS AND POLICY MAKERS ON IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE INTEGRATION OF FOREIGNERS INTO THE RECIPIENT SOCIETY. DESCRIPTION OF A MODEL WORKSHOP WITH SERVICE GIVERS AND POLICY MAKERS TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS**

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In the changing reality of Italy in general and of Turin in particular, populations belonging to different cultures meet and face the challenge of living side by side, having the need for respect and accepting boundaries.

The immigrants often meet with the socialization agents of the recipient culture at the beginning of the process, and such meeting marks and defines the kind of integration they should expect. By socialization agents we mean the service givers for the immigrants, that is teachers, instructors, social workers, doctors, psychologists, etc.

Such socialization agents, just as the policy makers in the field,

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bring into their meeting with the immigrant manifest and also latent attitudes.

Our thesis is that reducing the gap between manifest and latent attitudes can allow a true and fruitful encounter between different cultures.

The 25 workshop participants were social workers, psychologists and counselors who are in daily working contact with immigrants in Turin.

An Israeli psycho dramatist, Professor Victor Shebar, directed the workshop, which was video recorded with the full agreement of the participants. Our description and analysis are based on the recording.

The workshop allowed the participants to enact the experiences and attitudes both of the absorber and of the immigrant entering the recipient culture.

The enactment was followed by a constructive debate that enriched the service givers' personal and professional understanding.

We found differences between the beginning attitudes towards immigrants and those expressed during the enactment, and the need to process and to reduce such differences came into light.

Keywords: workshop, attitude, immigrants

ATTEGGIAMENTI 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 svoltosi 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 atteggiamenti 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'immigrato 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 dottori 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 sulla videoregistrazione.

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 arricchire la comprensione personale e professionale dei partecipanti.

Si sono riscontrate differenze tra gli atteggiamenti iniziali verso gli immigrati e quelle espresse durante le simulazioni, ed è emerso il bisogno di elaborare e ridurre tali differenze.

PA15.3

PREJUDICE AND HOST SOCIETY IDENTIFICATION OF TURKISH IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY

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Europe has become a multicultural community. Nevertheless, public opinion and the continent's politics often do not reflect this empirical fact. Prejudice and discrimination directed at immigrants are a widespread phenomena across Europe (Zick, Andreas et.all , 2008). But many research showed that greater intergroup contact corresponds with lower intergroup prejudice (Tropp & Pettigrew, 2005; Wagner, Ulrich; Christ, Oliver, Pettigrew & Thomas, 2008) and high host society identity (Nesdale & Mak, 2000). This article explores the connections between ethnic prejudice and host society identification of Turkish immigrants in Germany. So we tested a model that host society identification is determined by five factors: (1) the positivity of immigrants' acculturation behaviors to living according to the standards and values of the host country culture, (2) contact with the member of the host society, (3) ethnic prejudice, (4) the success of immigrants' experience in the host country, and (5) living within an ethnic society environment. The study included 250 Turkish immigrants living in Germany (Frankfurt and Duisburg). regression analysis showed that acculturation behaviors toward the host country culture the strongest predictors of host country identification, followed by contact with members of the host society. Ethnic prejudice and maintaining ethnic culture was a significantly negative predictor. In addition intergroup contact are mediated by ethnic prejudice.

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Keywords: identity, contact, prejudice

PA16.1

APPLICATION OF INTERPERSONAL VISUAL DISTANCE SCALE IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

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Objective: The aim of this paper is to develop Visual Distance Scale (VDS) for the assessment of group progression, ecosystem of the group and the quality of interaction in the group.

Method: The VDS is a self-report scale with a line presenting for each member in the group. Each member was asked to choose appropriate distances in the lines for the distance between himself and other members. The data were collected from psychodynamically interpersonal groups. The 90-minutes, once a week sessions last for 16 weeks. All of the members reported the visual distance with others at the end of every session. The progression of the group was assessed by the mean distance in the group. The ecosystem of the group was presented by social matrix. The interpersonal relationship and therapeutic alliance were reported by

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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. Conclusion: The VDS is a simple accessible tool to evaluate 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 SDIS-GSEQ software in order to detect any patterns or regularities in the text structure. Detection of T-patterns, performed using the THÈME software (Magnusson, 1996, 2000). Analysis of the dynamic structure of the group using the Ucinet 6-NetDraw

The analysis of qualitative data from a perspective of methodological complementarity 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 tratamientos de tipo psicológico que respondiendo a los objetivos generales de la psicoterapia, se realiza a través de tec-

nologías 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 período estudiado el grupo estuvo conformado por seis pacientes (cuatro hombres y dos mujeres) y un psicoterapeuta hombre. El período de tiempo analizado fue de dieciocho meses. El material textual del fórum 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 como 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 SDIS-GSEQ, que permite detectar patrones o regularidades en la estructura del texto. Detección de T-patterns usando el software THÈME (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

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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 (EPYL), 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) sustentar 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**

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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, Vandergrift, 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 first class, in which the primary focus is to promote teamwork, develop pro-social skills, improve peer interaction and instill a sense of belonging. Parents are encouraged to visit the program and meet with staff when necessary.

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

Bagiotti S., Faggioli 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 overtaken 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 disagiate.

Un 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 d'osservazione psicoanalitico ed hanno previsto l'utilizzo di diversi strumenti: proiezione di video, tecniche psicodrammatiche, test "TEMAS- TEII 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

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influenza le identità del docente e dell'allievo stravolgendo il senso del lavoro educativo che sembra passare in secondo piano rispetto all'instaurarsi 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 destructives, 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 intrapsichici 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 della mente gruppale(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 elaborativa di conflitti più complessi ed articolati sottostanti.

PA18.1

GROUP AND SUBJECT: TWO INTERACTING WORLDS

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SIPRE ~ Milano ~ Italy

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 Kaës 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 subjectivization 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 e all'osservazione dei meccanismi di funzionamento inconsci individuali e sovraindividuali stimolati dalla specifica situazione del gruppo.

Attraverso un frammento clinico tratto dai gruppi esperienziali, proponiamo una riflessione, un punto di vista teorico e metodologico sul come, in una situazione gruppale, nascono, 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 psichico per il superamento delle stesse.

Evidenzieremo i rapporti di interdipendenza tra l'intrapsichico, l'intersichico e il gruppo; i principi organizzatori intorno ai quali si organizza e si sviluppa il gruppo. Proveremo a coniugare le stimolazioni teoriche dell'approccio psicoanalitico ai gruppi, per cui l'appartenenza ai gruppi stimola speciali organizzazioni psichiche (Renée Kaes e gli studi del CEFFRAP), con l'approccio epistemico psicoanalitico relazionale che attribuisce al gruppo uno dei momenti dell'organizzazione soggettuale (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
- interazionismo
- auto-eco-organizzazione
- campo psichico gruppale
- sistemi complessi non lineari

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PA18.2

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

Rugi G.

IIPG ~ Milano ~ Italy

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 emphatic 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 tuning 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 preriflessive 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, prothomental 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. Emphatic 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.

Empathy- Intersubjectivity- mirror neurons

EMPATIA E INTERSOGETTIVITÀ NELLA PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO: DALLA CLINICA AI NEURONI SPECCHIO

L'autore si interroga sul ruolo dell'empatia e dell'intersoggettività nel lavoro del piccolo gruppo mettendo a confronto la clinica e il modello della teoria dei neuroni specchio. Le caratteristiche del setting a cerchio rendono infatti il lavoro di gruppo un "laboratorio ideale" per lo studio delle competenze relazionali fondate sulla capacità di leggere emozioni e stati mentali propri e altrui. I difetti delle competenze empatiche e dell'intersoggettività primaria, spesso presenti nei disturbi narcisistici e borderline, agiscono come elementi meno K, nel funzionamento del gruppo. La loro mentalizzazione passa attraverso un complesso processo di messa in sintonia del contenitore che implica alcuni tipici fenomeni gruppalì come lo sviluppo del senso di appartenenza, l'imitazione, la sintonizzazione ect...le cui basi neurobiologiche sembrano risiedere nei fenomeni di simulazione "incarnati" connessi alle funzioni preriflessive e automatiche dei neuroni specchio. Empatia e intersoggettività primaria appaiono del resto competenze fortemente legate a livello neurobiologico e i loro disturbi emergono facilmente nel lavoro di gruppo ove l'uso dei sensi permette un continuo monitoraggio dei fenomeni di superficie: aspetti somatici delle emozioni, gestualità, espressività linguistica. Gli stessi fenomeni di rispecchiamento, il protomentale e gli assunti di base, possiedono una componente somatica e comportamentale che appare immediatamente percepibile nel qui ed ora delle relazioni. Sono questi fenomeni di superficie, corrispettivi ad eventi mentali, che condizionano i movimenti affettivi e relazionali del campo grupppale. La stessa condivisione di senso appare legata più a fenomeni primari fondati sull'intercorporeità, sulla capacità di entrare in risonanza diretta e automatica con le emozioni altrui più che su interventi interpretativi o inferenze cognitive. Percezione empatica e intersoggettività appaiono quindi essenziali nella comprensione dei fenomeni psicodinamici del gruppo e intervengono sia come fattori terapeutici, sia come momenti critici di distorsione dei movimenti affettivi e dinamici.

PA18.3

FROM WORD-SIGN TO PLURAL SPEAKING

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The S.P.D.C. inpatients' lived experience, often consequential from the difficulty to compose the internal world with the external one, shows itself as a primary chaos looking for a sign that could gather in a form this pre-symbolic experience.

The expressive writing-group, called "looking inside" by the inpatients themselves, tries to delineate a space that answers to this urgent need of expression of their exclusive and unspeakable interior worlds. It uses word-signs that, in the sharing and exchange with the group, are harmonically made up of a plural speaking.

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 recompose 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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Angeli Editore, Milano, 2005

Key-words: word-sign, plural speaking, chaos.

DALLA PAROLA-SEGNO AL PARLARE PLURALE

Il vissuto del paziente in S.P.D.C. generato sovente dalla difficoltà di comporre un mondo interno con un mondo esterno, si manifesta come un caos primario in cerca di un segno che possa raccogliere in una forma questa esperienza pre-simbolica.

Il gruppo di scrittura espressiva, chiamato dai pazienti "guardarsi dentro", tenta di delineare uno spazio che risponda a questa urgenza di espressione del proprio esclusivo e inenarrabile cosmo interiore, tramite l'utilizzo di parole-segno che nella condivisione e scambio con il gruppo si compongono armonicamente in un parlare plurale.

L'obiettivo non è quello di trasformare tali parole-segno in parole-simbolo, ma di esercitare la funzione distanziante rispetto a quanto messo sul foglio e quella di rivisitazione di tutto questo tramite lo sguardo puro dell'altro. Il gruppo, pur non fornendo chiavi interpretative ma lasciando nella non comprensibilità di ciò che sottende allo scritto, rende tale caos più accettabile.

Dapprima si usano parole-segno per raccontare la propria soggettività, successivamente, nell'intreccio relazionale, le particelle-sè inconsapevolmente proiettate si scompaginano e si ricompongono in un nuovo ordine nel caos.

A questa processualità strutturale che dal sé apre all'altro e attraverso l'altro torna al sé, sembra essere corrisposto nel gruppo un passaggio evolutivo da una dimensione individuale a una grupppale.

Ciò si è reso evidente nel riconoscimento, verbalizzato dai pazienti, del gruppo, oltre che come dimensione difficile da affrontare, anche come mezzo privilegiato per raggiungere i propri obiettivi personali di guardarsi dentro.

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PA19.1

SPORT GROUPS: SHARING EXPERIENCES IN THE LIGHT OF PSYCHODRAMATesch E.^[1], Rondilone M.^[2]^[1]SOPSP ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil - ^[2]Torino ~ Italy

Sport Groups, their relational dynamics and emergent conflicts have been more and more in focus. Sports, universal phenomena, 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.

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Keywords: Sports Groups, Conflicts, Psychodrama

GRUPOS DEPORTIVOS: COMPARTIR DE EXPERIENCIAS A LA LUZ DEL PSICODRAMA

Grupos deportivos, sus dinámicas relacionales, y conflictos emergentes, tienen estado cada vez más en foco. El Deporte, fenómeno universal, entre otras cosas por los efectos que causan grandes eventos como Juegos Olímpicos y Copas del Mundo, fortalece esta realidad que evidencia sus protagonistas, frente una sociedad que les cobra cada vez más el rigor del máximo rendimiento y elevada productividad. Son ídolos los victoriosos, y fracasados los perdedores. Como reflejo de nosotros mismos, parecemos brindar este protagonismo que mantiene viva nuestra esperanza de romper nuevas barreras. Nunca antes, como en las Olimpiadas de Pequín, tantos récords fueron superados. La superación acompaña la historia de la humanidad; si algo de diferente hay hoy, podremos decir del uso tecnológico a servicio del espectáculo. ¿O deberíamos decir de la pieza de teatro? ¿Y la Psicología, es también instrumento a servicio del rendimiento, o se constituye una posibilidad de compartir, ese después del ato dramático que se traduce como momento de devolver el protagonista a él mismo? Para nosotros, proponer discusión sobre los conflictos en equipos deportivos, desde el prisma psicodramático, es una oportunidad de compartir experiencias en este campo que aún parece dar sus primeros pasos. Probar conjuntamente la perspectiva de ofrecer otra posibilidad a este espectáculo con el cual nos deparamos y que también nos envuelve de una forma que nos torna también partícipes y responsables de él.

WILLIAMS, J.(1991). *Psicología Aplicada al Deporte*. Madrid, Biblioteca Nueva.

TESCH, E.(2003). *El psicodrama en un equipo de básquetbol*. Presentado en el IV Congreso Ibero Americano de Psicodrama, Buenos Aires.

PA19.2

CONFLICT IN SPORT: UNAVOIDABLE OR PURSUABLE?Lerda M.T.^[1], Blancato I.^[2], Blancato C.^[2], Sereno S.^[2]^[1] Biella ~ Italy - ^[2] Torino ~ Italy

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 media and 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 and other issues should be developed in the field of sports psychology preserve 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 involuntal unwitting 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 vivifying 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

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the team are very strong but the resistances to success opposing to the cohesion and the integrative working of the group are as much numerous and powerful.

The analysis of the system with the group analytic technique tries to define a sphere of deep operation about no explicit and invisible things aimed to move those creative and transforming forces inherent the team and to canalize them towards the targets and not against them. TEAMS' MATRIX - CREATIVE RESOURCES - RESISTENCES TO SUCCESS

CONFLITTI AGONISTICI NELLO SPORT

Le organizzazioni sportive agonistiche pulsano di una vita emotivo-affettiva che soggiace alle spinte evolutive ed involutive inconsapevoli che si agitano nell'inconscio gruppale.

Si riporta l'esperienza di un anno su una squadra di basket professionistica trattata analiticamente come piccolo gruppo operativo.

Si descrive come i giocatori siano sia soggetto che oggetto della vita inconscia del gruppo e come esprimono gioco e impegno agonistico dettati da forze inconsapevoli, anche se razionalizzate con infinite motivazioni tecniche.

La vita inconscia di un team sportivo si realizza attraverso una rete che comunica a più livelli, da quello relazionale consapevole a quello squisitamente inconscio. Si origina una 'identità gruppe generale' frutto della sintesi tra la sua impronta psico-sociale e la sua cultura: la 'matrice della squadra', che è la componente vivificante e creativa di ogni organizzazione sportiva.

Si è osservato come la 'vita' di una organizzazione sportiva sia il frutto di una interazione complessa tra individuo, piccolo gruppo e grande gruppo di lavoro, ma anche tra le matrici dei sottogruppi tra di loro e tra i sottogruppi e il 'grande gruppo' della istituzione, comprensiva anche dei supporters. le relazioni nella loro rete visibile e invisibile, a vari livelli dal conscio all'inconscio, sono state evidenziate con la tecnica gruppo analitica e le risorse creative finalizzate allo scopo del team: il successo.

Le spinte inconse che 'lavorano' per l'identità e l'integrazione di una squadra sportiva sono fortissime, ma altrettanto numerosi e potenti sono le 'resistenze al successo' che contrastano con la coesione ed il funzionamento integrato del gruppo.

L'analisi del sistema con tecnica gruppoanalitica mira a definire un ambito di intervento profondo sul non esplicito e sull'invisibile teso a mobilitare le forze trasformativo-creative insite nel team e indirizzarle verso gli obiettivi e non contro di essi.

PA20.1**WHICH VALUES FOR A NEW COMMUNITY?**

Morviducci C.

Il Cerchio ~ Napoli ~ Italy

While becoming a multiethnic 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 build 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 Employees 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

QUALI VALORI PER UNA NUOVA COMUNITÀ?

Mentre stiamo divenendo una società multiethnica 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.

Sull'attuale sfondo sociale viene qui proposta un'analisi delle dinamiche rilevate in una comunità di pazienti psicotici diretta dall'Autore, nella consapevolezza della sua relazione col contesto generale.

La Comunità è situata in Italia, è pubblica e appartiene 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, sparpagliati e isolati, gli Utenti, non avendo il coraggio sentirsi gruppo, simili agli altri utenti e portatori di problema. Anche i loro Familiari sono parecchio disuniti e marginalizzati. Prevalgono nell'insieme atteggiamenti difensivi, frammentazione e incomprendimento.

Attualmente è in corso un cambiamento, iniziato dal terapeuta, che si è immerso pienamente nel campo relazionale con gli utenti, guardando contemporaneamente ai familiari non come un problema ma come una risorsa.

Questo ha favorito la coesione nel gruppo degli utenti.

Sono stati inoltre intrapresi nuovi rapporti con l'esterno riducendo l'isolamento della Comunità.

Sarà migliorata la formazione degli operatori affinché possano tollerare una maggiore apertura del loro gruppo, riducendo occasionali atteggiamenti svalutativi verso gli utenti.

L'obiettivo è il riconoscimento di un'appartenenza reciproca delle persone che vivono o lavorano nella Comunità, aiutandole a vedere le somiglianze più che le differenze.

Si potrà aprire così un dialogo non fondato su ruoli pre-costituiti, una vera comunicazione tra esseri umani, con circolazione, come in una famiglia, di pensieri e affetti.

Parole chiave: Comunità, Coesione.

PA20.2**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

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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 - go off 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**

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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.

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

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

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 quantitativi e qualitativi. Il follow-up è in corso.

PA21.1**SHAKESPEARE'S USE OF THE PLAY WITHIN A PLAY**

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Shakespeare's Use of the Play within the Play provides much material for Group Analysts and Psychodramatists in considering aspects of the structure and content of their disciplines through the comparisons with how Shakespeare uses this variety of plot device. First, he brings a third dimension to all when the cast itself includes both players and viewers.

This paper then considers different extra dimensions in these particular four triangulating plays of Shakespeare. First, when he adds a new therapeutic dimension in *The Taming of The Shrew* where the Lord provides an Italian Drama Therapy story of Kate with the cure of her narcissistic rages alternatively to the drunken Sly for his future married life. In *Hamlet* and *Midsummer's Night Dream*, we see how Shakespeare in the first case harnesses many different dimensions and realities in one text in holding the mirror up to nature and also in his own *Mousetrap* enabling him diagnostically to nail his uncle Claudius as his father's murderer. In the *Dream*, he saturates this play of his own invention with varieties of tridimensionality which he uses kaleidoscopically with strong resonances to *Romeo and Juliet* in the *Dream's* *Pyramus and Thisbe*. The *Dream* also separates and combines night and day, fairies and humankind, the reality and dreams of threats and longings, the mix up of tragic and comic motifs and the hopes of a new life at a time of mourning.

Shakespeare brings up these same facts again at the end of his creative life in the *Tempest* with the power of magic in his *Masque*, posing this as comic rendering of *Hamlet* some ten years past but now there are no casualties but an open ended future, which is left in the hands of the younger generation as he makes his farewell.

Keywords: Shakespeare Mirrors Triangulation

PA21.2**BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL SELF AND SOCIAL SELF: VICISSITUDES OF IDENTIFICATION AND IDENTITY AS A GUIDELINE OF THE THERAPEUTIC GROUP PROCESS**

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Was the psychoanalytic thought with Freud (1929) that first underlined the deep dynamic that permeates. The psychodynamics links between identification and group process. He criticizes the sociologists for not going behind the powerful, rich and regressive dynamics of the mass. Nevertheless, Freud doesn't cross the dichotomy between Individual and Group: the group is the result of the projective libidinal investments and identification on the group or on the idealized leader. So from the very beginning the psychoanalytic thought proposes a dichotomy between the individual and the group. This dichotomy continues to inspire some groupanalysts, while the so called "relational psychoanalysis" recognizes more methodological and clinical significance to the "relational space".

Groupanalysis by Foulkes (1964-1990) overcoming this dichotomy comes across from the individual monadic system to social mind. The consequences are:

- I. The epistemological mutation of the psychoanalytic thought about the group process.
- II. A new perspective of the therapeutic working through on the axis of relatedness, significance, and identity.
- III. This paper emphasizes the crucial importance of the use of the processes of identification and identity that occurs in any groups for the therapeutic purposes (foulkesian groupanalysis, focuses this process within a specific setting and methodology).

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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 methodology anchored on the classical psychoanalytic model "applied" to the group or methods in which the therapy seems to concentrate on phenomeric, configurational or processual aspects undervaluing 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 soffermarsi sulle dinamiche inconscie che ne stanno alla base. Freud (1929) sottolinea i vincoli psicodinamica tra formazione gruppale e identificazione criticando 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 dicotomia fondamentale Individuo-Gruppo, concludendo che la massa era il prodotto di investimenti libidici identificatori che circolavano tra i membri o il leader idealizzato. Questa dicotomia continua ad ispirare molti gruppoanalisti mentre la chiamata "Psicoanalisi della relazione", riconosce più significato ed importanza allo "spazio relazionale".

2. La gruppoanalisi di Foulkes segnala il passaggio dalla monade individuale alla mente sociale, compiendo prima una rivoluzione e mutazione epistemologica del pensiero psicoanalitico, e secondo proponendo una nuova prospettiva metodologico-clinica: il processo terapeutico si sposta lungo un asse 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 foulkesiana privilegia questo lavoro inquadrandolo dentro un preciso setting e metodologia.

3. Si propone una "teoria della clinica" attraverso il proprio processo gruppale contrastando con due opposte tendenze contemporanee del uso del gruppo terapeutico:

una metodologia clinica ancorata nei presupposti teorici della psicoanalisi "applicata" al gruppo, o metodiche che privilegiano nella cura gruppale aspetti fenomenologici, processuali o configurazionali con certo disprezzo delle fondamenta teoriche e metodologiche che possono esserne alla base.

Vengono prospettate schematicamente i punti per una disamina e riflessione nello spettro della terapia gruppale contemporanea. Si propone un itinerario che usando come parametro i processi di identificazione e identità segnala alcuni passi e nodi fondamentali del lavoro clinico.

PA22.1

INFLUENCE OF HUMOR ON THE HARSHNESS OF VARIOUS CONFLICTS

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In my paper I will try to explore the influence of humor on the harshness of various conflicts which break-through in small therapeutic 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 edge of violent words exchange and physical attacks.

The unit heal at the time only eight patients which join for the sessions 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 contents. We found out that the use of humor and consequentially 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 scarce 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 Mihail Bahtin, who studied humor and laughter in 17th century author Francois Rabelais. Humor, in his view, suspends and diminish disastrous influence of overseriousness 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

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Sexes have always been in conflict. The fact that for some time this conflict was not manifest has to do with suppression rather than 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 individuals, 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

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Two experimentation groups have been set up devoted to analytical function, each of them with a fixed period of 6 months. Both groups have been assigned the following issue "groups and conflicts".

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 leading is to control the emotional intensity that, beginning from a fantasmatic 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 phenomenon, also transformative like, arising from the shared experience of the group. Thus the "feeling" and the acknowledgement of one's own and other people's emotions is made easy, compared to hostile and adversarial situations belonging to the personal or family environment. Once you get the awareness that disagreement emerging from the group is a natural aspect of the group dynamics, you learn to accept different opinions as personal enriching opportunities.

The conflict from the negative event and perspective can therefore

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transform itself into a driver of creativeness, ideas and strength rather than hurdle to the tall high potential transformative value. Conflict is a meeting, a convergence, producing generative or degenerative results according to the evolving of different positions taking part in the relationship. Every conflict may assume a cooperative or antagonistic feature, according to the relationship generating or been generated from.

Keywords: experimentation groups, opportunities

IL CONFLITTO 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 esperienziali a funzione analitica, 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 contenere l'intensità emotiva che, a partire da un'area emotiva fantasmatica condivisa del gruppo, tende ad accrescersi, per evitare che al termine eventuali problematiche dei partecipanti possano rimanere attivate e non risolte.

La libera circolazione del pensiero associativo consente ai singoli l'individuazione ed il riconoscimento dei fenomeni gruppali, anche di tipo trasformativo, partendo dall'esperienza condivisa del gruppo. Si facilita il "sentire" e quindi si agevola il riconoscimento delle proprie ed altrui emozioni rispetto a situazioni conflittuali di tipo personale, familiare o sociale. A partire dalla consapevolezza che il disaccordo che si produce nel gruppo è un aspetto naturale delle dinamiche di gruppo, si impara ad accettare opinioni diverse come opportunità arricchenti.

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 o degenerativi secondo le modalità di evolversi delle diverse posizioni nella relazione. Ogni conflitto può esprimersi in una situazione cooperativa o antagonista, in base alla relazione che lo genera e che ne è generata.

Verrà presentato un breve contributo, resoconto dell'esperienza vissuta, redatto dai partecipanti stessi ai gruppi, ed una breve lettura dei fatti in base ai costrutti di alcune teorie gruppo analitiche.

PA23.1

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

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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).

Kept as hostages to the narcissistic unity, trapped in a life experience of lack, our female patients defend themselves by denying or drowning in food overabundance- a concrete object- the threat of an always impending emptiness; keeping as much as possible away from the meeting with the other and the contact with their own needs. 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

IL CORPO LUOGO IMPLICITO DEL CONFLITTO. UN'ESPERIENZA DI PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO CON PAZIENTI CON DISTURBO DEL COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE

Fin dalla nascita l'assunzione del cibo è anche nutrimento affettivo: è nella relazione primaria con il seno materno che si fonda l'evolversi di una vita, è dalla fusione narcisistica con l'oggetto significativo che nasce la possibilità di un reciproco riconoscimento e di emancipazione dal legame di totale dipendenza. Quando il corpo materno è assente, muto lo scambio percettivo sensoriale, la separazione non è pensabile, la nostalgia per quella 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 sovrabbondanza del cibo - un oggetto concreto - la minaccia di vuoto sempre incombente; preservandosi per quanto possibile dall'incontro con l'altro e dal contatto con propri bisogni. Il desiderio dell'altro, animato da una brama simbiotica e da un'avidità aggressiva, è dolorosamente insaziabile per la bulimica, inaccettabile per l'anoressica, che ne prende le distanze con la dieta serrata dei desideri.

Rifiuto del cibo e voracità, anoressia e bulimia, sono riconducibili all'impossibilità di elaborare la rinuncia all'onnipotenza e l'accettazione del limite della dipendenza: non è sopportabile lo spazio tra Sé e Altro. La ricostruzione interna del corpo materno è resa possibile, nel movimento del gioco psicodrammatico, attraverso l'esperienza sensoriale e di presenza degli altri: nella relazione gruppale e con le figure identificatorie il Sé può differenziarsi e riconoscere i propri bisogni. Attraverso la scansione terapeutica l'assenza e la dipendenza diventano accettabili; il gruppo, uno spazio altro da Sé, "diventa corpo" e costituisce la base sicura su cui costruire e tramite cui raggiungere la propria autonomia, separandosi.

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

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Racamier, therapeutic attention, psychodynamic comprehension, emotional support are addressed both to patients and to therapists - joins cognitive behavioral therapy techniques.

The Psychodramatic group for the patients, set up once a week, started up together with an Psychodramatic Educational group for the operators, set up every two weeks. A group that is open, temporary, for the dismissing patients and also enduring as a group structure, that should last as long as the therapeutic institution of which gradually becomes part.

When the staff verifies that the physical and psychological conditions of the patients of the program are suitable, they are involved in the Psychodramatic Group; so that, the newcomers are quickly integrated with the most experienced members and these facilitate the insertion in the activities, reassure, simplifies the learning and the usage of Psychodrama techniques.

In this way the Psychodrama Theatre takes the form of an unconventional therapeutic place, a containing space where the group becomes an "auxiliary world", a context in which everyone could learn to be a therapeutic agent, in which one stops giving attention to his symptoms of pain to find out his and other's emotions. The presentation of some cases will follow.

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BORIA MIGLIORINI M.C., Arte-terapia e psicodramma classico, Vita e Pensiero, Milano 2006.

Keywords: Eating disorders; "Auxiliary world"; Therapeutic agent.

LO PSICODRAMMA IN UN GRUPPO DI PAZIENTI CON DISTURBI DEL COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE IN SITUAZIONE DI RICOVERO (CONFLITTO CON IL SÈ E IL MONDO AFFETTIVO)

"Con la nostra malattia ci siamo negate il piacere... di mangiare."

L'esperienza che porto avanti da due anni si rivolge a pazienti ricoverati presso il "CENTRO PER I DISTURBI DELL'ADOLESCENZA E DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE" dell'Ospedale di Pietra Ligure (SV), Padiglione P.C. Racamier. Il Centro è dotato di 10 posti letto di riabilitazione psichiatrica ospedaliera, 4 posti letto di DH riabilitativo, 2 ambulatori per i DCA. All'interno del Centro si coniuga la terapia istituzionale nella quale, come ricorda Racamier, l'attenzione terapeutica, la comprensione psicodinamica, il sostegno emotivo sono rivolti tanto ai curati quanto ai curanti, con tecniche terapeutiche che vengono dal modello cognitivo-comportamentale.

Il gruppo di psicodramma per i pazienti, a cadenza settimanale, è iniziato insieme a un gruppo di formazione con modalità psicodrammatiche per le operatrici, con cadenza quindicinale. Gruppo aperto, a termine per le pazienti che vengono dimesse, ma continuativo come struttura di gruppo che dovrebbe in teoria "durare" quanto l'istituzione di cura, di cui gradualmente viene a far parte. 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 "nuove" si integrano velocemente con la parte del gruppo più esperta che favorisce il loro inserimento nell'attività, dà fiducia e rassicura, facilita l'apprendimento e l'utilizzo da parte di tutti delle tecniche psicodrammatiche.

Il teatro di psicodramma allora diventa un luogo terapeutico non tradizionale, uno spazio contenitivo dove il gruppo diventa per ciascuno un "mondo ausiliario", un contesto dove ogni persona può imparare ad essere un agente terapeutico per l'altro, dove si smette di ascoltare la propria sintomatologia per dar voce alla scoperta delle proprie emozioni e di quelle degli altri.

Seguirà quindi la presentazione di alcuni casi.

Parole chiave: Disturbi alimentari; "Mondo ausiliario"; Agente terapeutico

PA23.3

LA BOTTEGA DI ARCHIMEDE: ALCHEMIES BETWEEN PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

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Associazione Psy&co ~ Alessandria ~ Italy

In the course of the current debate on the relationship between philosophy and dynamic psychology (U. Galimberti 2005, G. Blandino 2006) may be useful to explore subjects where experiential philosophy and psychology are interwoven through devices that can enable the development of individual and group.

The Association for Promoting Social Psy&Co, consisting of psychologists, psychotherapists, experts in social sciences and humanities, so he turned to La Bottega di Archimede. Founded three years ago as training for professionals of reports of aid, the Bottega is now Community annual event open to the public, with increasingly large investments. Aims intervention transformational communication, dialogue, on reflection, the expression of self, on group experience. It is proposed, rather than to transmit knowledge, to use different models of learning at the crossroads of cognition and emotion, to open and co-construct the thought (rather than wrangle with conflict), to foster communication and research.

The text 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-let settle), the Map tracer (guardian of the symbols and their cyclic again) - With the scan function, contain and / or liquefying 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

LA BOTTEGA DI ARCHIMEDE: ALCHEMIE FRA FILOSOFIA E PSICOLOGIA

Alla luce del dibattito attuale sul rapporto fra filosofia e psicologia dinamica (U.Galimberti, 2005, G.Blandino, 2006) può essere utile esplorare esperienzialmente temi dove filosofia e psicologia si intrecciano, attraverso dispositivi di attivazione dell'elaborazione individuale e di gruppo.

L'Associazione Psy&Co, costituita da psicologi, psicoterapeuti, esperti di scienze sociali ed umane, ha attivato così La Bottega di Archimede. Nata tre anni fa come corso di formazione per professionisti delle relazioni di aiuto, la Bottega è ora evento comunitario annuale aperto al pubblico, con partecipazioni sempre più ampie. Ha come obiettivi l'intervento trasformativo sulla comunicazione, sul dialogo, sulla riflessione, sull'espressione di sé, sulla gruppabilità. Si propone, piuttosto che di trasmettere nozioni, di utilizzare modelli diversi di apprendimento all'incrocio fra cognizione e emozione, di aprire e co-costruire il pensiero (piuttosto che disputarne i contenuti conflittualmente), di favorire la comunicazione e la ricerca.

Il testo costituito dall'intrecciarsi tra sapere psicologico e sapere filosofico è utilizzato come pre-testo per riflettere assieme. Il lavoro si articola attorno a tre figure - il narratore (portatore del testo pre-testo); la memoria del gruppo (portatrice della continuità e della possibilità di elaborare-digerire- lasciar sedimentare); la mappografa (custode dei simboli e del loro ciclico ripresentarsi) - aventi la funzione di scandire, contenere e/o fluidificare tempi-modi-conessioni che nel gruppo prendono forma. Ad ogni incontro intervengono inoltre esperti esterni, portatori di contenu-

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ti nella forma del dialogo vivo tra narratore, ospite e gruppo. L'elemento "gruppo" è il cardine attraverso il quale si traspone il lavoro teorico in trasformazione reale della vita, dell'esperienza, delle emozioni. Il dispositivo formativo gruppale utilizzato si contestualizza nel confronto tra professionalità differenti, nel cerchio e nella circolarità, nella restituzione puntuale (effettuata anche attraverso report diffusi ad ogni incontro successivo), nel disegno individuale e collettivo di "mappe" esperienziali di ogni incontro.

PA24.1**CONFLICT IN A GROUP OF ADOPTIVE PARENTS. DEVELOPMENTAL SHIFT FROM COHESION TO COHERENCE**

Servi B.L., Cemolin C.
COIRAG ~ 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 cohesion 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 attui 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 stesse attraverso una fase di riconoscimento delle specificità di ognuno, assunte dal gruppo come ricchezza e non come minaccia. La possibilità della coerenza, dell'integrazione e dell'ambivalenza, rimanda al concetto di complementarietà, nella quale una modalità 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 una psicoterapia di gruppo omogeneo a tempo limitato per coppie di genitori 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 è 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, divenendo parte di ogni attore della scena terapeutica.

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

Di Ventura L.^[1], Venier M.^[2], Baglioni V.^[3], Aceti F.^[3]

^[1]I.G.A.R.S. - Istituto Gruppoanalitico di Roma per Il Sociale ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]Dipartimento di Salute Mentale A.S.L. RM/H ~ Frascati - RM ~ Italy - ^[3]DSNPREE - Dipartimento di Scienze Neurologiche e Psichiatriche e Riabilitative dell'Età Evolutiva dell'Università 'La Sapienza' ~ Roma ~ Italy

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 dell'Età Evolutiva (DSNPREE) dell' Università di Rome 'La Sapienza' To a disorder psychopathology of their children.

The protocol provides for:

- A phase of counseling
- And a analytical-group one year.

The treatment aims to encourage the resumption of-transformative 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 transpersonal 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 identificatorie defined, every social group that he will be promoting or having been Participants will find a dramatic first replication of gruppalità its internal report as coding the world and its relationship with the world " Diego Napolitani.

Project-intervention research for divorced and or separated parents.

TRATTAMENTO GRUPPO-ANALITICO DI GENITORI SEPARATI E DIVORZIATI

Il presente lavoro si propone di esporre i risultati di un progetto-intervento di ricerca, per genitori separati e o divorziati, che si sono rivolti al Dipartimento di Scienze Neurologiche e Psichiatriche e Riabilitative dell'Età Evolutiva (DSNPREE) dell'Università di Roma 'La Sapienza' per un disturbo psicopatologico dei propri figli.

Il protocollo prevede:

- una fase di counselling
- ed un trattamento gruppo - analitico della durata di un anno.

L'intervento terapeutico si propone di favorire la ripresa di processi individuativi-trasformativi, attraverso l'elaborazione del transfert evocato dalla coppia dei terapeuti (maschio femmina) e dai membri del gruppo. Al termine dell'anno, i partecipanti riferiscono la loro esperienza ai membri che costituiranno il nuovo gruppo, attraverso la presentazione di un lavoro elaborato in alcuni incontri, che non prevedono la presenza dei conduttori.

Per Foulkes "la mente è un accadimento transpersonale e il gruppo è la matrice del pensiero individuale".

In tale ottica, il gruppo rappresenta, a nostro avviso, lo spazio naturale ove condividere il lutto soggettivo che accompagna l'esperienza di perdita dell'interruzione del legame coniugale, vissuto, per lo più, come un fallimento sul piano identitario "...l'indi-

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viduo struttura la sua identità attraverso una molteplicità di relazioni identificatorie storicamente definite, ogni gruppo sociale che egli andrà promuovendo o a cui si troverà a partecipare è innanzitutto replicazione drammatica della sua gruppabilità interna, intesa come rapporto che codifica il mondo e il proprio rapporto con il mondo” Diego Napolitani.

Progetto-intervento di ricerca per genitori separati e o divorziati.

PA24.3**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 groupanalysis. 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.
2. The author(female, psychologist, groupanalyst) examines, some conflicts which are common in the Prenatal Network of ten groups of 99 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

L'autrice espone la teoria della rete da un punto di vista gruppoanalitico foulkesiano. Esamina la risonanza di alcuni conflitti frequenti nella rete prenatale che minacciano la salute mentale del bambino. Possibili misure 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 comune e reciproca interazione.
2. L'autrice (psicologa gruppoanalista) 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 di preparazione al parto istituito dal Consultorio Familiare di Scalea dell'ASP di Cosenza. Molti 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.
4. Si menzionano le possibili misure preventive sul lavoro di rete nelle istituzioni e nel territorio.

Parole chiave: rete, rete prenatale, matrice, processi transazionali.

PA25.1**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 known 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 “MiddleEarth”, as described by the ethnopsychologist 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 began 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).

PA25.2**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 neurosis 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, 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 were 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.

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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 sguardo gruppale ed interculturale per affrontare il caso di una paziente 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 'tregua' in cui farle sviluppare un suo negoziato di pace, una mediazione che l'aiutasse a costruire un noi italo-inglese e un senso di sé più coeso, favorendo una articolazione del divenire migrativo con le matrici di senso e i mondi valoriali di provenienza e di arrivo.

Gli emigranti, in fondo, sono in una terra di nessuno e non appartengono del tutto né al prima né al dopo in una storia spezzata. La terra di nessuno, però, è anche lo spazio di non contatto fra due stati in conflitto che ferma le ostilità e precede le trattative di pace.

Tale riflessione sulle problematiche dei migranti ,anche di seconda generazione, si può allargare ad ogni incontro con l'altro.

La mediazione ,uno spazio di riflessione ed il rispetto dell'altro nella sua identità,ma anche nella differenza e nella diversità, può dare luogo ad un processo rielaborativo in cui può nascere una cultura 'terza' che da spazio ad entrambi i 'mondi' in una 'coesistenza civile'.

In effetti Antonietta è migliorata da quando lavora in una scuola di lingua come insegnante madre-lingua, dove finalmente può essere una italo-inglese.

PA25.3

TO BE NORMAL OR NOT? INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL CONFLICT

Bonato F.

AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy

An articulated training project intended to activate social integration processes, realized with the Veneto Region (2006-2007, duration 6 months) in collaboration with the Volunteer Association of the Province of Vicenza, Social Cooperatives, ULSS 4/Alto Vicentino, financed by the Vicenza Volunteer Service Center.

The articulate process, which has used active methods has involved 80 people subdivided in 4 categories:

1. volunteers and social assistance operators, that have participated enlivened by personal and professional training objectives;
2. parents of disabled and normally intelligent children, that have participated for the desire of sharing struggles and finding new educational strategies;
3. disabled and normally intelligent adolescent children, that have participated moved by the desire to meet others to get to know themselves better;
4. artists that have offered their professionalism moved by the authenticity needs.

(among them the famous Israeli guitarist Yuval Avital.)

Initially these groups followed separate paths, then they united in a unique expressive theatrical research laboratory group, becoming a privileged space where social groups could communicate and discover the human characteristics that they accumulate: body and emotions. The laboratory group has

thus become an emotional space of truth and authenticity, which was then transformed into performance.

The performance was a moment of authentic expression; the public's role was that of a GUEST, in the most sacred acceptance, that is an invited fellow guest to a banquet that could not help participating and being involved sensorially and emotionally in what was happening on the stage. The performance entitled *Simply Stories ...* it was presented in January 2007 and received much success from the public.

DOTTI L., *Forma e azione. Metodi e tecniche psicodrammatiche nella formazione e nell'intervento sociale*, Franco Angeli, Milano 1998.

PONTREMOLI A., *Teoria e tecniche del teatro educativo e sociale*, UTET, Torino 2005.

Keywords: Integration, Disability, Social Theatre.

TO BE NORMAL OR NOT? INTEGRAZIONE E CONFLITTO SOCIALE

Articolato progetto di formazione finalizzato ad attivare nel territorio processi 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 (sociodramma, psicodramma, tecniche espressivo-teatrali), ha coinvolto 80 persone suddivise in 4 categorie:

1. volontari e operatori del socio-assistenziale, che hanno partecipato animati da obiettivi di formazione personale e professionale;
2. genitori di ragazzi disabili e normodotati, che hanno partecipato per il desiderio di condividere fatiche e trovare nuove strategie educative;
3. ragazzi adolescenti normodotati e disabili, che hanno partecipato mossi dal desiderio di incontrarsi per meglio definirsi;
4. artisti che hanno offerto le loro professionalità mossi da bisogni 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 teatrale, divenuto uno spazio privilegiato dove gruppi sociali diversi hanno potuto entrare in relazione e scoprire le caratteristiche umane che li accomunano: corpo ed emozioni. Il laboratorio è divenuto uno spazio emozionale di verità e autenticità, 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 comunità. Il ruolo del pubblico è stato quello di OSPITE, nell'accezione più sacra, ovvero un commensale invitato ad un banchetto e sedendosi non ha potuto evitare di entrare sensorialmente e quindi emotivamente in ciò che stava accadendo sulla scena. La performance dal titolo *Semplicemente storie...* è stata rappresentata per la comunità a gennaio 2007 e ha riscosso un grandissimo successo di pubblico.

Parole chiave: Integrazione, Disabilità; Teatro sociale.

PA26.1

NOTES ON THE RELATION OF HUMAN COMMUNITY'S ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT INTO NATURAL COMMUNITY

Marinelli S.

Università La Sapienza di Roma ~ Roma ~ Italy

This contribution is based on the hypothesis that the analysis of the dependence bond has a specific relevance for the process of cure in both dual relationship and group analysis. The Author indicates the necessity to identify the levels of primitive and undifferentiated belonging that characterize the culture and the process-

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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 hortus 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 primitiva 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 costituirsi 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 riattualizzazione di remote esperienze edeniche, esperite come rigeneranti se fruite nel particolare assetto di hortus clausus condiviso.

PA26.2

ON CLINICAL INTERVENTION IN THE 'POLIS'

Forti D.

Arielex, Associazione Italiana di Psicossocioanalisi ~ Milano ~ Italy

The topic is the renewed interest of Psycho-, Group- and Psychosocio-analysts towards challenges of the society they live and work in: change, globalization, identity crisis, war that – after 9/11

– is came 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

PA26.3

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.

Refuges 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,

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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'ÉQUIPE 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, le violenze accertate risultano comunque sempre inferiori a quelle realmente perpetrate, in ragione dell'omertà e della paura. Anche le donne più fortunate incontrano spesso nella loro quotidianità pesi e solitudine che comportano una grande fatica e lasciano un segno nell'identità.

La violenza assume varie forme (l'aggressione fisica, sessuale, psicologica, l'emarginazione, l'isolamento, il plagio) ed è vista e riconosciuta solo nelle sue manifestazioni estreme, ma non ha origini accidentali, si tratta di eventi cronici, ripetuti nel tempo e che hanno le loro radici nella "normalità", nella cultura, nelle tradizioni e forse nella storia di tutte noi donne.

Le Comunità e i Centri di Pronto Intervento per donne/madri maltrattate possono essere luoghi dove, sperimentando l'accoglienza, la condivisione, la creatività, è possibile rompere il silenzio e dare voce al dolore e alla rabbia generati dalle esperienze di violenza, di sopruso e di svalutazione.

Formare, attraverso lo psicodramma, gli operatori/trici di queste strutture significa lavorare col gruppo, per il rispetto, l'ascolto, la sospensione del giudizio, la forza della creatività verso l'incontro, il rispecchiamento, la cura reciproca delle ferite non solo delle ospiti, ma anche di chi lavora in questi luoghi.

Lo psicodramma con la sua teoria e metodologia può essere una strada elettiva di "cura" del gruppo di lavoro, perché possa "curare" al meglio.

Parole chiave: Donne, violenza, gruppo, creatività

PA27.1 PSYCHODRAMA WITH THE BOYS UNDER PROTECTION

Bulut 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.

An evaluation of Basic Symptom Inventory, taken at the beginning and at the end of the group process showed that there were little changes in the "anxiety", "depression", "negative personality", "somatisation" and "hostility" scores.

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 Interactional 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 GA ~ 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 re-integration 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 fulfills 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 real society 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

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PA28.1

PSYCHO(PATHOLOGY) OF AGGRESSIVENESS IN PSYCHODRAMA 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 reflexion on the place that aggressiveness has in the understanding of psycho(pathology). 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 psi(copa)tología. Para acercarnos a esta comprensión, necesitábamos una posición teórica inicial desde la que partir elegimos 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' desarrollado por Dalmiro Bustos. Desde ese pensamiento sistematizador e integrador desarrollé el siguiente proyecto de trabajo

Recogida de protocolos asociados a las "quejas" sobre la agresividad por exceso o por defecto. Las quejas eran protocolizadas en una hoja de registro con una estructura de pensamiento que reproduce 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 psico(patología) 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 PSYCHODRAMA IN GROUPS OF CLIENTS AND TRAINEES

Doganer 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 than 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 "spontaneity, creativity" was the highest, while in therapy groups the highest was "being cured". For question 1b, "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, Wieser 2007). We can conclude that psychodrama has some specific outcomes to be taken into consideration and to be measured.

PA28.3

SOURCING HUMAN MADNESS: PSYCHODRAMA, SEXUALITY AND A NEW ORDER

Franklin K., McKimmie P.

Australia and New Zealand Psychodrama Association Inc ~ Perth ~ Australia

What makes a straight man ... straight? This simple question is complicated by two implicit questions. First: "What is the nature of mankind?" is a religious question. The nature of straight men (etcetera) is addressed and answered in this presentation. Second: "How is that nature nurtured?" is a scientific question. Its answer is cultural and complicated by morality and convention. Nature and nurture - their voices expressed in religion and science - are often expressed in a conflicted world view. They have spoken through Dr J L Moreno (1889-1972) the father of group psychotherapy and psychodrama who united those voices in role. Those agonistic voices source human madness. The Catholic Church names this madness as original sin; Karen Horney (1985-1952) named it basic anxiety whilst early 20th century Europe named in existential angst. This presentation is based on empirical doctoral research. It shows mankind's true nature and demonstrating the origin of sexual preference. It also brings into focus the religious-scientific dilemma defining disunity as different and conflicting Ways; a dilemma addressed in Dr Moreno's work. That

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unresolved cultural dilemma in society - confusion causing disorder and disunity - continues to create mental and criminal madness. A new order is proposed.

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Keywords: sexuality, gender, conflict

PA29.1

CULTURAL TRAUMA AND GROUP PROCESSES

Sansone E.

COIRAG ~ Palermo ~ Italy

The aim of this study is to highlight and explore the traumatic impact that situations as migration, wars, disasters or rapid changes in sociopolitical conditions, have on individual psyche and social organizations.

The hypothesis is that a "cultural trauma" (Le Roy, 1994) is able to loosen the social ties and to collapse the cultural container that ensures the preservation of experience's sense and continuity. This exposes all of us at the risk of identity dissolution: in fact, it becomes more difficult to surmount critical life's transitions and to solve the related development's tasks in a shared and effective way.

In recent decades phenomena of globalization, especially the increase in mass migration, acted a so rapid metamorphosis in Western civilization as to be destabilizing for institutional and cultural systems that normally perform functions of orientation, psychic containment and protection from anxiety. Cultural disorientation produced by these macro-phenomena is most visibly reflected in migrants' life experience; in a similar way it is observable in large group's dynamics, where the subject experiences as a shock the inadequacy of the already known symbolic categories and the initial anonymity of social relations.

Clinical work in large groups produces a restoration of cultural coordinates and creates more complex codes of symbolic signification of personal and group history: this allows to overcome feelings of helplessness and confusion generated by "non-sense" trauma.

These transformative passages result from the epistemological transit that occurs from a psychodynamic interpretation based on "familiar" codes to a reading of transpersonal processes based on social codes. In this sense groupanalysis assumes the task to make thinkable the condition of permanent instability and insecurity typical of the post-modern (Profita, Ruvolo, Lo Mauro, 2008).
Keywords: post-modern; "non-sense" trauma; large group

TRAUMA CULTURALE E PROCESSI DI GRUPPO

L'obiettivo del presente approfondimento è quello di evidenziare ed indagare l'effetto traumatico che situazioni come guerre, catastrofi, migrazioni o rapidi stravolgimenti delle condizioni politico-sociali esercitano sulla psiche individuale e sulle organizzazioni sociali.

L'ipotesi è che un "trauma culturale" (Le Roy, 1994) sia in grado di allentare i legami sociali e di far collassare quell'involucro culturale che assicura la preservazione del senso e della continuità dell'esperienza. Ciò espone ognuno di noi al rischio di una dissoluzione identitaria: diventa infatti più difficile superare le transizioni critiche del ciclo di vita e risolvere i correlati compiti evolutivi secondo modalità condivise ed efficaci.

Negli ultimi decenni i fenomeni della globalizzazione, in particolare l'incremento delle migrazioni di massa, hanno indotto nelle società occidentali una metamorfosi talmente rapida da risultare destabilizzante

per gli apparati istituzionali e culturali che normalmente svolgono funzioni di orientamento, contenimento psichico e protezione dall'angoscia.

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'inadeguatezza delle categorie simboliche già note e l'iniziale anonimato delle relazioni sociali.

Il lavoro clinico nei gruppi allargati elicit 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 transpersonali 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, Ruvolo, Lo Mauro, 2008).

PA29.2

CINEMA AND GROUP ANALYSIS. LONELINESS AS DISCLOSING THE SOCIAL ROOTS AND CROSSING THE SELF

Forchetti S.^[1], Camerino V.^[2], Sciannamea V.^[1]

^[1]CATG ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]Università del Salento ~ Lecce ~ Italy

The concept of the Social Unconscious allow us to investigate the topic of the loneliness of the individual as strictly connected to the cultural factors and mechanisms that determinate its existence. Unconscious defensive dynamics are introduced owing to the difficulty of the individual to grasp "his basic interdependence with other human beings", the tendency to ignore it, to strengthen the idealized imagine of himself as unique and separated "to the detriment of his intrinsically communicative and relational nature" (Lavie, 2001).

Loneliness conjugates with the ability/inability to communicate of the whole network of belongings: it is the inability inside which the psychopathologic symptom comes to configuration, "autistic" fruit of a non-communicative matrix in the meaning described by Foulkes.

Groupanalysis explores the dynamics of the familiar and social "plexus", passes through the autistic sediments of the group, makes them resound till someone succeeds in naming them for the overall group. Loneliness of the individual in waiting for revealing and going through himself as connected/hidden within the network of belongings then emerges in its drama... to be received through the group matrix with transformative potentialities.

Can the cinema show the non-communication, its sediments, its dynamics, under a different capacity? The opening of a intermediate space of communication between the individual Self and the social Self, can it happen in the dark space of a cinema hall?

"Le cinema is the juvenile son of the mother-art, of its interpretative building; it is the same visible that goes to pick the lost fruits of the event, as well as the reproduction of the very events, holding in firm consideration the possible potential of modification of our way of acting" (Camerino, 2008).

Keywords: Social Unconscious, Groupanalysis, Cinema

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

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.

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E ancora vogliamo aggiungere che è proprio la difficoltà dell'individuo a cogliere "la sua interdipendenza di base con gli altri esseri umani", a disconoscerla, 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 difensive inconscie.

La solitudine si coniuga con la capacità/incapacità 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 solitudine 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 dell'evento, nonché la riproduzione degli eventi medesimi, tenendo 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 about 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 contest.
- 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 contest and potential fomenters of hates or creators of alliances

Keywords: art, children, Bosnia and Herzegovina

CREANDO IMMAGINI IN BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA. BAMBINI E ADOLESCENTI IN TEMPO DI POST CONFLITTO BELLICO E PROTAGONISTI DELL'ATTUALE CONFLITTO "ETNICO"

Riflessioni sulle esperienze di arte terapia di gruppo con adolescenti e bambini dell'orfanotrofo di Tuzla (Bosnia e Herzegovina). 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

- Aspetti del percorso che hanno dato vita ad un ambiente di ascolto e fiducia, costruendo un'alternativa agli stereotipi e ai pregiudizi attraverso i quali i bambini e i ragazzi sono abituati a relazionarsi tra loro nel contesto sociale, trasformando le dinamiche distruttive e i pregiudizi.
- La guerra e i traumi riemergono nelle immagini: riflessioni sul ruolo del terapeuta di fronte ai bambini come testimoni dell'attuale situazione sociale e potenziali futuri fomentatori di odi o generatori di alleanze.

PA30.1**MUTUAL SUPERVISION IN "MILLIEU" 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 inter-actively produced feelings, experiences, facts and reactions into creative plans for further therapeutic process.

Keywords: mutual, supervision, milieue

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

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PA30.3**A SUPERVISORY GROUP FOR GROUP THERAPISTS WHO WORK WITH SEX OFFENDERS**

Chen R.

National Dong Hwa University ~ Taiwan, Roc

The paper will present author's experiences as a group supervisor and those supervisees were currently working with sex-offenders.

The critical issues merged from the supervisory group will be presented, such as (1) what kind of role when working with sex-offenders, therapist should be readjust? (2) the safety issues; (3) the counter-transference issues when working with these populations; (4) the relevant preparation and training these therapist recommend for future therapist; (5) how to work with other correctional systems, such as district attorney, probation officers when leading groups? (6) what would be a suitable role to be a social advocate after leading these group?

The paper will be also addressed, from supervisees' point of view, what are the difficulties and impacts on group leaders for leading these kinds of groups

Keywords: advocate, safety, sex-offenders

PA31.1**THE TRANSGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF TRAUMA: DESCENDANTS OF SHOAH SURVIVORS**

Calabrese M., Profita 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 itself 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 ex-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 to 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 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: Collective trauma, Transgenerational transmission

LA TRASMISSIONE TRANSGENERAZIONALE DEL TRAUMA: I FIGLI DEI SOPRAVVISSUTI ALLA SHOAH

Il presente lavoro si è posto come obiettivo l'analisi della trasmissione psichica attraverso le generazioni e dei modi attraverso cui la soggettività di un individuo viene influenzata e determinata dalla vita psichica delle generazioni che lo hanno preceduto e dalla comunità o dal gruppo culturale di appartenenza. Si è cercato di comprendere le dinamiche psicologiche attraverso le quali

il vissuto familiare si organizza sulla censura che i sopravvissuti alla Shoah operano sulla loro traumatica esperienza, facendo in modo che la seconda generazione divenga il contenitore del vissuto emotivo che struttura l'esperienza dei genitori.

Sono state condotte delle interviste semi-strutturate con due ex-deportati e con otto figli di sopravvissuti della comunità ebraica di Roma. È emerso che la seconda generazione è cresciuta all'ombra dei conflitti psichici scaturiti da questo traumatico evento. I discendenti dei sopravvissuti hanno strutturato la propria identità sulla base di quanto richiesto, in maniera più o meno implicita, dai loro genitori (Zajde N., 2002). Le ansie, le paure e gli incubi dei sopravvissuti alla Shoah sono state trasmesse e perpetuate nel mondo interno dei loro figli senza che essi siano in grado di liberarsene: «Ho assorbito le paure di mia madre. Nella mia generazione quando facciamo un incubo scappiamo dalle SS...». La Shoah ha investito ogni aspetto della loro esistenza, costringendoli a comprendere e ridare un senso a ciò che è stato, una sorta di "missione" imposta tacitamente e dalla quale risulta impossibile sottrarsi: «Non si può ereditare questa storia e non fare niente, per me è una cosa su cui non si deve neanche discutere». Così i figli dei sopravvissuti diventano anello di una catena intergenerazionale in grado di garantire la continuità della vita psichica del popolo ebraico (Tisseron S., Torok M., Rand N., Nachin C., Hachet P., Rouchy J. C., 1997).

PA.31.2**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 it allows- in a direct and little mediate by rationality way - to go down into the emotional meanders related to archetypal and mythological, issues, which move unaware behaviors and feeling. analytical and archetypal psychology background of psychodramatic session- yiel 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 determine 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 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

lo psicodramma nell'esplorazione del sentimento amicale è strumento fondamentale poiché permette- in modo diretto e poco

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mediato dalla razionalità- di scendere nei meandri emozionali legati a tematiche archetipiche indii mitologiche , che muovono inconsapevolmente i comportamenti ed il sentire. la psicologia analitica ed archetipica- sottofondo delle sessioni psicodrammatiche - rendono un prezioso tributo alla comprensione dei movimenti consci ed inconsci di avvicinamento, cambiamento ,separazione. obiettivo è offrire una griglia di lettura per la conoscenza di sé con e attraverso l'altro. la conoscenza di sé e degli altri trova massima espressione attraverso l'azione spontanea.. nello psicodramma infatti tutto deve accadere spontaneamente come una iorofania portatrice di nuovi sensi. scrive Winnicott" il vero sé può rivelarsi solo nelle azioni spontanee" poichè in queste vengono meno censure, difese, pensieri preordinati e spesso- pur nella loro razionalità- disordinati. il bisogno di essere visti- da un lato- e la paura di farlo dall'altro, genera conflitti sia nei piccoli gruppi, come quelli familiari ,di pari, istituzionali, sia in grandi masse - fino a coprire campi apparentemente distanti da noi ma sempre e comunque da noi generati. le letture analitiche junghiana coi suoi concetti d'incoscio collettivo, archetipo, sincronicità e quella hillmaniana coi concetti d'anima mundi, di bisogno bruciante di etica e d'estetica, rendono chiare le motivazioni sotterranee che determinano i comportamenti nel campo. al termine di tale difficile percorso, scopo è il raggiungimento dell'anima collettiva per dare senso all'individuo. individuazione non è individualismo e tutta l'opus terapeutica volge all'utilizzo della propria psiche per il collettivo. il sentimento amicale è necessario per il conseguimento del progetto collettivo e di unificazione del tutto. gli altri sono opportunità di cambiamento e trasformazione.

Parole chiave: amicizia, separazione, cambiamento

PA32.1**SCALE OF AUTOEFFICIENCY IN MANAGING AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS: A DIAGNOSIS OF THE CAPACITIES IN COMMUNITY LEADERS**

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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 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 autopercepción de capacidades que tienen los líderes de los consejos comunales en el manejo y resolución de conflictos comunitarios. Los consejos comunales son entidades que a nivel organizacional se hayan consolidando y vienen caracterizándose por una serie de situaciones problemas, tales como bloqueo 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 la estadística descriptiva, encontrándose que los líderes comunitarios se autoperceben 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 to 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 democracy are called upon to assume particular responsibility to manage and resolve conflicts presented to members of the various bodies that make up; among members and the community at large; between members and representatives of the government at the municipal, state and national levels, and between members and other Commune Councils. As groups of socio-political action the Commune Councils can initiate, consolidate or mitigate the levels of democratic pluralism, and interpersonal tensions and conflicts and intra; as each group assumed subject or patterns of behavior, and operates through certain procedures power dynamics factual, which range from an authoritarian and competitive position, generating constant disagreement and confrontation to

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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, y de 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 resolver 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, estatal 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 intragrupal; 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

PA32.3

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE USE OF THE LARGE GROUP IN INTERVENTIONS IN INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES

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IAGP and GP; PGAS; GAS ~ Lisboa ~ Portugal

In a society divided by intense and marked conflicts, its resolution is fundamental for the promotion of Mental Health. The development of community psychiatry, in the sixties and afterwards, after the promulgation of the Kennedy Mental Health Act, in 1963, led to an approach centered in the therapeutic use of the community itself. (Rapaport Community as a doctor). Nevertheless, before that achievement, psychiatric institutions themselves were often used as means for the social psychiatry interventions (therapeutic communities, therapeutic social clubs, French institutional psychotherapy, antipsychiatric interventions). With the development of community psychiatry, both these main kind of interventions become indispensable and complementary.

To achieve these goals, we should use an intervention on the matrix itself of either the institution or the community or work with large groups. These groups are organized as community or therapeutic groups in the institutions or as therapeutic, training, self-help and group for education mental health education in the com-

munity. Examples of institutions and communities interventions are given and the ways through which the large group functions in both these situations is underlined. The use of group dynamics and the seek for the development of insight and for unconscious factors, as well as the interest in the cognitive and external (manifest) aspects of these situations, constitute the basis of their better understanding and of the organization and prosecution of the therapy itself

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Keywords: Large Group; Mental Health; Community Psychiatry

PA33.1

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

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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 Kaës, 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 psychiatry 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

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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

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Psychodrama, a potentially useful tool because of its power to enable people to re-elaborate 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 it 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

PA33.3**LIFE MEANING. A GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH ELDERLY IN A REST HOUSE**

Tacca S.

ASVEGRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

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 around death in group; the group as a set(ing) of life meaning.

It's the first time that a group psychotherapy has been going on in this rest house: the author reports some process elements with focus on relation between group setting and institution setting.

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Keywords: group psychotherapy, elderly, institution.

PA34.1**GROUP PHENOMENA IN A COMMUNITY TASK GROUP 'MUSIC AND MOVEMENT'**

Loutsos S.

Hope in GA ~ Athens ~ Greece

The case study of this presentation is a Music –Movement task group held in a group analytic Therapeutic Community in Greece. In this paper will be presented data collected from the group meetings after holidays, throughout four years (2003-2006), based on the notes held by the therapist after each session.

The members of the group were adults suffering various psychic difficulties (heterogeneity). The principles of group analysis were dominant. The therapists (a conductor and a co-conductor) participated in the group during the whole session. Each meeting was divided in three parts: For the first 15-20 min. there was a

discussion held in a circle setting as an introduction to the group environment. During the following 45 minutes, the members proceeded on a carpet without their shoes on, after the group has chosen the music. The therapist was responsible for the sound system as well as for the selection of the music proposed.

Members moved spontaneously and freely according to the rhythm, (reminding free-floating discussion of a group-analytic group). They were encouraged to express their feelings through movement.

The safe environment of the group resulted in high levels of regression. The discussion that followed in the last thirty minutes of each session promoted self -consciousness and communication among the members of the group.

In this paper will be specifically discussed the correspondence between the group movement during the task and the feelings the members expressed after the task, focusing on group phenomena emerging through the rhythm and the movement of the group as a whole.

Keywords: task group, music–movement

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 individuality 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**

Korinteli 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.

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

Keywords: Group drawings

PA35.1**THE "EMOTIONED" GROUP: DYNAMICS AND PROCESSES OF AN ENCOUNTER GROUP**

Lo Iacono A.

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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 meditation 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 organismic 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 facial mimic 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 liberating 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

La difficoltà nel prevedere cosa succede in un gruppo d'incontro è legata alla necessaria spontaneità e fiducia che il conduttore-facilitatore (provocatore) può cercare, paradossalmente, di far esprimere ai partecipanti. Ci sono molte possibilità per far emergere le emozioni fondamentali che hanno strutturato il carattere delle persone. Le tecniche di gruppo d'incontro che si vogliono presentare in questa relazione sono ispirate all'Analisi Bioenergetica di Alexander Lowen, allo Psicodramma di Moreno, ad alcune meditazioni dinamiche: Kundalini, Mandala, Wirling, etc, e tecniche proposte dalla Psicoterapia Umanistica riguardo i gruppi di crescita proposti dal C. Rogers e W. Schutz. I gruppi d'incontro infatti sono nati con l'obiettivo di sollecitare il potenziale di crescita umana insito in ogni persona, e di permettere di sviluppare, l'autoconsapevolezza, l'autonomia, la capacità di assumersi responsabilità, di scambiarsi sensazioni ed emozioni, di adattarsi creativamente all'ambiente, di costruire un progetto di vita scelto e con un senso. Il "Gruppo d'Incontro" focalizza il suo lavoro sulle dimensioni fondamentali dell'essere umano (emozione-sentimento-sensazione, cognizione, immaginazione), lavorando tra prossimità e distanza, attacco, fuga e accoppiamento, in un processo di Drammautogeno (azione che si auto genera) e nell'ottica di una concezione organismica della persona. In particolare il gruppo

emozionato può entrare più velocemente in contatto con sentimenti ed emozioni fondamentali come rabbia, paura, sorpresa, tristezza, gioia, etc., cercando di integrarle con le espressioni mimico-facciali, espressioni vocali, i gesti, la postura, in una più libera e/o liberata possibilità di entrare in contatto con i reali bisogni e desideri di ciascuno. In tutto questo il contrasto e in seguito il conflitto può diventare un processo liberatorio distruttivo-costruttivo che può instaurare importanti mutamenti nei comportamenti individuali e riguardo il clima relazionale del gruppo.

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, SUFFERENCE AND CONTEMPORARY**

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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 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 organismic totality 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'**

Pace S.

AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy

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 koinè - that is a cultural community with the Morenian view as its common denominator - 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 multimedial fields in many countries, but this production, in spite

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of the term multimedial, hardly goes over the boundaries of a local knowledge, which is reserved to the cultural initiates, 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 as well as the diverging single languages belonging to the Morenian koinè, in the full respect of the multiplicity, differences and specificities of individuals and groups.

Keywords: psychodrama, cultural community

SOMMERGENZA ED EMERGENZA NELLA DEFINIZIONE DELLA KOINÉ MORENIANA

La Weltanschauung moreniana ed 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 koiné, cioè di una comunità culturale che abbia a comun denominatore i tratti essenziali della "visione" moreniana non può prescindere dal considerare, oltre all'uso colto e globale della lingua comune, anche tutte le stratificazioni linguistiche che convergono in essa, che la sostentano 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 multimediale 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 stenta a diventare progetto drammatico manifesto. Scopo di questa disamina è incoraggiare il confronto e, soprattutto, l'emergenza e la convergenza dei singoli linguaggi nella koiné, nel fattore comune, nell'assoluto rispetto della multivocità, 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

Brandes H.

Dresden ~ Germany

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?

Bryan M., Low R., Wells S.

Group Essentials Melbourne ~ Melbourne ~ Australia

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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Universidade Estadual de Londrina ~ Londrina ~ Brazil

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

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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

UNA PROPOSTA DE INTERVENCIÓN PSICOLÓGICA EN GRUPO CON EL NIÑO HOSPITALIZADO

La enfermedad en niños presenta diversos estresores que se intensifican cuando están hospitalizados. El hospital determina determinadas 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 y información sobre la condición de sus hijos. Estudios han demostrado que el bienestar de pacientes puede ser positivamente influenciado por el acceso a la información sobre la enfermedad, hospitalización y procedimientos empleados. Entre las principales estrategias utilizadas para subvencionar intervenciones con los niños en el contexto de la salud y sus familias son las estrategias lúdicas y libros producidos con el objetivo de informar y facilitar la adaptación de los pacientes a este contexto. Este estudio se llevó a cabo en un hospital público en Brasil, donde el libro de cuentos y las actividades lúdicas han sido utilizados como estrategias de intervención en grupos con niños y padres en el hospital. Estas estrategias han sido organizadas según el nivel de desarrollo de los niños y sus necesidades. Los resultados mostraron que los niños tenían conocimiento sobre su realidad, ayudaron más durante la intervenciones médicas, han mostrado mayor confianza y participaron más activamente las decisiones y el tratamiento. Al parecer, esta característica permitió el desarrollo de competencias tanto en los padres como en los niños, que han ayudado a hacer frente a la enfermedad y la hospitalización, reduciendo el miedo y la ansiedad, lo que contribuyó para una mejor adaptación al hospital.

PA37.1

DOES PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN A GROUP INCREASE THE CAPACITY FOR NOT-KNOWING?

Mathiesen T.

IGA-Copenhagen, IGA-Aarhus ~ Aarhus ~ Denmark

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 conflict as 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 maintained 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

Chen M., Liu S., Hou J.

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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Universidade Federal de Uberlândia ~ Uberlândia ~ Brazil

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 eighteen 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 strangeness. The use of the repertoires legitimized group work in different ways, either considering it can produce, collectively, benefits to its participants, either as a response to the needs of mental health institutions, and either as a complementary alternative to individual treatment. However, the available repertoires also point to different challenges. Thus, the repertoire of the group as a collective space emphasizes the need to consider the group as an active construction in which 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.

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Keywords: Group work, Psychology, Public Health

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PA38.1**PSYCHODRAMA RESEARCH: HISTORICAL AND MODERN**Wieser M.^[1], Moita G.^[2]^[1]Alpen-Adria-Universitaet ~ Klagenfurt ~ Austria - ^[2]Instituto Superior de Serviço Social Do Porto ~ Porto ~ Portugal

The Moreno House in Bad Vöslau, near Vienna.

Moreno lived and worked as a public health officer until he emigrated to the USA. In this house he wrote *The Words of the Father*, *Theatre of Spontaneity* 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 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 sixty 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 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 the 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**Krall J.^[1], Fürst J.^[2]^[1]Klagenfurt ~ Austria - ^[2]Innsbruck ~ Austria

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**Solange Aparecida E.^[1], Orozco Lopez M.C.^[2], Forjaz Lesbaupin L.^[2], Aldrighi T.^[1]^[1]Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil - ^[2]IAGP ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

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 study presents preliminary results of a research that was elaborated to satisfy the demand mentioned above and also to identify the profile of professionals of the mentioned practice, verifying the possible influence of social and cultural domain in group interventions. The general goals are to verify the frames of intervention, theoretical conceptions and 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 quantitative-qualitative 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**Andronico F.^[1], Neroni Mercati G.^[2]^[1]IAGP, SGAI ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]Università Lumsa, ASL RM E ~ Roma ~ Italy

This project fits within the goal of establishing in mental health services integrated models of therapy for psychological disorder, capable of meeting effectiveness and efficiency criteria. Mental health services' users are often carriers of heavy psychological 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 availability 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-

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ment of living conditions of service users. On the basis of these assumptions, the "Boccea" 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, if one 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

Un 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

Caneparo R., Minetti S.

ASL AL Presidio di Acqui Terme ~ Acqui Terme ~ Italy

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 transformational intent of the group.

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QUALE TERMINE PER UN GRUPPO A TERMINE?

DINAMICHE DI SEPARAZIONE ED ANGOSCIA 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 si sono rivelate 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 irrinunciabili 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 prossimità 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 intravedere nuovi inizi: forse questo potrà diventare l'intento trasformativo del gruppo.

PA39.3

GROUP MUSIC THERAPY AND MENTAL RETARDATION

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Objectives: In this experimental work the Authors/Musictherapists 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.

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- Drawing, movements, games, dances, accompanied by piano or recorded music.
- Swelling/Culmination Method. Variations/increases of musical parameters produce group's emotional swelling and then slackening.

Results: GroupMt increases patient's resources, self-esteem, trust and joy development, and further positive behaviour changes. So, a woman suffering from Down's disease played silently with fearful movements; after GroupMt treatment she was able to communicate, to sing and to dance. Several patients become more independent and feel safer, autism symptoms and stereotypical actions disappear.

Conclusions: The goals of GroupMt can come up to one's expectation much more widely. A psychodynamic pattern supports the GroupMt by the Authors. The GroupMt achieves the goals through construction of relationships within the patient-group and between this group and the music therapist by means of the bodily-sonorous-musical energy. GroupMt can improve upon patients with MR and promote a psychophysical and social integration.

Keywords: Group-Musictherapy, Mental Retardation

MUSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO E RITARDO MENTALE

Obiettivi: In questo lavoro sperimentale gli Autori/Musicoterapisti puntualizzano 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 emozionale, e una migliore qualità della vita.

Materiali: 25 pazienti di età tra 25 e 48 anni affetti da MR partecipano a sedute di GroupMt una volta per settimana da oltre un anno. Sono divisi in gruppi di sei/sette persone. Il musicoterapista opera con o senza il coterapista. Durata della seduta: 50 minuti. Strumenti musicali: pianoforte, chitarra, kantele, percussioni.

Metodi: GroupMt attuata attivamente mediante la tecnica improvvisativa in vari stadi, in relazione a obiettivi prefissi, diagnosi dei pazienti, istanze e risposta psicofisica del gruppo. Gli stadi sono:

- Sincronizzazione fra improvvisazione del musicoterapista e attività corporea-sonora (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 emozionale nel gruppo. Il leader del gruppo può mutare.
- Disegni, movimenti, giochi, danze, accompagnati da piano o musica registrata.
- Metodo Tensione/Rilassamento. Variazioni dei parametri musicali producono tensione emozionale e poi rilassamento.

Risultati: La GroupMt incrementa le risorse psicofisiche dei pazienti, autostima, fiducia, gioia, e altri positivi cambiamenti. Così, una donna affetta da sindrome di Down suonava silenziosamente; dopo il trattamento di GroupMt divenne capace di comunicare, cantare, danzare. Molti pazienti acquistano autonomia e sicurezza, scompaiono sintomi autistici e stereotipie.

Conclusioni: I risultati della GroupMt possono trascendere le aspettative. Un modello psicodinamico supporta la GroupMt attuata dagli Autori. La GroupMt raggiunge gli obiettivi mediante la costruzione di relazioni nel gruppo, e fra il gruppo e il musicoterapista, con il tramite dell'energia corporeo-sonoro-musicale. La GroupMt può promuovere l'integrazione psicofisica e sociale dei pazienti con MR.

PA40.1

BION AND BECKETT: A COMPARATIVE SYNTHESIS

Stefanis N.

Hope in GA ~ Athens ~ Greece

This paper tries to explore the similarities as described in two different situations:

Bion's description of setting on a group as stated in "Experiences in Groups" and Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Godot". Assumptions in the group can be enlightened by the position that the protagonists of Beckett are in, and the role of the conductor of the group by the asserted absence of an always expected Godot. Assumptions that pass unchallenged as statements of fact and illusions that penetrate the group mentality have similarities with all those in expectation of a Godot. Since theatrical plays know how to teach with giving lectures, Beckett meets Bion in a philosophical point where group psychotherapy has a lot to learn or remember. Somehow, the way this paper has already started by presenting itself sets two assumptions running underground. That you know Bion and Beckett, and that you are familiar with their work. I am merely demonstrating that assumptions are always present when thinking is presenting itself (as in my paper, I hope) and I will try to resolve this awkward situation by quoting the phrases of their work I wish to highlight. This should somehow be the ending conclusion of this paper but "THE END EXISTS IN THE BEGINNING BUT NEVERTHELESS WE KEEP GOING ON".

Early in 1948 the Professional Committee of the Tavistock Clinic asked me to take therapeutic groups, employing my own technique. Now, I had no means of knowing what the Committee meant by this, but it was evident that in their view I had 'taken' therapeutic groups before....and I assumed the Committee meant that they were willing I should do this again.

Keywords: Bion Beckett

PA40.2

TRANSMISSION AMONG GENERATIONS AND IDENTITY IN INSTITUTIONAL GROUPS

Bonetti G.^[1], Checchi A.^[2], Richetta R.^[3], Silvera M.^[2]

^[1]APG ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[2]COIRAG - APG - EATGA ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[3]COIRAG - APG ~ Milano ~ Italy

Diversity in groups is a richness that produces conflicts. Which are the instruments to utilize them creatively and usefully?

We assume that defenses and symptoms can be recognized in the group- institution and that they point out the crisis.

Some situations demonstrate these dynamics. A first one concerns an institution working from long time in group research and training. A second one concerns some situations emerged during two sessions of large groups in an international congress.

Our focus is on the relation among generational transmission, conflict and institutional identity. This relation is analyzed considering the role of the institutional, national and individual history. Some cases of psychotherapy group patients show the relation between family culture and group culture.

In the transmission among generations individuals unconsciously carry cultural elements into the group. These elements become cultural heritage upon which the group draws to create a new culture when each culture come into conflict with the other ones.

Such conflicts will cause a crisis in the previous, accepted, order and through a process of continuous comparisons, a new shared groups culture will be created; leaving the original individual cultures to be re-evaluated with a more useful definition of their identity.

A fragile identity and a false self in the person and in the group appear when conflicts arise, the generational exchange doesn't occur and the system of values changes without a link with the previous ones and the history.

These situations cause symptoms that we try to analyze.

Keywords: Identity, Generations, History

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TRASMISSIONE GENERAZIONALE E IDENTITÀ NEI GRUPPI ISTITUZIONALI

Nei gruppi la ricchezza della diversità, che riteniamo indispensabile sia all'interno della stessa generazione sia tra una generazione e l'altra, produce conflitti.

Quali possono essere gli strumenti per utilizzarli in modo creativo e fecondo? Ipotizziamo che si possano individuare delle difese e dei sintomi all'interno del gruppo – istituzione che segnalano la crisi. Proponiamo quindi alcune situazioni esemplificative di queste dinamiche.

La prima riguarda un'organizzazione che da tempo opera nella ricerca e formazione sui gruppi.

La seconda riguarda alcune situazioni emerse durante le sessioni di large group in una realtà congressuale internazionale.

In particolare ci soffermiamo sul rapporto tra trasmissione generazionale, conflitto e identità istituzionale.

Esaminiamo questo rapporto considerando il ruolo della storia dell'istituzione, quella della nazione di appartenenza e quella dell'individuo. Alcuni casi di pazienti in gruppo illustrano meglio il rapporto tra la cultura familiare e quella grupppale.

Nella trasmissione generazionale sono presenti elementi culturali che gli individui portano inconsapevolmente nel gruppo diventando così, poi, patrimonio a cui il gruppo attinge per creare una nuova cultura. Perché ciò avvenga è necessario che ciascuna cultura entri in conflitto con le altre.

Il conflitto metterà in crisi l'assetto precedente e dal confronto continuo potrà svilupparsi una cultura nuova e condivisa mentre le culture individuali originarie si valorizzeranno acquisendo maggior definizione identitaria.

Quando sorgono conflitti e lo scambio generazionale non avviene e contemporaneamente il sistema dei valori cambia senza collegamento con i precedenti e con la storia, si crea un'identità fragile e un falso sé nell'individuo e nel gruppo.

Queste situazioni producono sintomi che tenteremo di analizzare. Parole chiave: Identità, Generazioni, Storia

PA40.3**GROUP THERAPY 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 themselves 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. (FAPESP)

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Keywords: group therapy; social constructionism; discursive practices

PA41.1**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 integrated 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.

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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 combinaron actividades escolares, culturales y corporales expandiendo y profundando las áreas de conocimiento. Después de cuatro años, hay indicaciones cuantificadas de desarrollo educacional, frecuencia en clase y disciplina escolar.

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PA41.2

THE “EROPTICA”: THE WEFT AND WARP OF YOUTH CULTURES AND SCHOOL CULTURE

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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 (dis)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 polisensorial 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 deprehend 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 “ERÓPTICA” 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 (des) 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 “eróptica” de Canevacci, una etnografía que combina la mirada y la dimensión erótica tal como sustentadas 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 “inconcientes 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 desarrollar 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 marketing 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

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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, Praecariusness, Prevention

CONFLITTI IN TEMPO DI PACE: 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 sul 'tempi di conflitto', legati alla precarietà dell'equilibrio psicofisico del ciclo vitale dell'essere umano.

La gravidanza espone la donna ad uno "squilibrio ormonale", che è contemporaneamente "equilibrio" per la gravidanza stessa. Essa irradia 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 "ri-conoscimento" 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 Consultorio, 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 interests and motivations spring up and to find new and creative 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.

PA42.3

FROM THE SOCIAL CONFLICT TO THE THERAPEUTIC GROUP

Tagliagambe F.^[1], Campione G.^[2]

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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

"La tragedia delle democrazie moderne è che non sono riuscite a realizzare la democrazia"

(Jacques Maritain, Cristianesimo e democrazia)

Prendo spunto da questa celebre affermazione di Jacques Maritain per trasporla nell'ambito di quella "democrazia degli affetti" che richiede la capacità di sostenere e sostenere l'area conflittuale per integrare i diversi codici affettivi, ciascuno in lotta per l'affermazione dell'ideale dell'io che lo sottende, ma tutti, al contempo necessari, per lo sviluppo genitale della persona.

La lotta politica ha quindi il suo corrispettivo nel mondo interno dell'individuo e ne rappresenta una sua esternazione nella 'polis'. L'area del conflitto quindi, nella sua trasversalità tra intrapsichico e interpersonale, contiene in sé le premesse indispensabili per quel processo dinamico che coinvolge tutte le forze in campo, in un esito che risulta essere imprescindibile e decisivo per il benessere o malessere individuale e sociale.

In un'epoca attuale che enfatizza l'individualismo e la competizione sono sempre più diffuse le manifestazioni di un disagio nell'area del narcisismo, della dipendenza e della distanza.

Le patologie del come se e del falso sé, le diverse forme di tossicodipendenza, le depressioni e i disturbi alimentari ed anche gli attacchi di panico si presentano nella loro accezione di malesseri di un sé che si nasconde e si isola nei suoi inconfessabili vissu-

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ti di inadeguatezza e di vergogna.

Il piccolo gruppo terapeutico consente la formazione di uno spazio psichico del noi in un processo dinamico che consente di fare emergere l'influenza dell'ambiente persino nella soggettività dell'inconscio ed i conflitti che essa provoca. L'elaborazione di questa conflittualità, di cui il gruppo terapeutico è cassa di risonanza offre nuove opportunità di modelli relazionali, che contengono la possibilità di condividere, la mediazione, la relazione tra distinti e l'amore.

Parole chiave: Formazione del Sé-Disagio sociale-Gruppo terapeutico

PA43.1**GROUP THERAPY AMONGST ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR PARENTS**

Manfreda P., Bove L.
SIPSA ~ Roma ~ Italy

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 from the parent 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'anoressia 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, spostando 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 Separazione 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 sul 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 indiviso; il fine, al contrario è quello di "rivitalizzare" la posizione soggettiva di ogni componente, aprendo la strada ad una propria domanda personale.

PA43.2**CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PROFESSIONAL IDENTITIES IN SCHOOLS AMONG ASPIRATIONS AND DIFFICULTIES**

Bocchio S., Roncati A.
COIRAG - OC SIPSA ~ Alessandria ~ Italy

The dynamics of adolescents' difficult and conflictive growth needs listening, relationship and understanding that schools have not yet recognized as being, in a complementary manner, part of their institutionally defined mandate concerning education and training. More and more schools are asking for programs aimed at training teachers in the management of relational aspects, and in the mediation of emotional conflicts between school, family and adolescents.

Adolescents' physical, behavioral, relational, images combined with constant unpredictability and rapid change, are loaded with meaning and communicative intent. The search for help, an expression of need, fear of growing up and becoming adults have been brought into the classroom, so obvious and yet so secret, accessible to all but comprehended by few.

Some teacher training groups initiatives in higher education institutes portray a school that, while recognizing the need for change in the perception of the relationship with students, is faced with resistance from, on the one hand, elements of institutional rigidity and on the other, teachers' lacking and fear of going beyond a professional identity that is increasingly under discussion.

The interpretation of one's mandate and integration of competences and roles considered beyond one's own responsibility are part of a transformation which is not always shared but burdened with ambivalence as in all phases of change and transition.

This leads to conflicting dynamics arising from lack of institutional recognition, given an unclear mandate, not shared, not chosen, teachers' resistance to emerge as an individual and then as a professional.

Keywords: Adolescents, school, professional identities

LA COSTRUZIONE DI NUOVE IDENTITÀ PROFESSIONALI NELLA SCUOLA TRA DESIDERIO E DIFFICOLTÀ

Le dinamiche di una crescita difficile e conflittuale degli adolescenti richiedono strumenti di ascolto, relazione e comprensione che la scuola non ha ancora riconosciuto ed elaborato come facenti parte, in modo complementare, del proprio mandato di istruzione e formazione istituzionalmente definito. Sempre più frequentemente emergono richieste da parte della scuola di interventi volti a formare il corpo docente nella gestione di aspetti relazionali, emotivi e nella mediazione dei conflitti tra scuola, famiglia e adolescenti.

Le immagini degli adolescenti, fisiche, comportamentali, relazionali, associate ad una variabilità costante e velocità di cambia-

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mento allarmante, si caricano di significati e intenzionalità comunicativa. Ricerca di aiuto, espressione del bisogno, paura di crescere 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 maturate all'interno di istituti scolastici superiori portano un'immagine di una scuola che pur riconoscendo la necessità di un cambiamento nella percezione della relazione con gli allievi, si scontra con resistenze legate da un lato a elementi di rigidità istituzionale e dall'altro ad una incapacità e paura degli insegnanti ad andare oltre ad un'identità professionale sempre di più in discussione.

La rilettura del proprio mandato e l'integrazione di competenze e funzioni sentite come altro da sé si configurano in un processo trasformativo non sempre condiviso e carico di ambivalenza come in ogni fase di cambiamento e transizione.

Ne conseguono dinamiche conflittuali derivanti da mancanza di riconoscimento istituzionale, attribuzione di un mandato poco chiaro, non condiviso e non scelto, resistenza a mettersi in discussione come individuo e poi come professionista.

Parole chiave: adolescenti, scuola, identità professionale

PA43.3**THE "YOUNG GANG" AND THE FEELING OF THREAT**

Di Gregorio L.

Società Italiana di Gruppoanalisi ~ 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 GIOVANILI E IL SENTIMENTO DELLA MINACCIA

I giovani delle grandi metropoli europee si organizzano in gang e praticano il teppismo di strada e la violenza gratuita, usano il coltello e colpiscono a caso nel mucchio. I ragazzi coltelli di Londra hanno già ucciso in questo modo ventuno volte dall'inizio dell'anno fino all'estate 2008.

Intervistati hanno dichiarato che girare armati di coltello è un modo per sentirsi più sicuri e fare parte di una gang è un modo altrettanto sicuro di stare al mondo: è come andare in guerra e

avere un esercito al fianco. Ma da cosa si sentono minacciati questi ragazzi visto che sono loro la vera minaccia?

L'autore colloca il fenomeno violenza nell'interazione a doppio senso tra l'individuo e il suo ambiente sociale. La violenza vista nella prospettiva della complessità è un fenomeno sia individuale che collettivo, poiché è attuato dai giovani per una motivazione che attinge alla propria storia personale, familiare e sociale, ma è suggerito, influenzato, dalla cultura trans-nazionale della violenza, di cui si appropriano i ragazzi al loro debutto sociale e nell'inserimento nel mondo della scuola. La crisi contemporanea che attraversa le società occidentali ha assunto un carattere di minaccia generalizzata, alla quale si risponde sempre più spesso con un'organizzazione violenta. I soggetti più esposti al sentimento di minaccia sono proprio i giovani, perché essi si devono confrontare con le macro trasformazioni sociali e ambientali, e ciò provoca un vissuto di profonda incertezza riguardante il futuro. Davanti al cambiamento percepito come catastrofico, molti ragazzi sono lasciati soli dalle istituzioni presidiate dagli adulti. In quel vuoto 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.

PA44.1**THE CONFLICTS OF POWER, THE POWER OF CONFLICTS: STORY ABOUT THE END OF A GROUP**

Ubaldeschi D., Bo F., Pietrasanta 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" (Pontalti, 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". 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

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superare i conflitti, bisogna accettare che, talvolta, certe dinamiche conflittuali appaiono inevitabili in istituzioni che, a loro volta, cercano una nuova identità; perché “come un gruppo di pazienti non si può organizzare in gruppo terapeutico senza un regista che sappia pensare in termini di gruppo di ambientazioni, così un servizio non può essere efficace se il responsabile non lo sa pensare come attraversato da tutte le psichiatrie” (Pontalti, 2002).

Il lavoro analizza le dinamiche istituzionali che hanno portato al crearsi di un conflitto tra istituzioni, gruppi e professionisti, tali per cui non è stato possibile proseguire l'attività terapeutica, anche osservando le rabbie verso un'istituzione 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 tradursi 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

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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 possibility of existence of conflicts becomes the main aspect, while the dread to 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 performing such an integration inside his mind and then, in particular, 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 conflictuality 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 underlines 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 lettura “lucida” della realtà (Lessing, 1767)

Nei percorsi di vita la collera e il riso vengono manifestati entrambi 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 dignità di espressione alle due emozioni. Se il riso è da subito presente 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 è in primo piano la negazione totale della possibile esistenza dei con-

flitti, prevale il timore di vederli trasformati in scontri impossibili da gestire e tollerare. Lo sforzo richiesto dal terapeuta al gruppo deve essere invece quello di valorizzare anche questa emozione, vissuta erroneamente come negativa, per poter affrontare ed attualizzare il necessario “esercizio” della collera.

Ma perché il gruppo possa usare la collera e il riso in modo costruttivo è necessario che il terapeuta per primo sia stato capace di integrarli in tal modo nella sua mente, e quindi, nello specifico, abbia appreso l'arte del conflitto. Solo infatti se il terapeuta avrà imparato ad esercitare l'arte del conflitto i partecipanti al gruppo potranno affrontare l'ineludibile conflittualità del reale in maniera evolutiva. Questo significa accettare il conflitto come qualcosa non da eliminare ma come parte integrante del processo del vivere, presente in quel divenire da cui può nascere l'avvenire. Gli esempi clinici evidenziano come il conflitto, utilizzato in modo consapevole, si opponga allo scontro, caratterizzato dalla rigidità e dalla coazione di un pensiero primitivo dominato dall'aut-aut, e sottolinei il valore dell'et-et, della pace e di “polemos” generatore di creatività (Corbella, 2003)

Parole chiave: collera, conflitto

PA44.3

THE INTEGRATION OF TEAM'S ACTIVITIES: TO FACE UP TO GROUP CONFLICTS THROUGH COMPARISON WITHIN GROUPS

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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 operators, 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 and to connect 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'ÉQUIPE 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 operatori del Centro Diurno, consistente in 12 incontri a cadenza mensile, in cui vengono messe a confronto le attività svolte nell'ambito del Centro, per mettere in evidenza le loro caratteristiche e cercare 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

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fondamenta. Si vuole affrontare il tema della complessità dell'intervento terapeutico considerando l'équipe 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 a cui partecipa.

Un altro obiettivo è superare i conflitti interni all'équipe 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 fraintendimenti e conseguente isolamento dei vari conduttori fra loro, nel tentativo di creare spazi di "libertà" nei quali non dover render conto a nessuno del proprio operare.

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'équipe e la convergenza del piano terapeutico verso obiettivi facilmente rintracciabili e unanimemente 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

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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 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 therapeutic 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: Family Therapy, Bipolar, Recurrence

PA45.2

DYSTHYMIC DISORDER WITH AUTISTIC ENCAPSULATION IN ANALYTIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

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Dysthymic 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

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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.

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Keywords: Psychosomatics, Group Psychotherapy

PA46.1**'LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION!' REFLECTIONS ON A SOCIODRAMA EXPERIENCE WITH INSTITUTIONALISED ADOLESCENTS**

Hadler 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 gazes 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, (re)creating 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**

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Conttexto ~ 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 socioeconomic ideas of roles, the identity 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

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' 63% of those who join us have at least one parent suffering from psychic problems.

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 impediment 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: children, psychotherapy, psychodrama

PA47.1**WORKSHOPS FOR ALZHEIMER ILL PERSONS**

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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 the idea that this could come from proposing well known activities under a new way; this means creating a delicate new balance which, while skipping out boredom, will also avoid destructura-

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tion, which is always in ambush for people suffering from this illness. The Alzheimer disease implies many difficulties in connecting 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 affiliation sense not depending 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 sollievo per malati di alzheimer "LA FARFALLA" di Macerata qui in Italia. Il centro nasce come risposta alla difficoltà di assistere, ma anche alla sofferenza di vedere, il proprio congiunto imprevedibile e a volte irricognoscibile.

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 che 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 esperienze di se stessi e dell'ambiente; si evidenziava quindi la necessità di un luogo dove fosse possibile costruire insieme un significato di ciò che accadeva in un tempo limitato ma condiviso: appunto i laboratori.

Nei laboratori il gruppo è diventato sia un mediatore delle difficoltà 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 appartenere al gruppo di utenti e non al gruppo utenti-operatori e che questo gruppo di utenti abbia creato anche (stimolato dalle operatrici ma non con le operatrici) una scansione del tempo che li rassicura e che li difende rispetto al disorientamento temporale.

PA47.2

IN A CIRCLE AROUND THE FIRE: ALZHEIMER AND MEMORY MOURNING

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A clinical research to study the impact of psychodynamic group psychotherapy on the progress of demential diseases (particularly 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 living 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), combined with stimulation mnestic-perceptual (e.g. The use of aromatic 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 themselves and their caregiver and finally fall in the sense of threat perceived 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, psychoterapy

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 famigliari. Colpisce e modifica infatti, oltre che i centri della memoria, anche le strutture egoiche deputate al controllo degli impulsi, al riconoscimento oggettuale e alla modulazione degli affetti. Ciò comporta un progressivo 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 mnestic-percettiva (ad es. l'uso di stimoli aromatici che possano determinare riconoscimenti percettivi tali da suscitare un correlato emotivo), dovrebbe comportare una rivisitazione dei luoghi della memoria che si vanno deteriorando, favorire una ricostruzione graduale dell'io e fornire una barriera contro la disintegrazione, con conseguente rallentamento del processo dementigene, recupero 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 peculiari deliri e della sospettosità dei pazienti). La strategia verte dunque in un lavoro che parta dagli affetti per arrivare alla memoria e alle cognizioni, con l'utilizzo di un approccio inverso rispetto 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 determinato, da avviare in almeno due regioni del Nord Italia.

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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**

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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:

- at first there was a great hope of change;
- afterwards, the patients developed a path of independence from the family;
- 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.

EFFICACIA DELLA PSICOTERAPIA PSICOANALITICA DI GRUPPO NEL TRATTAMENTO DI PAZIENTI GRAVI IN UN CENTRO DI SALUTE MENTALE: CAPACITA' DEL GRUPPO DI GESTIRE LA FOLLIA E L'AGGRESSIVITA'.

Il gruppo è formato da pazienti che hanno patologie di vario tipo. La maggioranza è seguita, anche farmacologicamente, da altri psichiatri del servizio in cui lavoro, per un parallelo trattamento farmacologico.

Il processo del gruppo ha attraversato tre fasi:

- inizialmente tra i componenti del gruppo c'è stata una grande speranza di cambiamento;
- si è poi sviluppato un percorso di autonomizzazione dalla famiglia di origine;
- infine è migliorata la stima di sé e alcuni dei pazienti hanno iniziato a lavorare.

A distanza di due anni e mezzo dall'inizio si può trarre un bilancio molto positivo dal punto di vista dei risultati terapeutici. Nessuno dei pazienti ha avuto ulteriori ricoveri nel Servizio Psichiatrico di Diagnosi e Cura.

Nell'articolo mi soffermerò in particolare sui due pazienti che avevano avuto, in precedenza, vari ricoveri in reparti di psichiatria: Filippo, un paziente con diagnosi di Disturbo Schizotipico di Personalità, con forti fantasie persecutorie e tendenza a passare all'azione e Miriam, che ha una diagnosi di Disturbo di Personalità Borderline, con ricorrenti fantasie di suicidio.

Filippo attraverso la terapia di gruppo è riuscito a contenere i suoi vissuti persecutori ed ha anche sviluppato una considerevole attività creativa come disegnatore e pittore. Miriam ha ridotto la violenza delle sue fantasie con un conseguente vantaggio nella sua vita di relazione.

Parole chiave: psicoterapia di gruppo, pazienti gravi, istituzione.

PA48.1**GROUP THERAPY FOR GAMBLING ADDICTION: THE EXPERIENCE OF CAMPOFORMIDO (UD)ALY**De Luca R.^[1], Angelini D.^[2]^[1]AGITA ~ Udine ~ Italy - ^[2]AGITA ~ Roma ~ Italy

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.Git.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 accennerà 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.Git.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 (le persone che hanno concluso la terapia, a tutt' oggi, sono ottantaquattro).

Parole chiave: giocatori, famiglia, terapia

PA48.2**BEFORE CONFLICT: TO CURE THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF ADDICTION THROUGH SHORT-TERM, TIME-LIMITED PSYCHODYNAMIC GROUPS**Carraro I.^[1], Giannelli A.^[2], Ricci G.^[3]

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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

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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.

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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 trattarle partendo dai 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 riferiscono solo al semplice abuso di sostanze, ma sottendono anche manifestazioni sintomatiche diverse, presenti tra i pazienti che si rivolgono ai Servizi di Psichiatria; "nuovi" pazienti la cui comune fragilità del Sè 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 Sè consentirà, in un secondo momento, di effettuare un lavoro psicoterapeutico a tempo indeterminato volto ad elaborare la loro area traumatica e creare nuove e più sane identifications.

Seguirà la presentazione di alcune esperienze di gruppi psicodinamici brevi o a termine effettuate in alcuni Ser.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 attivati 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 grupale fino alla conclusione del trattamento.

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Parole chiave: Narcisismo, Dipendenza, Gruppi a tempo limitato

PA48.3

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

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Our clinical experience starts as a personal training and following supervision with CART in Milan 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 supervisione 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, scarsa autostima, senso di vergogna e cura di sè, con un lavoro prevalentemente orientato sul "qui ed ora" che consenta lo stabilirsi di un'area di "latenza terapeutica" necessaria per il rafforzamento del paziente. I criteri utilizzati risultano capaci di apportare all'esperienza clinica quei vantaggi terapeutici che consentono, nel lavoro con "addicted", una riduzione dei dropouts dal trattamento e il più veloce raggiungimento dell'obiettivo fondamentale della terapia: consentire ai partecipanti la percezione di un'esperienza dove diventano possibili i cambiamenti e la ripresa di funzioni altrimenti vissute come "bloccate" o "spente". Con l'ausilio di alcune vignette cliniche riguardanti diverse fasi della cura, possiamo affermare la bontà di tale metodo, sia nel confronto con altre metodiche utilizzate in precedenza nel nostro servizio, sia come strumento efficace per una équipe terapeutica che si avvale di un modello di presa in carico multipla del paziente.

In particolare, l'analisi del materiale delle sedute, ci consente il confronto tra le diverse modalità di affrontare e superare momenti critici dell'esperienza in tempi diversi (tutti caratterizzati da problematiche quali alti livelli di intensità delle ansie di separazione, attacchi distruttivi al gruppo). Questo ci consente la valutazione dei differenti livelli di efficacia nei nostri interventi.

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PA49.1

GROUP AND ADOLESCENCE. ABSENCES AS A WAY OF DEALING WITH THE CONFLICTSalis M.^[1], Gatta M.^[2], Romano S.^[3]^[1]U.O.A. di Npia ULSS 16 Padova / ASVEGRA / ARG0 ~ Padova ~ Italy - ^[2]U.O.A. di Npia ULSS 16 Padova / Università degli Studi di Padova / ARG0 ~ Padova ~ Italy - ^[3]U.O.A. 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 modality of communication, sometimes the only one possible for the adolescent, and they help us to understand that the all 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 tunelessly 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 exasperate 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 negotiation 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 explicitable.

Keywords: Absence, Conflict

GRUPPO E ADOLESCENZA. LE ASSENZE COME MODALITÀ DI GESTIONE DEL CONFLITTO

Esperienze diverse di psicoterapia di gruppo con adolescenti ci hanno portato ad evidenziare come una caratteristica peculiare e significativa di questi percorsi terapeutici sia rappresentata dalle assenze. Queste ci appaiono spesso essere una forma di comunicazione, a volte l'unica forma di comunicazione possibile e ci aiutano a comprendere che il gruppo tutto sta attraversando una fase di passaggio, di trasformazione (Corbella, 2005). La discontinuità nella presenza consente al membro assente di farsi portavoce di momenti significativi e centrali per il gruppo, permettendo nel contempo una specifica modalità di modulazione delle distanze in sintonia con i propri ritmi e con i propri tempi. Le esemplificazioni cliniche che presentiamo ci permettono di evidenziare l'importanza delle assenze e dell'alternarsi delle presenze nei gruppi con adolescenti: dall' assenza fisica che con la sedia vuota si caratterizza come metafora di abbandono e come presenza intima ed esasperata (Lukacs Arroyo, 2007), all'assenza di parole che diventa consapevolezza dello spazio terapeutico; dall'assenza dentro il gruppo intesa come necessità di restare ai margini, all'assenza che permette agli altri presenti di occupare gli spazi della seduta; dalla negazione dell'assenza come modalità di rifiuto del conflitto, all'assenza come modalità evoluta e sofisticata di gestione del conflitto. L'uso che a volte ci appare quasi "scientifico" e sistematico delle assenze nel dispiegarsi dei percorsi terapeutici, ci sembra permettere agli adolescenti contemporaneamente di vivere l'espressione della propria individualità e

di realizzare, paradossalmente, la costruzione della coesione grupppale. Lo sforzo della conduzione del gruppo diventa quello di mantenere il gruppo vivo e di farlo lavorare anche nelle assenze e sulle assenze, per permettere quella che in certe fasi della vita del gruppo (e della vita degli adolescenti) si impone come unica modalità e possibilità di circolazione di esperienze psichiche non altrimenti comunicabili.

Parole chiave: Assenza – Conflitto – Psicoterapia di Gruppo

PA49.2

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

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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 who 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 topology as the area of preconscious.

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

Come è noto il funzionamento psichico in età di latenza è caratterizzato da operazioni difensive rivolte agli aspetti pulsionali, aventi lo scopo di favorire nel bambino lo sviluppo-affinamento delle abilità cognitive che gli permetteranno di rispondere in modo adeguato alle sempre maggiori richieste di adattamento provenienti dell'ambiente sociale.

Una buona latenza, frutto di un'adeguata elaborazione dei conflitti infantili, consente al bambino l'uso dello spazio transizionale che favorisce la creatività.

Nella nostra pratica clinica ci troviamo sempre di più confrontati con bambini in età di latenza per i quali qualcosa non ha funzionato sul versante della mentalizzazione dei conflitti vissuti nell'infanzia. Sono bambini dei quali si potrebbe dire che non hanno mai avuto accesso all'età di latenza. Al posto della quiete pulsionale e della capacità di mentalizzare presentano disturbi del comportamento, inibizioni intellettive e spesso volte disturbi psicosomatici.

In questo lavoro scritto a quattro mani cerchiamo di dimostrare come il dispositivo dello psicodramma psicoanalitico di gruppo, caratterizzato dalla conduzione di una coppia di terapeuti sia, per la sua specificità, particolarmente indicato nel fornire a questi bambini la capacità di elaborare i loro problemi psichici. In altre parole, di favorire lo sviluppo di quell'area di funzionamento psichico che Sigmund Freud aveva indicato nella sua prima topica come l'area del preconscious.

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

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Torino ~ Italy

This is a presentation of a case study regarding post traumatic stress in a large group 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 melting 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 will 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 mediani ed 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 quali 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. L'obiettivo non è di fornire suggerimenti operativi ma di elaborare a un livello teorico l'esperienza, collocandoci nella teoria della prassi della psicologia dell'emergenza. Saranno esposti i risultati di un follow up attraverso un questionario somministrato tre anni dopo l'intervento in cui si indagavano gli aspetti sintomatici successivi all'evento traumatico e quelli eventualmente ancora presenti, nonché aspetti inerenti all'efficacia dell'intervento stesso.

PA50.1**THE NEW THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES**Haigh R.^[1], Pearce S.^[2], Attwood G.^[2], Scott L.^[2], Lovell K.^[3], Brooker A.^[3], Turner K.^[3], Lombardo A.^[4]

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Recent years have seen the decline of the residential TCs in the NHS, as threats to such places as the Henderson, the Cassel and Francis Dixon Lodge have led to them restructuring their programs and assessing their future. Webb House has closed, Francis Dixon Lodge has moved to a day TC model, and the Henderson is under serious threat of closure. At the same time the number of day TCs (three to five days a week, non-residential) has expanded, and in the last couple of years 'mini TCs' (one to two days a week) have arrived. This paper charts the progress of these developments in the UK, and draws conclusions and lessons from it relating to the current scientific climate - and the need for TCs to learn and adapt. The example of the importance of service user involvement in developing new services, and a new mini TC in Oxfordshire are given as illustrations.

Keywords: therapeutic community, boundaries

PA50.2**SOCIO-CULTURAL INFLUENCE ON GROUP THERAPY LEADERSHIP STYLE**

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This paper discusses the assumption that certain socio-cultural factors can tailor different aspects of psychotherapy to fit the values and concepts of a certain community.

The main author of the paper had the opportunity to witness, to observe and to be trained in two different styles of group therapy leadership over the past few years: A more directive, prescriptive and active style that was developed in Egypt and is considered as the traditional Egyptian style of conducting dynamic therapy groups (Egyptian Integrative Dynamic Model) and a less directive, more descriptive and passive style that was developed in the UK and is considered as the traditional style of leading dynamic therapy groups within the British National Health Service (Group Analysis). The article tries to investigate the socio-cultural factors that favored adopting the more directive, prescriptive and active format in the Egyptian model although it revolves around the same object-relations theoretical core as the British one.

This might stimulate an interesting discussion on the relativity of psychotherapy concepts, processes and aims among different cultures.

Keywords: socio-cultural, group, psychotherapy

PA50.3**THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL GROUPS**Rippa B.^[1], Moss E.^[2], Chirurg M.^[3]

^[1]University of Haifa ~ Haifa - ^[2]Israel 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?

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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 JUNGIAN PSYCHODRAMA WITH THE EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS AND PARAMEDICS OF AN ITALIAN ASL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Brinchi M., Strabioli 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

COMPLESSITA' E FUNZIONI TERAPEUTICHE DELLO PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO JUNGHIANO CON GLI OPERATORI DELL'EMERGENZA – URGENZA DI UNA ASL

Le reazioni emotive dei soccorritori costantemente impegnati in situazioni di emergenza sono spesso particolarmente intense. La frequente esposizione a condizioni drammatiche suscita nelle persone profondi movimenti psicologici interni, determina alti gradi di sofferenza e costringe a processi di adattamento che possono ostacolare la completa elaborazione del vissuto traumatico.

Il presente lavoro racconta l'intervento in corso tenuto da circa due anni con due gruppi di operatori del 118 e del Pronto soccorso da tre conduttori utilizzando lo Psicodramma Analitico Jungiano.

Nato come corso di formazione istituzionale, l'intervento ha lo scopo di approfondire le reazioni emotive degli operatori e di fornire loro strumenti di supporto psicologico per affrontare al meglio le varie situazioni lavorative.

In particolare, attraverso lo Psicodramma, l'equipe di conduttori lavora per ricostituire l'unità psichica dell'operatore, riorganizzare le emozioni interne, favorire l'elaborazione di vissuti mortiferi e delle immagini che accompagnano a questi si accompagnano, decolpevolizzarlo consentendo la ricostruzione di una identità minacciata dai traumi subiti nell'impatto con gli eventi critici.

Per favorire la descrizione e per comprendere meglio l'intero processo, gli autori faranno riferimento anche ad elementi di contesto che condizionano le reazioni emotive dell'operatore e che si delineano come fattori di rischio o di protezione.

Le reazioni psicologiche infatti risultano influenzate non soltanto da ciò che avviene col manifestarsi dell'evento, ma anche da ciò che avviene prima e dopo l'intervento. Tali elementi sono riferibili alla qualità del contesto lavorativo, all'organizzazione del lavoro, al rapporto tra gli operatori, al rapporto tra le varie unità operative.

Tali aspetti, tra i quali appunto il supporto di una attività di debriefing defusing come quella esperita, influenzano in modo importante la possibilità degli operatori di elaborare i vissuti più dolorosi e dunque possono svolgere una funzione di prevenzione di comportamenti autodistruttivi.

PA51.3**GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A LIMINAL STATE**

Szoke K., Terenyi Z., Lelkes K.

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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 psychotherapeutic 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

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PA52.1**THE VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE AS A COMMUNICATIVE WAY OF EXPRESSION IN THE INTERSUBJECTIVE RELATIONSHIP**

Cascardo Ramos M.E.

Universidade Católica de Brasília ~ Brasília ~ 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 disqualification and lack of confirmation of the partner in daily life. 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 justifies 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 São Paulo, on the Program "Fortalecendo a Família" -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 (KAËS, 1997) and emergent (PICHON-RIVIÈRE, 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-Rivière (1986). We could verify 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 leaderships. Issues such as 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.

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Keywords: group, psychoanalysis, politics

PA53.2**KORA INSTITUTE - EXPERIENCE OF A SOCIAL CLINIC OF PSYCHOANALYTICAL AND PSYCHODRAMATIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF EASY REPRODUCTION**

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Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - SOPSP ~ São 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 affectionate and cultural gap and the annulment of the human being that there is in Brazil, capitalism's periphery. Kora offers, pertinence and permanence. The plurality of the transference 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 as 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 alive, it is experimented in the relation with the other. We, therapists, occupy a place of utmost importance and we must have an ethical attitude of listening the singularity and the truth revealed by the other...That is agapè, sublime love that finds its wealth outside itself, regardless of the object, serene love of compassion and justice, without the excesses and tyranny that other kinds of love have, love that is set free from the ego since it doesn't need to be loved to feel love, love that is not possession nor lack, it is gratitude.

Keywords: socialanalysis, ethic

INSTITUTO KORA-EXPERIENCIA DE UMA CLINICA SOCIAL EM PSICOTERAPIA DE GRUPOS PSICANALITICA Y PSICODRAMÁTICA DE FÁCIL REPRODUCCION

Kora nació de um desejo de oferecer un trabalho clinico accesible a todos. Fué fundado bajo una posición epistemológica: el grupo es una potencia terapéutica privilegia e por eso privilegia esta modal-

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idad clinica. Los vinculos de solidaridad, alianza y ciudadanía que este dispositivo propone, repara el vacío afectivo, cultural y de anulación del sujeto que tenemos en el Brazil; periferia del capitalismo. El Kora ofrece pertinencia y permanencia. La pluralidad de la red transferencial – con el KORA, los terapeutas, los miembros del grupo, los otros pacientes crea una trama de resonancia significativa y reconstituidora. Los pacientes evolucionan y experimentan la determinación de su movimiento a partir de su interioridad viviendo el KORA como espacio transicional de experiencia subjetiva para experiencia compartida. La actitud de los profesionales, 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. El alma humano 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 vivo es lo que se experimenta en la relación con el otro. Nosotros, terapeutas ocupamos un lugar importante y la postura ética de recibir el misterio de la singularidad revelada por el otro es fundamental... y esto es *agapè*; modelo de amor elevado que encuentra su riqueza fuera de sí mismo; independiente del objeto, amor sereno, de compasión y justicia, sin los excesos y tiranías que otras formas amorosas ponen; amor liberado del ego pues no necesita ser amado para amar. Amor que no es posesión, no es falta, y sí gratitud.

PA53.3

SOCIAL INCLUSION: PLURAL CONSTRUCTION AND CULTURE OF CHANGING

Marra M.M.

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The human suffering and the lack of rights are complex combinations 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 acknowledged as social agents, objects of public policies for the development 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 experienced.

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, amplifying 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 community, breaking an authoritative, clientele position, and a passive participation.

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Keywords: migrants, inclusion, psychodrama

LA COSTRUZIONE PLURALE E CULTURALE DEL CAMBIAMENTO PER PROMUOVERE L'INCLUSIONE SOCIALE

La sofferenza umana e l'assenza di diritti sono abbinamenti complessi e non possono essere ridotti ad un unico paradigma.

Aspetti individuali e collettivi sono costruiti in una realtà storico-politico-sociale, la quale determina l'acquisizione di un'identità influenzata e che ne ispira etiche diverse.

L'immaginario sociale attorno ai concetti d'inclusione e esclusione passa per nuovi disegni che contemplan l'ingrandimento di risorse della comunità e nuove strategie d'azione più diversificate e flessibili.

L'Amago di questa esperienza vissuta in una comunità della capitale del Brasile con persone oriunde di tutto il territorio nazionale implica in questioni dell'inserimento nei diritti e doveri dei bambini e adolescenti. L'Iniziazione dei bambini nella cultura, nei valori della comunità e nelle norme sociali incomincia per via della convivenza familiare. Essi sono riconosciuti come agenti sociali, oggetti di politiche pubbliche per lo sviluppo della democrazia, dell'inclusione sociale e della cittadinanza.

L'Intersoggettività del gruppo familiare e quella del gruppo di lavoro è un spazio-tempo per la costruzione della dimensione grupale e comunitaria. In questo contesto tanto i rapporti di potere, quanto quelle di uguaglianza sono esperienziati.

L'accesso ai beni sociali, all'educazione, ai diritti trasumani sono indicatori che i soggetti hanno assunto il posto da protagonisti, considerando soggetti del loro sviluppo. Certifica, ancora che i professionisti stanno sviluppando un'attuazione più preventiva ed un intervento psicosociale che rende possibile l'affrontamento delle situazioni d'esclusione, ingrandendo l'espressione dei contenuti socio dinamici dei gruppi che vi operano nella trasformazione e o cambiamenti della conoscenza. Tutte queste trasformazioni convergono ad un cambiamento di paradigma, nel mettere la società civile come uno degli attori del controllo sociale.

In questo processo di ricostruzione molte istituzioni sono protagoniste di nuovi spazi dell'esercizio politico e sociale, ravvicinando il Potere Pubblico alla comunità con nuove forme di partecipazione rompendo con l'atteggiamenti di clientelismi, d'autorità e di partecipazione passiva.

PA54.1

PSYCHOSOCIOANALYSIS AND POLIS. AN OPERATIONAL GROUP EXPERIENCE

Patrino 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 authentically inclusive way of living in contemporary society? This was the starting question of a group of consultants, trainers, managers and psychotherapists, all Ariele Psicosocioanalisi 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 support of an operational group supervisor. The setting: monthly meetings with two 1h 45' sessions. In 15 months 13 group meetings and 7 coordinator-supervisor sessions took place.

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

Significant polis issues emerged through group sessions. Money,

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power, religion, knowledge, fear had an intriguing effect due to the influence they seem to exercise on society. Group bonds and setting 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 Arielle, 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 countertransfer, operational group, couple

PA54.2**POSITIVELY AND NEGATIVELY INSPIRED LEADERSHIP**

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^[1]GAS, IAGP, EFPP, EATGA ~ Belgrade ~ Serbia - ^[2]GAS, OPUS UKCP, BPC, BAPPS, ISPSO ~ London ~ UK

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 transformation will be drawn from Group Relations and Social Dreaming workshops in South Africa at the inception of Nelson Mandela’s Leadership; and accounts from interviews with of the dreams and motivations of people in successfully positive leadership roles. Negative transformative power will be given some space, too, with particular attention to cathasrophic experience in former Yugoslavia. The malignant interaction of negatively inspired leadership and transgenerational legacy of unresolved social traumas with underlying ongoing victim-perpetrator vicious circles was found to be mirrored through years in the analytic groups (large, median and small) and OPUS Listening posts. The potencial of various group situations to offer us some understanding of the complex leader-group-context 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 inspired and complex legacy will be trans-generationally contextualised in relation to anti-semitic and sibling precursors, his traumatising experiences of surgery, and subsequent intersystemic psychoanalytic scotomotizations, splits, rivalries and projections.

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Keywords: leadership, transformational power

PA54.3**THE APPLICATION OF THE TOOLS OF SOCIOMETRIA, SOCIODRAMA AND OTHER ACTION METHODS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS FOR DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

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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 systems 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 consideration. In organizations and in other systems, the interacting networks serve as channels through which currents of different natures may pass: ideas, values, emotions, esteem, goals, knowledge, tasks, money, etc. Changes to a network system may impact positively or negatively on the way it functions.

Moreno introduced the concept of “cultural conserves”. These carry further the creations of a culture. In essence, they also are 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 organizations, groups and individuals – in other words, their “tacit knowledge” of the world. Such fixed collective perceptions make it difficult 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 mental-models that inform them of how things should be seen and handled. Often conflicts arise from mental-models and other views that are assumed to be similar but which actually are different – especially 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]

Maracaibo ~ Venezuela

The intervention in groups needs the application of present strategies, innovating and consistent where the responsibility, the commitments 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 opportunity for the recreation, the rest, the information and until the artistic expression to happen to be a strategy of intervention in psychotherapy of groups. As massive communication medium offer among other advantages, the possibility of analyzing common problems to a group of spectators within a series of films will project to whose message and argument contain the diagnosed nuclear problems in a previous stage. The recording of the interventions of the participants will allow analysis of the processes in a diligent work. Of identification of emotions, feelings and attitudes as opposed to the presented problems. The application of pre test and post test will allow the evaluation of the change of attitudes as opposed the analyzed problems it is hopes that with this strategy the participants become aware from their situation, reflect finally on the presented problems and, develop an attitude it jeopardize of permanent, constant study and sharp on the different situations witch they face in the daily life, raising alternative from solutions possible and adapted to its particular situation.

Keywords: groups, dynamics, cinema, interactive, intervention, psychotherapy

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EL CINE COMO ESTRATEGIA DE INTERVENCIÓN EN PSICOTERAPIA DE GRUPOS

La intervención en grupos necesita de la aplicación de estrategias actuales innovadores y consistentes donde los participantes se involucren en una dinámica donde la responsabilidad, el compromiso y la capacidad de análisis, reflexión y aplicación, sea una variable constante en dicho proceso.

El objetivo central de esta ponencia es la presentación del cine comercial como una estrategia valiosa y útil para la intervención en grupos bajo una temática bien definida. La utilidad, pertinencia y valor de esta estrategia radica en la consideración del cine más allá de una oportunidad para la recreación, el descanso, la información y hasta la expresión artística, para pasar a ser una estrategia de intervención en psicoterapia de grupos. Como medio de comunicación masiva ofrece, entre otras ventajas, la posibilidad de analizar problemas comunes a un grupo de espectadores dentro de una misma sesión.

Esta estrategia se desarrollará en una comunidad previamente seleccionada a la cual se le proyectará una serie de películas cuyo mensaje y argumento contenga los problemas nucleares diagnosticados en una etapa previa. La grabación de las intervenciones de los participantes permitirá el análisis de los procesos en una acidiosa labor de identificación de emociones, sentimientos y actitudes 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 conciencia de su situación, reflexionen sobre los problemas presentados y finalmente desarrollen una actitud comprometida de estudio permanente, constante y sostenido sobre las deferentes situaciones con las que se enfrentan en la vida cotidiana, planteando alternativas de solución de posibles y adecuadas a su situación particular.

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, intersubjective 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 perceptions 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 lonely!" and he began to interact more with the group. In the penultimate 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 experience within the group, Nicola experienced a secondary intersubjective experience, which he was aware of. This experience was

emotional and full of feeling and suggests future narrative accounts which will be recorded and studied.

Keywords: Intersubjectivity, group, language

IL GRUPPO COME CONTENITORE DI CIO' CHE NON PUO' ESSERE NOMINATO

Dare nome è possibile quando qualcuno è in ascolto e vuole comprendere. Fin dall'utero materno l'esperienza intersoggettiva è premessa necessaria all'emergere del linguaggio al quale il bebè accede prioritariamente per le componenti affettive e analogiche (Golse).

L'esperienza di psicoterapia di gruppo condotta con 6 bambini di età 9-10 anni per la durata dell'anno scolastico con cadenza settimanale, ha fornito a Nicola un contenitore fatto di voci, di percezioni senso-motorie dinamiche, di emozioni piacevoli co-costruite e condivise. Da uomo nudo, primitivo, grande, in un ambiente poco solido e poco contenitivo, come si è raffigurato all'inizio, successivamente ha utilizzato il corpo per una lotta con i compagni o per un isolamento silenzioso e rivolto su di sé. La voce inizialmente è comparsa con la tonalità di un pianto, di parole a scoppio e lapidarie. L'esperienza di vedere il compagno resistere ai propri attacchi ha consentito a Nicola di esprimere gratitudine "sei un vero amico!" e di prendere contatto con la propria esperienza di solitudine "Ciao! mi sentivo solo!" ed ha iniziato ad interagire maggiormente con il gruppo. Nella penultima seduta si descrive come un solitario che ha un gatto morto e un cuore malato. La possibilità di verbalizzare la propria sofferenza è appena accennata. Nei disegni finali disegna uno sguardo (come se fosse possibile guardare ora la propria sofferenza) e un sé colorato che tiene per mano uno skateboard (elemento di scambio e di energia positiva). Nel lavoro di supervisione al lavoro psicoterapeutico, svolto con la Dott.ssa A. Sordano, si è riflettuto su come, grazie al recupero di un'esperienza intersoggettiva primaria, svolta all'interno del gruppo, Nicola si sia potuto affacciare ad un'esperienza intersoggettiva secondaria, cioè consapevole, emotiva e carica di sentimento premessa di abbozzi narrativi che potranno essere accolti.

Expressive Art Activities

AA01

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

Boccalon R., Govoni R.M., Mondino D.

Art Therapy Italiana ~ Bologna ~ Italy

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, religion and cultural conflicts. These disciplines activate and focalize primarily on the sensory esthetic 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 implicitly 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. CREARE, DISTRUGGERE E RICREARE NEL GRUPPO DI ARTE TERAPIA E DANZAMOVIMENTOTERAPIA

Intendiamo mostrare l'utilità dell'Arte Terapia e della Danza Movimento Terapia nel processo di trasformazione di rappresentazione perché riteniamo che rappresentazioni e immagini del diverso e della 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 rimosso, dando espressione, attraverso immagini e gesti, a contenuti altrimenti indicibili, rendendoli più conoscibili e comunicabili.

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

Nel corso si sperimenta con immediatezza la densità e la caoticità 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.

AA02

CONFLICT INSIDE AND OUT OF US. PLAYBACK THEATRE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Lotti N., Motta D., Lanciani P., Sicouri T., Maruzzi A.

Metodiattivi ~ Italy

CONFLITTI DENTRO E FUORI DI NOI. PLAYBACK THEATRE PER LO SVILUPPO DI COMUNITÀ. EVENTO PUBBLICO DI TEATRO RECIPROCO

Il teatro Reciproco prevede l'utilizzo di sociometria, socio-psico-dramma e Playback Theatre.

È un teatro in cui il soggetto può essere, in momenti diversi, attore, musicista, 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. Attraverso il Teatro Reciproco gli spettatori potranno condividere vissuti, immagini, ricordi e fantasie legati al tema del conflitto ed esplorare la dimensione personale e sociale e comunitaria.

L'evento sarà condotto da Nadia Lotti - direttore della Scuola Italiana di Playback Theatre - affiliata alla School of Playback Theatre- New Paltz - Stato di New York- e coordinatore del Corso di Teatro di Sviluppo di Comunità.

Si prevede la collaborazione di Esperti della Scuola Italiana di Playback Theatre.

AA03

CONFLICT AND DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY GESTALT

Traveni Massella M.

APID ~ Genova ~ Italy

Can non-verbal communication interest conflict?

In which way is it possible to develop this interest?

Rhythm, gesture, voice and movement will be elements of this process and inside it there will be polarities concerned with conflict and the continuum at the end of which they take place in a symbolic way.

Verticality will be the expression of presence and authenticity of one's own way of expressing conflict through the symbology of gesture, voice, movement.

Reference texts:

FRANCE SCHOTT-BILLMANN, Quand la danse guérit, La Recherche en danse, Paris 1994.

VINCENZO BELLIA, Dove danzavano gli sciamani. Il setting nei gruppi di danzamovimentoterapia, Franco Angeli, Milano 2001.

Keywords: rythm, polarity, group

CONFLITTO E DANZAMOVIMENTOTERAPIA GESTALT

Può la comunicazione non verbale interessare il conflitto? In quale maniera si può sviluppare questo interesse?

Ritmo, gesto, voce e movimento saranno elementi di questo processo all'interno del quale avranno spazio le polarità toccate dal conflitto e il continuum all'estremità del quale esse si collocano in modo simbolico. La verticalità sarà espressione di presenza e di autenticità del proprio modo di esprimere il conflitto attraverso la simbologia del gesto, della voce, del movimento.

Testi di riferimento:

FRANCE SCHOTT-BILLMANN, Quand la danse guérit, La Recherche en danse, Paris 1994.

VINCENZO BELLIA, Dove danzavano gli sciamani. Il setting nei gruppi di danzamovimentoterapia, Franco Angeli, Milano 2001.

Parole chiave: gruppo, ritmo, polarità

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

Nello spazio comune – durante la pausa pranzo – nascerà e si svilupperà un lavoro comune di arte terapia. I segni lasciati dai partecipanti creeranno un'opera collettiva che darà forma alle emozioni circolanti nel lavoro del congresso.

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

Così morbidi o duri che siano, nel tempo del conflitto, si intrecceranno segni e colori per dare visibilità all'immaginazione di chi vorrà valicare lo spazio: creare per modificare modificandosi.

AA05

PSYCHODRAMA AND LIVE MODEL: POSE AND POETRY

Malaquias C.^[1], De Marino C.^[2]

^[1]SOPSP-FEBRAP ~ Sao Paulo ~ Brasil - ^[2]AIPSIM ~ Livorno ~ Italy

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 work gains even stronger, when the Live Model in motion begins to speak poetry.

AA06

A CHALLENGE AGAINST PSYCHIATRIC STIGMA: THE ASSOCIATION

Uggeri G.^[1], Bertocchi E.^[1], Rossi R.^[1], Beneduce R.^[1], Rossi G.^[1], Rillosi L.^[1], Livelli N.^[2]

^[1]IRCCS San Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli ~ Brescia ~ Italy - ^[2]Ariele Psychotherapy/COIRAG ~ Brescia ~ Italy

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:

"Paesaggi interiori" Associazione Artisti Bresciani, Brescia, 2002;

"Calendario provvisorio" Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2004;

"Banditi, sulle vie dell'Art Brut", 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"

Dal gennaio 2006 l'associazione "Il sasso nello stagno" opera nel territorio bresciano con l'obiettivo di promuovere Salute Mentale attraverso la valorizzazione della produzione artistica di autori di Arte Irregolare.

I soci sono: operatori dei Servizi Psichiatrici dell' IRCCS- Centro San Giovanni di Dio Fatebenefratelli, ospiti delle Comunità, amici, familiari, 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 docenti 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:

"Paesaggi interiori" Associazione Artisti Bresciani, Brescia, 2002;

"Calendario provvisorio" Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2004;

"Banditi, sulle vie dell'Art Brut", Palazzo Martinengo, Brescia, 2006;

"Contrabbandieri di sensi" Galleria I monaci sotto le stelle, Brescia 2007;

"Un altrove inatteso" Fondazione Heller; Gardone Riviera, 2008.

Al fine di presentare le attività della Associazione e dei suoi artisti sono stati realizzati dei documenti audiovisivi che mostrano le varie fasi del percorso artistico fino alla realizzazione del prodotto (quadro, scultura, poesia...) e la sua presentazione in mostra. Gli audiovisivi stessi sono il prodotto del lavoro di alcuni degli artisti dell'associazione.

EXPRESSIVE ART ACTIVITIES

AA07

THE MONOLOGUES IN ARISTOFANE'S LISISTRATA AS SYMBOLS OF OPENING AND BEGINNING: ORDIRI, EXORDIUM, PRIMORDIA

Ferrante M.A.

Università La Sapienza ~ Roma ~ Italy

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

Symposia

SY01

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION ON GROUP WORK: EFFICACIOUS, UNSATISFYING, CONFLICTING?

de Leonardis P.

Centro Studi Psicodramma ~ Milano ~ Italy

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 GRUPPI: EFFICACE, INSODDISFACENTE, CONFLITUALE?

Negli ultimi decenni, quella che possiamo chiamare "psicologia di gruppo" ha ricevuto importanti contributi e un'elaborazione organica. In alcuni casi ha visto sviluppi molto interessanti in connessione con altre discipline psicologiche e sociali. Sono stati pubblicati libri di elevato livello teorico e pratico ed 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, particolarmente in ambito psicodrammatico e in ambito gruppoanalitico, circola la sensazione che due approcci scientifici si stiano più o meno indirettamente fronteggiando: quello anglo-americano e quello latino-americani, ciascuno con diversi alleati in Europa e nel Medio e Lontano Oriente.

I due schieramenti spesso si ignorano reciprocamente, agiscono "come se" il contributo dell' "altra parte dl 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 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: editoria scientifica, comunicazione scientifica

SY02

DEVELOPMENTS AND APPLICATIONS OF THE SOCIAL DREAMING MATRIX

Gasseau M.

Università della Valle D'Aosta ~ Aosta ~ Italy

Social Dreaming Matrix is the name given by Gordon Lawrence to a method of working with dreams that are shared and associated to within a gathering of people, coming together for this purpose. It started in the early eighties when Gordon Lawrence discovered the SDM, another context for dreaming, an emotional experience for entertaining dream thoughts. Dreams shared in the Social Dreaming Matrix allow the participants a different frame of mind of mind that allows the surfacing of unconscious /infinite social, institutional and environmental contents that cannot be known and shared and that are not recognized in the culture or in the social context of the dreamers.

The task for the participants in the SDM is to transform thinking by associating to the dreams made available to the matrix, so as to make links and find connections among the dreams, and in this process discover new thoughts. SDM takes place in a snow flake setting, the focus is on the dreams and the new knowledge embedded in the dreams and not on the dreamer or the group dynamics. The on-going symposium will be co-chaired by Frances Bond White and Maurizio Gasseau.

Gordon Lawrence will introduce the symposium on 'The Infinite possibilities of SD as a method of research'.

Every day there will be a session with three presentation and a group discussion on developments and applications of SDM and on the case of SDM presented in different cultural, organizational and social context.

Keyword: Social Dreaming Matrix

SY02.1

SOCIAL DREAMING DISCOVERED

Lawrence G.

Cranfeld University di Bedford ~ UK

Having outlined the thinking that evolved while preparing the idea of Social Dreaming, discovered at the Tavistock Institute in 1982. its sphere of enquiry is stated. It concentrates on the dream and not the dreamer, which is its major difference from therapeutic interventions. It is conducted in a Matrix – a place out of which something grows – and involves many people at the same time, Having changed the 'container' for receiving dreams, it was found that the 'contained' of the dream altered by becoming social, not personal. The Matrix lasts for a specified time.

The important idea is that a functioning Matrix, which allows the dream material and its unconscious content to be grasped by participants, requires that they, temporarily, 'lose' their ego. This paradoxical injunction is designed to enable participants to enter, as fully as possible, the dream-world without the cognitive function of the ego. This idea is paralleled by Ernest Schachtel's discovery (reported in *Metamorphosis*, 1959, Basic Books, New York) of the two modes of perception, autocentric and allocentric. The former is individually, and narcissistically based while the latter is to focus interest on the objects of the world, to understand their infinite dimensions, i.e. to focus on the dream as a container of thinking, knowledge, and scientific method

SYMPOSIA

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 Drama 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 Pransky 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.

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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, COIRAG, 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 ethnical 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 buone opportunità per il lavoro analitico e terapeutico nei gruppi. La condivisione dei sogni può essere un'opportunità di viaggiare attraverso differenti mondi, culture, etnie, religioni e linguaggi. Il lavoro sui sogni rappresenta da sempre

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uno dei punti nodali del pensiero junghiano e da molti anni il lavoro sui sogni nei gruppi è al centro dell'attenzione nello Psicodramma Junghiano. La Dreaming Matrix secondo la tecnica di Gordon Lawrence è stata invece introdotta "ufficialmente" 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 contrasti limitandone la distruttività. I conflitti rappresentati nei sogni sono i medesimi che si svolgono nella nostra psiche ed il riconoscerli 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 opportunity 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 adolescent 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 composer 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 uneasiness, 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, cryptic 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 unconscious 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 sé 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 amplificarli, 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 adolescenziali: l'onnipotenza si stempera nel distacco dal proprio io, la fretta si adegua al tempo del sogno.

Un brusio altamente silenzioso compone la titubanza iniziale, e detta lo spartito che il tempo del sogno sta per scrivere. Il compositore 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, increspato qua e là da folate d'irrequietezza, con correnti subacquee 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, perchè è di altra visione che abbiamo bisogno per navigare in questo mare. Ma prima di andare è necessario poter stare nella notte oceanica, reggere l'indifferenziato trepidante che fa fremere i nostri passi verso l'infinito.

Morire al proprio nome richiama i fantasmi degli incubi, personaggi criptici che sono qui ora, al nostro funerale iniziatico. Disorientarsi 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 represents, at the same time, a considerable contribution to foster creative 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, throwing light on the children's perception of those structural and cultural aspects of Western society that systematically violate children's rights. At the same time 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 participant are put aside; the dreamer role is the only one allowed. These kind of spaces are fundamental in order to share experiences 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 complex 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 topics: clubs, making use and abuse of alcohol, family, school, sexual love, first couple experiences, final exams, leaving school to

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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 firsthand 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.

LA NUOVA FRONTIERA DELLA FORMAZIONE: IL SOCIAL DREAMING PER LO SVILUPPO DELLA CREATIVITÀ

L'esperienza che descriviamo ha luogo in un ente di forma-zione militare, dove lavoriamo da lungo tempo e nel quale, negli ultimi anni, abbiamo affiancato la tecnica del Social Dreaming a quella del counselling psicodinamico di gruppo, precedentemente utilizzato in via esclusiva.

Nel corso della relazione descriveremo il progressivo inserimento di tale tecnica nel nostro intervento presso questa istituzione, coinvolgendo i differenti livelli della catena gerarchica (allievi, formatori e ufficiali).

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 centre, 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 Multiversality, created the ideal context for the construction of a bridge favoring the mid-way encounter between the rooted community and the newcomers.

Twelve Matrixes, one each month, welcomed a network of dreams and free associations of African women seeking political refugee status , Rumanians and Italians, which allowed the sharing of a growing sense of insecurity, common fears and hopes for the children's future, and nostalgia for the past. The disappointment and anxiety brought on by the hectic pace and impoverished human values of Italian daily life were expressed by the for-

eigners who ,with great expectations, had left their country of origin with sacrifice and tears, but were acknowledged and also lamented by the Italians. This resulted in acquired knowledge and greater respect for the foreigners' culture and motivations as well as deeper reciprocal understanding and gratification.

The Infinite which surfaced in the Matrixes , especially with the local social workers, opened to numerous questions especially regarding the ancient tradition of welcome and social integration and its practical application in a country where foreigners have now become our next-door neighbours.

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 spokespeople 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.

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.

MAKING THE INVISIBLE VISIBLE IN CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND PARENT GROUPS : KNOTS IN PRACTICE AND IN TRAINING

In un mondo dominato dai conflitti interreligiosi, etnici e interculturali, dalla fame, dalla povertà e dall'instabilità economica, i bambini e gli adolescenti stanno diventando i capri espiatori ed i portavoce dei fallimenti familiari e dell'inabilità sociale e politica nel proteggere le nuove generazioni.

In questa prospettiva, la comprensione delle nuove strutture psichiche alla base della salute e della malattia mentale, della sofferenza umana, la loro prevenzione e trattamento costituiscono, oggi, una sfida per gli psicoterapeuti che si confrontano con gruppi a diversi livelli.

Il simposio intende esplorare il collegamento dinamico tra conflitto ed invisibilità ed evidenziare come il processo grupale può contrastare la "scomparsa" nello sguardo dell'altro, o la posizione di occultamento di sé, lasciando emergere nel tempo la funzione soggettiva nei vari contesti relazionali.

Sei panels della durata di un'ora e mezza, nel corso di tre giorni, permetteranno questo scambio tra colleghi provenienti da diverse parti del mondo. Un panel tratterà il tema dei gruppi in specifici contesti; due tratteranno quello dei fattori terapeutici e del processo nei gruppi con bambini e adolescenti; altri due si occuperanno dei gruppi con genitori e della formazione di conduttori e di psicoterapeuti di gruppo per l'età evolutiva. L'ultimo panel, esperienziale, si soffermerà sui metodi della supervisione.

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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.

Foulkes' 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**Bocquenot L.^[1], Sordano A.^[2]

^[1]CDEF (Centre Departementale Enfance Famille) ~ Saint Brieuc ~ France - ^[2]ASL TO 5 ~ Chieri (TO) ~ Italy

Keys concepts in psychodrama analytic: two therapeutics teams, one from Italy, one from France, compare their experiences.

SY03.3**CONTRIBUTIONS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY CULTURE TO EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS OF CHILDREN**

Dotti L.

Azienda Sanitaria Locale di Brescia ~ Provaglio 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

CONTRIBUTI DELLA CULTURA PSICOTERAPEUTICA DI GRUPPO AI SETTING EDUCATIVI INFANTILI

Il mio contributo nel Panel "Comunità" riguarda il lavoro con i gruppi reali di bambini dai 4 agli 8 anni (es. gruppi classe). I gruppi reali hanno relazioni, struttura e dinamiche che sono preesistenti all'intervento del conduttore e del terapeuta di gruppo. Voglio porre l'attenzione sui seguenti elementi: l'invisibilità nei gruppi reali di pari e la funzione della sociometria come strumento diagnostico e terapeutico; funzioni terapeutiche e non-terapeutiche della relazione con i pari e del gruppo nel suo insieme; la funzione del gruppo nel facilitare l'uscita dall'egocentrismo percettivo e sociale; l'importanza del lavoro sui ruoli corporei (non

verbali, ruoli d'azione) e del rituale teatrale con bambini piccoli; skill psicologici, relazionali e sociali nei gruppi di bambini; il ruolo del conduttore nei gruppi di bambini (conduzione non abusante); la cultura psicoterapeutica come modello etico nella conduzione di gruppi di bambini.

Parole chiave: invisibilità, sociometria, teatro

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, Chodorow, 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 vissuti, sensazioni ed emozioni che sono difficili da mentalizzare. Qui il movimento, l'immaginazione, la creatività, sono utili strumenti di consapevolezza. Quindi un setting 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 cinestesica, delle riverberazioni inconsce, dei vissuti non mentalizzati, sostiene la comprensione e l'approfondimento sia del transfert che del controtransfert nelle sue manifestazioni somatiche. Il movimento facilita la comprensione delle resistenze, delle difese, delle proiezioni e delle identificazioni proiettive, come strumenti di comunicazione non verbali. L'espressione corporea facilita inoltre l'accesso a quello spazio potenziale in cui le trasformazioni possono avvenire. Nella supervisione di gruppo c'è poi più spazio fisico mentale ed

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emotivo, per usare forme differenti di esplorazioni creative mentre si fa "role playing". I temi collegati alla cura possono così emergere, permettendo al gruppo di funzionare come gruppo che risuona in modo supportivo e differenziato nello stesso tempo, concentrandosi a volte su temi specifici, per facilitare la comprensione del controtrasferimento e delle identificazioni proiettive. L'essere aperti e recettivi alla mente del gruppo e alle risonanze corporee fa sì che lo psicoterapeuta possa scoprire nuovi modi di promuovere esperienze riparative e di offrire interventi creativamente. Questo processo di co-costruzione facilita l'integrazione di corpo e psiche.
Parole chiave: Corpo, Movimento, Supervisione

SY03.5**THE PSYCHO-THING, FROM THE INVISIBLE TO THE VISIBLE ONE: TO SEE, TO FEEL, TO PERCEIVE, TO REPRESENT, TO THINK IN ADOLESCENCE**

Baldassarre A.

Spazio Psicanalitico ~ 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 dependencies from people or things so to find again an Ego possible.

Keywords: adolescence, projection, group identity

LA PSICO-COSA, DALL'INVISIBILE AL VISIBILE: VEDERE, SENTIRE, PERCEPIRE, RAPPRESENTARE, PENSARE L'ADOLESCENZA

E' spesso presente negli adolescenti la convinzione che quando c'è un disagio psichico il "problema" possa essere assente o come accade frequentemente venga esternalizzato, proiettato sui genitori, sugli insegnanti ecc., perché sentono una estraneità alle loro difficoltà. Questo processo può accadere anche tra le varie istituzioni coinvolte, famiglia, scuola.

Il sentire in adolescenza presenta forti intensità emotive, affettive tali da compromettere la loro rappresentabilità e pensabilità.

Cosa accade quando si presentifica il crollo psichico? Si avverte un pericolo per la propria identità ed i fantasmi, le immaginazioni, le fantasie diventano "le psico-cose senza possibilità di distinzione tra l'interno e l'esterno, tra il vissuto, il percepito e l'accaduto, generando così fenomeni come dispersione dell'identità, identità negative, confusività e/o forti dipendenze da persone o cose pur di ritrovare disperatamente un IO possibile.

Parole chiave: adolescenza, proiezione, identità di gruppo

SY03.6**"HELD BODIES "AN EXPERIENCE OF PSYCHODRAMA AND GROUP THERAPY WITH HIV CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**Sciaudone F.^[1], Giangrande R.^[2]^[1]GAJAP ~ Torino ~ Italy ~^[2]ISAP ~ 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 heredity 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 isn't visible, it isn't tangible, but is possible to breathe it: its existence

Keywords: Adolescence, illness, sexuality

"CORPI OCCUPATI": UN'ESPERIENZA DI PSICODRAMMA E DI TERAPIA DI GRUPPO CON BAMBINI E ADOLESCENTI SIEROPOSITIVI

L'esperienza riguarda un lavoro di gruppo con gli adolescenti sieropositivi chiamati ad affrontare un duplice compito: essere impegnati in una delicata ricerca evolutiva del proprio essere soggetto-persona nel mondo ed essere obbligati a fare i conti con una pesante eredità che impone regole di difficile e severa sopravvivenza.

Una situazione unica nella patologia perché non solo questi adolescenti vivono una difficoltà particolare legata alla gestione di una malattia cronica, ma sono anche fortemente incestati nella storia materna e paterna che non nomina la malattia, il dolore, creando una chiusura senza porta da cui accedere.

Il non esplicitato definisce il senso del sentire il proprio corpo occupato, da un qualcosa che non è visibile, non è tangibile, ma si respira; la sua esistenza è data dallo sguardo di chi gli sta intorno. Spesso la malattia porta il corpo a ritirarsi, a chiudersi in se stessi. Il corpo lo si vive come nemico!

Questo conflitto interno comporta un dispendio enorme di energie ed ostacola ed impedisce alla persona una reale reazione costruttiva perché l'HIV è sempre presente e necessita di essere curato, quotidianamente controllato e gestito.

L'esperienza realizzata con l'utilizzo delle dinamiche di gruppo e dello psicodramma analitico junghiano sottolinea la necessità di dare voce ed espressione a quelle emozioni angoscianti, che impediscono di mostrarsi. Permette inoltre agli adolescenti con aspetti emotivi, frammentati e confusi, che hanno bisogno di essere supportati, di compiere quel salto indispensabile per poter vivere le proprie emozioni vitali, riconoscendo la propria dignità come soggetto di diritto ad esistere in quanto persona.

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.

Toten-Barnevern 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.

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BUILDING ADOLESCENT IDENTITY BY WORKING THROUGH GENDER'S DIFFERENCES IN A GROUP

Bernabei M.

ISIPSE (Istituto di Training Psicologia del Sè e Psicoanalisi Relazionale) ~ Roma ~ Italy

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, availing him/herself of 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

PROCESSI DI COSTRUZIONE DELL'IDENTITÀ ADOLESCENZIALE ATTRAVERSO L'ELABORAZIONE DELLE DIFFERENZE DI GENERE IN GRUPPO

La possibilità di elaborare le differenze, soprattutto quelle di genere sessuale, è uno dei più significativi fattori terapeutici del gruppo con ragazze/i nella prima adolescenza.

Il lavoro si propone di mostrare attraverso esempi clinici come tale elaborazione sia possibile nel gruppo per ragazze/i nella prima adolescenza. Si propone in particolare di mostrare come il lavoro di elaborazione della differenza di genere sia facilitato dalla presenza di una differenza generazionale tra il gruppo di pari adolescenti a cui i partecipanti appartengono e l'adulto terapeuta. Si mostrerà come il terapeuta, anche avvalendosi dello scarto generazionale tra sé e i membri, funzioni come facilitatore nello sviluppo della capacità dei membri di riconoscere e accogliere le differenze, soprattutto quelle di genere.

Il setting grupppale descritto nel lavoro si basa sull'attivazione di gruppi semi-aperti (slow open) di durata biennale con partecipazione bilanciata di adolescenti maschi e femmine nella fascia d'età compresa tra 14 e 16 anni. Sono proposti a ragazzi con difficoltà nello studio o nella sfera affettivo-relazionale.

Si mostrerà come nel corso del processo grupppale si passi da uno scontro tra le diversità (di genere, culture, etnie) a una migliore accettazione delle differenze in tali aree. Si farà luce su come il conseguimento di una maggior consapevolezza della propria identità di genere sessuale, attraverso l'elaborazione in gruppo delle differenze di genere, possa portare anche al consolidarsi di un più generale senso della propria identità in formazione in tutti i partecipanti.

SY03.9

THE NECESSARY CONFLICT

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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 métapsychiques" Kaës) 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, Kaës, 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.

Kaës R., 2008 "Les identifications et les garants métapsychiques de la reconnaissance du sujet"

Racamier P.C., 1995 "L'inceste et l'incestuel"

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 "garanti metapsichici" (Kaës) – un fenomeno che investe tutte le istituzioni a partire dalla famiglia e determina spinte 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-Io e dell'Ideale dell'Io, con conseguenze dolorose nella capacità di gestire il mondo emozionale 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), dell'evitamento del conflitto, della negazione delle differenze, quindi con il sorgere di "patologie" caratterizzate da modalità relazionali incestuali (Racamier) e da gravi sofferenze di tipo narcisistico e/o perverso.

L'analisi e l'elaborazione dei fantasmi fondamentali (Laplanche-Pontalis, de Polo, Kaës) nel setting di una psicoterapia di gruppo per-

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mettono di fare esperienza, affrontare e trasformare i conflitti inter- e trans-generazionali e favoriscono una maggior definizione di sé.

Kaës R., 2008 "Le identificazioni e i garanti meta psicologici del riconoscimento del soggetto"

Racamier P.C., 1995 "L'incesto e l'incestuale"

Parole chiave: Conflitto edipico, Adolescenza, Società contem

SY03.10**SUPERVISING CRISIS MANAGEMENT**

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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 IDENTITY**

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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 lit 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 *decolpevolizzazione*, sensitization and awareness of how communication and relationships, creating a mental space and re-establishing itself *riattraversamento* their personal matrices, sharing and management of anxiety, activation individual resources.

In this vein, the reconnaissance 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 *sopravvivenziale*, existential.

Keywords: parenthood, migration, identity.

GENITORI IN GRUPPO E ADOLESCENTI MIGRANTI: IDENTITÀ MINACCIATE

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 nel reale, emerge nei sentimenti di vergogna, di disperazione, di esclusione. Dalla percezione negativa dell'altro possono scaturire conflitti accesi 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 relazionali come l'espressione di una personale problematica.

Attraverso valenze terapeutiche trasformative quali: risonanza, rispecchiamento, identificazione, comunicazione e contenimento i genitori possono utilizzare il gruppo come contenitore, capace di consentire la comprensione della dinamiche del "qui e ora" e del "là e allora".

Gli obiettivi di apprendimento sono, pertanto, ascrivibili alla *decolpevolizzazione*, *sensibilizzazione* e presa di coscienza delle modalità comunicative e relazionali, creazione di uno spazio mentale e di ri-creazione per sé, *riattraversamento* delle proprie matrici personali, *condivisione* e *cogestione* dell'ansia, *attivazione* delle risorse individuali.

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In tale ottica, la ricognizione della rete familiare innesca un processo di radicamento e/o di affidamento e, quindi, di assestamento, stimolando un'area pre-verbale a partire da una rete trans-personale e trans-culturale che fa da catalizzatore a un processo di attivazione di una prospettiva oltre che sopravvivenziale, esistenziale.

SY03.13**FROM TALIBAN MENTALITY TO DEMOCRACY OF AFFECTIONS IN A CHILDREN'S GROUP**

Boatti L.

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Analytic psychotherapy of evolutionary age is in the last years into a phase of deep methodological and operating renewal.

We live in a "narcissist" society, based on immediate satisfaction of neediness and aims.

It involves an ipotrofia in pre-conscious transitional area of development of thought capacity and conservation of relationship.

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.

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: they present and they don't represent their lives.

Therapist of evolutionary age has to face children's group that communicate their emotions primarily in a sensory and bodily way. In this way "to think" loses conservative capacity.

Tiring work of therapist consists in remaining in a bionian of K- and in translating in words and thoughts, through representations 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 structural and mental change inside of the group: from Taliban mentality to democratic mentality of affections.

You can see a conflict between masculine formality based on action and game as expression of their emotions and feminine formality based on word and thought.

Keywords: transitional area, sensoriality

DALLA MENTALITÀ TALEBANA ALLA DEMOCRAZIA DEGLI AFFETTI IN UN GRUPPO DI BAMBINI

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", improntata sulla soddisfazione immediata del bisogno e delle mete pulsionali. Ciò comporta un'ipotrofia dell'area preconscious-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 preconscious, indispensabile per tollerare l'attesa, la frustrazione, necessaria per lo sviluppo della capacità riflessiva. J. Lebovici (1990) afferma che "molti adolescenti della generazione attuale non sanno che agire e sono condannati a non elaborare le loro emozioni, che non sanno rappresentare".

In parallelo sempre più bambini non sanno giocare: "presentano" più che rappresentano i propri vissuti. Il terapeuta dell'età evolutiva si trova ad affrontare gruppi di bambini la cui modalità di comunica-

re le proprie emozioni è prevalentemente sensoriale-corporea. Viene messa a dura prova la capacità contenitiva e conservativa il pensare. Il faticoso lavoro del terapeuta consiste nel permanere in una situazione bioniana di K- e nel tradurre in parole e pensieri, attraverso rappresentazioni e gioco (play), espressione di ciò che sta avvenendo in quel momento nel gruppo, le comunicazioni affettive ed emotive espresse con la sensorialità e il corpo. Ciò permette nel tempo la creazione di una membrana preconscious (membrana di contatto bioniana) capace come la membrana cellulare di favorire lo scambio fra dentro e fuori, fra conscio e inconscio. Nell'la esemplificazione clinica tratta un gruppo di bambini il cui cambiamento della composizione ha determinato lo scontro anche violento fra i rappresentanti delle due modalità di comunicazione degli affetti. In particolare l'arrivo di due femmine favorisce il faticoso e doloroso cambiamento della struttura e soprattutto della mentalità del gruppo: da una mentalità talebana a una mentalità democratica degli affetti. Si assiste a un conflitto fra una modalità maschile improntata sull'azione e sul gioco (game) come veicolo delle emozioni e una modalità femminile improntata sulla parola e sul pensiero.

Parole chiave: area transizionale, sensorialità.

SY03.14**GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR CHILDREN: SLOW-OPEN GROUPS BETWEEN CHANGE AND CONTINUITY**

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APG ~ Turin ~ Italy

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, who present 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 pairs, 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 seem 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.

SY03.15**MIMESIS AND RITES IN SMALL GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

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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.

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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 reproduce 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, too 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 mimesis 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

MIMÉSI E RITI IN PICCOLI GRUPPI DI BAMBINI E ADOLESCENTI: DALLA RIPETIZIONE ALLA CREATIVITÀ

Si descrive l'esperienza di gruppi terapeutici ed esperienziali, condotti in scuole elementari e medie ed in un servizio ASL romano di neuropsichiatria infantile, per bambini e adolescenti con problemi d'apprendimento e di condotta spesso legati all'ambiente socio-familiare. Gli esempi clinici illustrano come la mimésis e la ritualità siano utilizzate dai ragazzi, nel campo gruppale, per sperimentare rappresentazioni di Sé meno ripetitive ed imbastire una narrazione soggettiva, originale, del proprio mondo emotivo e relazionale. La mimésis genera contagi di emozioni e fantasie, rappresenta una forza magnetica che avvia il pensiero gruppale, la socialità sincretica, il formarsi di alleanze, complicità e antagonismi, stimola il rispecchiamento, l'empatia e la costruzione di "oggetti sé" transizionali, produce sia fenomeni di conformismo, che occasioni di trasformazione, aiutando a superare l'imitazione passiva, per cercare il proprio modo originale di ri-produrre la realtà. La mimésis creativa, che il gruppo scopre, coglie dell'esperienza l'ambiguo e l'indifferenziato, per offrirgli una nuova espressione, che contiene parti di Sé inesplorate, insieme a ciò che accade e incontriamo. Così le azioni rituali dei gruppi, pur riproducendo forme sociali conosciute e spesso subite, creano una cornice simbolica evocativa, che rompe il flusso indistinto dell'esistere e stimola a "giocare" con la ricerca di significati, con le aspettative, i paradossi e i punti oscuri dell'esperienza, destrutturando e ristrutturando l'abitudinario. Per questi bambini e adolescenti, troppo condizionati da modelli omologanti, spesso esposti ad esperienze traumatiche o profondamente ambivalenti sul piano psico-affettivo, tali da farli sentire riempiti proiettivamente di bisogni, desideri altrui, ed espropriati di aree vitali di espressività, è importante sperimentare una mimésis che non copia, ma re-interpreta l'alterità, in una tensione costante tra alienazione e soggettività, per costruire un processo autonomo e creativo di crescita individuale e collettivo. Parole chiave: soggettivazione, ripetizione, creatività.

SY03.16

WHEN CONFLICTS ARE AT STAKE. GROUPS, TRAINING, DIVERSITY

Miglietta D.

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The transition from listening to body involvement which a therapist goes through in leading children groups has often been considered heretic 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 matrixes 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

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 confin que regula el flujo de la discordancia y de la diferencia y somos nosotros que tenemos que vigilar para que la diversidad no se transforme en guerra.

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 seguidos figuraciones 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 peleas 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 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 todos 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

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SY03.17**PROCESSES OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP REGRESSION IN THERAPISTS, 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 que se incorpora a un grupo, se acentúan marcadamente cuando se trata - como en el caso que presentaremos - de terapeutas adultos que estudiaron 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 Terapia, 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 - niñez - adolescencia y ejercicio del rol terapéutico.

SY04**CONFLICT AND TRANSFORMATION: ADOLESCENT GROUPS IN INSTITUTIONS AND IN LIFE PLACES: PREVENTION, THERAPY AND CONFLICTS RESOLUTION**

Nicotra M.G.

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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-transfert 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 harmonic 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, through 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/transformation

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:

- gli adolescenti spesso vivono in maniera conflittuale la loro situazione di "fase di confine", di appartenenza e non appartenenza nei vari gruppi sociali.
- gli operatori e le Istituzioni che si occupano di adolescenti, sia per le risonanze emotive che le tematiche conflittuali generano, sia per i vissuti controtransferali che il lavoro con l'adolescente comporta, vivono di riflesso le stesse problematiche conflittuali.
- 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 "presa in carico" terapeutica è rinviata e condizionata da normative che ne determinano il passaggio tra Servizi di Neuro-psichiatria infantile e psichiatria adulti.
- 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 pregiudizio per un'armonica crescita ed equilibrio psicologico.
- 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

SY04.1**THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN HOSPICE WITH ADOLESCENTS AFFECTED WITH D.C.A. (EATING ALIMENTARY DISEASES): INTERNAL AND EXTERIOR GROUPS AND CONFLICTS**

Russo G.C.

Neuropsichiatria Infantile A. S. L. N. 3 Regione Sicilia ~ Italy

Our experience with monosymthomatic groups with adolescents who are affected with D.A.C. (Eating Alimentary Diseases) is described referring to

- Institutional setting in Hospice in consideration of multi modal therapeutic programs
- Group-analytic method
- 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:

- al setting nel contesto istituzionale ospedaliero e nel quadro di programmi terapeutici multimodali,
- all'approccio gruppoanalitico,
- 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.

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SY04.2

ANOREXIA: AN ARCHETYPICAL APPROACH TO THE DISEASE

d'Ambrosio G.M.

GAJAP ~ Milano ~ Italy

In the milieu of classic dance the destructive strategy of dying by starving 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 transcendence. Religious and philosophical thoughts, during the last 4000 years, and the appearance of split 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 ballerinas, 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 archetypal 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:

Irina Naceo – Delle antiche danze femminili, del loro significato magico e rituale e delle loro sopravvivenze nei tempi attuali – Edizioni della Terra di Mezzo, 2005 ISBN 88-86026-40-4

Agras W.S., Bryson S., Hammer L.D., Kraemer H.C. - Childhood risk factors for thin body preoccupation and social pressure to be thin - J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry 2007; 46(2):171-8

Bolen J.S. – Gods in every man – HarperCollins Publishers, 1990 ISBN 0-06-097280-7

Keywords: archetypes, anorexia, ballet

ANORESSIA: APPROCCIO ARCHETIPICO ALLA MALATTIA. LE TRAME DEL BALLETO CLASSICO COME MITOLOGIA DI GRUPPO NEI DANZATORI

L'idea di approfondire gli archetipi sottostanti il problema dell'anorexia nasce da una frequentazione ravvicinata del mondo della danza classica, nel quale la strategia distruttiva del morire di fame assume un certo rilievo soprattutto perché ne viene taciuta la frequenza e l'importanza centrale, nello sviluppo della malattia, della trasmissione di una valutazione eccessivamente severa riguardo i canoni di bellezza che tale Arte richiede. Nel corso di tale studio sono stati presi in considerazione gli elementi della danza che riguardavano il rapporto tra le donne e la Grande Madre, elementi la cui scomparsa determina la presenza, nell'inconscio collettivo, di punti di vuoto riguardo il peculiare modo delle donne di entrare in contatto con il trascendente. Il contributo degli aspetti filosofici e religiosi, nel corso degli ultimi 4000 anni, e la comparsa di aspetti di scissione nell'Animus femminile (che oggi appaiono come forme di pressione sociale verso specifici canoni di bellezza), rappresentano il percorso attraverso il quale l'anorexia femminile è arrivata al punto da interessare in modo preoccupante le adolescenti del mondo occidentale.

L'ambito del balletto classico ci consente di esplorare quali storie e personaggi abbiano condizionato in questo modo le nostre teen-ager, e le allieve ballerine in particolare. L'aspetto competitivo che sostiene tale atteggiamento nelle danzatrici, e anche nei danzatori, ci consente di collegarci alle ultime ricerche scientifiche, secondo le quali è l'atteggiamento paterno, e quindi l'aspetto maschile dell'esistenza, a sostenere l'anorexia. Tale risvolto verrà discusso attraverso immagini e brevi spezzoni relativi a performance di balletto classico.

Una maggiore presa di contatto con le problematiche archetipiche consente di esplorare nuovi tipi di terapia, basati sulle caratteristiche sane dei miti maschili. Uno spunto per l'esplorazione dell'anorexia nei danzatori può originare dall'utilizzo della trama dei balletti nelle sessioni di psicodramma, alla ricerca di un equilibrio tra le identificazioni distruttive e la bellezza dell'arte interpretativa.

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 perception of oneself in a temporal context -past as well as future-. Once inserted in the Housing Community minors often show difficulties 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 censored 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 support 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 psychotherapist-psychodramatist, a neuro-child psychiatrist-psychotherapist. The evaluation of the first series of encounters evidenced the numerous transformations in the initially chosen roles believed suitable 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, manifestano difficoltà sul piano del vissuto corporeo e su quello del "tempo interno". La funzione desiderante appare spesso bloccata o censurata... "scarica", frustrata da una temporalità esterna scandita da ripetute attese e tempi istituzionali imprevedibili.

Nel Progetto, lo psicodramma, in sinergia con altri interventi pluridisciplinari, ha tra i suoi obiettivi il superamento delle cristallizzazioni di ruoli interni, la creazione di nuovi accessi a rappresentazioni di sé nel passato e nel futuro.

Per raggiungere tali obiettivi, è stata strutturata un'équipe di differenti figure professionali che ha lavorato in stretta collaborazione con i Servizi esistenti sul territorio, gli operatori delle comunità, 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

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psicodrammatista e da un neuropsichiatra infantile e psicoterapeuta. La valutazione del primo ciclo di incontri ha evidenziato trasformazioni sul piano dei ruoli interni. Attraverso lo psicodramma sono state rappresentate "storie familiari" traumatiche, desideri e progetti. Le fasi del progetto sono state condivise con i membri istituzionali coinvolti.

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 considered 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 important to understand the intent underneath 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, adequate 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 possible 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 therapeutic 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 residued autonomies and the taking care of the psychopathological condition and pharmacological of the adolescents. The groups have been conducted 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 suffering. 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 development 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 necessarily to be able to work in a care dimension. Conclusion: The psychodrama 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 techniques 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 comunità terapeutiche per adolescenti con problematiche principalmente 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, percorsi terapeutici e psicoeducazionali volti al recupero delle autonomie residue e alla presa in carico della condizione psicopatologica. I gruppi sono stati condotti con metodi psico-drammatiche e socio-drammatiche, con tecniche espressive quali disegno, musica, fiaba, maschere e metodi di tipo verbale. L'attenzione è stata orientata alle dinamiche intra e intergruppi, alla comunicazione non verbale e al conflitto con l'istituzione vissuto come capro espiatorio della propria sofferenza. Risultati: il lavoro trasversale ragazzi-educatori ha permesso di individuare temi, conflitti e sofferenze prevalenti tra i due mondi aprendo spiragli di possibili sviluppi nella comunicazione e nel riconoscimento reciproco. L'adolescente ha potuto esplorare e confrontare ruoli, funzioni, 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, facilitando ed approfondendo la comprensione e l'empatia necessaria per poter lavorare nell'ambito della cura. Conclusioni Il lavoro psicodrammatico risulta particolarmente efficace per gli adolescenti dove attraverso tecniche come l'inversione di ruolo, l'adolescente attua il laborioso processo di uscita dall'egocentrismo e di ricerca di identità. Mediante il gioco e l'esplorazione con coetanei 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 projects at an age 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 effectiveness 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 bullying.

Sociometry (Moreno) and its practical group applications are useful tools to improve forms of group interactions.

The coexistence improves when the adolescents understand how they are using "the values" of the group and the "roles" of the group.

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Paulovsky, E.(1981) Psicoterapia de grupo en niños y adolescentes. Fundamentos

Keywords: active techniques; values; conflicts, coexistence.

SY04.7

MACRAMÈ

Piovesana T.

APRAGIP ~ Torino ~ Italy

APRAPsicodramma, 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 en colaboracion con GAJAP, Mediterranea y Tiarè, 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 comparacion quiere hacer referencia a modalidades de intervencion realizadas por medio del psicodrama jungiano en contextos de cura, de prevencion y de supervision. 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. Por lo que concierne a la cura se quiere evidenciar la funcion de contenimiento de la interpretacion analitica 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.P., 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, as it is the main environment where youngsters develop and structure their identities and because it is the key place for the manifestation of distress.

Distinguishing characteristic of the Centre is the use of groups both in the services offered and as team working method.

The presence of an internal team (psychologists, psychotherapists, scholars, trainees) and an external multidisciplinary and integrated team (school managers, teachers, health experts) allowed to create communication and co-operation between different institutional subjects, developing a strong network (health department, social services and schools).

The macro objectives in the projects offered by the Centre are:

- 1) Primary prevention: to monitor youth distress and develop mental health promotion projects;
- 2) Secondary prevention: to identify early symptoms of mental distress and reduce its manifestation (self-injuries, eating disorders, bullying, apathy, destructiveness, school drop-out).

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.

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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 individuali e gruppal.

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 nell'offerta dei servizi, che come modalità di lavoro di équipe. La presenza di un'équipe interna (psicologi, psicoterapeuti, borsisti, tirocinanti) e di un'équipe esterna multidisciplinare integrata (dirigenti scolastici, docenti, referenti alla salute) ha permesso di sviluppare un intenso lavoro di rete tra diversi soggetti istituzionali (sanità, servizi sociali e scuola).

Due sono i macro obiettivi perseguiti dall'offerta progettuale del Centro:

- 1) prevenzione primaria: monitorare il disagio giovanile e sviluppare progetti di promozione alla salute mentale;
- 2) prevenzione secondaria: individuare precocemente i primi sintomi di disagio psichico e ridurre le manifestazioni.

Il Centro ha individuato come destinatario dei propri progetti la "tarda adolescenza", fase evolutiva delicata in cui si compie l'ingresso nell'età adulta e dove prendono corpo il proprio ruolo sociale e il proprio impegno nella società, e momento cruciale in cui intervenire con 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 di progetti di educazione alla salute attraverso la costruzione di ponti tra i nodi della rete sociale, in cui i diversi soggetti agenti rappresentano contemporaneamente entità individuali e gruppal.

Riferimenti bibliografici

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SY04.10**ADOLESCENT, HIS GROUPS AND HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH SIGNIFICANT ADULT PEOPLE**

Gresta 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, were 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 their individuation going out of the world of the infancy. The job with groups of teen-agers 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 of the difference of the roles and the Institutions.

Keywords: teen-agers, groups, territory.

L'ADOLESCENTE, I SUOI GRUPPI E LE SUE RELAZIONI CON ADULTI SIGNIFICATIVI

Presentatione: è un progetto rivolto agli alunni degli Istituti Superiori che sviluppa un'attività di tipo preventivo-terapeutico (prevenzione primaria/secondaria) con gruppi di ragazzi, all'interno della stessa scuola.

Metodo: Lo strumento utilizzato è il gruppo "medio" a termine con incontri settimanali o quindicinali. Il gruppo con gli adolescenti utilizza sia metodologie verbali che socio-drammatiche e psico-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: Il lavoro con gli adolescenti ci ha permesso di individuarne i bisogni prevalenti, i temi e le conflittualità indicando una linea di intervento per un'azione più capillare. Dal confronto con genitori ed insegnanti abbiamo valutato punti di forza e criticità con necessità di cambiamento. E' emerso che, per uno sviluppo equilibrato e per un rapido superamento di formazioni sintomatiche e di momenti dis-funzionali in questa fascia di età, vi è un bisogno essenziale di "spazi", fisici e mentali, di esperienza e di confronto dei ragazzi tra loro e con adulti. Gli adolescenti nel loro naturale narcisismo non cercano quegli adulti con cui stabilire relazioni significative, ma se li aspettano e se li rappresentano come capaci di contenerli, di stabilire per loro dei limiti. Spesso vi sono bisogni riparativi rispetto a ferite e traumi precedenti.

Conclusioni: Il lavoro di gruppo con gli adolescenti risulta particolarmente efficace perchè il gruppo è la modalità più naturale attraverso cui il giovane tenta di "individuarsi" uscendo dal mondo dell'infanzia. Il lavoro con gruppi di adolescenti obbliga gli adulti che vi si dedicano, pur appartenendo a contesti ed istituzioni diverse, a pensarsi come "gruppo" e lavorare su identità di obiettivi ed appartenenze culturali, al di là della diversità dei ruoli e delle Istituzioni.

SY04.11**THE ADOLESCENT BETWEEN HIS PARTING PARENTS. A REFLECTION ON INDIVIDUATION POSSIBLE MEANINGS OF SPORT**

Schiva M.S.

Torino ~ Italy

Every year in Italy thousands of separations take place. One half of these involve children, often adolescents. Lawyer's papers burst of requests/charges about educational, economic and moral children management. Sports activities included. When Court Technical Consultant and Party Technical Consultant psychologists analyse the couple dossiers they run into every kind of documentations coming from children's Neuropsychiatry and Welfare Services, employers, neighbours, and soccer coaches too.

The dispute concerns children and uses any means to strike ex-spouse. Separation and divorce, even if managed in a collaborative way, relegate children in a painful position. The parent, when asks for the entrustment of the child, often get bogged in a war-like emotional climate, trying to demonstrate he is "the best one". The stagnation in the journey of separation from the ex-partner contributes to distract him from the possibility to identify with his child, and makes him confused about his own wish and needs and his child's ones. The recognition of the adolescent psychological needs, while he is struggling with turbulent transition between two different development phases, should guide the negotiation of the new family order, from the idea that children will have to define themselves again among the family unity collapse. Sport assumes for adolescents a plot of meanings, which comes both from external reality and from deep psychic movements, often mixing up projections and identifications. This acquires some more shades if the couple undermines his own role of regulating ad significant principle. Sport - source of important relational, about self image and self-determination conquests - risks to become another adult's "game". The "lucky" adolescent, who could choose "his own sport" and also how to play it (free from unattainable models), also found a good ground to make a début among the others, like an in fieri adult individual.

sport parents divorce

L'ADOLESCENTE TRA I GENITORI CHE SI SEPARANO. UNA RIFLESSIONE SUI POSSIBILI SIGNIFICATI INDIVIDUATIVI DELLO SPORT

Ogni anno in Italia vengono effettuate migliaia di separazioni. Metà di queste coinvolgono figli, spesso adolescenti. I documenti degli avvocati strabordano di richieste riguardanti la gestione educativa, economica e morale dei figli. Attività sportive incluse. Analizzando i fascicoli sulle coppie, gli psicologi C.T.U. e C.T.P. si imbattono in ogni genere di documentazione: scrivono le NPI, datori di lavoro, vicini di casa, ma anche allenatori di calcio e istruttori di nuoto. Il contenzioso investe i figli e utilizza ogni mezzo per colpire l'ex compagno. La separazione e il divorzio, anche gestiti in modo collaborativo, relegano i figli in una posizione difficile. Il genitore, quando richiede l'affidamento, spesso rimane invischiato in un clima emotivo bellicoso, tentando di dimostrare di essere il "migliore dei due". A distrarlo dalla possibilità di immedesimarsi con il figlio contribuisce il ristagno nel percorso psicologico di separazione dall'ex, che gli fa confondere i bisogni ed i desideri dei figli con i propri. Il riconoscimento dei bisogni psicologici di un adolescente, alle prese con la turbolenta transizione tra due fasi evolutive, dovrebbe fondare la negoziazione del nuovo assetto familiare, muovendo dall'idea che i figli dovranno ridefinire anche se stessi all'interno dello sfaldamento dell'unità familiare. Lo Sport assume per l'adolescente (e i suoi genitori) un intreccio di significati provenienti dalla realtà esterna e da dinamiche più profonde, spesso mescolando proiezioni e identificazioni. Questo può arricchirsi di sfumature se la coppia mina il proprio ruolo di principio ordinatore e significante. Lo

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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.

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

Poggioli D.G., Mancaruso A., Paladini R.
Az USL Bologna DSM-UONPIA-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 (FR) and the tendency in using 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.

Intervention's 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 risks 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 riguarda il Funzionamento Riflessivo (FR) e la propensione all'uso di meccanismi di difesa psichica che facilitano i fenomeni dissociativi.

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 complesso che prevede la psicoterapia individuale e un intervento psicoeducativo.

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 parametro particolarmente sensibile 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 affettive 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.

SY05

PSYCHOTHERAPY COMMUNITY BASED AND SOCIAL HUNGER

Barone R., Bellia V.
Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Catania ~ Italy

The aim is to stimulate critical thinking in participants as opposed to a modellistic approach applied to innovation as today it is required to Psychotherapy as well as to mental health practices, arising from both the presentation of a new scenario in demand for care, and the interrelation of different needs, such as mental needs, relationship needs, meeting and sense of belonging needs "Social Hunger" and social needs, such as working, living, sharing "hungry society".

Starting from the awareness that the Groupanalysis is configured as a valuable theoretical and methodological background able to grant and respond to questions and requests arising from the encounter between subjects, groups and community, the selected reports will focus on what is still theorized and tested in clinical practice for the development of local reality of communities and the care of patients suffering from a psycho-socio-economic disadvantage, such as psychiatric patients and the so-called children "at risk".

PSYCHOTHERAPY COMMUNITY BASED AND SOCIAL HUNGER

L'obiettivo è stimolare un pensiero critico nei partecipanti rispetto all'innovazione modellistica che oggi viene richiesta alla Psicoterapia e alle pratiche della salute mentale sia dall'emergere di un nuovo scenario della domanda di cura sia dall'intreccio tra bisogni psichici, di relazione, di incontro, di appartenenza (appunto "fame sociale") e bisogni sociali, come lavorare, abitare, partecipare ("sociale che ha fame"). A partire dalla consapevolezza che la Gruppoanalisi si configura come valido retroterra teorico e metodologico per accogliere e rispondere a interrogativi e richieste che derivano dall'incontro tra soggetto, gruppo e comunità, le relazioni proposte verteranno su quanto viene tutt'ora teorizzato e sperimentato nella pratica clinica per lo sviluppo delle realtà comunitarie locali e la cura dei pazienti che soffrono una condizione di svantaggio psico-socio-economico, come i malati psichiatrici e i cosiddetti minori "a rischio".

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SY05.1**GROUP ANALYTIC PRACTICES IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**

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In this report, we discuss the text “Gruppoanalisi e Comunità Terapeutica” by R.Barone, S. Bruschetta, S. Giunta – 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 observative methods not aiming to the improbable objectification but dealing seriously and appropriately with the subject of study.

Keywords: subjectual group-analysis of community, empirical evaluation

GRUPPOANALISI E COMUNITÀ TERAPEUTICA

Con la presente relazione si intende presentare la pratica Gruppoanalitica nelle Comunità Terapeutica. Tale pratica può essere considerato come fondativa di quella che si potrebbe definire “gruppoanalisi soggettuale di comunità” in cui la relazione è considerata centrale nella nascita della vita psichica (Giannone, Lo Verso), della psicopatologia (Pontalti), del lavoro di cura sia negli specifici momenti ad esso dedicati, che nella vita di comunità, che nel rapporto con il territorio. Verranno inoltre illustrate alcune innovazioni dettagliatamente. Una riguarda la continua sollecitazione verso l'integrazione dei trattamenti sociali, farmacologici e psicoterapeutici. Ed all'interno di questi ultimi, l'altra riguarda il fondamentale lavoro di valutazione empirica effettuata che mostra un modello di ricerca che tiene conto della complessità dell'argomento, che integra metodi qualitativi, quantitativi ed osservativi che non cerca improbabili oggettivazioni ma affronta sul serio ed in modo adeguato l'oggetto di studio.

Parole chiave: gruppoanalisi soggettuale di comunità, valutazione empirica

SY05.2**MICROCREDIT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT**

Barone R.

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“Microcredit” 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 their personal 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

MICROCREDITO E SVILUPPO LOCALE

Per “Microcredito” si intende un dispositivo di sviluppo psico-socio-economico (Yunus, 1997) che consente di innescare 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 ciascuno progetto venga attuato attraverso il gruppo di lavoro, motivando ogni partecipante ad adottare una metodologia operativa in grado di determinare il migliore ordine di preferenza dei progetti da avviare, superando il rapporto conflittuale fra individuo e gruppo, coniugando la responsabilità individuale e quella grupppale.

Parole chiave: microcredito, sviluppo locale, setting multipersonale

SY05.3**RESIDENTIALITY AND CARE**

Russo G.C.

Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Catania ~ Italy

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

RESIDENZIALITÀ E CURA

Con la presente relazione si intende divulgare l'iniziativa del Master di II livello in “Residenzialità e Cura. Comunità per l'infanzia, l'adolescenza e la salute mentale”, attivato presso l'Università degli Studi di Palermo. L'obiettivo è formare professionisti con competenze relazionali 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

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ro integrato come fonte allargata di sostegno sociale e di collaborazione tra diverse istituzioni delegate alla cura.

Parole chiave: residenzialità, cura, minori

SY05.4**THE SUPPORT FOR LIVING**

Frasca A.

Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Catania ~ Italy

The support for living is a therapeutic alternative treatment to residentiality 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 integration. They also act as real network builders as they are real members 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 municipality 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 concerning the in-home assistance work, refers to the so-called "intermediate" 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

IL SOSTEGNO ALL'ABITARE E ALLA CONVIVENZA

Il "sostegno all'abitare" si configura come un trattamento terapeutico alternativo alla residenzialità in cui la presa in carico domiciliare del paziente si inserisce nei processi di tutela alla salute concernenti il lavoro territoriale per la salute mentale e si fonda sul progetto terapeutico personalizzato, sugli interventi a fasce orarie e sull'inserimento lavorativo. In tale tipo di intervento, gli operatori clinici domiciliari si occupano di facilitare le relazioni quotidiane con i familiari; sostenere la gestione dei farmaci e dei trattamenti terapeutici; accompagnare il paziente nell'organizzazione domestica; promuovere l'inserimento lavorativo e l'inclusione sociale. Essi inoltre operano come veri e propri costruttori di reti in quanto membri effettivi di una pluralità (fino a cinque!) di gruppi curanti e/o istituzioni sociali, oltre che del gruppo familiare presso cui operano (il Dsm territorialmente competente; il Comune di residenza dell'utente; la cooperativa sociale di appartenenza dell'operatore; l'associazione dei pazienti e dei familiari; l'istituzione presso cui si svolge il progetto di inserimento lavorativo dell'utente). Infine, occorre sottolineare che l'indispensabile supervisione al lavoro clinico svolto a domicilio si rivolge proprio a quella rete sociale "intermedia" costituita dal plexus familiare, dagli operatori clinici e dai referenti sociali che si prendono cura del paziente.

Parole chiave: sostegno all'abitare, operatore clinico domiciliare

SY06**THE HUMAN PALIMPSEST THROUGH LARGE GROUP**

Traveni A.M.^[1], Urlic I.^[2], Von Sommaruga Howard T.^[3]

^[1]COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy -^[2]University ~ Split ~ Croatia -^[3]Group Analytic Society ~ London ~ UK

The convenors are organizing this Round Table in homage a Pat de Maré.

The Round Table is rooted in more than twenty years of experiences in conducting groups small, median and large ones.

In this Round Table we would like to explore why and how the use

of large groups is spreading and applying in private and public institutions, in efforts to develop cooperation regarding cultural diversities, in educational fields during professional trainings, as well as in companies, sport organizations, politics etc

We would like to organize confrontation of various approaches and experiences regarding Large Group modalities, in order to open the possibilities to search for:

- common denominators
- focal topics and their critical nodal points
- mechanisms used in social adaptation styles
- creative resources recognizable in that field

The Round Table will have two sessions of 90 minutes. In the first half every participant will expose his theoretical standpoints, ideas and experiences, and the second half will be space for discussions.

At the Round Table will participate:

Malcolm Pines, Exploring cultural and social unconscious in large group, and Teresa von Sommaruga Howard, The large group as way of revealing and understanding social trauma.

Werner Knauss, Working through of collective trauma and Haim Weinberg, The Large Group – Goals, Dynamics and Developmental Stages

Monica Manfredi, Betrayal or Life: going through dynamics and conflicts in large groups, Felix de Mendelssohn, Illusion, spontaneity and regression in psychoanalytic work with large groups, and David Gutmann.

There is a possibility that Gerhard Wilke will participate in discussions. During the Round Table all activity will be recorded by Marta Gianaria and Alice Mulasso. They will write the final protocol that will be sent to all presenters and participants as possible basis for further exchanges, confrontations, and research.

SY06.1**BETRAYAL OR LIFE: GOING THROUGH DYNAMICS AND CONFLICTS IN LARGE GROUPS**

Manfredi M.^[1], Corti A.^[1], Gianaria M.^[1], Host P.^[1], Mulasso A.^[1], Traveni A.M.^[2]

^[1]APRAGI ~ Torino ~ Italy -^[2]IAGP ~ Torino ~ Italy

Large group and its inter- and intra-personal dynamics are carefully analysed by the Authors.

Initial and constant stimulus is a dream and the typical human ability to get feedbacks on an individual level across the matrix of collective associations.

Crossing the difficulty and the awareness of barren and darkening fights and thanks to a groupanalytic conduction style careful to the field movements and contents as well as to their communication in the group, each group member is enabled to experience the conflict revived by the Other's presence.

The presence of a team of conductors represents one of our most distinguishing feature.

Such a way of groupanalytic conduction requires a patient, ongoing and careful training and research activity and allows a widening of observation angles, making blind spots more visible and widening the sight on group processes.

The recorder written down by the observer is a further tool for the conductors team's ongoing research work about group dynamics. The presence of an empty chair in our large groups fosters communications and thoughts about frustration due to the experience of missing, of lack of saturation, of emptiness and provides group members with hints for dawning thoughts.

The results stemming from an over ten years experience lead us to propose this conduction style as an important device in the field of Large Groups.

To experience conflict management in a sheltered setting may be a source of important resources both for individuals and for collectivity, resources to be spent in more and more widen institutional, social and historical environments.

SYMPOSIA

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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 messe a fuoco individuali, attraverso la trama delle associazioni collettive.

Ogni partecipante, attraversando la difficoltà e la consapevolezza del rischio di scontri sterili ed ottenebranti, grazie ad una modalità di conduzione 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 riattivato dalla presenza dell'Altro.

La conduzione gruppoanalitica in Staff costituisce una delle nostre caratteristiche più peculiari.

Tale modalità richiede un paziente, continuo e scrupoloso percorso formativo e di ricerca e consente un ampliamento degli angoli di osservazione, rendendo più visibili i punti ciechi e più ampia la visione del percorso al gruppo.

Lo staff utilizza regolarmente il protocollo redatto dall'osservatore come ulteriore strumento per il proprio continuo lavoro di ricerca sulle dinamiche gruppalì.

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 nascenti.

I risultati ottenuti dalla nostra esperienza ultradecennale ci inducono a proporre questa modalità di conduzione quale opportunità importante in ambito di Gruppi Allargati.

Sperimentare, in situazione protetta, la gestione dei conflitti può infatti fornire al singolo ed alla collettività risorse importanti, spendibili in situazioni istituzionali storico-sociali sempre più allargate.

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Parole chiave: Gruppo Allargato, conflitto, conduzione 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 dramatisés et les group analystes ou encore plus récemment avec le 3ème venu, les «group processes», 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 (Res 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 Res 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.

Israeli 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 individual 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 transfert. 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 agreed 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 junghiana) sia drammatizzazioni che prevedono il movimento del protagonista ed il suo spostarsi nello spazio sulla base dei cambi di ruolo. Ciò avviene per l'analisi dei sogni, ma anche nella rievocazione di ricordi infantili o di eventi critici recenti. Si ritiene interessante un confronto con i colleghi di orientamenti teorici differenti da quello dello psicodramma individualistico, cui i presenti analisti fanno riferimento, onde rafforzare il background teorico, le modalità di lavoro e gli obiettivi nonché per verificare con quali tipo di pazienti tali tecniche siano indicate, qual 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

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SY07.1**EGO AND THE MANIFOLD**

Stradella L.

APRAGIP COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy

The paper establishes a comparison between the Jungian concept of autonome complex and the interpersonal script role in individuating 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 psychodramatic 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 individuating position.

Keywords: Ego's complex, Individuating 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 interpersonale 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'analisi 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**

Fonseca 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 inquiries 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 transpor 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 psychodrama 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.

COIRAG ~ 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.

VIOLENZA E CONFLITTI CHE NON SI RISOLVONO. PERCHÈ?

Il Film Munich di Spielberg fornirà idee ed immagini di straordinario 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

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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 in finalità politiche, 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 similarità dei due contendenti sia nelle finalità affettive sia nei metodi utilizzati per raggiungere tale finalità, metodi che si riveleranno 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

VIOLENZA E CONFLITTI

Il Film Munich di Spielberg è di straordinario interesse per chi si occupa di conflitti che non si risolvono. Ci permette infatti di vedere all'opera due gruppi, israeliani e palestinesi, che combattono per motivi che risultano molto simili senza riuscire a raggiungere i risultati che si propongono.

Il film ci permette di interrogarci su quale sia il motivo della reciproca violenza, al di là delle note motivazioni politiche che non sembrano spiegare l'insistenza.

Utilizzando la teoria sulla guerra di Franco Fornari e sulla violenza del filosofo Emanuele Severino, sono arrivato alla conclusione che il conflitto presente nel film dimostra come i conflitti che non si risolvono dipendono da una volontà di realizzare reciprocamente un compito impossibile: l'espulsione del "male" dal proprio gruppo e il suo spostamento sul nemico, creando un effetto boomerang.

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 destructiveness is the most dangerous», help us «lower the level of anguish, by putting an end to the mutual reinforcement between hatred and fear». It cannot 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"

Freud S. 1932 "Why War?"

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, Volkan) "... se la psicoanalisi non può pensare onnipotentemente di sconfiggere la distruttività umana, può però almeno «aiutarci a

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capire che quella inconscia è la più pericolosa», può aiutarci ad «abbassare il tasso d'angoscia, rompendo il rinforzo reciproco che si stabilisce tra odio e paura»: se non può rendere gli uomini più buoni, può però almeno cercare di renderli meno «stupidi» (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.L. 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 underlines, 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 contest, 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 perpetuarsi 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 prospettiva di pensiero secondo la quale se il colpevole è l'altro, viene in tal modo accordata la propria purificazione e assecondato il proprio ruolo di vittima, acquisendo il diritto di uccidere l'avversario in nome del Dio.

Nella lotta contro i nemici, il gruppo esporta 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'inconscio, ai processi proiettivi e al transfert, può offrire un contributo specifico alla comprensione di questo argomento, fornendo strumenti 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 PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Deriu M.^[1], Rodighiero S.^[2]

^[1]COIRAG ~ Roma ~ Italy ^[2]COIRAG ~ Padova ~ Italy

Freud called "biological wall" the physiologic limit of the psychoanalysis and the psychotherapy.

Since then the discoveries about neurotransmitters and on psychopathology 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 is 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 contribution in 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 biologico 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. Conflitto o integrazione tra psicofarmaci e psicoterapia? Ormai 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) ed i disturbi d'ansia (come il disturbo ossessivo compulsivo)

In particolare, l'azione facilitante esercitata da un apporto psicofarmacologico nei Disturbi Depressivi trattati 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 Ossessivo 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

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efficacemente il loro compito.

In questo Simposio si portano alla riflessione esperienze di terapia di gruppo in cui la interazione tra farmacoterapia e psicoterapia analitica di gruppo dimostra la sua efficacia, suggerendo un superamento delle barriere ideologiche tra posizioni teoriche differenti e proponendo una integrazione complementare dei due approcci.

SY10**MYTHS, FAIRY TALES, LEGENDS, DREAMS... BRIDGE BEHIND THE CONFLICTS- THE WORK IN GROUPS THROUGH IMAGES, SYMBOLIC PATHS AND SHARING STORIES**

Scategni 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, of the origins to the world of 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 symbolical 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 transcultural 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 found flexible theoretical resources to work in transcultural contexts and train operators for the conflictual areas in the world?

MITI, LEGGENDE, SOGNI E RACCONTI DI MAGIA: UN PONTE 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 ricreano 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 sancisce l'entrata dell'individuo nel gruppo sociale di appartenenza. In questa fase facilmente emergono nei sogni immagini legate al simbolismo 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 "Lectures" dei partecipanti esamineranno l'interazione tra l'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 transculturali

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 conteso internazionale? Saremo 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 when I was 63 years old, 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

UNA NUOVA CLESSIDRA DELLA VITA FRA PASSATO, PRESENTE E FUTURO E ARMONIZZAZIONE DEI CONFLITTI TRA PRESA DI COSCIENZA RAZIONALE E CONSAPEVOLEZZA COSMICA

Sogni, intuizioni, premonizioni, serendipity e settimo senso, come vibrazione nell'universo del corpo persona

Perché ho scelto questo tema?

Perché uso l'alfabeto cinese, giapponese ed egizio, pur non conoscendo le rispettive lingue.

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-psicoterapeuta

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 di dono tra me e l'universo.

Perché vivo abitualmente di Serendipity, intuizioni e premonizioni nelle scelte piccole e grandi della vita, dalla scelta dell'amore a quelle più o meno essenziali.

Perché mi piace di fatto dondolarmi nella poesia e nella vita tra finito e infinito

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Perché ho raccolto e inventato più di tremila gocce di rugiada e serendipity

Perché ho scritto più di ottanta pubblicazioni in dieci lingue. Esse possono essere trovate nel mio sito e scaricate gratuitamente nei prossimi ottanta anni.

Chiudo dicendo che il conflitto è una delle dinamiche dell'umanità, ma è anche materia prima dell'evoluzione dell'uomo. La si gestisce armonizzando i bisogni di incontro, confronto, scontro e fruendo del mistero dell'arte come dialogo e dono reciproco tra uomo e universo.

Parole chiave: Clessidra, corpo-persona

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 psychotherapy. 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 imageries, psycho-imagination, 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:

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 Muses, 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 gives birth to dance and charm and the three Ores to nature, justice and isotimia.

Different groups form different cultures, symbols, values and dynamics and vice versa different personalities are multi-formatted 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 emerged lead to a strong relation of its protagonists with Group Psychotherapy.

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Keywords: Greek-Mythology, Group Psychotherapy

SY10.4**JASON AND MEDEA: THE ALIEN WHO LIES WITHIN US. THE SOCIAL CONFLICT AGAINST THE DIVERSITY**

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 it is perceived like a threat and the ties of group belongings are similar to the homologation 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 metaphoric 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

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realtà psichica degli esseri umani.

L'interrogativo che anima le mie riflessioni è quale sia il valore spirituale che può avere, per il nostro mondo, il racconto mitologico, in particolare nell'ambito della psicoterapia di gruppo. Per speculazione semantica, il termine spirituale è qui inteso come potere della mente di maggior chiarezza nel rapporto con gli oggetti del mondo e la tensione allo sviluppo di maggior consapevolezza di sé.

Potremmo dire che la mitologia attiva un processo d'integrazione tra il mondo interno ed il mondo esterno, in una forma che può essere mentalizzabile per la persona.

Ma queste antiche categorie di significato hanno ancora un valore applicabile all'analisi della nostra realtà?

Proveremo ad utilizzare il mito di Medea e Giasone per tentare di alimentare una discussione intorno al tema del conflitto, in una cornice sociale in cui la diversità è percepita come una minaccia e i legami d'appartenenza grupale assomigliano sempre più a dei processi d'omologazione, favoriti da meccanismi difensivi di scissione e proiezione, che determinano la percezione di un mondo interno buono e un mondo esterno cattivo.

Il mito di Giasone e Medea è un'immagine metaforica della genesi della possibile integrazione e, successivamente, disintegrazione di parti del Sé-Sociale.

Questa è una proposta di riflessione sulla natura del conflitto intrapsichico e del conflitto sociale a cui spesso assistiamo.

Il tema del pregiudizio, dell'incontro/scontro con la diversità e rigurgiti xenofobi sono molto presenti nella mente collettiva.

SY10.5**ORPHEUS AND DIONYSUS – THE IMPOSSIBLE HARMONY**

Tarashoeva 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 lyre 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 warmth, 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.

SY10.7**DEMETER AND ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES**

Billeci R.

APRAGI ~ Palermo ~ Italy

The myth tells the story of Demeter, goddess of the earth, who after her daughter Persephone abduction by Hades, god of the underworld, enters into such a state of despair that she begins to wander on earth like a poor mortal. The consequent natural disruptions will force Hades and Zeus to come to terms with Demeter. In this myth the seasons cycle and the Eleusinian Mysteries find origin. It is possible to find in it the theme of conflict, male vs female world, humanity vs divinity, Eros vs Thanatos. The seasons cycle and the Eleusinian Mysteries are related to Demeter's anger. Testimony of this is also in Sicily; every year in fall, a procession would leave Athens and reach Eleusi. The mystery is about what this mass of people did there. Probably their test consisted of confronting a ritualistic death, shocked by the knowledge that they were buried in a tunnel like an underground seed. When the mass of people recovered, found itself in front of the hierophant showing them a mature grain of wheat. At imaginative level, the destiny of the seed, no longer signified being conscious of carrying within oneself an individual existence of the body but of the soul super-individual, in a cycle of death-rebirth. Through the Mysteries man received new life and new soul. Happy is he who has contemplated them! He, who has not been perfected in the sacred mysteries, will have a destiny similar to the first, beyond the dark horizon. This is what the initiated have handed down to us about the Mysteries, which attests to how profoundly transformative the ritual was from a spiritual point of view.

Keywords: Demeter and Eleusinian Mysteries

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SY10.8**THE CONFLICT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ADVERSARIES THROUGH CLASSIC FAIRY TALES. (FROM THE WOLF AND THE SEVEN KIDS TO BEAUTY AND THE BEAST)**

Henche Zabala I.

Escuela de Psicodrama Simbólico ~ Madrid ~ Spain

This communication will present the work across symbolic characters of adversaries 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 (DESDE 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.

SY10.9**THE GOLDEN DONKEY**Pezone M.^[1], Cinque M.^[2]^[1] S.P.I.G.A. ~ Roma ~ Italy ^[2]AIPA ~ Napoli ~ Italy

Man's becoming, his growth and his becoming aware of himself follow a sinuous path. It is not always a natural, linear way, but a twisted course, sometimes apparently deprived of sense.

Lucio's adventures tell about the ancient path of individualization, subjected to several proofs in its developing, often beyond human's limits.

Lucio's adventures mirror those of any teenagers who, eager to fully live their life, face thousands of dangerous situations, as light hearted as a teenager can be.

Lucio's tale about himself represents the complex aspects of human personality. It could be said that it comes in contact with its inner multiplicity, that is expressed in Lucio's awareness of himself and of his personality, reflected in the other. It isn't casual that the central part of the story is the fable of Love and Psyche that represents the meeting of two opposite aspects.

Lucio's transformation into a donkey, caused by the sin of curiosity, leads him to experience several misadventures in which, victim of his animal instinct, he is not the actor of his own life anymore, feeling unable to master it.

It seems that Lucio had to atone for this sin of curiosity through trials and pains which no longer have a link with human nature and seem to be meaningless. Sufferance towers over everything and it is mainly a physical pain rather than moral or psychological.

Lucio, prisoner of an alien body, trapped in a state that doesn't belong to him, starts a journey to reach the knowledge of life and of human soul. Only with this awareness he will access the initiation, which will allow him to come close to the mystic experience thus reaching a higher level of maturity.

Keywords: Conflict, growth, individualization

L'ASINO D'ORO

Il divenire dell'uomo, il crescere, l'acquisizione di sé raramente è contraddistinto da uno svolgersi naturale, lineare per lo più, segue un percorso contorto, a volte apparentemente senza senso.

Le vicende di Lucio raccontano l'antico percorso dell'individuazione, che nel suo divenire è sottoposto a molte prove, spesso ai confini dell'umano.

Le avventure di Lucio ricalcano quelle di un qualsiasi adolescente che desideroso di vivere va incontro a mille pericoli con la leggerezza di chi va a divertirsi. Il racconto di Lucio di sé stesso, definisce l'incontro con la complessità dell'animo umano, si potrebbe dire che viene in contatto con la sua gruppaltà interna, che si esprime negli incontri con le parti di Sé rispecchiate negli altri personaggi del racconto in un movimento circolare. Non a caso la parte centrale è la favola di Amore e Psiche, che definisce l'incontro di due aspetti opposti. La trasformazione di Lucio in asino, avvenuta per il peccato di curiosità, lo porta a vivere diverse dis-avventure in cui imprigionato nel suo lato animalesco- istintuale, non è più artefice della propria vita, ma sente di non riuscire a controllarla. Sembra che Lucio debba espiare tale peccato di curiosità attraverso prove e tormenti che non hanno più niente di umano e sono per lo più senza senso, l'unico elemento presente è la sofferenza che diventa soprattutto dolore fisico, prima che morale e psicologica.

Lucio, prigioniero di un corpo non suo, di uno stato che non gli appartiene, inizia un percorso di conoscenza della vita e dell'animo umano. Solo dopo questa consapevolezza potrà accedere all'iniziazione che gli permetterà di accostarsi all'esperienza mistica, quindi ad un livello di maturità superiore.

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.)

We make reference to fairy tale creatures, such as Rumpelstiltskin (what's the importance of a name? i.e. 'Shorty'); Sleeping Beauty, waiting passively for the kiss of a prince to awaken her; and modern fairy tale creatures, such as the cowardly lion whom we have to imbue with 'courage'. I always remember a mother's group I once led that used to ask me, "Why do we have to kiss all the frogs".

What value then does this have to us, as working therapists? What are your thoughts?

Let me share a few of mine.

Myths and fantasies are ancient, respected and universal forms of communication. They address themselves in the most imaginative 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. A metaphor speaks to the internal process; the symbol rather than the content. (Can you think of one?) ((The patient who felt that she was the 'ugly duckling' of her family?)) In such a way a carefully selected metaphor will gently allow both the disclosing of unconscious connections and new ways of looking at difficult material, so that it can become more psychically manageable in

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the therapy session. It must be non-threatening for the fearful analysand so that it offers absolution from experiencing personal shame, guilt or fear of punishment. It must reflect not the here-and-now, but the long-ago-and-far-away or to have happened in some distant never-never land.

Another vital piece is that it encourages identification with the hero, and this is true both for men and women. Listen to this description of the Hero's journey from Joseph Campbell.

"A hero ventures forth from the world of common day into a region of supernatural wonder: Fabulous forces are there encountered and a decisive victory is won: the hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons on his fellow men."

Doesn't that have a familiar ring? I know that I often present therapy as a 'quest' and I also often think of myself (as in American Indian mythology) as the 'power animal' who assists the seeker. Essentially, we want to aid in re-writing the script of people who come to us as victims filled with negative self descriptions based on old family roles and self-denigrating legends.

I'd like to stop here a bit and turn this over to you to share some of your experiences. Then I'll come back and talk a bit about how we implement this 'magic' of turning the victim into the hero.

SY10.12**NIGHTMARES, "WALKING WITH WOLVES".
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC 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 vívidos en los que ellos mismos o su familia son aniquilados. Los padres se muestran ansiosos también y solicitan soluciones rápidas y efectivas que provoquen 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 con miedo al abandono y/o a la pérdida de las personas amadas. 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 temidos personajes, entre los cuales "El Lobo" puede ser un buen representante. Trabajamos con dibujos, títeres, máscaras... Quizá si pueden llegar a dialogar con "El Lobo", una parte temida de ellos mismos pueda ser integrada y puedan desarrollarse de forma saludable.

SY10.13**THE DREAM OF BECOMING A GOOD ENOUGH
NEGOTIATOR IN EVERYDAY LIFE SITUATIONS**

Visantiadou-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 opinion 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 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 discussion 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 requirements? 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.

"The reality of negotiation as a way of conflict resolution in a therapeutic group"

What happens in a therapeutic group when it enters a difficult time of conflicts? What do the members feel? What does the therapist 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 resolution 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 characteristics 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 message: death is an event that is produced in the mind.

Keywords: Passing - Mind - Mystery

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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.

SY10.15**THE DREAM OF A COMMUNICATION BESIDES THE CONFLICTS: THE PUBLISHING EXPERIENCE AS A BRIDGE**

Cavalitto S.M.

GAJAP ~ Torino ~ Italy

What we would point out in the presentation is about the possibility to use a review publishing as bridge, net creator and cooperation besides possible conflicts between different theories about group process .

This work starts from a couple of crucial points:

1. To consider the theoretic thought as a point of start opening to the encounter and not an arrival point;
2. The continuous dynamic between group and matrix (that is to say a relatively firm group that works upon a specific theme - in our case the link between the Jungian "world" and the IAGP - able to open itself as a matrix, without the aim of "colonize" with its thought).

The editorial experience of the Review Anamorphosis, now six years old, is placed as a concrete possibility to give voice within the same space to different range of the psychological, philosophical and also religious thought. Collecting the texts of various authors which took part to the seminars held by the review itself, it works as resounding chamber of voices sometime discordant that however find a place - not only "virtual" (from here the choice of using the paper editing) - of meeting/match. As well as in a group happens it generates a melting pot held together by the need and the desire of exchanging thoughts and may be, first of all, dreams.

The publishing experience that express itself with an annual issue review and with a publishing collection still in progress, become in this way everyone's land and nobody's land at the same time, in its creative meaning.

Keywords: publishing, transcultural languages, theories match.

IL SOGNO DELLA COMUNICAZIONE AL DI LÀ DEI CONFLITTI : L'EDITORIA COME PONTE

Quello che si intende mettere in evidenza nella presentazione è una riflessione sulla possibilità di utilizzare l'editoria come ponte, creatore di reti, e cooperazioni al di là dei possibili conflitti tra correnti teoriche nell'ambito del lavoro con i gruppi.

Il lavoro ha due punti di partenza:

1. Considerare i riferimenti teorici come punto di partenza per aprirsi all'incontro e non come punto di arrivo.
2. La continua dinamicità tra gruppo e matrice (ovvero un gruppo di lavoro relativamente stabile che si proponga obiettivi di ricerca specifici - nel nostro caso un lavoro "cerniera" tra il mondo Jungiano ed quello dello IAGP - in grado di aprirsi continuamente a matrice senza la fantasia di proporre una "colonizzazione culturale egemone")

L'esperienza editoriale in corso, giunta al suo sesto anno, si colloca come una possibilità concreta di dar voce all'interno di un medesimo spazio a differenti ambiti del pensiero psicologico, filosofico e religioso. Raccogliendo i testi di vari autori presenti a seminari curati dalla rivista stessa funziona da cassa di risonanza di voci, a volte anche dissonanti, che tuttavia trovano un luogo non solo "virtuale" (da qui la scelta usare il cartaceo) di incontro-confronto. Proprio come avviene all'interno di un gruppo ne nasce un "melting pot" tenuto assieme dal bisogno e desiderio di

scambiare pensieri e forse soprattutto sogni.

L'attività editoriale che si esprime con una rivista annuale ed una collana in progress diventa così terra di tutti e di nessuno, nella sua accezione creativa.

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.

Bibliography: Fasolo F., (2009, in press), "Gruppoanalisi e Salute Mentale. Verso un nuovo paradigma di Psichiatria di Comunità", Edizioni Cleup - Padova

GRUPPOANALISI E SALUTE MENTALE

La terapia di gruppo è forse, oggi, assai più capillarmente diffusa nei Servizi collegati con la Salute Mentale di quanto non risulti allo sguardo ufficiale delle nostre Istituzioni. Il Simposio mira a costruire l'avvio di una riflessione critica e ragionata della realtà del lavoro con i gruppi terapeutici nei nostri Dipartimenti di Salute Mentale, nell'intento, inevitabile e vitale, di arrivare a un nuovo paradigma di Psichiatria di Comunità.

Bibliografia: Fasolo F., (2009, in corso di stampa), "Gruppoanalisi e Salute Mentale. Verso un nuovo paradigma di Psichiatria di Comunità", Edizioni Cleup - Padova

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 Caltagirone (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.

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Keywords: Analytic groups of psychotherapy community based; Operative group of the personal planning; Analytic group of supervision/co-vision.

SYMPOSIA

THE INTERVENTION OF ANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY COMMUNITY BASED IN A RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FOR PATIENTS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL PATHOLOGY

L'esperienza che vi vogliamo esporre riguarda un intervento gruppoanalitico di comunità presso una struttura residenziale per pazienti psichiatrici di Caltagirone (CT).

I dispositivi attivati sono:

1. I gruppi analitici di psicoterapia comunitaria
2. I gruppi operativi di progettazione personalizzata
3. Il gruppo analitico di supervisione/covisione

Parole chiave: gruppi analitici di psicoterapia comunitaria; gruppi operativi 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, Compensorio Sanitario Bolzano ~ Bolzano ~ Italy

The speaker aims to describe briefly the Median Group as developed by Patrick de Maré (1990) and its clinical application as socio-therapy.

The well known experiment at the Northfield Hospital in Glasgow (1943), led Foulkes 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. 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 disentangle 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: Socio-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 socioterapia.

Il famoso esperimento dell'ospedale militare Northfield Hospital di Glasgow del 1943 portò Foulkes e Bion ad interessarsi in particolare del gruppo piccolo, Rickman e Main della 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 familio-centriche e tribali, che sono gerarchiche, verso il sociale, al fine di districare la dualità delle significazioni: conscio/inconscio personale

e conscio/inconscio sociale. Oltre alla chimica e alla locazione nelle sinapsi c'è significazione.

L'opportunità è di ristabilire la mente massificata, o isolata, fusa/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-piacere 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.

Breve presentazione del Median Group® di De Maré nella sua applicazione clinica come socioterapia. Setting appropriato per ristabilire la mente: districare le dualità e trasformare l'odio, il risentimento dello stare assieme in koinonia, comunione, fratellanza. Riferimenti alla Teoria della Mente. Esperienze cliniche e 2 ricerche risp. d'efficacia e gradimento.

SY11.3**GROUP THERAPY LABORATORIES IN PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH CENTER**

Palena A., Silvestro A., Checchin 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

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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 tie 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 dolore di pensare.

Il Servizio Psichiatrico Diagnosi e Cura come contesto per l'incontro con il paziente psicotico, spazio comunitario il cui modello 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 rianimare 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.

Psicoterapia di gruppo transitoria

- Gruppo specializzato di costituzione gruppoanalitica e contestualizzato nella situazione istituzionale della crisi.
- Contenitore continuo/discontinuo: struttura disponibile indipendentemente dalla possibilità di riempirlo.
- 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]APRAGI/ COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy ~ ^[2]GAJAP/Ariele ~ 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-psychic 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 VARIETÀ DEI CONFLITTI: UNO SPAURACCHIO CHE CONDUCE ALLA DISGREGAZIONE O IL LIEVITO PER UNO SVILUPPO IMPENSABILE?

Il nocciolo programmatico di questo 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 organizzazioni o nell'animato confronto tra culture eterogenee, purché esso non attenga alle individuali tormentate vicende intrapsichiche.

In questa prospettiva sfaccettata il conflitto è tanto una indispensabile 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 statu 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.

GAJAP/Ariele ~ Torino ~ Italy

Conflict as a power dynamic overcome the offender – victim relationship towards mimesis and scapegoat concepts opening to other people' psychological aspects and to a plural world analyzing the group in its multiple dimension and nature. This consideration 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 environment, the situation and the systems considerate as justificatory. An experiment results shows that pervasive power, even if impalpable, 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 persecute 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 categories of good and bad means to give an evaluation without taking 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 every group. Human being are attract from power that give control but it is the

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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 vittimacarnefice ed apre ai concetti di mimesi e capro 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 obnubila il pensiero di un individuo e fa percepire gli altri come sub-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, considerandolo una giustificazione, il luogo, la situazione, i sistemi.

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 questa tematica 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 decidere, ma è un tagliare poiché non si tollera l'incertezza insita nell'approfondimento della complessità e il timore della ibridazione infausta. Potere, autorità, conflitto, violenza, capro espiatorio, desiderio, mimesi sono insiti in ogni gruppo con modalità differenti.

Gli umani sono attratti dal potere che comporta la possibilità di controllo ma l'acquisizione del potere è permessa dal gruppo, non solamente pretesa dall'individuo: la dinamica racchiude disposizione personale e stimoli derivanti dall'ambiente.

SY12.2**GRIM WELCOME OR FAIR SELECTION: THE DILEMMA OF THE RACIAL INTEGRATION**

Spadarotto L.

APRAGI COIRAG ~ Torino ~ Italy

The defense of a culturally defined identity of a Community has recently become a thorny problem. Both because on its solution can depend the orderly coexistence of the natives and the foreign ethnic groups 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, will soon exceed the manpower objectively in demand and storm the host country to scrape a leaving, thus shocking, with their peculiar habits and wrong doing, the domestic people which, deprived of the rightful protection that they would afford should the law duly enforced, will become intolerant and grudging. If this is the case, the social stability will be jeopardized and further intolerance, apartheid and severe riots is most likely to happen.

Within this frame the longed for public intervention should quell mischief committed by unwanted foreign people rather than con-

centrate on the psychological incompetence of the inmates.

Both of the aforesaid views can develop a delirious thought. Actually, the first might be fed by idealization and the second by paranoid obsessions.

Keywords: Interethnic conflict, cultural belief, psychological collective defense

ACCOGLIENZA CONFLITTUALE O SELEZIONE PACIFICA: IL DILEMMA DELLA INTEGRAZIONE INTERCULTURALE

La difesa della identità di una Comunità culturalmente e linguisticamente definita è diventato, in questi ultimi anni, un problema spinoso. Sia perché dalla sua soluzione può dipendere l'ordinata e civile convivenza tra la popolazione autoctona e i soggetti di diversa etnia sopravvenuti con l'immigrazione, sia perché l'auspicata intesa tra i popoli è concepita con soluzioni contrastanti.

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 delle terre di approdo devono supplire con un atteggiamento accogliente e una disponibilità psicologica in grado di accettare la diversità alla stregua di una opportunità di emancipazione che arrecherà beneficio 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 attenuarne i pregiudizi sottostanti.

Nell'altro caso, l'afflusso degli immigrati, essendo sregolato e sovrabbondante rispetto alle reali esigenze produttive e abbattendosi su 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 fuorviare il pericolo sempre incombente di scontri interetnici laceranti.

Ciascuna delle suddette impostazioni appare potenzialmente idonea a sviluppare un pensiero delirante o irrealistico che, nella prima, è alimentato prevalentemente dall'idealizzazione e, nella seconda, da ossessioni paranoide.

SY12.3**CONFLICT AT SCHOOL: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL AND FAMILIES. THE NEED TO RECUPERATE A NECESSARY COMPLICITY 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 thrilling from teacher when it isn't connect to bad feedbacks

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received from parents with a loss of authority when they actively use their professional role that foresee also 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 origin 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 COMPLICITÀ EDUCATIVA NECESSARIA?

La scuola e più precisamente gli insegnanti svolgono un importante 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, proporre 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 materne fino alla delega quasi completa agli insegnanti nelle scuole medie superiori. Questa delega di responsabilità potrebbe anche essere esperita 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'inevitabilmente una percezione di perdita di autorevolezza. 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 quelle 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 e che da origine ai conflitti tra insegnanti e genitori.

Il non riconoscimento del proprio ruolo esperito 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.

SY13

BARRIERS TO CREATIVITY AND THOUGHT IN THE CURRENT MILIEU

Stone W., Ornstein P., Lefevre D.
Boston ~ USA

Group psychotherapy, to be an effective treatment, places no restrictions in topics that may be discussed. Members must feel safe and have trust in the procedure as a basis for taking risks that will lead to change. Trust is not achieved by decrees or merely good will, but is earned through sustained efforts on the parts of both therapists and members.

Discussion of members' finances is a particularly difficult area to develop trust. Strong cultural and personal taboos exist. Discussion of money arises when therapists address a member has been delinquent in or failed to pay fees. Members often insist this violates privacy. The therapist must exhibit skilled leadership to

overcome this resistance and create an atmosphere in which members can explore not only the facts of the delinquency, but also the emotional meaning for the individual and for the entire group.

This paper will examine the impact on the therapeutic system of a group patient's response to the therapists' efforts to address fees in a group. One member was able to disrupt the discourse when limits were put upon the therapists by the patient invoking his inviolate rights to privacy, which restricted detailed discussion of money unless he initiated the discussion. The paper will discuss the impact of this upon the subsequent therapeutic process, the therapists and the supervisor.

Keywords: Boundaries, splitting, fees

SY14

CONFLICT CENTER STAGE: USING THEATER TO ILLUMINATE THE SOCIAL UNCONSCIOUS

Schulte R., Dluhy J., Andrews-Sachs M., Donovan M., Dluhy M., Wepman B.
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 theater 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 McGuinness, followed by commentary and a moderated audience discussion with the cast and director from a psychosocial 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

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Keywords: Dramatic, play, reading

SY15

THE ROADS OF MEMORY - COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY AND THERAPY: WHAT CAN BE DONE AND HOW

Burmeister 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

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justice and therapeutic interventions on the other hand. The setting will include a series of lectures on the subject as well a medium group each day. In the evening we are planning to organize "veladas" (art exhibitions) with poetry and arts connected with the topics in a cultural centre in Rome.

Keywords: Collective Trauma Therapy

SY15.1**THE PATHS OF MEMORY**

Buchbinder M.J.

Psicoanálisis Psicodrama ~ Buenos Aires ~ Argentina

How do individual and social memory relate to each other? Which are their ties? Dealing with the real implies taking into account the temporalities and the Other. Memory is the way in which that Other from the culture and the past appears in the present and the future. His annulment leads to consciousness impoverishment, mainly through disavowal (Verleugnung) and foreclosure (Verwerfung)

The social and group bonds imply the identification with the other and its differentiation. I'm referring to symbolization, discrimination vs. destruction and death drive discrimination.

The present can only constitute itself as long as the past in the social and individual subjectivity is integrated.

Recovering the memory generates conditions for integrity and for poiesis, as creation of new significations; in the opposite of that lies the split of psychic apparatus, the preeminence of projective identification and its impossibility of symbolization.

The scene, the mask and the body are only formed and integrated in the memory territory. That is because in certain levels the past is simultaneously present and future. The holding of the group is an inevitable condition for remembrance.

The opening of the social aspect to memory generates conditions for ethics, justice and, at the same time, for social, group and individual subjectivation, in the dialectic relationship between the human and the inhuman.

Groups can generate conditions to remember, not only through their own history as a group but also through the history of each member and the world they belong to.

The modality or importance that is given to the remembrance will depend on the focus and the ideological and theoretical referents. Remembrance in the crossroad between experience and history.

Keywords: Recovery, fantasies, justice

LOS CAMINOS DE LA MEMORIA

¿Cómo se relacionan la memoria individual y social, cuáles son sus lazos?

Hacerse 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. Me estoy 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 constituyen e integran en el territorio de la memoria. Es que en determinados planos el pasado es simultáneamente presente y futuro. El holding 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 subjetivación individual, grupal y

social, en la dialéctica de la relación entre lo humano y lo inhumano. Los grupos pueden generar condiciones para recordar, 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 da a la rememoración dependerá del encuadre y de los referentes teóricos e ideológicos. Rememoración en la encrucijada de la experiencia y la historia.

SY15.2**THE CONTRIBUTION OF TIBETAN PEOPLE TOWARDS PEACE**

Samdup 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 Rustomjee.

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 also programmes in Tibetan refugee settlements in India and Nepal for various health projects and health education programme.

Keywords: Tibet, People, Peace

SY15.3**FORGOTTEN SCENES IN THE COLLECTIVE TRAUMA IN PRESENT-DAY PSYCHODRAMA AND DRAMATHERAPY IN CHILE**

Torres Godoy P.^[1], Lucero S.^[2]

^[1]*Centro Escuela Dramaterapia ~ Santiago de Chile ~ Chile -*

^[2]*Asociación 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 remains 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 trails of reparations in Chile are connected to integration of these traumatic memories, with diaphanous paths of creativity of an entire people subjugated by twenty years of dictatorship, struggling every day for hope and peace.

Keywords: Trauma, Duelo, Dramaterapia

LAS ESCENAS TRAUMÁTICAS DE LA DICTADURA MILITAR LATENTES EN LA MEMORIA COLECTIVA, REAPARECEN EN EL PSICODRAMA Y LA DRAMATERAPIA DEL CHILE ACTUAL

Nuevas generaciones de psicodramatistas y dramaterapeutas chilenos intentan aportar a la reinstalación o recuperación del encuentro, la cultura de grupos y de comunidad, en el Chile actual.

Las escenas aparentemente olvidadas del Chile traumático de la dictadura militar se resisten a desaparecer y permanecen en nuestros hijos y nietos, transmitidas transgeneracionalmente.

Muestran su porfiada presencia incluso en escenas psicodramáticas o dramaterapéuticas originalmente de otros contenidos.

Los autores, pertenecientes a dos generaciones consecutivas, han tratado de contribuir a recuperar la memoria real de las diversas expresiones de la violencia represiva, inclusive los campos de concentración del Norte de Chile e integrar esos acontecimientos pretéritos cuando se hacen presentes en el desarrollo o formación de los nuevos psicodramatistas y dramaterapeutas chilenos,

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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 Ethnopsyoanalyst I want also to point out the dynamics in transference and countertransference processes, during transcultural work.

Keywords: Collective Trauma Impunity

SY15**THE ROADS OF MEMORY II - COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY AND THERAPY: THE INFLUENCE OF COLLECTIVE TRAUMA ON COMMUNITIES**

Rustomjee S.

IAGP ~ Melbourne ~ Australia

This symposium complements the first symposium on the same topic integrating reflections, experiences and corresponding concepts of the group of contributors and the audience. It will elaborate common criteria's and good standards for interventions as an

appropriate response to the consequences of collective trauma on individual, family and collective level. There will be enough space to learn from the different experiences and concepts of the present experts while collective trauma are difficult to apprehend and to address by those affected by them. Models for internet based therapy for traumatic reactions of individuals as well as the many moving examples of restorative justice and collective processes of reparation in groups on communitarian and society level will nurture the process of this group and its vision.

Keywords: Collective Trauma Therapy

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 "Wehrmachts"-exhibition on the role of Germans during the Nazi regime, the social and individual impact and its consequences for their 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**

Gött H.^[1], Naor Y.^[2]

^[1]PIFE ~ Berlin ~ Germany -^[2]ISIS ~ Jerusalem ~ Israel

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 untouchable 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

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SY15.11

SOCIODRAMA AND COLLECTIVE TRAUMA

Kellermann P.F.N.

AMCHA ~ Jerusalem ~ Israel

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:

1. Crisis Sociodrama: Violent events, War and Genocide, Prime minister assassinated, US: Vietnam war, September 11, WW-II & Nazi Holocaust, Wars in former Yugoslavia, Rwanda Genocide, South Africa, China, Japan, Cambodia, Pakistan, Terrorism. Process of Crisis Sociodrama.
2. Political Sociodrama: Power struggles, Social class analysis, Socio-economic conflicts, Immigration policies – Asylum & Unemployment, Environment and the 'green' movement, Animal protection. Democracy training.
3. Diversity Sociodrama: Stereotypic labeling and trait attribution, Racism, Intolerance, Interpersonal bias, "We and You".
4. Conflict Transformation in Sociodrama: Different Approaches. Reciprocal Role Reversal.
Different kinds of conflict management strategies, focusing on the intra, inter, and group-levels.
5. Postwar Healing & Reconciliation: Peace Making Rituals, Truth and Reconciliation Mission.

Keywords: sociodrama collective trauma

SOCIODRAMA Y TRAUMA COLECTIVO

El tiempo no cura todas las heridas: décadas después de un desastre, las comunidades enteras 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
2. Political Sociodrama
3. Diversity Sociodrama
4. Conflict Transformation in Sociodrama
5. Postwar Healing & Reconciliation

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

PATH OF MEMORY

Burmeister J., Rustomjee S., Rohr E.

IAGP ~ Frankfurt ~ Germany

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

La paz en sociedades post-conflicto, como Guatemala, significa: el conflicto militar se terminó - la violencia sigue. Por eso, el trauma se muestra como un síntoma colectivo, manifestándose en la vida profesional. Supervisión desde una perspectiva analítica puede revelar en un caso de exhumaciones las raíces del trauma.

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

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 interwoven 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.

SY16.1

MICROCREDIT AS TREATMENT

Magnani G.^[1], De Biasi P.^[2], Brunori L.^[3]

^[1]AUSL Modena, ^[2]Gruppoanalista IGA ~ Bologna ~ Italy ^[3]IGA ~ Bologna ~ Italy ^[3]Università 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.

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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 MICROCREDITO COME TRATTAMENTO

La presente relazione ha l'obiettivo di proporre alcune riflessioni su come il microcredito, secondo il modello sperimentato da M. Yunus, si riveli un'efficace strumento di cura.

Il microcredito, infatti, si basa su due pilastri fondamentali: la fiducia e l'appartenenza ad un gruppo. E' questo che consente la trasformazione di beni intangibili, quali la fiducia e la coesione attraverso il gruppo, in beni tangibili, quali il denaro, e viceversa.

Il progetto elaborato dal Centro di Salute Mentale locale assieme ai Servizi Sociali del Comune è stato recepito nei Piano Sociale di Zona 2005-2007 e nel nuovo Piano 2008-2010.

L'attuazione è stata possibile grazie alla partnership del Centro di Salute Mentale di Carpi, dei Servizi Sociali dei comuni Unione Terre D'Argine, della Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Carpi e del Centro Interdipartimentale per la Ricerca e l'Intervento sui Gruppi della Università di Bologna.

A due anni dall'inizio dell'esperienza siamo confermati nell'ipotesi che il microcredito si riveli anche un'efficace strumento di cura. Siamo oggi in grado di poter affermare che grazie al gruppo di 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 forti in favore di un progressivo aumento dell'importanza dei legami deboli.

Infine ci pare che l'esperienza porti un contributo significativo all'idea di un nuovo modello di welfare fondato sulla convinzione che ogni persona ha in sé un potenziale che necessita di essere scoperto e di essere accompagnato nel suo sviluppo.

SY16.2

MIRROR NEURONS AND RELATIONS

Pines M.

Institute Group Analysis ~ London ~ UK

Classic economic theory presents individuals as acting on rational choice decisions to maximise own economic benefit. This theory struggles to find places for cooperative action and altruism. Microcredit theory and application is based on those neglected factors which are now intensely studied in biology sociology and neuro-economics, Foulkesian Group Analysis as a construct from psychoanalysis sociology and biology provides a fruitful framework as it works with cooperation and reciprocation, resonance and trust.

SY16.3

RELATIONAL GOODS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Giorgi A.^[1], Coppola E.^[1], Brunori L.^[2]

^[1]Università degli Studi di Palermo ~ Palermo ~ Italy ^[2]Università degli Studi di Bologna ~ Bologna ~ Italy

The following research work is inserted in a disciplinary field been born by the convergence conceptual-epistemological between the theoretical perspective of the Gruppoanalisi and the actual prospecting of the orientation relational economy (Bruni, 2006; Sacco, Zamagni, 2006). The accord interdisciplinary leans on assumes him that the economic development cannot be considered independent from the development of the people. It is appeared clear that the relationship with the Other, the quality report her, it is not essential only for the psychological care (Lo Verso, Lo Coco, 2006), but it is also important tool in degree to realize social change and influence the economic development. The research has identified well in the concept of relational good a construction able to synthesize and to express this intersection among economic and psychic comfort. The relational good is a category which is directly linked to reciprocity and it emerges in those human experiences where the relationship is in itself to be fruitful. Brunori (2004) sustains that the trials report them of psycho-affective development activated inside of group introduces characters of equivalence with the mechanisms at the base of the acquisition of economic resources. Our experience on the field has put in evidence that a specific format of group, defined group of clinical-social elaboration, it produces relational goods stimulating them integrative psychic functions that allow the recognition of the Other and the activation of relational competences them. It has an elevated versatility because it is applicable in a lot of areas of intervention that promote local development allowing the mentalizing of the social contents of the relationship. For this reason, group of clinical-social elaboration as, laboratory of relational goods, are proposed as a real "Workshops for Local Development" through which to build a local program capable of directing human and economic development towards sustainable manner.

BENI RELAZIONALI E SVILUPPO LOCALE

Il seguente lavoro si inserisce in un campo ibrido del sapere psicologico, nato dalla connessione interdisciplinare tra psicologia ed economia che ha visto progressivamente svilupparsi una sempre maggiore convergenza concettuale-epistemologica tra la prospettiva teorica della Gruppoanalisi e l'attuale prospezione dell'economia ad orientamento relazionale (Bruni, 2006; Sacco, Zamagni, 2006). L'accordo interdisciplinare poggia sull'assunto che lo sviluppo economico non può essere considerato indipendente dallo sviluppo delle persone. È, infatti, apparso chiaro (Brunori, 2004) che i processi relazionali di sviluppo psico-affettivo attivati all'interno del campo gruppale mostrano caratteri di equivalenza con i meccanismi alla base dell'acquisizione di risorse/capacità economiche. La ricerca ha identificato nel concetto di bene relazionale il costruito capace di sintetizzare ed esprimere questo asse di intersezione tra la soddisfazione economica e quella psichica. I beni relazionali nascono in quelle esperienze umane dove è il rapporto in sé a essere fruttuoso, perché possiede un valore allo stesso tempo tangibile ed intangibile. Essi possono essere posseduti solo attraverso intense reciproche che vengono in essere dopo appropriate azioni congiunte.

La nostra esperienza in campo clinico-sociale, ha messo in evidenza che uno specifico formato di gruppo, da noi definito gruppo di elaborazione, produce beni relazionali, stimolando funzioni psichiche integrative che consentono il riconoscimento dell'altro e l'attivazione di competenze relazionali. La soddisfazione emotivo-affettiva che deriva da una esperienza relazionale gratificante, così come il graduale apprendimento a percepire l'altro come ricchezza, attenuano il potere compensatorio dell'agire consumistico, incidendo visibilmente sui comportamenti di spreco e sulla

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presunta immediata degradabilità degli oggetti. Laddove l'acquisto 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**

Ulman Hubbs K.^[1], Baird H.^[2], Phillips S.B.^[3]

^[1]Harvard Medical School ~ Boston, Massachusetts ~ USA -

^[2]Belfast, Northern Ireland ~ UK -^[3]Adelphi 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

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Keywords: women, trauma, violence

SY18**THE INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION IN THE THERAPEUTIC PRACTISE**

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.

LA DIMENSIONE ISTITUZIONALE NELLA PRATICA TERAPEUTICA

Questo simposio propone una analisi sulle dinamiche istituzionali a partire dal concetto di clinica istituzionale. La riflessione è sulla metamorfosi del modello di assistenza e del contesto di osservazione. Gli interventi propongono un'analisi sul contributo dell'analisi istituzionale nella gestione e nell'elaborazione dei conflitti.

Il simposio vuole attivare una riflessione sul significato della dimensione istituzionale nello specifico ambito dei dispositivi di cura dell'età evolutiva. Gli interventi propongono un'analisi sul contributo dell'analisi istituzionale e della gruppoanalisi nella gestione e nell'elaborazione dei conflitti.

Il simposio vuole stimolare una riflessione sul significato della dimensione istituzionale in ambiti diversi da quelli specificatamente terapeutici, come ad es. l'istituzione scolastica.

SY18.1**GROUP DYNAMICS IN INSTITUTIONAL THERAPY, IN THE CENTER FOR ADOLESCENCE AND EATING DISORDERS (CDAA)**

Ferro A.M.

AS.VE.GRA. - Dipartimento Salute Mentale ASL2 Savonese ~ Savona ~ Italy

The Centre for Adolescence and Eating Disorders (CDAA) 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") alimentionation", 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

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DINAMICHE GRUPPALI NEL LAVORO ISTITUZIONALE IN UN CENTRO PER I DISTURBI DELL'ADOLESCENZA E DEL COMPORTAMENTO ALIMENTARE (CDA)

L'esperienza di terapia istituzionale che si sviluppa da sei anni nel Centro per i disturbi dell'adolescenza e dell'alimentazione di natura psichica (CDA), parte integrante del Dipartimento di Salute Mentale della Provincia di Savona, si caratterizza per:

- il tentativo di coniugare il modello della terapia istituzionale con l'utilizzo di tecniche terapeutiche che vengono dal modello cognitivo comportamentale;
- la scelta di ospitare pazienti giovani (14-24 anni) con patologie diverse: concordiamo con Jeammet e Corcos, quando sostengono che "con un gruppo eterogeneo di pazienti gli operatori rischiano meno di incorrere in rigidità e noia e le pazienti hanno minori possibilità di rafforzare le loro identità di malate, come paradossalmente può accadere in strutture troppo specialistiche".

La terapia istituzionale si connota per la sua natura collettiva e psicologica. L'istituzione è vista come un "campo sintomatico" grazie alla possibilità di utilizzare le conoscenze sui gruppi e sui movimenti di transfert intergruppo.

Viene presentata una situazione clinica, propostasi nel nostro Centro, in cui un insieme di elementi distruttivi e di angosce di morte emersero in modo tumultuoso e, purtroppo per noi, imprevedibile: un gruppo di pazienti riuscì a fare impazzire l'intera istituzione di cura, utilizzando la situazione di fragilità che il gruppo curante attraversava in quel momento.

Il riferimento teorico è alla nozione di "thanatoforo" proposto da E.Duet: egli definisce thanatoforo il soggetto che non è solo "portatore ma sorgente della distruttività sofferta o constatata". E' nel rapporto tra la struttura inquieta del soggetto, le dinamiche di un gruppo istituito e le congiunture peculiari della realtà istituzionale che può crescere la "posizione" thanatoforica.

La percezione psicoanalitica permette allora di ridurre la iatrogenicità della struttura stessa, utilizzando invece al meglio i transfert istituzionali che raccontano in hic et nunc della cura molto della storia dei nostri pazienti.

SY18.2**THE PSYCHIATRIC SPACES AND THE INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE**

Di Marco G., Nosè F.

AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

The metamorphosis of assistance service's model and of the view's context has implied "a radical change of psychiatric paradigm and of the observed phenomenon's characteristics" with a mental disease experience's reorganization and a consequent need to develop a complex practical care.

The "clinical practice" represents not only a medical practice, but also it is related to different professional workers' duty to give particular attention to patient's experience, to his appearance and his traces, until to understand his complexity and lead his changing. It is possible to think about a range from a "view's practice" to a "listening practice" till a "presence's practice" and a "moving presence practice". This range could be better expressed in space and place of the institutional field if it is open to encourage dialogue and comparison not only with patient but also with all the care-givers. It is obviously not possible to separate a subject in an experimental way, but it is always needed to listen to him, considering his situation, the relationship with himself and with the others, his reactions in different social and cultural context, not forgetting his individual story and his group belonging. institutional practice; space and place of the institutional field

I LUOGHI DELLA PSICHIATRIA E LA CLINICA ISTITUZIONALE

La metamorfosi del modello di assistenza e del contesto di osservazione hanno comportato "un radicale mutamento del paradigma psichiatrico e delle caratteristiche del fenomeno osservato" (Rossi Monti 2006) con una ristrutturazione del campo di esperienza della malattia mentale e con la conseguente necessità di mettere in atto in un percorso di cura pratiche complesse, pratiche che abbiamo voluto comprendere sotto la voce di "clinica istituzionale".

La "clinica" non vuol rappresentare solo una pratica medica, ma vuole indicare più generalmente l'impegno di operatori di diversa estrazione professionale a porsi come interlocutori attenti a rilevare l'esperienza di un paziente, le sue manifestazioni, le sue tracce, fino a comprenderne la complessità e guidarne l'evoluzione. Potremmo dire che si può realizzare una estensione che va dalla "clinica dello sguardo" alla "clinica dell'ascolto" sino alla "clinica della presenza" e alla "clinica della persona in azione". Tale estensione può esprimersi con maggiore efficacia negli spazi e nei tempi del campo istituzionale, se questo è orientato a favorire il dialogo e il confronto non solo con il paziente ma anche con tutti gli altri attori della cura. Non è cioè possibile isolare sperimentalmente un soggetto, ma è sempre necessario ascoltarlo tenendo conto della situazione, dei suoi rapporti con se stesso e con gli altri, del suo modo di reagire nei vari contesti sociali e culturali, avendo presente la sua storia individuale e le sue appartenenze gruppal.

SY18.3**VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY AND THE ATTENDING STAFF: THE CONTRIBUTION OF GROUP ANALYSIS AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS IN ATTENDING AND TREATMENT**

Gritti V.

AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

The group dynamics beneath family violence, particularly those resulting from annihilation, are examined.

We show how interdepartmental groups who attend to the recovery of these families may be saturated by these dynamics and assume some of their functional characteristics.

We suppose that group and institutional analysis may help to understand what occurs within conflicting families and what occurs within the groups attending to them.

Keywords: Family violence; attending staff; institutional analysis.

VIOLENZA FAMILIARE ED EQUIPE CURANTE: IL CONTRIBUTO DELLA GRUPPOANALISI E DELL'ANALISI ISTITUZIONALE PER LA PRESA IN CARICO E LA CURA

Vengono esaminate le dinamiche di gruppo che stanno alla base della violenza familiare, particolarmente quelle che derivano dal fenomeno dell'annullamento.

Viene mostrato quanto i gruppi di lavoro interservizi che si occupano della presa in carico e del recupero di queste famiglie possano venire saturate da queste dinamiche ed assumerne alcune caratteristiche di funzionamento.

Si ipotizza che una modalità operativa e una teoria quale quella gruppoanalitica e di analisi istituzionale possano dare un contributo sia alla comprensione di ciò che accade nelle famiglie conflittuali, sia a ciò che accade nei gruppi che si occupano di famiglie conflittuali.

SY18.4**GOING THROUGH GROUPS**

Barillaro A.M., Perrelli E.

AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

"Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto" (Terentius)

The theoretic and technical tools we are presenting do belong both to group analysis and to psycho-social analysis as well.

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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 study 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 nucleus 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 therapeutical 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 therapeutical groups, within short cycles, for their parents.

Keywords: minor, removed, group

PASSAR PER GRUPPI: LA GESTIONE DEI CONFLITTI NELLA COMPLESSITÀ DELL'ALLONTANAMENTO DEL MINORE DALLA FAMIGLIA ATTRAVERSO DECLINAZIONI TEORICHE E TECNICHE DI GRUPPOANALISI E PSICOSOCIOANALISI

"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 contoreagendo anziché integrare: contoreazione al collega, 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 - *Consutorio 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 experiencing 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

ELABORAZIONE CREATIVA DEI CONFLITTI UNA MODALITÀ DI APPROCCIO AL LAVORO CON I GRUPPI CLASSE

La presentazione verterà sulla descrizione di una modalità di lavoro con i gruppi classe delle scuole. Essa può essere utilizzata sia nella scuola elementare sia nella scuola media inferiore e superiore.

Verrà posta in risalto la peculiarità dei gruppi classe configurati di solito come gruppi mediani e sarà descritta per fasi la procedura di organizzazione di un progetto di lavoro articolato in incontri con la classe, con gli insegnanti, con i genitori e con la dirigenza dell'istituzione scolastica.

Verrà descritta in particolare la tecnica utilizzata con i gruppi classe, ovvero la narrazione orale di storie, la cui applicazione può svolgere un ruolo importante di spazio transizionale nella elaborazione creativa dei conflitti.

Questa modalità di approccio si è rivelata utile nei casi di richiesta di intervento della scuola in situazioni problematiche riguardanti, più che criticità dei singoli allievi, aspetti del gruppo classe nel suo complesso. Esse sono spesso riferite a situazioni di notevole conflittualità fra sottogruppi creatisi all'interno della classe e/o nei confronti degli insegnanti e sono sovente legate a difficoltà nello svolgimento dei compiti di insegnamento dei docenti e nel raggiungimento degli obiettivi di apprendimento degli allievi. Tale modalità di intervento può essere applicata anche in situazioni non strettamente conflittuali o di crisi bensì in interventi di tipo formativo e preventivo.

SY19

THE LUCIFER EFFECT: THE COMPLICITY OF MENTAL HEALTH CLINICIANS IN RATIONALIZING TORTURE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE STATE

Roller B.^[1], Kibel H.D.^[2], Battegay R.^[3], Ahlin G.^[4]

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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

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University. In this book, Professor Zimbardo recounts the outcome of the Stanford Prison Experiment in which students were divided into prisoners and guards and the way those in the role of guards quickly became abusers of those in the role of prisoners. The ease with which normal subjects abused their power and persecuted their peers became the subject of a film produced by Zimbardo, called "A Quiet Rage: The Stanford Prison Experiment." This film demonstrates this phenomenon of abuse quite shockingly. The findings of this experiment and the earlier experiments of Stanley Milgram (OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY) and the studies of A.G. Miller (THE OBEDIENCE EXPERIMENTS) are the theoretical basis for exploring the psychological processes at work in the behavior of those who participate in torture. In this Symposium, we shall focus on three of these processes. R. Battagay: The Role of Projective Identification in Interhuman Relations and Politics
H. D. Kibel: Large Group Processes in the Political Arena: rationalization, depersonalizing, and "group think"
Keywords: projective identification, rationalization, trauma

SY20.1**MOVIES ANTICIPATING SOCIAL CONFLICTS**

Merlo C.^[1], Gregoretti U.^[2], Guarino G.^[3], Fava S.^[4]

^[1] COIRAG ~ Alessandria ~ Italy -^[2] ANAC ~ Roma ~ Italy -^[3]

COIRAG ~ Bari ~ Italy -^[4] COIRAG ~ Padova ~ Italy

"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 dehumanizing effects that the scientific and technological apparatus may have on humanity.

Keywords: Cinema, social conflict, social psychology

IL CINEMA: UN ANTICIPATORE DEI CONFLITTI SOCIALI

Il film "Omicron" del 1963 di Ugo Gregoretti è in larga misura anticipatorio di una delle caratteristiche del legame sociale dei giorni nostri. Un operaio, viene invaso da un'entità aliena fortemente avanzata, incorporata, che ne fa un automa che, senza conflitti, si adegua alle macchine, produce, imita in modo meccanico gli atteggiamenti umani, in vista di una futura invasione della terra da parte del pianeta alieno. La coscienza dell'operaio costituisce l'unica tenue speranza di salvezza.

E' difficile non leggere nel film una premonizione degli effetti deumanizzanti dell'apparato scientifico-tecnologico sull'essere umano...

SY21**TREATMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUP FUNCTIONS IN THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCES**

Sava V., Saccon D.

Padova ~ Italy

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 in the drug addiction.

SNUPI method in the addiction treatment. A theoretic and technical experience of Settings that can be New, Possible and Imaginable. Group therapy for pathological gamblers.

Metal network and social network: things conflicts.

TREATMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUP FUNCTIONS IN THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCES

Il lavoro in gruppo quale strumento metodologico che favorisce il confronto e promuove l'apprendimento nelle patologie da dipendenza.

Una esperienza di supervisione per operatori nella terapia di gruppo. Dalla formazione all'azione terapeutica.

Il piccolo gruppo terapeutico nello spazio e nel ritmo della cura della tossicodipendenza.

L'esperienza teorica e tecnica dei Setting Nuovi Possibili Immaginabili (SNUPI) nella cura delle dipendenze.

Gruppo terapeutico giocatori d'azzardo.

Fra rete mentale e rete sociale: possibili conflitti.

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.

AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

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

La relazione vuole presentare il lavoro di un gruppo di studio attivo da circa un decennio in Asvegra (Associazione Veneta per la Ricerca e la Formazione in Psicoterapia di Gruppo e Analisi Istituzionale).

Il Gruppo di Studio è attivo dal 1998. Ha curato diversi seminari di ricerca e nel corso degli anni affrontato diverse tematiche relative alle dipendenze patologiche.

Si tratta di uno spazio di ricerca, formazione e confronto nell'ambito delle tossicodipendenze offerto a psicoterapeuti, medici e psicologi.

I riferimenti teorico-culturali sono:

- la psicoanalisi, con particolare attenzione alla psicoterapia di gruppo e alle dinamiche istituzionali;
- la psicopatologia, con particolare attenzione al pensiero fenomenologico.

Gli incontri si svolgono in gruppo allargato e in gruppi piccoli, utilizzando il lavoro di gruppo come strumento di ricerca, di confronto sia all'interno del gruppo che nei contesti culturali e istituzionali che si occupano di tali tematiche.

Le diverse modalità di lavoro in gruppo costituiscono una scelta metodologica che privilegia la discussione e il confronto a diversi livelli.

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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], Tomas M.^[2], D'Incerti L.^[3], Giusto R.^[4]

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This paper describes an experience of supervision on therapists, medics and psychologists, which work in addiction services using relapse prevention techniques in group setting.

We offer briefly an overview on psychoanalytic, behaviouristic, cognitivist and group theories about training and supervision and propose some ideas for supervision on therapists that work in services for the care of patients with BPD and drug addiction. Then we present our supervision's experience, since 2003 until 2006, stressing two items: the integration through the group and the learning.

The integration of different therapeutic approaches is more in the therapist attitudes than in the techniques and it develops in the therapist's training; the supervision group facilitates this process when the therapists, which have different training, share their clinical experiences.

The learning's question regard the difficulty that patients with PD have to cope with new cognitive and behavioral models learned in a psychoeducational setting.

Keywords: supervision, group therapy, addiction, personality disorders, integration

AN EXPERIENCE OF SUPERVISION FOR ADDICTERS' GROUP THERAPY

Questo lavoro descrive un'esperienza di supervisione di psicoterapeuti, medici e psicologi, come lavoro di aggiunta in un servizio che utilizza la tecnica di prevenzione delle ricadute in un setting gruppale. Si vuole offrire una breve revisione delle teorie psicoanalitiche, comportamentali, cognitive e gruppali intorno al training e alla supervisione e viene proposta qualche ipotesi per la supervisione di psicoterapeuti che lavorano in servizi che si occupano di pazienti con Disturbo Borderline di Personalità e Tossicodipendenza.

Presentiamo inoltre la nostra esperienza di supervisione, dal 2003 al 2006, intorno a due questioni: l'integrazione e l'apprendimento del gruppo.

L'integrazione di differenti approcci terapeutici e nei terapeuti più un'attitudine piuttosto che una tecnica di apprendimento nella formazione psicoterapeutica; la supervisione di gruppo facilita questi processi che i terapeuti con differenti approcci si trovano ad affrontare nel lavoro comune.

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-équipes 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.

* Italian acronym for 'drug-addiction services'.

BEGINNING AND ACTIVITIES

Dalle riflessioni sul gruppo lavoro composto da diverse micro-équipes, 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.

Il percorso formativo ha previsto stage integrati di Danza Movimento Terapia, Psicodramma e Gruppoanalisi: si è lavorato su presente-passato, confini, dentro-fuori, limiti-risorse, io-altro, inversione di ruoli; costruendo così un sentire di gruppo che ha prodotto il bisogno di un'ulteriore formazione/supervisione organizzativa per la gestione del cambiamento del servizio ed una supervisione clinica sui casi.

Tale processo trasformativo ha fatto sì che gli operatori potessero lavorare sul gruppo pazienti (gruppo terapeutico sulle dipendenze da GAP) e con il gruppo pazienti (laboratorio teatrale) e, infine, potesse produrre un'ipotesi teorico clinica per la progettazione di un vero e proprio centro per le attività di gruppo.

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.Š^[3]

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AS.VE.GRA - COIRAG ~ 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.

THE SMALL THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN THE SPACE AND CADENCE OF THE CURE IN THE DRUG ADDICTION

In questo articolo si è voluto, prendendo le mosse da alcune riflessioni circa la formazione degli psicoterapeuti e le modalità di lavorare con alcuni pazienti all'interno di un'istituzione, sottolineare l'importanza della regolarità, della ritmicità nella presenza, in servizio per il tirocinante, e alle sedute, per il paziente.

In particolare abbiamo cercato di mettere insieme alcune riflessioni su un gruppo psicoterapeutico aperto con pazienti tossicodipendenti tenuto al Ser.T. di Cittadella a cui, attraverso lo stabilire le modalità di conduzione e di presenza dei partecipanti, si è dato un senso: quello di creare uno spazio psicoterapeutico (obiettivo da raggiungere, più che il punto di partenza), all'interno

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del quale costruire frammenti di relazione fiduciose; quello, inoltre, di cercare di stabilire delle connessioni tra modalità attuali di relazione e precedenti esperienze di rapporto che hanno caratterizzato la storia personale di ciascuno dei partecipanti attraverso l'osservazione e l'elaborazione di modalità di relazione messe in atto nel qui ed ora della relazione terapeutica.

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., Cibir 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 therapeutical 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,
- therapeutical 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

SNUPI METHOD IN THE ADDICTION TREATMENT. A THEORETIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE OF SETTINGS THAT CAN BE NEW, POSSIBLE AND IMAGINABLE

Le prime parole le spendiamo per ringraziare Simone, Pier Giorgio, Mattia, Paolo, Caterina, Laura, Stefania, Cristiano, Aldo e tutti gli altri coraggiosi perché nonostante il senso schiacciante di impotenza e inadeguatezza permettono spazi relazionali di vita germinativa.

Desideriamo illustrare i prodotti del gruppo di lavoro degli SNUPI (Setting Nuovi Possibili Immaginabili) che da circa 6 anni opera nel contesto di un servizio pubblico per le dipendenze, psicoterapeuti e educatori insieme.

I principali riferimenti teorici sono:

- la gruppoanalisi,
- la psicosocioanalisi,

- la teoria analitica psicopatogenetica della dipendenza del Sé fragile.

Il lavoro attraverso nuovi setting è nato da due bisogni che sono diventati sempre più urgenti nel nostro gruppo di lavoro:

il bisogno di conoscere i pazienti! ovvero chi sono gli utenti del nostro lavoro,

il bisogno di dare una risposta alla diffusa mancanza di compliance di troppi pazienti agli interventi strutturati.

L'obiettivo dei nuovi setting è di aprire spazi germinativi di relazioni diversificati per lavorare sull'identità.

In particolare in questo lavoro approfondiamo gli aspetti tecnici che sperimentiamo:

- il tipo di transfert come principale fattore terapeutico,
- la presa in carico multipla,
- il lavoro nell'area intermedia di funzionamento,
- l'utilizzo di setting detti "di bassa soglia",
- distanze relazionali modulabili dall'utente,
- la temporalizzazione,
- la riduzione dell'asimmetria terapeutica

Discutiamo inoltre dei setting SNUPI finora sperimentati:

la distribuzione del metadone insieme alle infermiere, il corridoio, il salotto, il gruppo dei PiPiPà (Piccoli Piccoli Passi, breve a termine, a cicli ripetuti), il giornalino, le attività, l'inserimento lavorativo, ecc.

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 semiaperto, 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 TRANSFERENCE 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

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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:

- Identification of the situation of complexity
- Possible strategies for cure and treatment
- Practices of collaboration among involved Services
- Inter-institutional level and reference Politics

Particular attention is given to the integration 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 up of reference Politics. Specific actions of prevention and 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.

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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 difficili ma opportuni tentativi di integrazioni fra Istituzioni, Servizi e dispositivi di cura per la presa in carico di situazioni articolate e complesse (compresenza di più aspetti problematici, in particolare in ambito sociale, dipendenze e psichiatria). In questi casi, più che ricorrere a specifici atti psicoterapeutici, ci si ritrova a operare sui fili, sulle trame delle relazioni fra i vari livelli di cura, fra le realtà organizzative ed istituzionali coinvolte, in rapporto alla realtà territoriale locale. Si tratta figurativamente di luoghi in cui si registrano sedimentazioni di fantasmi, resistenze, conflittualità e in cui maturano interessanti aspetti controtransferali da elaborare ai fini di un possibile trattamento efficace.

Il contributo rivolge l'attenzione a come la pratica clinica in "situazioni di complessità" si può declinare, sul piano esperienziale, rispetto ai diversi livelli di intervento:

- Inquadramento della situazione di complessità
- Dispositivi possibili di cura e trattamento
- Pratiche di collaborazione fra i Servizi coinvolti
- Dimensione Inter-istituzionale e politiche di riferimento

In particolare si focalizzerà lo sguardo sulle funzioni integrative della rete dei servizi rispetto a un dispositivo integrato di cura multidimensionale; e si farà riferimento ai livelli di gruppabilità inter-istituzionali e ai processi di sviluppo progettuali che si attivano rispetto alla costruzione delle politiche di riferimento, entro cui collocare le azioni specifiche di prevenzione e cura terapeutica dei "casi complessi".

In sostanza, si propongono delle riflessioni su come, all'interno di uno scenario che vede coinvolti diversi livelli di gruppabilità istituzionali, si possono sostenere dimensioni elaborative di aspetti critici evidenti e latenti che rischiano di rallentare o paralizzare lo sviluppo di processi virtuosi di presa in carico.

Il contributo rivolge l'attenzione in particolare alle dimensioni gruppalì e alle integrazioni fra Istituzioni, Servizi e dispositivi di cura, che la pratica clinica necessita per la presa in carico di situazioni articolate e complesse (compresenza di più aspetti problematici, in particolare in ambito sociale, dipendenza, psichiatria).

Parole chiave: Complessità, Gruppi interservizi e inter-istituzionali, transfert

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 Alliod) 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

Bossù I., Alliod 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 take 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

Greco 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 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-

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vidual by the symptom of drug addiction. The Philosophy is that of curing, against the nihilist mere control of the symptom by the use of pharmaceuticals.

BORIA G., *Psicoterapia Psicodrammatica*, Franco Angeli, Milano 2005.
CANCRINI L., *Quei temerari sulle macchine volanti*, La Nuova Italia Scientifica, Roma 1982.

Keywords: Symptom; Narcosis; Treatment.

MODELLI DI TERAPIE 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 tema che verrà trattato è quello della cura della tossicodipendenza considerata come la malattia dei nostri tempi, che sta per l'incapacità di vivere senza un'alterazione della coscienza. Ci si prefigge infatti di rispondere ad una serie di questioni: la dipendenza da sostanze stupefacenti come sintomo del "male di vivere" o come malattia? Il conflitto del vivere, spesso affrontato con la narcosi o con il doping, come può essere risolto attraverso una piena lucidità del proprio Sé personale e sociale?

L'obiettivo della proposta è il confronto tra metodologie per la cura della persona attraverso il sintomo della dipendenza da sostanze. La filosofia è quella del curare, contro il nichilistico mero controllo del sintomo attraverso l'uso del farmaco.

Parole chiave: Sintomo; Narcosi; Curare.

SY23.1

CLASSICAL PSYCHODRAMA GROUP EXPERIENCE WITHIN A PUBLIC SERVICE OF MEDICINE OF PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCIES – SER.T.

Boeri A.

AIPSIM ~ 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 relating 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 treatments destined to people that often present, along with pathological dependence problems, aspects of psychiatric comorbidity, above all on the carrier of the personality and dissociative disturbances. In the etiology of these disorders traumatic events are often found and the body can become a preferred target of aggressive and impulsive attacks. In particular emphasis is placed on the importance of the action as a therapeutic action in the treatment of the trauma, with attention on the context from which the action arises, that special space where the action becomes inter-action: the "auxiliary world" of a psychodramatically oriented group. In the emotional and cognitive sphere learning surfaces in the group, which allows each person to have a positive experience in his/her own truth as well as that of others. The rules of the psychodramatic game allow one to concretely experiment the sense of boundaries and frustration and to open the possibility to self-regulate one's own emotions within a incisive and significant emotional context.

References:

CORBELLA S., *Storie e luoghi del gruppo*, Cortina, Milano 2003.

BORIA G., *Psicoterapia psicodrammatica*, Franco Angeli, Milano 2005.

Keywords: Treatment of the trauma; Inter-action; "Auxiliary world".

L'ESPERIENZA DI UN GRUPPO DI PSICODRAMMA CLASSICO ALL'INTERNO DI UN SERVIZIO PUBBLICO DI MEDICINA DELLE DIPENDENZE PATOLOGICHE – SER.T.

Viene presentata l'esperienza di un gruppo di psicodramma classico che si tiene in modo continuativo da dieci anni all'interno del Ser.T. di Cortemaggiore (Dipartimento di Salute Mentale e Dipendenze Patologiche - Azienda U.S.L. di Piacenza) che in questi anni ha coinvolto 36 pazienti (22 femmine e 14 maschi) con problematiche di alcolismo, tossicodipendenza e disturbo del comportamento alimentare. Nella relazione viene preso in esame il contesto istituzionale entro il quale si svolge l'esperienza nonché l'aspetto organizzativo e il modello terapeutico di riferimento. Si descrive, inoltre, come la specifica peculiarità dell'intervento psicodrammatico si è inserita a pieno titolo tra le esperienze di cura, implementando l'efficacia di trattamenti terapeutici variegati e integrati, destinati a persone che presentano sovente, accanto ai problemi di dipendenza patologica, anche aspetti di comorbilità psichiatrica, soprattutto sul versante dei disturbi di personalità e dissociativi. Nella eziologia di questi disturbi si riscontrano spesso eventi traumatici ed il corpo può divenire bersaglio privilegiato di attacchi aggressivi e impulsivi. In particolare si pone l'accento sull'importanza dell'azione come fattore terapeutico nella cura del trauma, con l'attenzione al contesto in cui l'azione avviene, quello spazio speciale dove l'azione diventa inter-azione: il "mondo ausiliario" di un gruppo psicodrammaticamente orientato. E' nel gruppo che avvengono gli apprendimenti emotivi e cognitivi che consentono a ciascuno di fare una buona esperienza della propria e dell'altrui verità. Le regole del gioco psicodrammatico consentono di esperire concretamente il senso del limite e della frustrazione e di accedere alla possibilità di autoregolare le proprie emozioni all'interno di un contesto affettivo pregnante e significativo.

Parole chiave: Trattamento del trauma; Inter-azione; "Mondo ausiliario"

SY23.2

USE OF ANALYTICAL PSYCHODRAMA IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUGS ADDICTION: TO RECOVER PLAYING

Bozzarelli R.

APRAGIP ~ Torino ~ Italy

The work deals with clinical experiences used, by more than a decade, in a therapeutic community specialized in drugs addiction, through using analytical psychodrama group. It is necessary to do some very important introductions about theory and methodological model of reference to the therapeutic community, types of patients treated, evolutions and changes that the drugs addiction problem has brought about social and cultural changes of the last decade.

The group in the therapeutic community changes the individual suffering elements through the creation of a new space completely different respect the others tested before.

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.

This type of treatment cares the borders between individual to go past, increasing scenes, searching new to enter in the social and individual reality codes. Especially, the analytical psychodrama with patients who suffer of drugs addiction, using play and its characteristics, makes possible to comprehend the other persons, like different by himself; it favours the development of symbolic ability and the relationship with own body in a different way respect the usual destruction of himself.

The psychodrama through the play favours the emotional experience.

References:

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intervento sui piccoli gruppi, Franco Angeli, Milano 1994.
 LOMBARDO A., La comunità psicoterapeutica. Cultura, strumenti e tecnica, Franco Angeli, Milano 2004.
 Keywords: Therapeutic community; Drugs addiction; Analytical Psychodrama

UTILIZZO DELLO PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO INDIVIDUATIVO IN UNA COMUNITÀ TERAPEUTICA PER IL TRATTAMENTO DELLE DIPENDENZE PATOLOGICHE: GUARIRE GIOCANDO

Il seguente lavoro tratta dell'esperienza cliniche svolte, da più di un decennio, all'interno di una comunità terapeutica per il trattamento delle dipendenze patologiche da sostanze, attraverso l'utilizzo del gruppo, con particolare riferimento allo psicodramma analitico individuativo. È necessario fare alcune importanti premesse, circa il modello teorico e metodologico di riferimento della comunità terapeutica, la tipologia di pazienti trattata, le evoluzioni ed i cambiamenti che il problema delle dipendenze patologiche ha assunto, alla luce dei cambiamenti sociali e culturali, intervenuti nell'ultimo decennio. Il gruppo, contestualizzato all'interno della comunità terapeutica svolge la funzione di trasformare gli aspetti che generano sofferenza nell'individuo, attraverso la creazione di uno spazio nuovo, diverso da quelli precedentemente sperimentati. Il gruppo terapeutico offre la possibilità di individuare e differenziare nuove modalità di lettura della realtà, una rinnovata mobilità psicologica, collocandosi tra le diverse esperienze dell'individuo: famiglie di origine, gruppi e culture di appartenenza, mondo sociale. Questo tipo di trattamento complesso, si prende cura dei confini tra i transiti individuali, ampliando scenari, promuovendo la ricerca di nuovi codici di accesso alla realtà sociale e individuale. In particolare, lo psicodramma analitico individuativo con pazienti affetti da dipendenza patologica, attraverso il gioco e le sue caratteristiche, permette una maggiore comprensione dell'altro, differenziandolo da sé; stimola lo sviluppo della capacità di simbolizzare e di rapportarsi con il proprio corpo in un modo diverso da quello abituale, caratterizzato da attacchi autodistruttivi. Lo psicodramma attraverso il gioco permette di esperire le proprie emozioni, consentendo di sostare in esse, di prenderne coscienza, di distinguere ed, infine, di imparare a gestirle.

Parole chiave: Comunità terapeutica; Dipendenze patologiche; Psicodramma analitico individuativo

SY23.3

ULYSSES: IN SEARCH OF LOST SELF. JUNGIAN PSYCHODRAMA FOR THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AFFECTED BY PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCY CONDUCTED WITHIN A SERVICE FOR DEPENDENCIES IN TORINO

Giubbolini C.

A.S.L. TO1 ~ Torino ~ Italy

My paper proposes the treatment experience of a group of patients affected by pathological dependency conducted within a service for dependencies (dependency of psycho-active substances; compulsive behaviors).

The setting of a psychodrama group for these patients presents peculiar characteristics connected to the difficulty of compliance that this type of patient shows and is caused by specific difficulties in developing relationships with a certain level of dependency in people that are already so "dependent" by uncommunicative stuff. The participation in the psychodrama group was inserted in a treatment continuum: the persons in the group were patients in a remission phase of the toxicomaniacal symptom and, specifically, persons that after a community period of treatment agreed to the proposal of being linked to Ser.T. in group treatment supporting them in the reinsertion phase.

The treatment objectives with the psychodrama technique were in favor of:

1. the recovery of the development of the Ego functions;
2. the dialogue between parts of Oneself through the integration of the "Shadow", intended as the unknown part of Oneself, rejected or feared;
3. the recovery of a dialogue between Ego and Unconscious through the reactivation of the image function;
4. the development of the transcendent function, as was defined by Jung.

We have been working on problems connected to a lack in the first affective experiences with the parent figures, to memories of early childhood in traumatic order, to experiences of missing elaboration of psychic pain and therefore of a lack in the development of the significance function and of sense construction.

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JUNG C.G., La funzione trascendente e Funzioni della psiche, in Opere di C. G. Jung, edizione diretta da Luigi Aurigemma, Boringhieri, Torino 1982-2007.

Keywords: Dependencies; Reinsertion; Transcendent function.

ULISSE: ALLA RICERCA DEL SÉ PERDUTO. LO PSICODRAMMA JUNGHIANO NEL TRATTAMENTO DI PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA DIPENDENZA PATOLOGICA ALL'INTERNO DI UN SERVIZIO TOSSICODIPENDENZE DI TORINO

L'intervento propone l'esperienza di trattamento di un gruppo di pazienti affetti da Dipendenza Patologica. Il gruppo è stato condotto all'interno di un servizio per le Dipendenze (consumo di sostanze psico-attive; comportamenti compulsivi).

Il setting di un gruppo di psicodramma per pazienti che hanno problematiche di dipendenza presenta caratteristiche peculiari collegate alla difficoltà di compliance che questo tipo di pazienti mostra e dovute, inoltre, a difficoltà specifiche nel sviluppare relazioni con un certo grado di dipendenza in persone già così tanto dipendenti" da oggetti non relazionali.

La partecipazione al gruppo di psicodramma è stata inserita in un continuum di trattamento: i soggetti inseriti nel gruppo sono stati pazienti in fase di remissione del sintomo tossicomaniaco, e nello specifico, soggetti che dopo un periodo di trattamento comunitario hanno aderito alla proposta di essere agganciati al Ser.T. in un trattamento grupppale orientato a sostenerli nel reinserimento.

Obiettivi del trattamento con la tecnica dello psicodramma sono stati di favorire:

1. la ripresa dello sviluppo delle funzioni dell'io;
2. il dialogo tra parti del Sé scisse attraverso l'integrazione dell'"Ombra" intesa come parte del Sé non conosciuta, rifiutata o temuta;
3. la ripresa di un dialogo tra lo ed Inconscio attraverso la riattivazione della funzione immaginale;
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; Reinserimento; Funzione trascendente.

SY23.4

NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJECT TREATMENT: A CURE EXPERIENCE OF PATHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCIES

Reggianini D.

AIPSIM ~ 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

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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: of 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 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 drug 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"

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YABLONSKY L., *The therapeutic Community, La comunità terapeutica. Un metodo valido per la Cura della tossicodipendenza*, Astrolabio, Roma 1989.

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, dei loro bisogni e delle risorse personali.

Complessità: su problematiche complesse si interviene attraverso l'applicazione combinata ed integrata di diversi strumenti operativi: colloqui, gruppi, incontri.

Personalizzazione: nel senso di porre come obiettivo del trattamento significativi apporti di consolidamento e miglioramento del senso di identità personale.

Socializzazione: non come mero adattamento, ma come consapevole incremento delle proprie capacità di relazionarsi 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 vita e delle problematiche connesse, e ad essere, perciò, protagonista 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]

^[1]Centro de Psicoterapia Y Psicodrama ~ Pamplona ~ Spain -

^[2]International 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 consciente e inconscientemente a sucesivas generaciones. 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 a no hablar sobre ello. En otros casos, la divulgación, repetición o la identificación han sido la forma de la transmisión transgeneracional del trauma 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 de forma aislada y aprender de otras experiencias con el fin de comprender las nuestras. Tenemos la posibilidad de aprovechar de las nuevas generaciones que pueden traer la distancia y el coraje para hacerlo.

SY24.2

UNRESOLVED TRAUMA SEEN IN THE JAPANESE IDENTITY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Nishimura K.

International Christian University ~ Tokyo ~ Japan

The Second World War and the defeat brought about humiliations and injures in the National Identity of Japanese. It still has a great

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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**

Matke 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 Netherland 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 more 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 Mendelssohn 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 ~ Uberlingen 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 indi-

rect 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.

SY25**GROUP ANALYTICAL STUDIES OF MAFIA PHENOMENON**

Lo Verso G.

Università degli Studi di Palermo ~ Palermo ~ Italy

My research group studies in Sicily the mafia psychology since 15 years. We have published 4 books By Franco Angeli and our research obtained interest in the international scientific community. We study the mafia internal world and this is a difficult work. We have worked with judges and legal advisers, we interviewed collaborators of justice, members of mafia families, escort service, administrators. Furthermore, I made supervision to colleagues that work in this field and I worked with mafia families.

We used our group analytical model because we think that was necessary a theoretical frame studying the anthropological and family level; these levels in fact are very important to understand psychological mafia aspects. We called this world "fundamentalist" for the total absence of emotions and power and it is founded on the "us".

STUDI GRUPPOANALITICI SUL FENOMENO MAFIOSO

Il mio gruppo di ricerca in Sicilia studia la psicologia del fenomeno mafioso da oltre 15 anni. Abbiamo pubblicato 4 volumi editi dalla Franco Angeli e le nostre ricerche hanno da subito destato l'attenzione della comunità scientifica internazionale. Studiamo la mafia del mondo interno e le difficoltà che storicamente hanno affrontato questo tipo di studi sono state relative alla clandestinità e non accessibilità dei soggetti appartenenti alle famiglie di mafia. Tuttavia, negli ultimi dieci anni la ricerca psicologico-clinica è stata in grado di studiare materiali di prima mano e coinvolgere soggetti direttamente appartenenti a queste famiglie, attraverso numerose interviste cliniche somministrate a collaboranti di giustizia, mogli, figli, nipoti, amanti degli affiliati all'organizzazione criminale Cosa Nostra. In tal senso, molto utili sono stati anche i gruppi di supervisione e di ricerca condotti con colleghi che seguivano casi di appartenenti a diverse famiglie mafiose siciliane. Il nostro modello di riferimento è quello gruppoanalitico attraverso il quale studiamo le dimensioni familiari e antropologiche del fenomeno. Definiamo questo mondo "fondamentalista" per il potere saturante che la matrice mafiosa esercita sui suoi membri dal punto di vista emotivo, cognitivo e relazionale.

SY25.1**MAFIA CULTURE VERSUS RELATIONAL CULTURE**

Giorgi A.

Università degli Studi di Palermo ~ Palermo ~ Italy

The relationship between underdevelopment and mafia seems to follow a negative cycle that causes mutual reinforcement between the two phenomena. The mafia is not necessarily the daughter of underdevelopment but it is maintenance factor. A similar dynamic of interdependence, which make even the mafia and political relations on the one hand, and other mafia-society, it is linked to a lack of trust and reciprocal relationship from the psychological point of view. In Sicily, the emotional experiences that the territory have strong impact on opportunities for individual and community growth. The territories strictly controlled by criminal power cannot take advantage of their resources because they

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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 should foster a culture of trust to fight the mafia system.

Keywords: Mafia culture, development, trust

CULTURA MAFIOSA VERSUS CULTURA RELAZIONALE

Il rapporto sottosviluppo-mafia sembra oggi seguire un modello di circolo vizioso 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 interdipendenza, 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 dal momento che spesso, proprio i vissuti e le simbolizzazioni emotive dei contesti, diventano il principale organizzatore psichico dell'azione sociale.

Le iniziative sociali ed economiche, che timidamente si generano nel contesto siciliano, non trovano spesso uno spazio vitale per svilupparsi e rimangono obbligate in un ambiente psico-antropologico costipato, ingabbiate in una stretta maglia di automatismi culturali che provocano il collasso delle progettualità.

SY25.2

MAFIA FEELING AND RELIGIOUS FEELING: A RESEARCH ABOUT THE REPRESENTATION OF MAFIA PHENOMENON IN A GROUP OF SICILIAN PRIESTS

Di Maria F., Falgares G., Lorito L.

Università degli Studi di Palermo ~ Palermo ~ Italy

In this study, we describe the results of a piece of research that inquires into the way as a group of Sicilian priests (N = 30) represents the mafia phenomenon. We try to understand as these different cultural world are in contact with them.

We suppose that we are three different representations of Mafia: break, connivance and ambiguity.

In the first case some priests think which Mafia is a tragic phenomenon of Sicilian culture so they manifest a position of distance and break. In the second situation other priests are in a relation of mutual agreement, so they connive with members of the Mafia and they help them. Finally, some priests are not real conscious of the risk of the Mafia and they don't take a clear position about this tragic phenomenon.

We created a semi-structured interview which transcripts will be analyzed via a software of text analysis.

SENTIRE MAFIOSO E SENTIRE RELIGIOSO: UNA RICERCA SULLE RAPPRESENTAZIONI DEL FENOMENO MAFIOSO IN UN GRUPPO DI PRETI SICILIANI

Noi descriviamo i risultati di una ricerca che ha indagato il modo in cui un gruppo di sacerdoti siciliani si rappresenta il fenomeno mafioso.

In questo modo abbiamo provato a comprendere cosa renda possibile che universi culturali molto diversi tra loro possano dialogare, convivere e supportarsi. E, quindi, concretamente come

sia possibile che alcuni sacerdoti, senza avvertire disagio o conflittualità, si muovano dentro quello che potremmo chiamare il registro della connivenza vera e propria, offrendo il proprio aiuto a criminali privi di scrupoli; altri, invece, non riescano ad avvertire i rischi e/o la pericolosità culturale e criminale di Cosa Nostra, e si muovano, ancor più drammaticamente, dentro quello che potremmo chiamare il registro dell'ambiguità; mentre altri ancora, infine, profondamente consapevoli della tragicità che la mafia rappresenta per il nostro territorio e ri-conoscendo in essa gli aspetti più perturbanti e drammatici della cultura siciliana, manifestino, senza alcun timore, un atteggiamento di autentica rottura.

SY25.3

THE EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE TERRITORIAL SPECIFICITIES OF THE MAFIA PHENOMENON

Coppola E.^[1], Giunta S.^[2]

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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; Carli, 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 paranoiac and pessimistic anthropology to impose as realistic economic and social alternative.

Our objective is to deepen the antro-po-psyche specificities of a context and to articulate a critical thought that gives word to the desire of change emerged during 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 cumulate in anni di ricerca empirico-teorica sul tema dello "psichismo mafioso" (Lo Verso, 1998; Giordano, Lo Coco, Giunta, Lo Verso, 2005; Giorgi, 2007).

Il lavoro presenta, infatti, un nuovo taglio osservativo di tipo micro-contestuale, che si presta ad evidenziare l'intricato intreccio tra mafia e territorio, centrando 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; Carli, 2005). Tutto questo è vero specialmente se intendiamo comprendere fenomeni propriamente radicati nel territorio e che da questo derivano la loro struttura e il

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loro contenuto. Cosa Nostra è un'organizzazione criminale, di fatto, incarnata nel territorio, che nel territorio si insinua sia realisticamente, perché la fenomenologia mafiosa implica un controllo capillare del territorio, sia fantasmaticamente perché la mafia crea mondi psichici interiorizzati, miti, fantasie sul suo conto contribuendo alla formazione di specifiche rappresentazioni mentali del territorio. In maggior misura rispetto ad altri organismi devianti, Cosa Nostra ha fondato la sua specificità su una relazione forte con il contesto; un legame saldato su un oscuro sodalizio tra esercizio criminoso del potere e vulnerabilità territoriali.

SY26**PEER SUPERVISION: PROBLEM SOLVING AND EMPATHY**

Cramer Azima F.^[1], Beck R.^[2], de Mendelssohn F.^[3], Rustomjee S.^[4], Tavon Bradshaw K.^[5]

^[1]McGill University ~ Montreal ~ Canada -^[2]Fordham University ~ New York ~ USA -^[3]Sigmund Freud University ~ Vienna ~ Austria -^[4]Monash University ~ Melbourne ~ Australia -^[5]Eccelera ~ Stockholm ~ Sweden

Critical problems emerge for the group therapist in the ongoing group process. Each of the panelists will bring to the peer supervision group a significant problem issue such as countertransference, blind spots, acting out, and personal conflictual issues. In the supervision the cognitive problem solving and emotional empathic style of the therapist will be analyzed. by the peer group. The audience will add other supervisory comments.

Keywords: Supervision, Counter-transference, empathy

SY27**UNCONSCIOUS PROCESSES IN GROUPS AND SOCIETY**

Scholz R.^[1], Knobel A.M.^[2], Weinberg H.^[3]

^[1]Düsseldorf ~ Germany -^[2]Sao Paulo ~ Brazil -^[3]Sacramento ~ USA

Collective Traumas and Their Vicissitudes

Regine Scholtz

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 connected to different types of memory, modes of tradition and functions for the psychic life of a group and its members.

The co-unconscious in Psychodrama

Anna Maria Knobel

In Psychodrama the co-conscious and the co-unconscious field is understood as a natural and always present process that occurs when two or more people maintain a continuous relationship (families, friends, members of a group) or in some public Psychodramatic Thematic Acts (only one session), that deal with cultural or social issues defined between the Psychodramatic director and the public (congresses, communities, collective projects that happen in many places simultaneously). Such a process is responsible for trans-personal and also by trans-generational communication of myths, prejudice, beliefs, values, whatever is good or traumatic in groups.

The social Unconscious and the chosen trauma

Haim Weinberg

The social unconscious is the co-constructed shared unconscious of members of a certain social system such as community, society, nation or culture. It includes shared anxieties, fantasies, defences, myths, and memories. Chosen traumas and chosen glories are important ingredients of it.

Chosen traumas reside in the Social Unconscious, partly constructing it just 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

SY27.1**COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND THEIR VICISSITUDES**

Scholz R.

IAG Muenster ~ Muenster ~ Germany

The paper is to explore the process in which the suffering of the many turns out to become a collective trauma that further is transformed into a chosen trauma. Not every situation of mass traumatization develops into a collective trauma, not every collective trauma becomes a chosen trauma in the sense of a highly effective group marker. The conditions of this process to occur are discussed with reference to group structure, group size and group cohesion. Emphasis laid on the implied time dimension that is connected 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 internalization is described and the different functions a mass trauma can, if converted into collective trauma or chosen trauma, fulfill for the psychic life – especially the narcissistic homeostasis- of a group and its members. These differences have to be taken into account, if one has to work in situations that are permeated by collective trauma. The quality and stage of trauma development and the actual context in which trauma reactivation takes place, have to be considered as well as the media in which the material is conveyed. They give us helpful hints what on a group level could be necessary and helpful to untie these highly energetically knots.

Keywords: collective trauma, memory

SY28**FAMILY SECRETS, PAST TRAUMAS AND CONFLICTS AND TRANSGENERATIONAL LINKS**

Schützenberger A.A.^[1], Maciel M.^[2]

^[1]Paris ~ France -^[2]Lisbon ~ Portugal

Family secrets are harmful, not only for the living members of the family: they are transmitted for many generations as “unfinished gestalten”. Scientific research based on the work of Bluma Zeigarnick and Kurt Lewin in 1927 and 1928 shows that unfinished business remains for a very long time in memory. Clinical research shows that it can be transmitted for two centuries until the task is finished and closed for our ancestors. This is the only way to free us from the destroying unhealthy effects of the past for us and our children, for our health and our life. Schützenberger has called this special work using family research, historical research and psychodrama vignettes “Psychogenealogy”. We have to close unfinished business with death and trauma to be free and to be able to live our life without being manipulated by the past.

Anne Ancelin Schützenberger, bestselling author of “The Ancestor Syndrome” and Manuela Maciel, Transgenerational therapist, will be presenting their work in the first part of the Round Table. The second part will be dedicated to questions and to the floor discussion of Transgenerational themes.

Anne Ancelin Schützenberger will demonstrate her techniques during the symposium and in her “Triadic Psychodrama Workshop”. Manuela Maciel will also be leading a workshop on Psychodrama and Transgenerational issues connected to the themes of the symposium.

The language of the symposium will be English but questions in Italian from the floor discussion will be translated into English.

Keywords: Psychodrama, Psychogenealogy, Transgenerational

SEGRETI DI FAMIGLIA, TRAUMI E CONFLITTI NEL TRANSGENERAZIONALE

I segreti di famiglia sono nocivi, non solo per i membri in vita della famiglia: vengono trasmessi per molte generazioni come “gestalt

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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 in memoria 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 "Psicogenealogia". 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 Antenati" 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 sullo Psicodramma Triadico. Anche Manuela Maciel condurrà un workshop su temi transgenerazionali in connessione ai temi del simposio.

Il simposio sarà in inglese ma le domande in italiano verranno tradotte in inglese.

SY28.3**SECRETS, MYTHS AND TRAUMA: THE TRANSGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF A FAMILY'S SYMBOLIC UNIVERSE**

Perrotta L.

Università di Torino ~ Italy

The symbolic universe of the family is transmitted transgenerationally. Values, myths and secrets are transmitted from one generation to another, maintaining a continuity with our ancestors' past which is slowly transformed in time and deeply etched into the unconscious.

Researchers and clinicians believe that unconscious psychic experiences produce unpredictable and apparently unexplainable effects. The subject, unwitting container, is moved by painful energy which generates angst, compulsive repetitions or the manifestation of inexplicable symptoms. In spite of the numerous metaphors used by scholars to describe transgenerational transmission, the conclusions drawn are shared unanimously: the therapist should accompany their patients on a path towards awareness and the reappropriation of their own transgenerational history so that they may mentalize the unthinkable, transform the unspeakable and block pathological repetitions.

This paper – presented together with Anne Ancelin Schützenberger and Manuela Maciel – moves from the main theoretical views shedding light on the transgenerational dynamic. It will investigate the intrapsychic and interpersonal perspective of secrets; the transgenerational effects of trauma and the consequences of denial after the twentieth century genocides; the exclusively female experience of transgenerational transmission. The therapeutic applications in clinical practice will be illustrated.

Keywords: Transgenerational, trauma, secrets

MITI, SEGRETI E TRAUMI: LA TRASMISSIONE TRANSGENERAZIONALE DELL'UNIVERSO SIMBOLICO FAMILIARE

Il transgenerazionale veicola le fantasie che costituiscono l'universo simbolico familiare. Valori e miti - ma anche affetti dolorosi e segreti - si trasmettono da una generazione all'altra, mantenendo una continuità con il passato degli antenati che nel tempo si trasforma, inscrivendosi profondamente nell'inconscio.

L'ipotesi di ricercatori e clinici è che vi sia una trasmissione transgenerazionale di vissuti psichici inconsci che producono effetti imprevedibili e in apparenza inspiegabili. Il soggetto, contenitore

inconsapevole, viene agito dall'interno da energie dolorose che generano angoscia e portano verso la compulsione ripetitiva o la manifestazione di sintomi inspiegabili. Nonostante le numerose metafore utilizzate dai diversi studiosi per descrivere la trasmissione transgenerazionale, le conclusioni a cui giungono sono condivise in maniera unanime: il terapeuta deve accompagnare il paziente in un percorso di consapevolezza e di riappropriazione della propria storia transgenerazionale, per mentalizzare l'impen-sabile, dar voce all'indicibile e bloccare ripetizioni patologiche.

Questa relazione - presentata insieme ad Anne Ancelin Schützenberger e Manuela Maciel - muove dalle principali teorizzazioni che hanno messo in luce la dinamica transgenerazionale. Esaminerà la prospettiva intrapsichica e interpersonale dei segreti; gli effetti transgenerazionali del trauma e le conseguenze della negazione dopo i genocidi del novecento e l'esperienza esclusivamente femminile della trasmissione transgenerazionale. Saranno illustrate le applicazioni terapeutiche del transgenerazionale nella pratica clinica.

SY29**TRAUMA, CONFLICT AND GROWTH IN KAREN HORNEY THEORY AND CLINICAL PRACTICE, IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOANALYSIS**

Morrone V.A.

S.P.I.G.A. ~ Roma ~ Italy

This course illustrates 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 a 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

TRAUMA, CONFLITTO E CRESCITA NELLA TEORIA DI KAREN HORNEY, NEL CONTESTO DELLA PSICOANALISI CONTEMPORANEA

Il corso si propone di illustrare, come oggi, in cui lo studio delle scienze umane ha acquisito prospettive più ampie, la teoria della Horney presenta allo studioso un interesse particolare possedendo caratteristiche di continuità, sia in relazione alle teorie psicoa-

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nalitiche, sia in relazione ad altre teorie psicologiche.

Pur accettando molti aspetti del pensiero di Freud, la teoria horneiana è interessata principalmente alla nascita dell'io-se, all'evoluzione delle teorie sui rapporti oggettuali ed allo sviluppo della psichiatria transculturale.

Si delinea così una psicoanalisi meno dottrinale e più impegnata a privilegiare le problematiche delle persone nella loro realtà esistenziale, rispetto alle ricerche metodologiche.

Un sicuro rapporto del bambino con le persone che si occupano di lui è fondamentale per lo sviluppo della personalità. Allorché l'ambiente altera questo rapporto, la persona subisce un trauma, che gli impedisce lo sviluppo del suo basilare sviluppo del sé.

Ella ha una visione positiva dell'uomo ed una gran fede nel suo potenziale. Sebbene il bambino ha subito un trauma, la potenzialità dell'originale vero sé, anche se non sviluppato, esiste ancora, nel profondo del suo essere. Da questo vero sé nasce l'azione costruttiva, che fornisce la forza positiva alla quale la terapia deve far ricorso, perché il cambiamento possa avere luogo.

Il compito del terapeuta è quello di mantenere una situazione di tensione creativa tra strutture consce e dinamiche inconsce sia nel rapporto duale che di gruppo.

Il corso si propone, di dimostrare l'applicabilità della tecnica ai vari ambiti umani esperienziali: gruppi terapeutici, gruppi formativi, gruppi istituzionali.

Uno sguardo particolare sarà dato ai gruppi terapeutici ed alla formazione degli allievi, che frequentano la S.P.I.G.A. (Società di Psicoanalisi Interpersonale e Gruppo Analisi), scuola di specializzazione fondata dal Prof. V. Morrone, che dopo 15 anni di vita e lavoro in America ha portato il pensiero della Horney in Italia.

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 environment), 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 better prepared to build a relationship with the child and more sensitive to the child's real needs – and, in particular, to the child's dark side that needs to be accepted and healed.

Keywords: abandonment, adoption

IL GRUPPO COME LUOGO DI FORMAZIONE ALL'ADOZIONE

Sulla scia dei principali concetti horneyani che saranno illustrati nella parte teorica del corso (ansia di base, cambiamento psichico, spinta innata all'autorealizzazione e ambiente facilitante), saranno presentate esperienze cliniche in cui la modalità grupppale di ispirazione horneyana è utilizzata anche nell'ambito della formazione all'adozione (gruppi di aspiranti coppie adottive, di genitori adottivi e di operatori che a vario titolo possono entrare in contatto con il mondo dell'adozione).

Se sono infatti le esperienze relazionali a determinare quei legami compulsivi che impediscono alle forze costruttive di esprimersi verso l'autorealizzazione, se è la qualità del campo relazionale in cui si muovono adulto e bambino a facilitare o meno l'elaborazione di distorte modalità relazionali precocemente apprese, se è la consapevolezza dei propri contenuti interni a predisporre l'adulto ad una capacità di ascolto dei bisogni autentici del bambino che porta dentro di sé la ferita dell'abbandono, l'esperienza grupppale costituisce una preziosa opportunità di condivisione e confronto che stimola nell'adulto le potenzialità di crescita latenti in sé e la capacità di relazionarsi all'Altro con l'interesse del proprio essere. In un clima accettante facilitato dal conduttore – che esercita la sua funzione di contenimento, di sostegno e di stimolo –, lo spazio mentale grupppale favorisce la pensabilità dei vissuti e l'emergere di pensieri autentici, non ancora pensati dal singolo. Con il progressivo ridursi dell'ansia di base, ciascun membro del gruppo può riavvicinare e riconoscere consapevolmente propri bisogni, mancanze, timori, dubbi e aspettative, esprimendoli all'Altro in modo riflessivo e non riflettente, per predisporre alla relazione con il bambino reale con un'apertura verso i suoi più autentici bisogni di crescita e, in particolare, verso le sue parti buie che chiedono di essere accolte e risanate.

PAROLE CHIAVE: trauma, abbandono, adozione

SY29.2**A CONTRIBUTION OF THE HORNEY THEORY TO GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS**

Maiello S.

S.P.I.G.A. ~ Roma ~ Italy

Horney's theory is significant for working with psychotic patients whereas it takes in regard the matrices that include both the intrapsychic and interpersonal spheres, whereby the other is experienced as an effective interactional presence and as an internal image.

This is one of the important reasons why Horney's theory gives a particular contribution for the interpretation of intrapsychic dynamics for psychotic patients for whose real presence and internal image are often so much confused and even more both elements must be considered in the analytic process.

The child, Horney writes, until birth has two predominant needs for containing basic anguish: to be accepted and be loved by others need to self realization.

If child isn't helped in his endeavours for self realization or else driven to despair he/she conforms with society or she/he is opposed to society, or both.

The estrangement to himself of psychotic patient is consequence of failures in primitive first relations to alleviate basic anguish; the failure follows from intrapsychic deficiency or/and society inability. In this way, the group is natural ambient where can be seen the interpersonal learning and the intrapsychic mirroring for restructuring personality, and where is possible a containment of anguish, which allows decrease of basic anxiety, and where is possible through a self acknowledgement to have a basic trust which allows to person to take again own personality growth.

It is important to emphasize how fundamental in Horney's theory, is the experience and knowledge which take place in the here and now of the therapeutic situation.

Keywords: basic anguish, basic trust, containment

SYMPOSIA

LA PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO AD ORIENTAMENTO HORNEIANO 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 che quella intrapsichica; per cui l'altro è considerato sia come una presenza reale che come riflesso di una immagine interna.

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 nei suoi sforzi di realizzarsi per quello che è, oppure è spinto ad una definizione del Sé, che non rappresenta la sua vera natura, questi può assoggettarsi o opporsi, o le due cose insieme; così sono state gettate le basi del conflitto e della rinuncia alla auto-realizzazione del vero Sé. L'alienazione da se stesso, del paziente psicotico, può essere considerata come la conseguenza di un fallimento nei primi rapporti per alleviare l'angoscia di base, fallimento considerato come la risultante di una deficienza che viene dall'interno e/o di un'incapacità dell'ambiente.

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.

E' importante nella teoria della Horney l'esperienza di sé ed il lavoro di elaborazione che trova il suo posto elettivo nel "qui ed ora" della relazione terapeutica di gruppo.

Parole chiave: Angoscia di base, fiducia di base, riconoscimento

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 family 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 on a group. In this case the educator team needs a supervisor to make the need of personal or professional, individual or grouped 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.

ADOLESCENTI DIFFICILI 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 ed istituzionale, contestualizzandoli nelle diverse realtà di cui si considerano i diversi livelli di complessità organizzativa-esperienziale. Ma soprattutto di evidenziare la generatività dei contesti gruppalari, in questo caso il gruppo educatori come soggetto di una richiesta di supervisione, espressione ed attualizzazione del bisogno di crescita ed integrazione personale e professionale, individuale e gruppalare. E come, quindi, un percorso di supervisione promuova la trasformazione di un gruppo, prevalentemente operativo, in un gruppo prima esperienziale e poi diversamente operativo. La presentazione dei casi sottoposti a supervisione e la loro evoluzione permetterà di evidenziare la stretta connessione fra la maggiore vicinanza degli operatori a se stessi, la maggiore coesione e capacità di condivisione dell'esperienza educativa raggiunta dagli educatori e il ripristino di movimenti evolutivi degli adolescenti che hanno potuto soddisfare il fondamentale bisogno di riconoscimento e convalida della propria soggettività nella relazione con gli educatori.

SY30.1**ANOREXIA AND BULIMIA NERVOSA FROM A PSYCHODRAMATIC VIEWPOINT**

Kern S.

Oeagg 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

SYMPOSIA

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 general 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 rationale 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 therapists 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-fourth increasing working capacity.

Keywords: psychosomatic, endocrinology, mentalization

SY30.4**PSYCHODRAMA IN SEXUAL THERAPY GROUPS**

Kayir A.

Istanbul Medical Faculty Psychiatry Department ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey

In our unit at Ist. Un. Med. Fac, Dept of psychiatry, group therapy and psychodrama are used for 20 years in the treatment of sexual dysfunctions. Contrary to the Western countries, vaginismus is the most common reason of applications to clinics for help. With our approach nearly 95% couples are cured with various gains in a rather short time of 2 months.

Women suffering from vaginismus are eager for intercourse in conscious level but keep the penis away from their body in unconscious manner. Main psychological causes of vaginismus

are as follows: authoritarian father, controlling mother, weak mother figure, family under evaluating sexuality, fear of losing hymen, inadequate and misleading sexual information, passive and dependent partner. Inspired by the repeated sentence "There is nobody in the world except me with such a problem" led us using sex therapy in groups.

Vaginismus is a psychosociocultural phenomena. Emphasis is placed on such themes by psychodrama. They learn to use their bodies and gain the ability to express their feelings by actually experiencing them.

Role reversal, proverb sketches, protagonist plays are the most preferred psychodrama techniques in the treatment.

Psychodrama and sexual therapy are a good combination because of some common points. Both need a scene, spontaneity is needed for increasing moments of surprise, Playfulness, peak experiences, making up stories, pains and pleasures breaks the silence about sexuality.

95% of the couples get cured in a rather short time of 1-2 months. Our approach gives the opportunity to increase the creativity of all group members which we hope will be a model for others. Psychodrama scenes from vaginismus will be demonstrated in this proposal

References:

Kayir A. Women and their sexual problems in Turkey. ed. Pinar Ilkcaracan, Women and Sexuality in Muslim Societies, WWHR, 2000, Istanbul, Türkiye: p253-268.

Keywords: psychodrama, sexual therapy

SY30.5**STUDIES ON TREATMENT EFFECTS OF PSYCHODRAMA PSYCHOTHERAPY**

Wieser M.

Alpen-Adria Universitaet ~ 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 sixty 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 symptomatic, mental disorders (F0), behavioural 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

SYMPOSIA

SY30.6**THE USE OF PSYCHODRAMA IN SEXOLOGY: AN EXPERIENCE WITH VAGINIC 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.

References: Teixeira de Sousa, J.; Moita, G.; Pinto S. (1994). A utilização do Psicodrama Moreniano na formação em Sexualidade Humana e em Sexologia Clínica. *Psicodrama* (Revista da Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicodrama). Janeiro de 1994 (pp. 108 a 111).

[trad: "The use of Morenian Psychodrama in training of human sexuality and in clinical sexology"]

Leiblum, S. (2000). Vaginismus. A most perplexing problem. In S.R. Leiblum and R.C. Rosen (Eds.) *Principles and Practice of Sex Therapy* 181.202. New York: Guilford.

Keywords: Psychodrama, sexology, vaginism

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.

SY30.8**UP TO DATE DISORDER-SPECIFIC PSYCHOTHERAPY OF PEOPLE WITH PSYCHOSIS**

Krueger R.T.

Moreno-Institut Überlingen ~ Iseernhagen ~ 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 neuropsychology, 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

SY31**PSYCHOLOGY AND POLITICS: A NEGLECTED INTERACTION**Barberis G.^[1], Blandino G.^[2], Merlo C.^[3]^[1]*Facoltà di Scienze Politiche ~ Alessandria ~ Italy* -^[2]*Dipartimento di Psicologia ~ Torino ~ Italy* -^[3]*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

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.

Il dott 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 prima teoria bioniana sui gruppi e della successiva teoria del contenimento .

Il dott 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 Claudio Merlo parlerà sul tema: Economia e politica: una lettura psicoanalitica di una relazione conflittuale., analizzando con categorie psicologiche lo sbilanciamento 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

SYMPOSIA

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 traumatisations 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:

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Kaes, R.: L'appareil psychique groupale, Construction du groupe, 1976, Dunod, Paris

Hinshelwood R-D., What happens in groups, 1987, Free Association Books, London

Keywords: Transcultural, Group Analysis, History

SY32.2

NEVER LEAVE ANYONE ALONE IN THE BOAT... THE TRANSCULTURAL GROUP BEYOND BELONGING

Ruvolo 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]

^[1]EATGA ~ Düsseldorf ~ Germany -^[2]EATGA - COIRAG - IPA ~ Milano ~ Italy

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.

Kaes, R.: L'appareil psychique groupale. Construction du groupe, 1976, Dunod, Paris

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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:

SYMPOSIA

- 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

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^[1]*Attica Psychiatric Hospital ~ Athens ~ Greece* -^[2]*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

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Courses

CO01

SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS: PRACTICES WITH LARGE GROUPS IN COMMUNITIES AND PUBLIC SPACES

Wechsler M.^[1], Marra M.^[2], Almeida Batista M.^[1], Greeb M.^[1], Davoli M.A.^[1], Knobel A.M.^[1], Mauro M.^[1]

^[1]FEBRAP ~ Sao Paulo ~ Brazil - ^[2]FEBRAP ~ Brasilia ~ Brazil

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 socioeconomic 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
 - Socioeconomic 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 avoidance 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

Kauff 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. Kauff, Ph.D., CGP, DFAGPA 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 workshop will offer strategies including the use of group for reduction and amelioration of the inevitable impact of working with those who have faced trauma and disaster.

CO04

JUNGHIAN PSYCHODRAMA COURSE BY THE PSYCHODRAMA MEDITERRANEAN ASSOCIATION

Garofalo R.^[1], Nicotra G.^[2], Bonapace I.^[1], Muscarà C.^[1], Orlando C.^[3], Pastore E.^[1], Martinotti S.^[1], Galluzzo M.A., De Franchis C.

^[1]Psychodrama Mediterranean Association ~ Torino ~ Italy -

^[2]Psychodrama Mediterranean Association ~ Catania ~ Italy -

^[3]Psychodrama Mediterranean Association ~ Palermo ~ Italy

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 particular it proposes the Jungian psychodrama as a qualified instrument for the resolutions of the Mediterranean conflicts. Regarding the central

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aspects of the analytic psychology, the group became a meeting place, a relationship activator, a protected space in which conflicts mediations are elaborated. All this takes place through the relation with the other as a person or our inner part.

The psychodrama group is characterized for a disposition of the participants in a circle, guided in to the therapeutic process by a conductor and a observator who helps the participants to play and to reveal the archetypal dynamic that subtends 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 experience. Course topic : The observator function, representation and elaboration of the dreams in psychodrama; elaboration of the transgenerational and virtual construction of scene; the conflict with the foreign in a intercultural dimension.

Keywords: Psychodrama, dream, transgenerational

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 protetto 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 cerchio dei partecipanti, accompagnati nel processo terapeutico dal conduttore e dall'osservatore che guidano i vari partecipanti chiamati a giocare e a svelare il tema archetipico che sottende alla dinamica del gruppo. Le scene individuali divengono tessere che compongono un tema comune riconducibile al collettivo e viceversa, alternando ciò che è individuale a ciò che è transpersonale e culturale. Il corso di psicodramma junghiano si compone di 4 incontri, studiati per permettere ai partecipanti di apprendere a livello cognitivo e di fare esperienza diretta di gruppo condotto con il modello junghiano attraverso contenuti teorici e tecnici distintivi e affrontando temi individuali e collettivi approfonditi dall'AMP in workshop nazionali. Gli incontri prevedono 20 minuti di teoria sul metodo e il rimanente tempo di esperienza pratica di psicodramma.

Saranno trattati nelle sessioni del corso i seguenti argomenti: rappresentazione interpretazione e amplificazione del sogno nello psicodramma junghiano; la funzione dell'osservazione come narrazione mitopoietica e amplificazione del processo del gruppo; attenzione all'inconscio collettivo e all'elaborazione dei temi transgenerazionali attraverso la rappresentazione di scene virtuali ;il conflitto/incontro con lo straniero nella dimensione interculturale elaborato attraverso la psicologia archetipica immaginale

CO05

CONTEMPORARY GRUPANALYSIS FROM THE CLASSICAL TO THE POST-FOULKESIAN PERSPECTIVES

Ondarza Linares J.^[1], Pines M.^[2]

^[1]CATG ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]Group Analytic Society ~ London ~ UK

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 psychoanalysis". - From the original writings and traditional foulkesian perspective to the "post-foulkesian" 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.

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 propria 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 tradizionale teoria 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 della relazione". Dagli scritti originari e la tradizionale prospettiva foulkesiana agli apporti "postfoulkesiani", e postmoderni.
2. 10 punti nodali sono segnalati per inquadrare la gruppoanalisi contemporanea dal punto di vista teorico, metodologico, clinico:
 1. La relazione (istinto o pulsione relazionale?)
 2. La teoria della rete
 3. Il costruito di matrice
 4. Inconscio Individuale-Sociale
 5. Dinamica della relazione (aspetti dinamici, topici ed economici tra Sé Individuale e Sé Sociale)
 6. Identificazione e Identità nel processo gruppoanalitico
 7. La comunicazione centro del processo gruppoanalitico. Il processo di traslazione- traduzione
 8. Training del Sé nell'azione
 9. Setting e processo gruppoanalitico
 10. Il compito del conduttore

Il Corso verrà sviluppato in due giorni:

- Malcom Pines (in inglese power point in italiano) illustrerà il percorso dello sviluppo gruppoanalitico segnalato nel punto 1.
- Jaime Ondarza Linares esporrà i 10 punti nodali della teoria, metodologia e tecnica gruppoanalitica segnalati nel punto 2. L'esposizione sarà in italiano (spagnolo) PowerPoint in inglese.
- seguirà discussione, attraverso il gruppo, cercando di promuovere un "processo di traduzione" tra le barriere linguistiche (inglese-italiano-spagnolo)

Parole chiave: Revisione, gruppoanalisi contemporanea, punti nodali.

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CO06**THE ELABORATION OF CONFLICT WITH THE PSYCHOSOCIO-ANALYSIS APPROACH**

Forti D., Burlini A., Galletti A., Pollina G., Rillosi L., Scalari P., Speri L.
Ariele (Associazione Italiana di Psicossocioanalisi) ~ Milano e Brescia ~ Italy

In the '60 English socioanalysis (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 contest.

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 socioanalisi 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, Bleger...) ma soprattutto approfondendone la validità nelle loro molte esperienze sul campo. Sin dagli anni '80 l'approccio psicossocioanalitico in quanto teoria, metodo e tecnica fondati 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 controtransfert sviluppata sinergicamente a livello duale, gruppale, istituzionale.

Gli obiettivi del corso sono quelli di presentare l'approccio clinico psicossocioanalitico 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 psicossocioanalisi. (Dott.A.Basili)
- L'elaborazione del conflitto nella terapia individuale. (Dott.ssa P. Scalari)
- 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)

Saranno presenti due coordinatori (Dott.Speri, Dott.ssa Rillosi) con il compito di connettere ed integrare i contenuti emersi nei singoli incontri.

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 that develops in the group brings out 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 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 transferences 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

CO08**FEPTO TASK FORCE FOR PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

Fahlström Borg E.^[1], Jurdell K.^[1], Uctum Muhtar N.^[2], Westberg M.^[1]

^[1]Sweden - ^[2]Psychodrama and Group Therapies Association ~ Turkey

Restorative justice and transformative circles.

Since the FEPTO Task Force started in 2000 sharing of different methods has led to a very simple map on how to work with crises intervention. This map will be presented.

This workshop will give an insight to how we, in very different settings, such as communities, schools and other organizations can work with difficult issues repairing harm done and creating new perspectives, empowerment and feelings of inclusion instead of exclusion. Restorative Justice focuses on relationships and how people are affected by deeds and also the needs of the individuals in a group setting. It is transformative as the group realizes their own power to transform and co-create the community in which they live.

Psychodrama and conflict management

The objective of the workshop is to make living the methods we have in psychodrama for conflict management, when the real people are in the room. Tele describes the relation between two people when you choose each other mutual positive, you feel love, respect and have a sense of reality. Both can see each other as he or she is. Moreno meant that tele helps the relation and groups to keep together and not to fall apart. In sociology and psychodrama we have many methods in trying to establish tele, such as role-reversal, mirroring, doubles etc. to open up for creativity and a dialogue between people instead of violence and broken relations.

Violence of the Violated: A therapy Technique Based on Action with Women who have No Words but only Action

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

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which was only expressed by attacking each other. By acting their acting out on the scene with the help of the doubles and watching 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 severity of the fights.

CO09

THE GROUP ANALYTIC APPROACH TO CONFLICTS IN FOUR AREAS: PSYCHOTHERAPY, 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 difficult situations met in the given ambits. The greater precision of diagnosis reached and the changed socio-cultural scenery lead to face the rise and the spreading of new techniques of intrapsychic, 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-familial conflict, seen as an evolution of relationships both between generations and equals (siblings and couples), and the inter-familial conflict seen as an insuperable break of relationships that might also lead to violent and resolute acting through death of one or more members of the family.
- confront over collaboration and conflict among public institutions having strong institutional patterns: the project "Il Sestante" has been lead for some years by a multi-professional 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 pathologies. 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 generational gap between the first and second generation of immigrants, and the inhibition, expulsion and reduction of the cognitive skills mechanisms.

How can the acknowledgment of the group-like nature of the mind, which sees the conflict dimension as uncircumventable and potentially fruitful, help us manage the complexity and limit the destructiveness of interactions?

Keywords: Compliance, transcultural, jail

L'APPROCCIO GRUPPOANALITICO AL CONFLITTO: NELLA PSICOTERAPIA, IN FAMIGLIA, TRA ISTITUZIONI, TRA CULTURE

Il corso apre il confronto sulla pratica di lavoro in situazioni conflittuali incontrate negli ambiti indicati. La precisione diagnostica raggiunta ed i mutati scenari socio-culturali portano a confrontarsi 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 impulsività: il conflitto è portato al centro 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 intrafamiliare visto come frattura delle relazioni che può portare anche ad acting violenti attraverso la morte di uno o più membri della fami-

glia.

Il confronto sulla collaborazione e il conflitto tra istituzioni pubbliche che hanno forti paradigmi: il progetto "Il sestante" viene condotto da alcuni anni da un'équipe 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 necessario per la conoscenza reciproca delle Istituzioni coinvolte, per l'allestimento di percorsi formativi per il personale di Polizia Penitenziaria e per il lavoro di valutazione sulla ricaduta clinica 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 seconda generazione e alla prevenzione di meccanismi di inibizione, espulsione, riduzione delle competenze cognitive.

Quale contributo può dare la gruppoanalisi? Il riconoscimento della natura grupale della mente, che contempla la dimensione del conflitto come ineludibile e potenzialmente evolutiva, come può aiutarci a gestire la complessità e limitare la distruttività delle interazioni?

CO10

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELF AND THE CONFLICT AREA - ADDICTION AND TIME-LIMITED GROUP THERAPY: THE GRF (RESTORING FUNCTIONS GROUP)

Zucca Alessandrelli C.^[1], Carraro I.^[2], Giannelli A.^[3], Jacobone N.^[4], Ricci G.^[2], Tagliagambe F.^[4]

^[1]CART (Centre for Assistance and Research on Addiction); APG (Group Psychotherapy Association); SPI (Psychoanalytic Italian Society) ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[2]Ser. T. Venezia-Mestre; CART ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[3]U.O.P. Policlinico Irccs; 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 formulated 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 psychic functioning and awake relational possibilities. This kind of support stirs up and aids the restoring of psychic functions, such as hope that change can be possible.

The GRF, thanks to a specific therapeutic technique focused on peer-group work and latency of the conflict area, can be an effective model used for the therapy of addictions; it has been experimented 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, Tagliagambe)
- 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)

References: Harwood, Pines "Esperienze del Sé in gruppo", Borla 2000; Khantzian "Treating addiction as a human process", Aronson Northvale 1999;

Zucca Alessandrelli in Gli Argonauti n° 91-92, Cis editore, Milano

COURSES

SVILUPPO DEL SÉ E AREA CONFLITTUALE - ADDICTION E TERAPIA DI GRUPPO A TERMINE: IL GRF(GRUPPO PER LA RIPRESA DELLE FUNZIONI)

Nella società postmoderna sono emerse sempre di più nuove forme di conflittualità psichica che richiedono nuove modalità di risposte cliniche. Questi stati di malessere 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 paradigma 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 Sé, il narcisismo, la compulsività alla dipendenza (Zucca, Tagliagambe)
- presa in carico multipla, 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 relazionali, fine terapia (Zucca, Carraro, Ricci)

Riferimenti bibliografici: Harwood, Pines "Esperienze del Sé in gruppo", Borla 2000; Khantjian "Treating addiction as a human process", Aronson Northvale 1999; Zucca Alessandrelli in Gli Argonauti n° 91-92, Cis editore, Milano

CO11**BALINT GROUP: TRAINING, SUPERVISION OR SOMETHING MORE**

Barbaro C., Cecchini L., Pangrazi A., Petrini 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 in 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 Foulkes works.

The Balint Group beginning is placed in the 60': 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 Foulkes.

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 said 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:

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M. Balint 1957 THE DOCTOR, HIS PATIENT AND THE ILLNESS Pitman Medical Pub. Londra

Ancona L. 2004 INSEGNANTI E SPECIALISTI PER LA NUOVA SCUOLA F. Angeli Milano

Keywords: Balint, Hungarian Psychoanalytic School, Training, Supervision

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 make 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 evidenzia 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 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.

Workshops

WS01

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY EXPERIENCE

Morrone V.A.

S.P.I.G.A. ~ Roma ~ Italy

The theory of Karen Horney is founded on certain principles that are the cornerstones 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. untiring interest 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. In 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.)

PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO

La teoria della Horney si fonda su alcuni principi, che guidano la mia esperienza nei gruppi: 1) La ricchezza ontologica del momento, in quanto testimone degli avvenimenti passati e di ulteriori possibilità future 2) il comprendere intuitivo ed empatico sul conoscere scientifico 3) l'instancabile interesse per la crescita del paziente 4) la fede nei suoi esistenti potenziali 5) la sicurezza interiore del terapeuta, che permette la creazione di una situazione ideale, libera da pregiudizi e contenuti personali. Queste risorse promosse dal lavoro terapeutico, possono far sì che l'individuo si liberi da quei blocchi, che hanno causato la sua nevrosi e si avvii ad una conoscenza del sé, delle proprie risorse ed alla possibilità di cambiamento.

Il terapeuta non deve lasciarsi condizionare dalla prognosi, deve sempre tenere presente quanto il paziente possa cambiare, perché ognuno ha un suo potenziale e solo creando una situazione che rispetti il suo ritmo ed eventuali sue evoluzioni, senza forzarle, vedremo cosa può nascere da quel particolare paziente.

Creata così una situazione non ansiogena, dove il paziente si trova più in contatto con se stesso, egli saprà dove andare. Occorre solo seguirlo, sapere aspettare, dandogli la sicurezza che il suo innato

desiderio di essere se stesso, verrà riconosciuto e sostenuto.

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 nevrotici che psicotici, gruppi di formazione, gruppi istituzionali. Questi principi, da me applicati e verificati con la giornaliera applicazione clinica, sono oggi fondanti nella gruppo analisi e sono anche quelli per cui è nata la mia Scuola: La S.P.I.G.A. (Società di Psicoanalisi Interpersonale Gruppo Analisi.)

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 *deux*, 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", "pitka" and possibly others) developed during journeys with clients

The goal of all these interventions is to help us realize with thundering 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

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 Sociopsicodrama 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 in this matrix against uncertainty, new democratic organizations can be created full of vitality, flexibility open to change and growth (Guttman).

Keywords: Transformation, Change, Sociopsicodrama

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

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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. Genderdifferences will be addressed and a literaturelist will be provided.

Keywords: Revenge, roadblocks, genderdifferences

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]

^[1]Isis Israel-Intermodal Psychodrama Training Center ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel - ^[2]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: "Summer Academy: 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/intrapersonal 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 intrapersonal and interpersonally.

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.

Bibliography:

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Keywords: Mirroring, self awareness, conflict resolution

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 (Bion, 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 were used too. Nowadays group analytical psychodrama is used at least in England, Finland, Germany, Spain and Israel.

Basic ideas and values of grounders of group analyses (S.H.

WORKSHOPS

Foulkes) 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 it 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 creativeness 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

WS10

THE GROUP-ANALYTIC PSYCHODRAMA

Zerva P., Sidiropoulos H.

Open Psychotherapy Centre, Institute of Psychodrama and Sociotherapy ~ 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 function. 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

WS11

THE SYMBOL: A LINK BETWEEN CONTRARIES CONFLICT

Moretto L.

AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy

In times of conflict, contradictions, different cultures comparison and changing values, symbol is representing the nucleus around which creating union of differences, opposites harmony. The wording "symbol" is from ancient Greek, "syn-ballo" that means "putting together", contrary of "dia-ballo" that means "dividing", originating the word "devil".

Our internal world is hosting both conflicts, knots and expressiveness or creativeness potentials that we often ignore or don't believe at. Starting from "onyric 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 creativeness and spontaneity be activated to research of new dynamic equilibrium between consciousness and unconsciousness.

Onyric drawing inspires by the surrealist vision of the art: the artist, free from the obligation of reproducing external reality, is expressing the unknown submerged universe, lighting an individual, archetypal, 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 syn-ballo "metto insieme", opposto di dia-ballo "metto tra", divido, da cui deriva la parola Diavolo.

Nel nostro mondo interno albergano 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 metafore che ne sono scaturiti, dando loro la concretezza della scena e dell'azione. Si portano in superficie conoscenze sepolte e si attivano spontaneità e creatività nella ricerca di nuovi equilibri dinamici fra conscio e inconscio.

Il "disegno onirico" si ispira alla visione dell'arte del Surrealismo: l'artista, libero dal dover riprodurre la realtà esterna, esprime l'ignoto universo sommerso, mette in luce una dimensione sconosciuta, individuale, archetipica, collettiva. La tecnica dell'"automatismo", tipica di questa corrente artistica, permette di rompere le stereotipie estetiche e di andare oltre il livello della coscienza e del pensiero razionale per esprimere in forma simbolica la nostra realtà più profonda.

Il simbolo, come ponte tra opposti inconciliabili per il pensiero razionale, offre una via per la risoluzione dei conflitti personali e sociali. In un gruppo, che sperimenta la potenza evocatrice del simbolo sulla scena psicodrammatica, si avvia un processo di trasformazione profonda individuale e collettiva.

In questo workshop proponiamo una esperienza di questo metodo e un confronto sul suo utilizzo in ambito di terapia di gruppo e in gruppi di crescita per adolescenti.

WS12

ON THE TOP OF THE TOWER - UPON THE GRAVE OF LIFE

Fürst J.^[1], Nil Albini H.^[2]

^[1]*Innsbruck ~ Austria* - ^[2]*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 psychodramatic on conflicts by using legends. These conflicts can be intra- and interpersonal and include also the social reality.

Mefterul Manole (The Legend of Master Builder Manole)

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

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the status of a myth and is seen as an epitome of the essential act of sacrifice involved in any act of creation.

Where 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 UNCONSCIOUS

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 symbolic 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 strategical 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 "Psychodrama Training Organization".

Keywords: psychodrama, supervision.

WD - SUPERVISIONE CLINICA E SUPERVISIONE DI ÉQUIPE CON APPROCCIO E METODOLOGIA PSICODRAMMATICA

L'approccio 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.

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Il laboratorio è diviso in due parti. Nella prima parte sarà illustrato l'utilizzo dello psicodramma nella supervisione clinica, evidenziando le possibilità e i limiti dell'esplorazione intrapsichica e gli aspetti strategici del ruolo professionale di supervisore.

Nella seconda parte del laboratorio verrà discussa e illustrata la supervisione di équipe con metodi attivi all'interno delle dinamiche istituzionali. E' questo un intervento fra i più complessi e delicati, dovendo confrontarsi spesso con situazioni di competizione implicita o esplicita e gestire dinamiche conflittuali nei rapporti 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 desiderino acquisire una maggiore efficacia nella pratica della supervisione in ambito privato ed istituzionale.

Paolo Carrirolo 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 Leonardis 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. Utilise Psychodrama techniques in the practice of Family Therapy. (Demonstrative, Interactive and Experiential).
2. Describe the theory and practice of Bowen's Family Systems Therapy.
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

CAPITOLIZING ON ONE'S COURAGENESS: WORKING PSYCHODRAMATICALLY WITH CHEMICALLY ADDICTED WOMEN

Sachnoff 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

MAXIMIZANDO SUS VALIOSOS: TRABAJOS EN PSICDRAMA CON LAS MUJERES ADICTAS

Las mujere adictas en una programa de 12 Pases adentro un hospital son usualmente en la memoria [5-1] Ellas deben tratar con la verguenza conectada del adiction y tambien sus mismas especialmente femenina verguenzas entre este contexto

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.

Like the mice, we adjust our behavior to manage what the conflictual world imposes on us. Our internal safety is altered, toxic body memories are created and our spontaneous behavior is diminished. 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 resomatize physical memory for the traumatized to risk again.

Psychodrama group techniques can be safely used to adjust inflexible trauma response. Through experiencing the physicality, action-orientation, enhancement of spontaneity/creativity, the "role-training" of new behaviors and 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.

Keywords: Fear safety psychodrama

WORKSHOPS

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".

Keywords: woman, man, violence, meeting

RITROVARE LA VOCE – ASCOLTARSI E ASCOLTARSI – INCONTRARSI NEL RISPETTO

La violenza agita dal partern all'interno della famiglia appare come un insieme di comportamenti che tendono a stabilire e a mantenere il controllo sulla donna e a volte sulle/i figlie/i. Sono strategie finalizzate ad esercitare potere sull'altra persona attraverso le minacce, la svalorizzazione e la denigrazione, 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, imparano 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 uomini 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 dell'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 psicodrammatico in plenaria dal titolo "incontrarsi 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, presentations 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 those contexts?

What might the appropriate level of intimacy be in these circumstances?

Is this group from the same organization or in another way homogenous?

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: sociometry, sociodrama, consultation

WORKSHOPS

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 traumatised 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 Costa 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 with the play's characters 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 - ^[2]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 undertaken 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 conspired 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.

Couples therapy

In couples therapy several psychodrama techniques are used: doubling (whether by the therapist or by one member of the couple doubling his/her partner), the enactment of an incident, or the production of a sculpture. The choice of one of these techniques is based on the therapist's hypotheses concerning level of communication, intensity of the conflict, the couple's own rules and the generational inheritance. The purpose of the workshop is to experiment with a process likely to invite surprise and a shift in positions on both sides.

Keywords: Individual and Couple Psychodrama

WS26

PLAYBACK THEATRE (PT) AS A BUFFER FOR CONFLICTING SIDES

Pauziene E.^[1], Urbsiene 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

WORKSHOPS

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.

Bibliography:

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Kahn, G.B., & Feldman, D.B. (2007) *The utilization of separate group therapy for partners as adjunctive modality for couple treatment*.

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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 expressed 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

PSICODRAMA Y EL LENGUAJE DEL CUERPO

El objetivo de este taller es el de permitir a los participantes recuperar su espontaneidad perdida y descubrir los mensajes del cuerpo adquiridos en las experiencias de vida. Afrontando los miedos y recuperando la conexión cuerpo mente, los participantes explorarán lo que el cuerpo tiene que decir. Cuando las emociones no son expresadas el cuerpo y la biología las expresan, el cuerpo nunca olvida. Al re-experimentar las emociones pueden pensar en ellas. Así se liberan de lo que limita la energía. El proceso los hace crear un modo seguro de curar el pasado y revitalizar la propia vida.

WS30**EXTERNAL-INTERNAL CONFLICTS, INTERWOVEN-DISENTANGLED: TIME-LIMITED GROUPS ON THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THERAPY AND COACHING**

van Aken-van der Meer M.

Van Aken 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.

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WS31**MASNAVI-DRAMA: "COME WHOEVER YOU ARE COME"**Doganer I.^[1], Bulut I.^[2]^[1]*Izmir ~ Turkey* - ^[2]*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 tenderness; 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.

WORKSHOPS

WS32

CONFLICT AND THE IDENTITY FORMATION OF A GROUP THERAPIST

Ben-Noam S.^[1], Buchele B.^[2]

^[1]New York ~ USA - ^[2]Kansas City ~ USA

Conflict is the product of a mind in turmoil over incompatible tensions. These may be 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]

^[1]Ekip Ruh Sagligi ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey - ^[2]Erenkoy Ruh Sagligi 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]

^[1]Evolving Roles ~ Melbourne ~ Australia - ^[2]Take 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.

Delegates are warmly invited to attend this session to explore and identify how their tele, attachment style and role system interacts with and has an impact on those they work with - with a view to expanding their spontaneity and creativity and ultimately enhancing their clients attachment experiences.

Jane Maher is a nurse and advanced psychodrama trainee in private practice in Melbourne. Her work with socially isolated adolescents in groups for over 10 years has lead her to see attachment to a pro-social adolescent friendship group as imperative to successful adolescent individuation. Jane has translated this work into therapeutic groups for adults who's lives remain disrupted by unresolved developmental issues from their adolescence.

Margaret Shanahan is a Clinical Social Worker and Psychodramatist within the Berry Street Take Two program in Melbourne Australia. Take Two provides a systemic therapeutic intervention to 0 - 17year old Child Protection clients who have experienced significant trauma and attachment disruption. Margaret has worked with children and families for 33 years.

Perry, Bruce D & Szalavitz, Maia. *The Boy Who Was Raised as a Dog*

Moreno, J L. *Psychodrama, Vol 1,*

Keywords: Attachment, Relationships, Doubling

WS35

CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN GROUPS: A PSYCHODRAMATIC & 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 ASGP . Louise serves on the American Board of Examiners in Psychodrama, Sociometry and Group Psychotherapy. Email: Lipmannyc1@aol.com

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Sociometry, Psychodrama

WORKSHOPS

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, healer and storyteller.

In this workshop, we will enact a repertoire of choreographic, archetypal movements and symbolic gestures in a well-constructed 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 a “between state” 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, guaritore 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, propiziatrice 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 salute. I partecipanti dovranno indossare vestiti comodi e danzeranno a piedi nudi.

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 CONFLICTEmerson S.^[1], Moss E.^[2], Moore R.^[3]

^[1]*Boston College ~ Boston ~ USA* - ^[2]*Israel Institute of Group Analysis ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel* - ^[3]*Irish Council for Psychotherapy ~ Belfast ~ UK*

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 GRUPPALITA'

Lo schermo cinematografico è come un grande specchio: la proiezione e il rispecchiamento 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

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oggetti; il rispecchiamento è quella condizione che permette all'individuo di riconoscere meglio se stesso attraverso l'immagine che gli viene restituita osservando il comportamento degli altri. Nel cinema attraverso la "proiezione" del film si dà la possibilità allo spettatore di identificarsi e di rispecchiarsi in un personaggio "spostando" in questo modo alcune parti del proprio Io (identificazione proiettiva), e al contempo avere la possibilità, osservando il comportamento del personaggio, di attivare un maggiore riconoscimento di se stesso. Il cinema è sempre stato una cornice per storie e narrazioni della vita degli uomini e si afferma come uno dei "luoghi" della memoria gruppale di "eccellenza"; il cinema, come il setting analitico, è da considerare luogo privilegiato per la capacità di penetrare dentro la vita degli uomini, dentro i loro sogni, le speranze collettive, dentro le dinamiche interrelazionali. Dentro i conflitti ci sono le gruppalità e dentro le gruppalità ci sono gli uomini, ci sono le dinamiche interrelazionali, la perdita e l'annullamento di sé, la sconfitta della propria umanità. Attraverso la visione di spezzoni di film e il loro commento, si vuole dare la possibilità di esplorare la vita e la gruppalità di uomini e donne che dentro i conflitti fanno emergere le loro vite narrate, gli affetti, le memorie, gli amori, i legami. Si capisce così come la guerra mette in atto continuamente uno dei più grandi "furti" dell'umanità: il conflitto si ruba il tempo e cancella definitivamente il concetto della vita dentro l'uomo.

WS39

THE ART OF CONSULTATION ON 'THE ORGANISATIONAL STAGE'

Wiktorin M.

Animéra Consulting ~ Stockholm ~ Sweden

Action – Reflection – Learning – Change

Consultation is an art requiring an understanding of the role systems of the organisations and a competent role repertoire. For more than ten years, we have trained consultants and managers in our one-year training program. We train in 'craft-skill' using 'Action Methods'. Action Methods are a collection of creative training tools. We use these tools to increase creativity and action-ability, to make visible, to map/chart, and – in real life, in real time – examine and influence the complexity of our roles and the role systems of the organisation. Action Methods contain some basic techniques and some eternal areas of application.

Our mental models are:

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. We use the concept to describe and examine role demands and role systems in organisations; further, to identify behaviours and attitudes that can be developed. The role concept is part of Action Methods and emanates from the conviction that humans are not merely role players but also free to be role creators.

Firo and the Human Element - Will Schutz created a cohesive theory of human needs, behaviours and group development. He demonstrates 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

WS40

LANDSCAPE GENOGRAM AND FAMILY CONFLICT

Nève-Hanquet C.

FEPTO ~ Glasgow ~ UK

The landscape genogram is a clinical approach that puts it within everyone's reach to research his family history and culture. The landscape genogram can be carried out either with a group, a family or even individually. For about twenty minutes, everybody will give a creative representation of what he is willing to share about himself or his family history. The person will then give an oral explanation of his representation followed by the comments of the therapist and the other members of the group. A psychodrama role-play can be initiated based on all this information coming from the different comments. It is important to note that the landscape genogram is by no means an all-purpose technique. It can however be used at particularly suitable moments during the clinical work or may occur after a reflexion period (about the family for example). Chantal Nève-Hanquet and Jacques Pluymaekers have finalized this therapeutic technique thirty years ago. An enormous advantage of the landscape genogram is the possibility to play and be creative with the conscious and the unconscious of the family arborescence. Each session brings its own surprises and is, to a certain extent, unpredictable. Within the framework of the landscape genogram this opens the gates of change. The workshop will give an opportunity to understand what has happened in the family which leads to different types of conflict e.g. Inheritance, marriage, sibling rivalry.

WS41

THE BLAME GAME

Jefferies J.^[1], Milosevic V.^[2]

^[1]London ~ UK - ^[2]Belgrade ~ Serbia

In our personal and public lives it is all too easy to hold the other responsible for what happens or alternatively to blame ourselves. This workshop using Psychodrama will examine how the concept of role, role reversal and role reciprocity can help us to move away from this unhelpful response. It will focus on world issues as well as our own personal issues.

Keywords: role, reversal, conflict

WS42

WORKING WITH PRIMITIVE DEFENSES IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Gilmore M.

Davis ~ USA

Whether working with apparently high-functioning patients or those presenting with severe trauma histories, sudden descents into primitive states can confuse and overwhelm both the psychotherapy group and the therapist. The multiple transferences in group psychotherapy are particularly useful in reaching under carefully constructed mature defenses and eliciting the split-off self-states that use primitive defenses to ward off danger, annihilation anxiety and fear of breakdown. Working through the attachment traumas underlying such experiences can lead patients from the despair of falling forever and chronic reenactment through the undoing of autistic and second-skin defenses and the reintegration of split-off self-states. Thus patients can develop an "earned secure attachment" where pleasure and desire are finally possible.

After a brief review of attachment theory, this workshop will examine the effects of insecure and disorganized attachment on emotional functioning. Through discussion and role-play we will explore ways to use combined therapy to work within the experi-

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ence of attachment wounding in order to promote significant growth in intrapsychic and interpersonal functioning.

Participants should expect to gain clinical understanding of attachment theory, primitive defenses, and methods to help patients develop earned secure attachment.

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Keywords: primitive defenses, attachment

WS43

"THE MAGIC SHOP" REVISITED

Verhofstadt-Denève L.

Merelbeke ~ 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 existential-dialectical theory of development will be clarified.

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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.

The Athenian Institute of Anthropos ~ 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 experiential, 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 involv-

ing 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.

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Keywords: systemic group therapy

WS45

WORKING SAFELY WITH CONFLICT

Daniel S.

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

Buchbinder M.J.

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. Basis 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

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registra. Forman parte de las construcciones imaginarias indispensables para la estructuración grupal y para la elaboración simbólica.

La fantasía como la realidad se organiza en escenas.

Las máscaras son constituyentes del ser humano y la utilización de máscaras de diferentes materiales (cartón, madera, plástico, etc.) permite conectarse con las máscaras propias. A su vez al ocultarse detrás de una máscara se produce un efecto de desmascaramiento.

No hay grupo sin cuerpo pero, ¿cómo se hace cargo el psicodramatista y el terapeuta de grupo? Me refiero al cuerpo biológico, erógeno, al cuerpo de la cultura.

En la tarea grupal, independiente de la práctica o técnica utilizadas, resulta indispensable dar cuenta de la escena el cuerpo y la máscara.

El workshop investigara esta imprescindibleidad.

WS47

USING FORBIDDEN AFFECTS IN A GROUP: THE LEADER'S DESIRE AND AGGRESSION

Eig 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

Gutmann D.^[1], Bonds-White F.^[2], Riskin C.^[3]

^[1]International Forum for Social Innovation ~ Paris ~ France -

^[2]IAGP ~ Philadelphia ~ USA - ^[3]IAGP ~ Buenos Aires ~

Argentina

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

ESPONTANEIDAD, IMPROVISACION Y CONFLICTO

El conflicto es una excelente oportunidad para compartir distintas perspectivas respecto del mundo, de los demás y de nosotros mismos. Partiendo de ejercicios del área de la improvisación y del teatro de la espontaneidad, este workshop llevará a los participantes a través de una experiencia en la que el conflicto es el motivo para mejorar el auto-conocimiento.

WS50

THE LEADER'S ROLE IN CONTAINING AGGRESSION IN THE GROUP PROCESS. A MEANS TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Blanco Furgeri 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 work shop 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 cultivated. 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 groups feedback.

There will be a didactic presentation followed by an experiential group where the concepts discussed will be demonstrated.

Keywords: Aggression, leadership

WS51

INNER VOICES AND THE GROUP PROCESS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY TRAINING: ACTUALIZING SEQUENCE AND DIVERSITY

Polychronis P., Protopsalti - Polychroni K.

Athenian Institute of Anthropolos ~ Athens ~ Greece

This workshop will offer participants an opportunity to come in contact with an experiential approach to training psychotherapy professionals working with groups, families and broader human systems. As first developed by George and Vasso Vassiliou, this approach is Systemic-Dialectic in nature and provides a multi-focal, multi-level context for facilitating learning. It actualizes the trainees' group processes as they emerge at different system levels – individual, small group, large group – and as they interrelate, interconnect and integrate into a meaningful synthetic whole.

By way of active participation in specifically devised experiential tasks, workshop members will embark on a group journey, through which group dynamics and processes will be experienced in the here-and-now.

Members will then actively engage in a simulation of a family case incident illustrating our method of utilizing the group process in understanding the functioning of today's family.

Through this process, we will also bring forward the crucial importance of recognizing one's many, diverse and at times opposing inner voices.

We will demonstrate our method of working with these multi-voices so that the participants experientially grasp an understanding of the patterns they represent, and so that they may transport this experience to their work with clients whether in individual, group or family therapy.

Finally, implications of acknowledging inner voices that echo information relevant for the cognitive – emotional growth and the

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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.

Kinderkrankenhaus auf der Bult ~ Hannover ~ Germany

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 travesía 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. Foulkes' 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 sociometry 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 mythopoeic 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. Foulkes 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 - adatti 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 arricchirà i giochi con amplificazioni mitopoietiche e cercherà di collegare i temi individuali all'inconscio 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 intercession 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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Bastidores do Amor - sentimentos e buscas que invadem os relacionamentos e como lidar com eles - Luiz Cuschnir - Ed. Alegro

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A mulher e seus segredos – Desvendando o mapa da alma feminina – Dr. Luiz Cuschnir – Ed. Larousse, 2007

Psicanálise e Velhice – Dorli Kamkhagi – Ed. Lettera, 2008

Keywords: Woman, Gender, female

WS55**DANCE MOVEMENT THERAPY AND ANALYTICAL PSYCHODRAMA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GROUP MATRIX**

Papale S.^[1], Forchetti S.^[2]

^[1]CATG/COIRAG, APM ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]CATG/COIRAG, APID ~ Roma ~ Italy

This study explores how Dance Movement Therapy and Analytical Psychodrama are two forms of therapy and two methods 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 Foulkes'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: as a place of both interpersonal and transpersonal encounter, as a site of meaning, identity and communication.

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 on the function of a resonant container or, at the most, the function of the 'Ego Auxiliary'. The Analytical Psychodrama, while maintaining the methodology of psychodrama, 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 individual and a group.

It is marked by a rel-a(c)tion, action as corporeal movement within space and time. Communication pertains to processes that are expressive, relational, creative and specific to a group that interacts 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 evolution 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 Danzamovimentoterapia 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 comunicazione gruppale e la nascita della matrice.

Rete e matrice rappresentano il focus della teoria, metodologia, tecnica e clinica nel pensiero di Foulkes.

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 lavorare e il gruppo svolge la funzione di cassa di risonanza o al massimo la funzione di "lo Ausiliari". Poco risalto viene dato alle dinamiche di gruppo ed al loro potere evocativo. Nello psicodramma analitico, pur mantenendo la metodologia psicodrammatica, inserisce 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 favorendo quei processi gruppali che permettono l'emergere della matrice.

Nella Danzamovimentoterapia come psicoterapia attraverso il gruppo vi è una concezione della cura o della crescita del Self, della relatedness e della psicopatologia come legate al rapporto tra individuo e gruppo.

La contraddistingue la rel-azione, l'azione in quanto movimento corporeo nello spazio e nel tempo. La comunicazione attiene ai processi espressivi, relazionali, creativi, specifici di un gruppo che interagisce tramite il linguaggio psicomotorio, con stimoli uditivi, visivi, tattili, cinestetici, in cui il movimento individuale nel gioco gruppale evidenzia anche la dimensione transpersonale e collettiva del Sé e dell'incontro.

Il piccolo gruppo approfondirà la costruzione della matrice di gruppo nello Psicodramma Analitico e nella Danzamovimentoterapia.

Parole chiave: Movimento del corpo, azione, parola

WS56**MEETING OF THEATRE OF SOCIOPSYCHODRAMA: MILAN LEAGUE SOUTH/NORTH**

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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 paritetic 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 suddittance has ever marked its relationship with the rest of Italy, while the ruin of the mafious culture, more as value than as an organization (see the phenomenon of "pentitismo" 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 necessary to mitigate the irreversible push to the culture homogenization and to the globalization.

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 fatalism victimism.

But one is always somebody's South and Sicily stays to Italy as Italy stays to Europe.

Keywords: suddittance, mafious, league

LEGA-MI SUD/NORD

Un breve monologo introdurrà 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 paritario. La Sicilia invece, per la sua storia segnata da continue dominazioni, da molti secoli manca di

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un'identità di cui non si debba vergognare... basti ricordare l'antico sentimento d'inferiorità e di sudditanza che da sempre ha contrassegnato il suo rapporto con il resto d'Italia e lo sgretolamento, non tanto in senso organizzativo, quanto in senso valoriale, della cultura mafiosa (vedi il fenomeno del pentitismo e l'aumento vertiginoso della tossicodipendenza negli strati sociali dove la mafia ha da sempre trovato manovalanza), creando un vuoto spesso riempito da valori e comportamenti di culture che non ci appartengono. Per trasformare il conflitto in confronto è necessario che la Sicilia si riappropri del suo passato, delle sue radici culturali, che sviluppi il sentimento di "appartenenza", necessario anche per mitigare la spinta irreversibile all'omogeneizzazione culturale e alla globalizzazione. Se vogliamo che la Sicilia esca dal suo immobilismo politico culturale e faccia un cammino che l'avvicini alle realtà più produttive e fattive del resto del mondo è necessario una crescita culturale che implica crescere come individui, sviluppando un'"identità nostra", che non sia "cosa nostra", ma che al contrario sia libera da quegli aspetti che l'hanno da sempre contraddistinta, come la dipendenza dall'autorità, la sfiducia nelle istituzioni, la tendenza alla delega, al fatalismo, la lamentela, il vittimismo. Ma si è sempre meridionali di qualcuno e la Sicilia sta all'Italia come l'Italia sta all'Europa.

WS57 PSYCHOMUSIC

Tauvon 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 and 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.

Centro Zerka T. Moreno ~ Cordoba ~ Argentina

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

LA VIDA COMO EJE DE LO RELACIONAL

Objetivos:

- Ejercitarse en gestos que permitan construir una convivencia sana y sanante.
- Posibilitar vivencias de integración, que abran a la posibilidad de vínculos saludables.

Nuestra propuesta busca crear los espacios para que cada persona vivencie su mismidad, su valía y su potencial y sienta el llamado a la integración con otros: otros que viene a darle la oportunidad de evolucionar en el intercambio y la reciprocidad, construyendo la conciencia de re-fundar una sociedad abierta a la solidaridad, la justicia, la fraternidad y la paz, como única respuesta a la crisis de humanismo a la que estamos asistiendo.

Metodología

Se trabajará en grupos con la dinámica del sociopsicodrama, utilizando la música y la danza como estimulante físico, corporal, emocional que promueva la confianza y la adhesión del grupo y permita desplegar la espontaneidad y la creatividad.

Antes del shering la psicodanza ayudará a integrar, promover y armonizar lo grupal a un nivel de expresión corporal, mental, emocional y espiritual.

WS60

BEYOND CONFLICTS: TRANSFORMATIONS AND CREATIVITY

Corbella S.^[1], Farinella F.^[2]

^[1]SPI (Psychoanalytic Italian Society); IAGP, APG (Group Psychotherapy Association) ~ Milano ~ Italy - ^[2]APG (Group Psychotherapy Association) ~ Bergamo ~ Italy

The group-analytic setting is characterized by unsaturated thinking and by the active presence of the pre-conscious inhabiting the borderland of dreams and creativity (Winnicott, 1986).

The language of the group, made easier by the visual contact, endorses the iconic imagination as well as the use of metaphors and of symbolic neo-formations. The conflicts, present in the group, between compulsion to reiteration and freedom, and between past and present, inevitably cause moments of crisis and activate archaic defenses. Through interpretation, through the integration between deepness and lightness and between tragedy and irony, through the respect of everyone's rhythms, and through a language adequate to each phase and to the specific level of a given group in a given moment, the therapist will make the communication and the associations among the members of the group easier. Reports of clinical experiences highlight that in the alternation between phases of sharing and phases of solitude, through dreams, associations, and communicative exchanges, each member (in different moments), and sometimes the entire group, faces up to unpredicted creative solutions in ambivalent ways. The presence of several generations of patients and the shared culture of group allow the overcoming of the fear for what is new and the exploration of unknown areas (Racamier, 1992).

The creativity resulting from the work of each member of the group strengthens the individual's self-esteem and his confidence in the group setting. The vitalizing sensation of creativity stimulates an energetic exchange between individuals and community in the context of a happy and synergistic interaction. Thus the small therapeutic group proves to be a possible model for wider sociality. Clinical examples highlight that the group setting endorses in each member the recovery of a creative kind of thinking. Creativity is a developmental way to face up to and overcome conflicts.

Keywords: Group, Preconscious, Creativity

BEYOND CONFLICTS: TRANSFORMATIONS AND CREATIVITY

Il setting gruppoanalitico è caratterizzato da un pensiero insaturo e dalla presenza attiva del preconscious che abita l'area di confine, l'area del sogno e della creatività (Winnicott-1986). Il linguaggio del gruppo, facilitato dal vedersi, stimola l'immaginazione iconica

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e l'utilizzo di metafore e neoformazioni simboliche. I conflitti presenti nel gruppo tra coazione a ripetere e libertà, tra passato e futuro, inevitabilmente portano a momenti di crisi e riattivano arcaiche difese. Il terapeuta, grazie alla sua cultura interpretativa, alla capacità di integrare profondità e leggerezza, dramma ed ironia, di rispettare i tempi di ognuno e di utilizzare un linguaggio adeguato alla fase e al livello specifico di quel gruppo in quel momento, faciliterà la comunicazione e le associazioni fra i partecipanti. Gli esempi clinici riportati evidenziano come, nell'alternarsi di momenti di condivisione e di solitudine, attraverso sogni, associazioni, scambi comunicativi, ogni membro in momenti diversi e a volte il gruppo nel suo insieme si confronti in modo ambivalente con inaspettate soluzioni creative. La presenza di più generazioni di pazienti e la cultura gruppale condivisa permettono il superamento della paura del nuovo e l'esplorazione di aree sconosciute (Racamier, 19923).

La creatività risultante dal lavoro di ognuno nel gruppo aumenta l'autostima del singolo e la fiducia nel setting gruppale. La sensazione vitalizzante della creatività stimola uno scambio energetico fra individuo e comunità in una felice sinergica interazione. Così il piccolo gruppo terapeutico si presenta come un possibile modello per un sociale più allargato.

Grazie agli esempi clinici si evidenzia che il setting gruppoanalitico stimola la ripresa in ogni partecipante di un pensare creativo. La creatività è una modalità evolutiva di affrontare e superare i conflitti. Il lavoro di gruppo può fornire un possibile modello nel modo di elaborare i conflitti ad un sociale più allargato.

Parole chiave: Gruppo, Preconscio, Creatività

WS61

INVISIBLE CITIES: TRANSFERENCE AND COUNTERTRANSFERENCE WITHIN GROUPS. POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIONS TRIGGERED BY WORK IN ACANTO

Peraldo Gianolino R., Mennella 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 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 involves the group as a whole as well as the individual.

Keywords: Transfert, countertransference, leader,

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

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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 cultures are permeated by traumas.

Method: A combination of art therapy and group analysis

Keywords: collective trauma

WS63

WOMEN, CONFLICT, VIOLENCE: TRANSPERSONAL, TRANSGENERATIONAL. CASE STUDIES

Druetta V., Boine G., Orlandini L.C., Carminati C., Sabet F., Várnai 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.

DONNE, CONFLITTO, VIOLENZA: TRANSPERSONALE E TRANSGENERAZIONALE IN STORIE DI VITA

Come ci collochiamo 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

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madre in figlia di generazione in generazione.

Il pensiero delle donne oscilla velocemente dalla comprensione alla assimilazione all'altro, con la negazione dell'alterità.

La violenza di cui la donna è destinataria sia per mano propria sia per mano altrui, sembra essere la forma attuale del conflitto. Agire la violenza o rimuovere il conflitto diventano due polarità in cui rimangono schiacciate le donne nel privato e nel pubblico spesso nel nome e nella prospettiva del cambiamento e della affermazione.

A partire da questo orientamento proponiamo un confronto esperienziale su alcune situazioni di violenza al femminile esitanti in scontro tra individui.

La scommessa, assumendo il pensiero della molteplicità e dell'unità dei contrari, diventa favorire il passaggio dal conflitto inteso come "distruzione" al conflitto inteso come "costruzione di esistenza".

WS64

DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGES: AN OBSTACLE TO GROUP COHESION?

Ghirardelli R., Ponta G., Paloscia E.
COIRAG ~ Genova ~ Italy

The workshop aims to research the development and expressions of the social unconscious in a group characterized by multi-linguistic 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 lenguaje común?

¿Es posible la creación de una cohesión grupal, cuando los pensamientos no pueden ser expresados claramente y ser comprendidos en su totalidad?

¿Como 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 alternarán los estilos de coordinación grupo-analítico y psicodramático en la búsqueda de un común mediador. La coordinación será realizada alternativamente en una lengua prevaiente. La traducción entre los participantes será confiada al grupo. En la composición del grupo se procurará garantizar un equilibrio entre los miembros en relación a las tres lenguas a ser usadas por los coordinadores. Es por ello que será necesaria y exigida la inscripción previa.

WS65

HOW DOES MY INTERNAL GROUP INFLUENCE MY CAPACITY TO LIVE IN A TIME OF CONFLICT?

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^[1]Sociedade de Psicodrama ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil - ^[2]Group-Analytic Society ~ London ~ UK

In this workshop we will use psychodrama and family therapy sculpting within a group-analytic frame, to encourage a social and personal exploration of past political, social and family conflicts that have influenced participants in their lives and to link these experiences to current conflicts participants are living through. Participants will then be invited to chose a 'character' to stand for them in that situation and we will build a 'theatrical scene or sculpture' to represent it. Participants will be given the opportunity to feel into and talk about their position in the 'scene' using psychodrama and the workshop will conclude with a group-analytic reflection of the 'scene' together.

Keywords: Psychodrama, groupanalysis, trauma

WS66

FACILITATING SECURE ATTACHMENT AND PREVENTING INSECURE DISORGANIZED ATTACHMENTS (PIDA) WITH HIGH RISK TRAUMATIZED MOTHERS

Harwood I.

FAGPA UCLA Department of Psychiatry ~ Los Angeles ~ USA

Through discussion and video presentation, participants will learn to observe, understand and distinguish affect attunement/missattunement, ongoing regulation/disregulation, rupture and repair, and heightened affective moments. Attendees will learn how to intervene in intergenerational transmission of trauma and use metaphors to help impinging/traumatizing parents develop empathy/sympathy toward their children.

Keywords: Attachment Intervention of Intergenerational Trauma

WS67

BRINGING ART & YOGA TO GROUP THERAPY

Tsimhoni M., Honig M.

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A Conflict involves numerous opposing emotions or needs. As there are many perspectives to the conflictual situation, different tools are required.

This 90 minutes experiential workshop will introduce an integrated model of working with conflicts using art and yoga through group therapy.

Yoga is an ancient tradition designed to encourage a well balanced life: Physically, mentally and emotionally. Yoga therapy has been shown beneficial in a variety of medical conditions associated with conflicts (Mccall, 2007). When facing a conflictual experience art is an appropriate and important way to describe such a powerful and complex condition (Safran, 2002). The art object proposes expression and structuring of the strong feelings involved with conflict while allowing enjoyment and rest.

Integrating the worlds of art and yoga offers a unique and creative structure.

During such therapy the crude feelings are projected to the product and are reintegrated after recognition and processing. Different functions are involved simultaneously in this process: physical, cognitive, intuitive and emotional.

Yoga and art enable personal expression and interpersonal communication through a framework of safe emotional distance among the participants while allowing gradual disclosure.

In this workshop we will experience a therapeutic process that includes a few stages: guided imagery of the experience of conflict, an art expression and yogic techniques mainly breath and

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relaxation. We will share in small groups from our experience and discuss in the large group the feelings and emotions that may arise through the experience in the art/yoga container.

Marcia is psychotherapist and art therapist, conducts groups of children and parents. Moran is a yoga teacher and a social worker, specializes in children.

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Keywords: Art, Yoga, Transformation

WS68

PSYCHODRAMA ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN BODY'S UNCONSCIOUS IMAGE

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The body is the primary support structure of psychic construction, a continent and transport, for mourning, 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

ANÁLISIS PSICODRAMÁTICO DE LA IMAGEN INCONSCIENTE DEL CUERPO HUMANO

El cuerpo es el soporte primero de la construcción psíquica, continente y transporte, lugar de duelo, elaboración y transformación de la experiencia humana.

El objetivo del taller es, vivencialmente, objetivar y elaborar la imagen inconsciente del cuerpo.

La tarea transitará cuatro etapas: caldeamiento inespecífico y específico, dramatización, análisis de la escena

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, such 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 resonance by multiple mirrors encompasses the tele 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 abîme, 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 genesiac 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 method during the last thirty years in Germany. It is well recognized and applied in many different curative, 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 greatness fantasies 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 their 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

PSYCHODRAMA GROUP THERAPY FOR CHILDREN

In questo workshop presentiamo un modello di terapia di psicodramma per gruppi di minori (tra 5 e 14 anni) con difficoltà socio-emozionali.

Walter Holl e Alfons Aichinger hanno creato questa metodologia in Germania e l'hanno sviluppata nel corso degli ultimi 30 anni. Il loro concetto è arrivato ad un buon livello di riconoscimento ed è attualmente applicato in ambito sanitario, riabilitativo ed educativo nei paesi di lingua tedesca.

Dopo una breve introduzione metteremo in scena insieme ai partecipanti due sequenze di due diverse sessioni terapeutiche per sperimentare attivamente come vivrebbe un bambino questa metodologia. Dedicheremo un tempo sufficientemente ampio per le domande e le discussioni alla fine.

Questa terapia di gruppo aiuta i bambini ad alleviare le loro ferite emozionali in un modo molto piacevole ed adeguato alla loro età. Inoltre, li stimola alla sperimentazione di ruoli sociali nuovi e diversi e di interazioni in un ambito protetto.

Il bambino inventa e sceglie un ruolo che gli permette inconsciamente di attuare le sue fantasie di grandezza attraverso un gioco simbolico. Facendolo, i processi di auto-aiuto sono stimolati e guidati terapeutamente.

Il terapeuta interviene nel gioco e partecipa attivamente interpretando i ruoli assegnatigli dai bambini; un contesto simbolico in cui può utilizzare tutte le tecniche di intervento psicodrammatiche.

Inoltre, il processo del gruppo è facilitato attraverso il supporto alle interazioni e l'aiuto nella creazione della storia da drammatizzare. Con questa metodologia i bambini sono sostenuti nel relazionarsi in modo creativo e orientato alle loro risorse, avendo così la possibilità di sviluppare le loro capacità di interagire in modo positivo con più sicurezza di sé.

WORKSHOPS

WS71**CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN CULTURALLY DIVERSE GROUP WORK**

Fleury H.^[1], Solange Aparecida E.^[2], Orozco Lopez M.C.^[3], Forjaz Lesbaupin L.^[3]

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^[2]Mackenzie University ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil - ^[3]Brazilian

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 integrate 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 cosmo-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 interinstitutional 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.

Bibliographical reference: "Le Psychodrame", Paris, Petite Bibliotheque Payot.

Keywords: Psychodrama, triadic, nonverbal

PSICODRAMMA TRIADICO

Anne Ancelin Schützenberger, Phd, TEP, condurrà un workshop con il suo personale approccio allo Psicodramma con la triade Moreno, Freud e Kurt Lewin e i segnali del linguaggio del corpo e la comunicazione non verbale.

Riferimento bibliografico: "Le Psychodrame", Paris, Petite Bibliotheque Payot.

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 easygoing 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 is preposterous 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), Souldrama (Connie Miller) and the new technique of the "incognito auxiliaries" (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 manuelamaciel@sapo or www.manuelamaciel.com

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Keywords: Transgenerational, Psychodrama, genosociogram

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 1993 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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Di Maria F. (2000) *Psicologia della convivenza.* Franco Angeli, Milano

Keywords: Dance-Therapy, Inter-Cultural Mediation

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 da reduci della seconda guerra mondiale. Sviluppata 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 spostato 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 dell'Expression Primitive e rappresenta una metodologia in grado di "far danzare" nuovamente il corpo sociale, negli spazi di una difficile convivenza tra i gruppi, le culture e le etnie. La Dmt-ER ha elaborato al riguardo specifici modelli teorico-operativi dedicati alle applicazioni in campo psico-sociale, in riferimento al lavoro di F. Di Maria e R. Carli. Il laboratorio propone un'esperienza pratica di Danzaterapia Espressivo-Relazionale e una riflessione su esperienze e prospettive di intervento psico-sociale, nell'ottica di una "Psicoterapia di Comunità".

Riferimenti bibliografici:

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Di Maria F. (2000) *Psicologia della convivenza.* Franco Angeli, Milano

Parole chiave: Danzaterapia, Mediazione Inter-culturale

WS76

PSYCHODRAMA: AUTHENTICITY IN A TIME OF CONFLICT

Karp M.

IAGP - BPA - ASGPP ~ London ~ UK

It takes courage to be what you are, feel what you feel, say what you know and communicate from your authentic self.

Behind the poses, 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.

"If God ever comes back, he'll come back as a group".

Keywords: psychodrama, conflict, authenticity

WS77

THE BROKEN CONTAINER - CONNECTING THROUGH CONFLICTS

Honig M.^[1], von Wallenberg Pachaly A.^[2]

^[1]*Ichilov Hospital, Children Psychiatry Unit ~ Tel Aviv ~ Israel*

^[2]*Düsseldorf ~ 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 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 Therapist 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

EL CONTENEDOR ROTO - CONECTANDO POR CONFLICTOS

Queremos compartir nuestras experiencias clínicas y sociales sobre la relación entre conflictos, traumas dentro y de grupos y las posibilidades de vivir de más allá del trauma.

No sólo lo que rompe el contenedor, pero el potencial creativo de una crisis, que abre la oportunidad de expresar necesidades, de liberarnos de cadenas, y de dar ocasión a nuevas soluciones para problemas no resueltos, será nuestro foco.

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Esploraremos - por compartimiento y trabajo de arte - las posibilidades que existen en un individuo, en un grupo, y a nivel social, para curar el contenedor, como por medio del trabajo de la "Comisión de Verdad alemana", más adelante reproducido en Sudáfrica.

Cualquier proceso de resolución de conflicto tiene que reconocer traumas y tratarlos de un modo respetuoso que nos permite a dejarlas atrás y no pasarles a la siguiente generación. Grupos también, tienen que hacerse capaz de resolver traumas; ver el mundo por los ojos del otro, sin sentirse amenazado de manera aplastante.

Por los instrumentos de arte que son nuevos al sistema, las nuevas opciones para unirse con el otro el medio de un conflicto - serán primero experimentadas con el trabajo en pequeños grupos. En el grupo medio nos haremos capaces de experimentar la posibilidad de modos creativos de curar el contenedor roto que así permite un nuevo espacio para "relación" "e individualización" a fin de conseguir el compañerismo, Koinia, y la unidad humana. El hecho que este taller es conducido por unos Terapeutas de Arte israelíes y unos Analistas de Grupo alemanes dan las posibilidades que los traumas profundamente arraigados puedan encontrar un modo de expresarse en este espacio seguro que abre nuevas visiones de resolución de conflicto por el compartimiento mutuo, apreciación, y aceptación.

WS78

LIVING THE BODY IN PSYCHODRAMA

Giacobbe C., Pittaluga D.

APRAGIP ~ Genova ~ Italy

Emotions have a matrix both physic and psychic, and are therefore a bridge between psyche and body.

In psychodrama the protagonist's corporeity, the affections that embody his corporal 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 kinesthetic 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 corporal and spiritual.

The experience of our corporeity is not the experience of an object, but is the experience of our way of being together and of acting and being moved.

Psyche 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 sia 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, entrano 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'lo 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 accolga 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.

Paris ~ France

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 proporrà di illustrare questo dispositivo clinico ed introdurrà una riflessione sulla comunicazione di gruppo e sulla struttura di gruppo.

WS80

SUPERVISION WITH THE 5 PSYCHODRAMA INSTRUMENTS

Oudijk R.^[1], Zeilstra A.^[1], Grouls L.^[2]

^[1]Sittard ~ Netherlands - ^[2]Landgraaf ~ Netherlands

The psychodrama field in the Netherlands 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

WORKSHOPS

WS81

SLEEPING BEAUTY OR THE GIFT OF THE SHADOW

Henche 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

LA BELLA DURMIENTE O EL REGALO DE LA SOMBRA

Se abordará una aproximación experiencial y simbólica, al lado agresivo y malo del ser humano, realizando un viaje en compañía de personajes arquetípicos de los Doce Cuentos prototípicos del Psicodrama Simbólico.

Se trabajará especialmente con el cuento de La Bella Durmiente, abordando contenidos esenciales relacionados con la 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 full 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.

Obiettivi 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-psicodrama 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.

Videos

VI01.1

"THAT SPECIAL TRAIN TO BEIJING", AN EXPRESSIVE EXPERIENCE OF THE "TO DO TOGETHER" METHOD

Renzi Cori A.N.^[1], Di Calisto M.^[2]

^[1]Ass. *Alchimia ~ Roma ~ Italy* - ^[2]SCUPIS ~ Roma ~ Italy

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 operators 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 from 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 polisportiva per l'integrazione sociale) hanno organizzato un viaggio "straordinario": 208 tra utenti, familiari, operatori e cittadini attivi, tutti 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 sostiene tanto l'esperienza del viaggio quanto la realizzazione 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.

Si prevede la partecipazione di alcuni utenti, familiari e cittadini attivi che hanno partecipato all'esperienza.

Parole-chiave: "Fareassieme", protagonismo degli utenti e dei familiari, approccio comunitario.

VI01.2

EXHIBITION "CONFLICTS, DISPUTES AND OTHER QUARRELS"

Passerini E.

Centro Psicopedagogico per la Pace e la Gestione dei Conflitti ~ Piacenza ~ Italy

CPP proposes this interactive exhibition for 10 to 15 year old youths as a help to explore new ways of dealing with conflict.

The exhibition's objective is to provide teenagers with an opportunity for mutual exchange and personal expression where to experience conflict as a common, recurring situation in the daily life of individuals and groups. It does not suggest any pre-determined solutions or specific methods but rather presents conflict as an occasion for the creative development of one's social and interpersonal skills.

The exhibition is divided into three thematic sections:

- What a nuisance when things go wrong
- This is how I get along
- There must be a better way

The children approach the itinerary in groups of four and are welcomed by an assistant who introduces them to the topic with help of a story and provides them with a log for personal notes. They encounter stories, images and games that facilitate reflections on their own daily conflicts, emotions and reactions. All exhibits are presented in a luminous environment of white and colored tents to assist in distinguishing the experience of conflict from that of danger, with which it is usually associated. After approximately one hour and a half, they can leave a feedback message and keep their own log book as well as a special mascot as gift. The methodological support for teachers consists in a guide book and a preparatory meeting.

MOSTRA INTERATTIVA PER RAGAZZI E RAGAZZE DAI 10 AI 15 ANNI. CONFLITTI, LITIGI E ALTRE ROTTURE

La mostra interattiva, prodotto originale del Centro Psicopedagogico per la Pace e la gestione dei conflitti di Piacenza, inaugurata nel 1999 e rifatta nel 2008, è stata utilizzata da diverse decine di migliaia di studenti in Italia e in Svizzera. Il video è la documentazione e la presentazione di un allestimento del 2008.

L'obiettivo della mostra è fornire ai ragazzi una possibilità protetta e privilegiata di confronto tra loro e di espressione di sé, che faccia sperimentare loro il conflitto come esperienza comune, quotidiana e costante nella vita degli individui e dei gruppi. In tale prospettiva il conflitto si offre come spazio possibile di creatività nelle relazioni e nella comunicazione.

A partire dalla necessaria distinzione tra conflitto e violenza, la mostra conduce i piccoli gruppi in un percorso che li rende più consapevoli dei diversi modi di stare nei conflitti e di reagire in situazioni difficili. Vengono quindi poste in atto alcune modalità positive di stare nei conflitti come la capacità di dire di no, di porre critiche in modo costruttivo, di assumere il ruolo di terzo neutrale, cioè di mediatore. Il metodo educativo proposto è di tipo maieutico: non si tratta di trasmettere contenuti ma di creare occasioni nelle quali i ragazzi e le ragazze trovano da sé nuove prospettive di incontro, comunicazione, apprendimento.

VI01.3

INTEGRAMENTE: A PROJECT OF MULTICULTURAL INTEGRATION AND PREVENTION OF YOUTH DISTRESS

Aldrisi C.

COIRAG APRAGIP ~ Torino ~ Italy

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

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group transforms culture in time and with it the concept of cultural identity - no longer in reference to a system of defined and unchangeable meanings but gradually created through a process influenced both by collective references and by individual initiative. When people meet they act out a contract in the process of building social meaning and promoting dialogue among cultural universes. IntegraMente captures this evolution: integration emerges from the relation between people and their individual characteristics.

School is a socializing agency with explicit and implicit rules which concurs in the definition of diversity and normality and which builds a powerful instrument of integration. School, however, can also be a vehicle of exclusion and marginalization.

A characteristic of adolescence is the strong impulse to symbolize and transform knowledge into expressive and creative activity. DanceMovementTherapy (DMT) is a creative process which takes place in the body and in movement, meant as a connotative, allusive, metaphoric and symbolic language. Its use offers adolescents the possibility to experiment with a ritualistic dimension. It is implicit in the notion of setting which comprises a triphasic articulation of the session: a warming up and preparation of the scene creates a passage from an ordinary space-time to a special extra-ordinary; a central phase in which the expressive play promotes a passage of state; an elaboration phase and return to "ordinary".

DMT assumes emotions as a bridge for cognitive elaboration and finds the words to tell about oneself and one's relational sphere, words adolescents don't find so easy to express.

Keywords: Integration, adolescence, Dance Movement Therapy

INTEGRAMENTE: UN PROGETTO DI INTEGRAZIONE MULTICULTURALE E DI PREVENZIONE AL DISAGIO ADOLESCENZIALE

Il progetto IntegraMente è pensato al fine di dare una risposta al fenomeno della multiculturalità. Alla base si individua un'idea di cultura come elemento che costituisce l'identità sociale delle persone mediante il gruppo: la reciproca influenza fra individuo e gruppo trasforma la cultura nel tempo e con essa anche il concetto di identità culturale non più riferibile ad un sistema di significati definito e immutabile, ma che gradualmente si crea attraverso un processo influenzato sia dai riferimenti collettivi, che dall'iniziativa individuale: le persone, incontrandosi, agiscono una contrattualità nei processi di costruzione del senso sociale, promuovendo il dialogo tra universi culturali. IntegraMente coglie questa evoluzione: l'integrazione emerge dalla relazione 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 a trasformare le conoscenze in attività espressiva, creativa. La DanzaMovimentoTerapia (DMT) è un processo creativo che si realizza nel corpo e nel movimento inteso come linguaggio connotativo, allusivo, metaforico e simbolico; il suo utilizzo offre agli adolescenti la possibilità di sperimentare una dimensione ritualizzata poiché implicita nella nozione stessa di setting che comprende un'articolazione trifasica della seduta: fase di riscaldamento e di preparazione della scena, crea un passaggio da un spazio-tempo quotidiano ad uno speciale extra-quotidiano; fase centrale dove si sviluppa il gioco espressivo promotore di un passaggio di stato; fase di elaborazione e ritorno al "quotidiano".

La DMT assume le emozioni come ponte per l'elaborazione cognitiva, trovando le parole per raccontare aspetti di sé e della sfera relazionale, che spesso gli adolescenti non riescono facilmente ad esprimere.

VI02.1

AN EXEMPLARY GROUP EXPERIENCE BETWEEN PSYCHODRAMA AND VIDEODRAMA

Pazzaglia L.^[1], Rago R.^[2]

^[1]AIPSIM ~ Forlì Cesena ~ Italy - ^[2]Film Maker ~ Roma ~ Italy

I'll show a group experience that started in Emilia Romagna (Ferrara, Forlì, Cesena) in 2001, at the Mental Health Department. Each group is composed by 12 to 14 participants, including treatment recipients and staff members, among which there were nurses, educators, psychologists and psychiatrists.

Group are guided through the methodology of psychodrama, integrated with technical elements regarding the writing and creation of video works.

The result of the group experience is the production of film works, like documentaries and movies.

The project is developed by means of the European Social Fund. "...what you will see is the result of the human and professional encounter between two experts in expressive techniques [the psychodramatist Lisa Pazzaglia and the video maker Raffaele Rago], and a group of program recipients and staff members."

"...you will see how the video camera, which may be perceived as an officious tool, can become everybody's mirror, recording what happens around without narrowing it down or minimizing it. The camera is a tool for fostering people's recollections and thoughts, and for stimulating their subsequent talk. It can bring about the anxiety of being recorded but it also gives emotion and surprise to the ones who made the video, and even more to the whole group and to anyone who watches the film."

"...personally, when I saw the video I felt an excited satisfaction. I appreciated the result of everyone's work; I didn't have doubts on that, but the excellent artistic outcome wasn't obvious. Documenting an activity may raise interest and appreciation, but this is not enough to guarantee the aesthetic and expressive quality, the balance of emotions and thoughts that I felt when watching the video." [Andrea Melella Psychiatrist, Director of the MHD Cesena, excerpt from the presentation of the video drama: "Allegretto ma non troppo" realized during the 2006/2007 course.]

AN EXEMPLARY GROUP EXPERIENCE BETWEEN PSYCHODRAMA AND VIDEODRAMA

Si illustra qui un'esperienza di gruppo che dal 2001 si conduce in Emilia Romagna (Ferrara, Forlì, Cesena) all'interno dei Dipartimenti di Salute Mentale. I gruppi sono composti da 12, 14 partecipanti, utenti del servizio e alcuni operatori fra infermieri, educatori, psicologi e psichiatri.

Il gruppo è condotto attraverso il metodo dello psicodramma integrato con elementi tecnici legati alla scrittura e realizzazione di opere video.

L'esito di ogni percorso di gruppo è la realizzazione di una vera e propria opera filmica (docu-film).

Il tutto condotto all'interno di un percorso di formazione sostenuto dal FSE (Fondo Sociale Europeo).

"... quello che vedrete tra poco è il risultato dell'incontro umano e professionale tra due esperti di tecniche espressive [Lisa Pazzaglia: psicodrammatista e Raffaele Rago: regista, operatore video], un gruppo di utenti ed operatori."

"... vedrete come il mezzo tecnico, la video camera, che potrebbe essere vissuto come intrusivo, può diventare lo specchio per tutti, che registra quello che avviene, ma non lo limita, uno strumento della memoria, della riflessione, della conversazione successiva, che può talvolta creare un poco l'ansia dell'apparire e dell'essere ripreso, ma anche mostrare lo scarto, la sorpresa e suscitare l'emozione per quello che il filmato restituisce ai singoli e ancor di più al gruppo e a chi poi vedrà il risultato filmato del lavoro svolto."

"... io, quando l'ho visto, ho provato un vivo ed emozionante compiacimento, un sentito apprezzamento per l'esito del lavoro di

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tutti, non ne dubitavo, ma non poteva essere scontata la resa artistica, perchè 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 Melella, 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**

Passerini E.

Centro Psicopedagogico per la Pace e la Gestione dei 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 acknowledge anger and to quarrel. The conflict between Anna and the children is elaborated with drawings by the children and other games. So they start to understand that anger and conflict are two different things and both are something different from violence, either. In the end Anna thanks the public, since she has enjoyed quarrelling 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 difficult 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 la 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 incontreranno Anna e la sua furia. Sul palcoscenico Anna è così arrabbiata che non può nemmeno giocare. I bambini tuttavia vengono coinvolti in attività interattive tra la platea e il palcoscenico. Loro stessi ed Anna imparano a riconoscere la rabbia e a litigare. Il conflitto 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 giocare con i bambini e li invita a risponderle scrivendole lettere sulle loro personali esperienze di rabbia

VI02.3**I AM THE TREE, I AM THE FLOWER**

Bertero C.

COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

The video tells the story of a theatre group during the preparation of a performance produced and presented in collaboration with Il Piccolo Teatro Milan, on the 19th July 2008, made up of psychiatric patients from the Il Laboratorio day center of the Fatebenefratelli Hospital and Oftalmico in Milan.

The theatrical workshop was lead by non-profit organization Caminante, made up of psychologist Chiara Bertero and two drama-therapists, Emanuela Binello and Glenda Pagnoncelli.

In the video the creation and improvisation process of a mise-en-scene freely based on Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream is documented.

"..We used a theatrical frame for the scenic rendering: in fact the actors impersonated theatre craftsmen preparing for a performance, who, tired from work, fall asleep and from their sleep the story of the Dream takes life, in particular the world of the forest spirits.."

So from a state of fusion in which everyone was equal, they created the semicircle from the theatre workers, each one, protected by the structure and the group, had their individual space in which to play a part beyond the constraints of rational logic.

Therefore it was possible to give voice to their own individuality through the protective space of the group, where they can discover new parts of themselves that they can experiment with in relationships with others.

The theatre has a strong therapeutic value that rises when one has the possibility of interpreting an imaginary role and to then come back to reality, thanks to the presence of the group. So the possibility of creating a dialogue between real life and an imaginary one, in a work frame protected from pretence, makes this methodology particularly advisable while treating the psychotic area/field.

Keywords: group, theatre, psychosis

VI03.1**A MULTIDIMENSIONAL LEARNING METHOD FOR COMMUNITIES**

De Stefano Féo M.

DPSEDES - Instituto Sedes Sapientiae ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

This video presents a mosaic of psychodramatic interventions with communities, in Brazil.

They took place in squares, cultural centers, cinemas, theaters, churches, slums, shelters and universities in order to find alternate ways to understand, to deal with and to reconstruct participant's everyday life, their own identities and those of their groups. These experiences demonstrate the multidimensional method AGRUPPAA (Mind grouping for thinking thoughts, actions and affections) created by the author.

Shared events make possible to surpass common sense, strengthening citizenship.

Direction strategies for small, medium and large groups are connected to thoughts and practices created by Moreno, Bion, Nietzsche and Morin.

A session is not a linear sequence of stages, but a simultaneous work in four cycles of action.

They are:

1. Sociometric protagonic cycle - deals with intensities among participants, highlighting different forces and their verbal and scenic expressions; allowing "link moments" among participants to become "group moments".
2. Constitution of the intensive focused field cycle - strengthens influence networks on stimulating passive and resented indi-

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viduals and sub-groups, as well impulsive ones, to act powerfully and responsibly.

3. Differentiation and identity recognition cycle - promotes the experiencing, representation and symbolization of events in focus.
4. Suspension and alter 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 video confirms that this method looks for temporary truths, replacing the logic with the dialogic and its complementary, antagonistic and competing conceptions.

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

VI03.2**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 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 that to interpret dreams but to give voice to an oneiric 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 "Il sogno e la cura" by Alberto Ghilardi and Ermete Ronchi, Ananke, Turin 2005, and in this video.

Keywords: dream, institution, research

SOGNO E ISTITUZIONE

E' possibile concepire i sogni al plurale come qualcosa che va oltre il singolo individuo e pensare che i sogni appartengano non solo al singolo individuo che li sogna, ma anche al gruppo e all'istituzione? E come è possibile utilizzarli in questa prospettiva? Queste domande hanno fatto da filo conduttore alla ricerca su "Sogno e istituzione" promossa da Ermete Ronchi e da Wilma Scategni, all'interno del Centro Studi e Ricerche" della COIRAG, di cui Ermete Ronchi è stato direttore fino al 2007, in collaborazione con la facoltà di Psicologia dell'università di Bologna e della Facoltà di Medicina dell'università di Brescia.

La ricerca, durata più di 3 anni, ha coinvolto un numero consistente di persone, moltissimi soci COIRAG e molti studenti delle

due facoltà universitarie e ha avuto un particolare e complesso dispositivo, che si è articolato in diversi tipi di setting e che ha avuto nel WEB uno strumento privilegiato per mettere in rete, attraverso sistemi di protezione della privacy e dell'anonimato, i donatori di sogni, i sogni, i referee dei sogni e le libere associazioni dei referee. L'obiettivo non è stato quello di interpretare i sogni, ma di dar voce a una rete onirica che connettesse in modo virtuale, con un funzionamento simile a quello dei sogni, la vita latente delle istituzioni coinvolte. I risultati della ricerca, passibile di sviluppi che si sono arrestati con la morte del suo promotore, sono raccolti in due libri:

"Sogni e processi conoscitivi dell'istituzione" a cura di Roberto Pani, Ermete Ronchi e Wilma Scategni, ed. CLUEB, Bologna 2006 e "Il sogno e la cura" di Alberto Ghilardi ed Ermete Ronchi ed. Ananke, Torino 2005, e in questo video.

Parole chiave: sogno, istituzione, ricerca

VI03.3**OUR JOURNEY INTO THE 5TH DIMENSION**

Camerini 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 relational 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 teorica 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 supervisione.

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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 di lettura dell'esperienza, un processo di conoscenza e di comprensione dell'intervento.

Riteniamo che la riflessione sui resoconti organizzati a partire dalle regole complesse della narrazione, costituisca un momento fondamentale nella pratica clinica; rappresenta un prezioso strumento di conoscenza e verifica solo se lo utilizziamo come modalità di investigazione che, a partire dai dati, esplora e rende comprensibili i complessi rapporti che intercorrono fra la domanda, il contesto/setting d'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, spezzoni di film, opere teatrali, disegni).

VI04.1**A GROUP THERAPY PROCESS TO CONTAIN AGGRESSIVENESS 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 invented scenes produced by unconscious motions of the psychic group experience. They make the children respect the specific Scenodrama rules, settled to help them contain their instincts and terrors. They also help the children get new security by experiencing solidarities by collective scenarios of rescue operations and thanksgiving parties.

The third 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

Own produced film selected at the French psychiatric festival of LORQUIN.

VI04.2**PSYCHODRAMA'S SCENES AT THE STREET OF SÃO PAULO: HOMELESS IN ROLE REVERSING WITH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**

Greeb M.

Role Playing Pesquisa e Aplicação ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

Having available a method to facilitate the comprehension of the drama we live, the constructive forces that build the articulations existent in the life of the city and also to be able to give them a new meaning in order to conquer a full citizenship makes us responsables and committed to use this mechanism and multiply it with its significance.

What scenes are being lived by los pueblos? What is there in terms of articulation in the life of the city and which are in fact these subjectives articulations that generate such conceptions and articulations denying the pueblos a dignifying and fair life in the exercise of freedom? Qual a cidade subjetiva que está se constituindo?

Facilitate the freedom from the traps which deprive healthy relationships, desiring actions, citizens ethics, creating conditions to overcome the clandestine discourse expressions and healthy relationships is our function. Would that be a new sociometric revolution as prophesized by Moreno? Is this a new way to make politics?

That would be a group politic. That is one of the possibilities the method more correctly called sociopsychodrama can offer life in and of the cities.

Keywords: homeless, rolereverse, psychodrama

VI04.3**QUIET RAGE AND THE PROMISE: GROUP PROCESS THAT DEMONSTRATE PROJECTIVE IDENTIFICATION**

Roller B.

Berkeley Group Education Foundation ~ Berkeley, California ~ United States

"A quiet rage: the Stanford prison experiment" (50 minutes) was produced by Philip Zimbardo, Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Stanford University.

The video recounts the group process and outcome of the Stanford Prison Experiment in which students were divided into prisoners and guards and the way those in the role of guards quickly became abusers of those in the role of prisoners. It documents the ease with which normal subjects abused their power and persecuted their peers. The projective identification by which guards projected their own aggression onto the prisoners partially accounts for this phenomenon.

"The promise of Group Therapy" is a six hour video series of a time limited spontaneous group process. The clip to be shown is a 17 minute segment from the latter phases of the group process. This particular segment demonstrates the phenomenon of projective identification in which two members of the group mutually act out the aggression of their mothers - and also become frightened of the aggression they project onto each other.

Keywords: projective identification, group process

Median Groups

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 máscaras de diferentes materiales (cartón, madera, plástico, etc.) permite conectarse con las máscaras propias. A su vez el jugar 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 oficián como clichés, que dificultan la comunicación.

Se dará espacio también, a momentos de silencio impredecibles 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 impunity, 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 reciproco 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 emotiva 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 preconstituito. 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

Bradshaw Tauvon K.^[1] – Davoli C.^[2]

^[1]*Eccelera Stockholm AB ~ Stockholm ~ Sweden* - ^[2]*Cultural 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 photographs.

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 multiplicidad 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 de patrones pegados de la correlación a un clima de la novedad, una clase de juego-espacio, que es nuevo para los médicos de orientaciones diversas. Con la acción y la reflexión sociodramatic compartiremos y exploraremos conflictos en y entre grupos en los países de los participantes por ejemplo con el uso de fotografías. Keywords: Large Group, Sociodrama

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) finds 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 “Convivio 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.

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LG01

PSYCHODRAMA

Daniel S.^[1], Kellermann N.P.F.^[2]

^[1]*Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne ~ Melbourne ~ Australia* - ^[2]*Amcha ~ 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:

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Burmeister, J (2009): The Co-unconscious of Moreno and the concept of the Social Unconsciousness (being published shortly)

LARGE GROUPS

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], Stütze-Hebel M.^[2]

^[1]*University of Applied Sciences ~ Berlin ~ Germany - ^[2]DGGO, DAGG ~ Munich ~ Germany*

Prof. Ingrid Stahmer (Berlin) and Dr. Monika Stütze-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.

Posters

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 confliction 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 (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 to select candidates going-to-discharge patients to enter the group next session by those who will discharge recently.

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

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. The project pointed out that :

- a) there is a specular quality between the people involved and

the establishment that is particularly conspicuous into :1) the reluctance towards the change; ecc.

- b) There is an high degree of dissatisfaction intra-Centres, inter-Centres and among the Centres and the Institution;
- c) Are highly diffused stereotypes regarding the people that patronize the Centres;
- d) Are highly diffused personal stories of abandon, loss, loneliness and war traumas.

The Group has allowed the circulation of the common thinking that the elder is still perfectly able to “produce” – despite the aches and pains – with freshness and creativity.

More than this the Groups pointed out

1. that they can generate a “gruppale memory” that goes beyond the memory of the singles
2. they can helpful in managing the cultural, generational, social and Institutional conflicts through a new and democratic thinking founded on sharing and not any longer on power struggle or capitulation.

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Ancona L. (2003), in *Gruppi. Metodi e strumenti*. F. Di Maria e G. Lo Verso. Cortina Raffaello, Milano.

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 preservante dalla 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; urgenza di addomesticare emozioni intense; instabilità per l’eventuale rottura delle abitudini e delle rappresentazioni di se stessi; 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).
- d) Narrazioni di vissuti personali di perdita, dipendenza, abbandono, solitudine 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

POSTERS

PO003

A "BOUNDARY" EXPERIENCE THROUGH THE GROUPMagnani G.^[1], Severi C.^[2], Bergonzini E.^[1]^[1]AUSL Modena ~ Modena ~ Italy - ^[2]COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

This work points out the therapeutical specificness 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 familiare contemporaneamente e paradossalmente anche un estraneo.

Attraverso la presenza del "familiare" 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'estraneo 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 scontro, 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.

PO004

A 3 HOUR GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY SESSION WITH MALE PARTNERS OF UNCONSUMMATED MARRIAGE

Erden 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 unconsummated 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

PO005

A FAMILY THERAPEUTIC GROUP EXPERIENCE IN A MENTAL HEALTH CENTERDella Torre N.^[1], Ferraris L.^[2], Innocente P.^[3]^[1]Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]Centro di Salute Mentale ASL Roma A, Laboratorio di Gruppoanalisi di Roma ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[3]Centro di Salute Mentale ASL Roma A ~ 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

POSTERS

UN'ESPERIENZA DI GRUPPO TERAPEUTICO DI FAMILIARI DI PAZIENTI GRAVI IN UN CENTRO DI SALUTE MENTALE

L'esperienza che presentiamo è relativa ad un gruppo per i familiari di pazienti di un Centro di Salute Mentale di Roma che nasce da una tradizione del servizio al lavoro di gruppo, sostenuta da motivazioni del servizio legate all'esigenza di un approccio di lavoro multiplo integrato nei progetti complessi per i pazienti "gravi", come risposta a bisogni dei pazienti e delle loro famiglie e in linea con una cultura del servizio che pensa la famiglia come parte del processo terapeutico.

Si tratta di un gruppo semi-aperto e non a termine, avviato nel novembre 2004, con sedute quindicinali della durata di un'ora e mezza. Il tipo di comunicazione verbale che viene favorito è una discussione libera: i partecipanti possono sentirsi liberi di dire in qualunque momento cosa hanno in mente, cosa pensano e sentono.

Gli obiettivi del gruppo di familiari sono relativi a:

- Favorire la possibilità di condivisione dell'esperienza di sofferenza.
- Costruire uno spazio di confronto e crescita attraverso il rispecchiamento in situazioni analoghe.
- Facilitare la coesione di gruppo, evitare l'isolamento e lo stigma.
- Ridurre il carico familiare ed il livello di colpevolizzazione.
- Sostenere lo sviluppo di funzioni genitoriali più mature.
- Aiutare la coppia ad essere "filtro" per i figli, come nuovo codice trasformativo che passi il portato trigerazionale in modo che abbia un senso.
- Facilitare la condivisione e lo scambio nella coppia e la capacità di affrontare insieme le difficoltà.
- Favorire la consapevolezza e la capacità di lettura della propria storia personale e familiare.

Nel funzionamento del gruppo dei familiari sono coinvolti diversi livelli: la Genitorialità, la coppia, la persona e le relazioni, i nessi, la storia.

I prevalenti fattori terapeutici sono il Rispecchiamento, la Risonanza, la Coesione di gruppo, il Contenimento della sofferenza, l'Elaborazione del senso di colpa.

PO006**A GROUP ANALYTIC TRAINING COMMUNITY IN FAMILY THERAPY**

Sidiropoulos H., Papadakis T.N., Kouneli E., Morarou E.

Open Psychotherapy Centre, Institute of Family Therapy ~ Athens ~ Greece

The Skinnerian group analytic approach in family therapy has its theoretical background on two bodies of literature: a) the ideas of S.H. Foulkes about the subjective quality of the therapist's contribution and the relativity of this position, b) the ideas of G. Bateson about achieving change through understanding rather than through power or control.

According to A.C.R. Skinner: "Group analysis was an early example of a system's approach. But it differed from other systems approaches used in family therapy in that it embodied a practical form of training (a personal group analysis) which brought about an automatic tendency to be aware of, the various levels of any system in which the individual later became involved" (Skinner, 1988, p. xi).

A training using the Skinnerian open systems approach, locates development at the interface of a number of dynamic systems, and the interaction of all these systems is drawn upon for growth and learning. A recent application of these principles in training, combined with the principles of the Therapeutic Community, consists the training in family therapy of the Open Psychotherapy Centre. After 26 years of experience it is considered that this Communal approach (a system of various kinds of groups) pro-

vides a high level of coherence in the training, given that it functions as a psychosocial system with various levels. It is also considered that through the interchange of multiple group activities within the whole system the students get involved in a procedure, which provides the opportunity for an active involvement, for functioning on different levels of relating (adult, peer and regressed), for contributing to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and also personal growth and development (Tsegos, 1988, 1999, 2002).

Keywords: family therapy, training, communal approach

PO007**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

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

UN'ESPERIENZA DI GRUPPO CON PAZIENTI PSICHIATRICI ALL'INTERNO DELL'SPDC

La comunicazione costituisce la possibilità di fornire elementi esplicativi e di riflessione sulla funzione ed utilità della creazione di uno specifico setting 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 conduttrice del gruppo è una Psicologa Strutturata dell'U.O.P. con cui collaborano un educatore, infermieri e due specializzande psicologhe. Tale esperienza, iniziata nell'aprile del 2008 con frequenza settimanale, si pone l'obiettivo di sostenere i pazienti a ridefinire 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 patologico e disfunzionale. L'obiettivo primario del gruppo è dunque rappresentato dalla possibilità di porsi come contenitore "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 tra 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-

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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**

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Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases ~ Istanbul ~ Turkey

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.

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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 comprehensive level 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 (1996), Herrmann (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**

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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, sharing and socialization developing a belonging feeling. The équipe job makes possible re-readings and modifications of patients' mental and relational processes.

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.

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Keywords: art, creative process, polis

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PO011

ASPERGER'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-Dechard, 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 STUDYGargano M.T.^[1], Amato L.^[1], Pittari C.^[2]^[1]Università degli Studi ~ Palermo ~ Italy - ^[2]COIRAG ~ Palermo ~ Italy

Aims: This single case study explores the effectiveness of two groupanalytic 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 comorbidity presents more difficulties to the create and maintain a good therapeutic alliance.

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 that preceded a one month interruption of the 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, Lingardi, 2003). Process was assessed using IVAT-R (Colli, Lingardi, 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 comorbidity.

Keywords: Groupanalytic Therapy, Effectiveness, Panic Disorder

PO013

ASSISTENZA TERRITORIALE ASUR MARCHE ZT3: THE ANALYTICAL PSYCHODRAMA AS THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN CHILDREN WITH FREQUENT HOSPITAL ADMISSIONSGiorgetti G.^[1], Stoppioni V.^[2], Catalano M.^[1], Pierpaoli C.^[3]^[1] COIRAG ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]ASUR Marche ZT3 ~ Fano (PU) ~ Italy - ^[3]ICLES ~ 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, when 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 penoso vissuto di bambino venuto male, con un corpo 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 colpiti dall' intenso disagio emotivo collegato alla patologia organica, ha portato alla formulazione di un progett-

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to volto a sistematizzare la risposta al bisogno di cura del bambino malato.

Obiettivo del progetto: Garantire maggiori cure sul territorio per i soggetti in età evolutiva con frequenti ricoveri ospedalieri e per i loro genitori.

Destinatari del progetto: Il progetto è destinato a bambini affetti da patologie organiche e/o disturbi psicosomatici.

Data inizio del progetto: Settembre 2008

Durata del progetto: Biennale

Metodologia: I bambini e le loro famiglie giungono al servizio su invio dei Medici o degli Psicologi Specialisti Ospedalieri che nel corso dell'indagine diagnostica nei centri in cui sono avvenuti gli accertamenti medici ed i follow up, hanno evidenziato la necessità di una presa in carico psicologica del loro piccolo paziente.

Al servizio si accede tramite impegnativa.

L'intervento prevede tre fasi:

- Iniziale consultazione e assessment del bambino affetto da patologia organica e/o disturbo psicosomatico.
- rilevazione di tratti di personalità psicosomatica o sintomatologia depressiva.
- colloquio di risposta ai genitori e proposta di intervento di psicoterapia di gruppo.

Figure professionali: Neuropsichiatra Infantile, Psicologo Psicoterapeuta, Psicologo tirocinante

Valutazione del trattamento:

Indicatori di attività/processo

Indicatori di invio

Indicatori di esito

PO014

BANGLADESH THERAPEUTIC THEATRE WORKSHOPS: COLLABORATING ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS

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This poster presents the National Therapeutic Theatre workshops (NTTW) and the Bangladesh Therapeutic Theatre Institute (BTTI). In 2003 the first of the NTT 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 Sociometry 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 shares some of the magic of this wonderful collaboration.

Keywords: therapeutic theatre

PO015

BEAUTY ANXIETY AS EPISTEMOLOGICAL OBSTACLE IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

"ne qui 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 observation posts: individual, group, institution and polis.

Operatively this study 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, schizophrenic 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 discussion subject of an operative group.

Keywords: beauty anxiety, conflict, plan.

L'ANGOSCIA DELLA BELLEZZA COME OSTACOLO EPISTEMOLOGICO NELLA GESTIONE DEL CONFLITTO

"ne quid nimis"

Il lavoro proposto nasce dall'incontro di un gruppo di specializzandi psicosocioanalisti mossi dal desiderio di promuovere e applicare la teorizzazione appresa nel percorso formativo come strumento di lettura interpretativa del conflitto, analizzato da quattro differenti vertici osservativi: individuo, gruppo, istituzione e polis. Operativamente lo studio si concentra sul concetto di angoscia della bellezza proposto da Luigi Pagliarani e qui declinato nella sua possibile espressione come ostacolo epistemologico nei processi di gestione del conflitto. L'ostacolo epistemologico, secondo la teorizzazione di E. Pichon Rivière, si configura come l'insieme di ansie e difese che, se non riconosciute e attraversate, impediscono l'apprendimento, inteso come capacità progettuale.

Pensando il conflitto come risorsa in quanto elemento irriducibile dell'essere umano in relazione, l'angoscia della bellezza ne diventa un'ulteriore chiave di lettura in grado di svelarne aspetti diversi da quelli evidenziati attraverso l'utilizzo dei concetti di angoscia

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confusiva, schizoparanoide e depressiva.

Il lavoro sarà presentato con un poster che illustra l'esito della ricerca del lavoro del gruppo sui concetti teorici di riferimento. Essi verranno articolati attraverso la presentazione di concrete situazioni conflittuali che possono manifestarsi su diversi livelli di complessità, come ad esempio il conflitto sociale espresso dalle problematiche narcisistiche adolescenziali oppure il rapporto precarietà-flessibilità nel mercato del lavoro o ancora il costante accadere dei fenomeni di tifo violento. La ricerca prospetta la possibilità che l'attraversamento dell'angoscia della bellezza sia strumento di prassi che permette l'elaborazione delle situazioni conflittuali all'interno del paradigma del "ne quid nimis".

Il poster si apre inoltre alla possibilità di essere oggetto di discussione attraverso un gruppo operativo.

Parole chiave: angoscia della bellezza, conflitto, progetto

PO016**BRAZILIAN PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER COMPETENCIES PROFILE**

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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 needs of clients but also the way in which guidance services are provided. 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 acts. The concerning about definition parameters and competencies qualification criteria for Educational and Professional Practitioner was 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 about professional competencies profile of Brazilian Educational and Vocational Practitioner, based on Central and Specialized Competencies Model proposed by IAEVG. We applied a questionnaire developed by Talavera, Liévano, Soto, Ferrer-Sama e 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 (22.2%). 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 Career 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

PO017**BULLYING ENABLING STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TO MAKE POSITIVE CHANGES ON THEIR CAMPUS**

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Londrina ~ Brazil

The use of drugs, alcohol, eating disorders, smoking, teasing, bullying, violence are common behaviours and attitudes young people and adults of the 21st century are many times forced to experience in order to feel accepted in their groups. It is noticed that people who belong to different groups in the same environment never get the chance to reach out to other groups of different backgrounds for fear of being excluded. It is also possible to notice that this separation which has become a part of people's lives in today's world can cause teasing, discrimination, prejudice, violence, suicide and other behaviours related to bullying. The objective of the proposed workshop is to analyse the group process in situations of bullying. The method used is group dynamics. The activities proposed in this workshop lead teens and adults on a carefully designed exploration of the ways people separate from each other, showing them how to interrupt the process and create connection. The activities proposed allow teens and adults to experience what is possible and enable them to become leaders in an atmosphere of fun, love, compassion, acceptance and respect. The main objective of the activities developed for teens and adults in schools or companies is to increase personal power and self-esteem, to change the harmful peer pressure into positive peer support and to eliminate the acceptance of teasing, bullying and all forms of violence.

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Keywords: Bullying

PO018**BULLYING: A RESEARCH-INTERVENTION ANALYSIS IN AN OUTPATIENT SERVICE**

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A.O. Fatebenefratelli e Ofatlmico ~ Milano ~ Italy

During 2007 we met in psychiatric outpatient 71 persons coming from different agencies or institutions, as family doctor, other psychiatric, Trade Union, lawyers, with psychosomatic problems related to their professional condition.

The first step was to have six interviews with anyone (+ projective tests and mobbing questionnaire).

We collected the most important sociological information (age, social position, marital condition, salary, etc...).

After this screening we analysed this population and we noticed that just 49% was joined to the Trade Union.

We subdivided the symptomatology in a range between the simple problem of anxiety and the serious psychopathology.

We found 44 different symptoms, the most prevalent were: anxiety, depression, insomnia, aggressiveness, quiver. A peculiar situation commune to everybody was a decrease of self-esteem and of consequence a fear to become unable for every kind of job.

All these problems were not considered just a result of bullying: we could divide them into three categories: psychiatric disease not caused by job condition (17%), job disease (53%), and properly bullying (30%).

We observed the presence of a particular behaviour out of the job considered by Ege like a "double bullying", that means the effects of bullying of family life and relationships in general.

At the end of this consideration we had a new interview with each of them to organise the intervention: we proposed a double prosecution: with us a critical treatment and with lawyer and Trade

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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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PO019

CATEGORIZING THROUGH ACCOUNTING HOW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PSYCHOLOGICALLY SHAPE THEIR EXPERIENCES

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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 a specific subject, but were asked 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

PO020

CHANGING FACTORS IN T-GROUP: AN EXPLORATIVE RESEARCH

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This work belongs to the tradition of studies about process, which initiator 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-Set 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.

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Keywords: T-Group; Q-Set; Changing processes.

FATTORI DI CAMBIAMENTO NEL T-GROUP: UNA RICERCA ESPLOLATIVA

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-Set 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 esperti ed a partecipanti ad un t-group con lo scopo di identificare gli item più significativi; è stato così realizzato un Q-set che è stato successivamente utilizzato da 20 conduttori di gruppo esperti e da 100 partecipanti a t-group. Sulla base dell'analisi dei dati risultante da questa somministrazione si è potuta realizzare una versione preliminare di un "Q-Set per la Valutazione dei Fattori di Cambiamento all'interno di Training Group".

Il 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 pensato per la valutazione del processo di cambiamento nei T-Group; in seconda battuta ha permesso di realizzare una prima esplicitazione/sistematizzazione, 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 punti di concordanza/discordanza tra come l'esperienza viene vissuta/percepita/elaborata dai conduttori e dai partecipanti.

PO021

COMBINATION OF GROUP ANALYTIC AND COGNITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IN GROUPS OF ALCOHOLICS

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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

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readily by the patient and the clinician. Schemata can be considered the 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 provide several guidelines 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 Foulkes'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

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. It enters our lives and touches us in many ways. Northern Ireland's striking street murals, now distinctive landmarks, were vessels through which Republican and Loyalist groups in conflict revealed themselves in the public sphere (Jarman, 1997). Artists used the walls as forums for presentation and articulation of their experience of the political and of the experience of the communities that they represented.

This research examined the process of witnessing these murals and uses a creative process to complete the visual experience. The work identifies stages of awareness / integration in relation to analytical art psychotherapy (Schavaverien, 1992) and highlights the importance of engaging the client as witness to their own art and stories.

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Keywords: Witnessing Mural Art

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 competencies 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 saberes sustituye la habitual depositación 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 llave: grupo, comunidad, psicoterapia

PO024

COMMUNITY THEATRE

Lotti N.

AIPSIM ~ Milano ~ Italy

The Poster introduces the history of the movement of Playback Theatre in Italy since 1990, with a description of groups and practitioners.

It is explained the work of these years to develop the method in Italy and to strengthen the national and international network.

In the Italian reality, we developed the positive combination of Action's Methods and Playback Theatre of Jonathan Fox., that allowed an

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original program open to the contributions of Psychodrama, Playback Theatre and other kind of Theatre for the Community.

The poster illustrates the Theatre Course of Community Development of the Italian School of Playback Theatre (affiliate to the School Playback Theatre - New Paltz -New York from 2002) and gives details about the activities with groups and communities that took place in these years and shows plans for the future.

Keywords: Action's Method Playback Theatre Community

TEATRO DI SVILUPPO DI COMUNITÀ

Il Poster presenta la storia del movimento del Playback Theatre in Italia dal 90 fino ad oggi con una panoramica sulle realtà operanti in Italia.

Viene messo in rilievo il lavoro svolto in questi anni per sviluppare il metodo in Italia e per potenziare il lavoro di rete nazionale ed internazionale. Nella realtà italiana, si è sviluppata la positiva combinazione dei metodi di matrice moreniana e il Playback Theatre di Jonathan Fox., che ha portato a realizzare un percorso formativo originale e aperto ai contributi dello psicodramma, del playback theatre e del teatro sociale. Viene illustrato in particolare il Corso di teatro di Sviluppo di Comunità della Scuola Italiana di Playback Theatre (fondata e affiliata alla School of Playback Theatre- New Paltz - Stato di New York nel 2002) e le attività di intervento con i gruppi e le comunità svolte in questi anni e in programma per il futuro.

P0025

CONFLICT ELABORATION IN CO-CONDUCTION: A PSYCHOTHERAPIST'S AND PSYCHOMOTILITY THERAPIST'S PATH WITH A GROUP OF CHILDREN

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This work describes the path done by a therapeutic group for children co-conducted by a psychotherapist and a psychomotility therapist. The children were attending first class in primary school and presented problems related with their bodies (particularly, outcomes of hemiplegia, monoplegia, and encopresis); they showed low cognitive level and their mental functioning needed a therapy focused on the integration between body and mind. Due to these children's difficulties, the work of the group was focused on two main goals: facilitating corporal expression and a contact with their own bodies in an enjoyable context and facilitating emotional expression, increasing their emotional awareness by getting in touch with such emotions and their body display.

The co-conduction, entrusted to two professionals with different background, reflected the two sides of the work we were determined to do, but also risked to reproduce the body-mind splitting that afflicted the children. Essential in the course of the treatment was the elaboration of the conflict between the conductors: such conflict, at first avoided and denied, got then, through a continuous work of reflection over the course of the treatment, to an expression and, hence, to a more authentic and lively integration of the diverse competences involved in the process.

In parallel, some internal conflicts emerged within the group of children, developing on a pattern of negation and avoidance of aggression. In the end, the children reached a more lively integration of their mental and physical functioning, reproducing what happened between the conductors of the group.

Keywords: co-conduction; groups of children; interdisciplinarity.

L'ELABORAZIONE DEL CONFLITTO NELLA CO-CONDUZIONE: IL PERCORSO DI UNA PSICOTERAPEUTA E DI UNA PSICOMOTRICISTA CON UN GRUPPO DI BAMBINI

Il presente lavoro descrive il percorso compiuto da un gruppo terapeutico composto da bambini e co-condotto da una psicotere-

apeuta da una psicomotricista. I bambini, tutti in prima elementare, presentavano problematiche strettamente legate al corpo (in particolare, esiti di emiparesi e monoparesi e problemi di encopresis), manifestavano un basso livello cognitivo e un funzionamento mentale che necessitava di un lavoro volto a favorire una maggiore integrazione mente-corpo. Proprio in relazione alle difficoltà vissute dai bambini, il percorso di gruppo si proponeva due obiettivi generali: favorire l'espressione corporea e la percezione del proprio corpo in un contesto piacevole e favorire l'espressione emotiva, aumentando la consapevolezza delle proprie emozioni attraverso il contatto con esse e con la loro manifestazione corporea.

La co-conduzione, affidata a due professioniste di diversa formazione, rifletteva i due versanti di lavoro che ci prefiggeamo di compiere, ma rischiava anche di riprodurre la scissione mente-corpo che affliggeva i bambini. Fondamentale nel percorso di cura è stata l'elaborazione del conflitto fra le due conduttrici: questo è stato inizialmente evitato e negato, per poi giungere, attraverso un lavoro di costante riflessione sul percorso, ad una sua possibile espressione e, quindi, ad un'integrazione più autentica e viva delle diverse competenze messe in gioco.

In parallelo, il gruppo dei bambini ha potuto sperimentare alcuni conflitti al suo interno, superando a sua volta una dinamica di negazione ed evitamento dell'aggressività. I bambini, infine, sono potuti giungere ad una più viva integrazione del loro funzionamento mentale e corporeo, rispecchiando quanto avvenuto all'interno dello staff di conduzione.

Parole chiave: co-conduzione; gruppi di bambini; interdisciplinarietà.

P0026

CONFLICT IN GROWTH AGE THERAPY: A CHOICE AMONG CLOSING AND OPENING TO LIFE

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 re-born inside 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 closure, but also protection and a warm place, where being able to grow, sooner or later, their seed of change. Children's "trusting the group", has accompanied them and made easier the way out from their shell. Meeting other people, that are "those who help trusting and caring over the germ", has made children able to closing, opening, dying and being re-born in life's spiral.

Our poster is willing to give this perspective to the conflict that has clearly arisen from our group. Our extent is showing the conflict in the psychodramatic context, by discussing some case studies concerned with this theme, aiming at a better comprehension and understanding both of the processes the conflict is based upon and the psychodramatic instruments to help children facing it.

Keywords: children, interior conflict, psychodramatic context.

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/ri nascere qualcosa di nuovo dentro me"

Nel nostro lavoro di terapeuti abbiamo incontrato bambini/e che per non soffrire si sono chiusi in un bozzolo protettivo, che se da

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un lato li ripara da adulti spesso incoerenti e assenti, dall'altro li rinchiude, impedendo loro di aprirsi al desiderio di vita.

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 caldo, dove poter far germogliare nel tempo il seme del cambiamento. 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.

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 psicodrammatico, 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 ad affrontarlo.

PO027**CONFLICT WITH TRADITIONAL SEXUALITY: HOW TO TREAT VAGINISMUS IN THERAPY GROUPS**

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Introduction: Vaginismus can be conceptualized as the symbolic expression of a specific unconscious intrapsychic conflict. There is an involuntary spasm of the muscles surrounding the vaginal entrance which occurs whenever an attempt is made for intercourse or gynecologic insertion.

Objective: Since 1989, we started group psychotherapies for patients with vaginismus combining sex therapy techniques with psychodrama. The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the "mise en scène" of the women's conflicts with our community's traditions, worked through psychodramatically in groups.

Method: In this study we will present two groups each being 12 and 18 women, totally 30 vaginismus women. We met twice a week, 14 sessions for each group. Four sessions were conducted with the partners participation. Psychotherapy team consisted of 1 psychodrama and group therapist and 4 co-therapists.

Conclusion: Sex is a physiological necessity for man is the common belief of our society. Whereas women are entitled to sexual experience only after marriage. Protection of virginity until marriage is very important in the young girl's mind due to the traditions. Women in modern Turkish society still have to live with large families. Vaginismus women are in conflict either being a woman or "staying mummy's immature daughters" as virgins. Such conflicts are encouraged to be worked on psychodramatically in the group with the support of the therapists in a warm chamber of group members who take roles and share pains and joys. Group medium is a small model of society. The visible or invisible pressure of the society loosens in the group process. Fear of intercourse is thus cured.

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Keywords: Psychodrama, Traditions, Vaginismus

CONFLITTO CON SEXUALITÀ TRADIZIONALE: COME TRATTARE VAGINISMUS NEI GRUPPI DI TERAPIA

Nei gruppi di trattamento del vaginismus lavoriamo spesso psicodrammaticamente sulle difficoltà e sui conflitti delle donne con il loro

stile di vita tradizionale. Ci sono conflitti simili delle coppie inoltre. Accettando gli atteggiamenti provocatori le sensibilità passivo-aggressive della coppia. La nostra presentazione è circa due gruppi di processo, riguardo alle tradizioni ed ai conflitti culturali.

PO028**CONSCIOUSNESS AND CONFLICT**

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^[1]Casa di Cura Parco dei Tigli ~ Padova ~ Italy - ^[2]Università degli Studi di Padova ~ Padova ~ Italy

Self-consciousness is the basic premise for the recognition, the comprehension and the elaboration, in an integrative sense, of intrapsychic and interpersonal conflicts. The consciousness of self is based and developed in the complex plot of the life with the relationships and the groups (1). Its study and the possibility to obtain a reliable measure must be examined by a careful consideration of these aspects. For this reason, using a groupal perspective, we created and validated a psychometric instrument (2), called SMAC (Scale of Measure of Self-Consciousness). The first collected data, here explained, on a sample of 36 people, show the concrete possibility to obtain a valid measure.

Keywords: Self-consciousness; Psychometric instrument (SMAC); valid measure

PO029**CONTINUOUS TIME**

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^[1]Il Cerchio Onlus ~ Bari ~ Italy - ^[2]Il Cerchio Onlus ~ Napoli ~ Italy

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

IL TEMPO CHE CONTINUA

Il Grande Gruppo è un capitolo importante ed originale della Gruppoanalisi nel campo delle metodologie d'intervento psico-sociale. Tale esperienza ha lo scopo di creare uno spazio mentale di elaborazione collettiva degli aspetti consci e inconsci che si determinano nell'incontro con l'Altro da Sé, al fine di promuovere dialettiche plurali adatte a declinare la complessità e a valorizzarne il suo potenziale. L'organizzazione sociale è composta da individui che si emozionano, vivono, lavorano, competono, creano ma anche confliggono e si ammalano. Così come le organizzazio-

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ni promuovono cambiamenti, etica, giustizia ma possono produrre anche totalitarismi, discriminazioni e iniquità sociale. Il Gruppo Allargato è territorio, è uno, è tanti, è centro, è periferia, è politica, 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, discorsi, polis. Ci si fermerà a riflettere sull'esperienza fatta a Bari nel settembre del 2007 e nell'ottobre 2008, e sul contributo che la Gruppoanalisi offre nel campo delle metodologie d'intervento psicosociale.

PO030**CROSSING "THE MIDDLE LAND" THROUGH WORDS AND GLANCES**

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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's 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, immigrant are the verbal referents for "who stands still" and watches the passing of the "di-verso". When the thought is in motion and it decentralizes itself, the limits become a resource 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.

VIAGGIO NELLA TERRA DI MEZZO ATTRAVERSO SGUARDI E PAROLE

Questo lavoro parte da una riflessione linguistica sul termine "integrazione" nella consapevolezza che la risoluzione di ogni problema inizia con l'esame attento del linguaggio, come già sostenevano Confucio e Socrate. Nella nostra cultura questo vocabolo acquista il significato di "aggiunta che colma una mancanza, un'incompletezza o un'imperfezione". Ci si interroga su quale siano le accezioni di questa parola presso altre culture. Wittgenstein ci ricorda che i limiti del linguaggio sono i limiti del proprio mondo: quali sono dunque i limiti nel considerare il processo integrativo come un vuoto da colmare? Rispetto a cosa? Ancora una volta il linguaggio si fa limite: emigrante, immigrato sono il riferimento di "chi sta fermo" e assiste al passaggio del "di-verso". Quando il pensiero è "in movimento" e si decentra, il limite si fa risorsa e sposta il "di-verso" in "verso-di".

Abbiamo intervistato due donne che provengono da Paesi diversi. Si propone quindi una riflessione nata dall'essere testimoni del

divenire dell'incontro di sguardi di donne. Una storia dove l'identità trova spazio nella circolarità dello scambio e sosta nei passi mancanti, senza considerarsi mai definitivamente intera. Passi che percorrono quella terra di mezzo dove poter riaccogliere parti di sé negoziabili giocate nell'incontro, preservando nuclei identitari originari. Passi solitari, necessari a ri-conoscerci tra antiche e nuove appartenenze. Passi armoniosi, tra l'accogliere e il farsi accogliere, accompagnate dalla fiducia di poter essere accolte.

Parole chiave: identità, incontro, passi mancanti.

PO031**CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT**

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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. DSSVF (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).

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Durante gli ultimi anni il nostro gruppo di ricerca si è occupato di analizzare il ruolo delle appartenenze culturali nell'ambito dello sviluppo identitario in adolescenza, e la sua influenza nel confronto con il contesto sociale.

Nel presente studio sono stati utilizzati tre strumenti:

- DSSVF (G.Gilli, O.Greco, C.Regalia, G.Banzatti, 1990);
- Test della Doppia Luna (O. Greco, 1999);
- Un'intervista semi-strutturata create ad hoc.

La nostra ipotesi è che la famiglia ed il contesto sociale rappresentano una doppia co-esistente appartenenza nella mente dell'adolescente, che, soprattutto in questo specifico periodo evolutivo, può essere all'origine di una difficoltà nell'incontro con quello sociale.

La finalità dello studio è quella di individuare specifici nodi problematici sperimentati da tali adolescenti e comprendere quei fattori psicologici che possono rendere problematico il passaggio dalla famiglia al mondo sociale.

Dal nostro vertice osservativo le modalità utilizzate dagli adolescenti di seconda generazione nel gestire la loro relazione tra contesto sociale e universo familiare appare particolarmente rilevante, nella misura in cui può consentire un'integrazione congruente sia con le risorse del soggetto che con quelle del contesto sociale in cui è inserito.

PO032**CURATIVE FACTORS IN GROUP THERAPY ON A CONSULTATION LIAISON PSYCHIATRY IN-PATIENT GROUP**

Yilmaz A., Çeri Ö., Ayaz T., Kumbasar H.

Ankara University ~ Ankara ~ Turkey

Consultation liaison psychiatry is a discipline, which unites medicine and psychiatry and establishes a psychological integrity to medical applications. CLP involves the body – mind – environment interaction in medical settings and the application of psychiatric – psychosocial care to patients. Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, Psychiatry Department, Consultation Liaison Psychiatry division, which arrived as science division in 2002 exemplifies as a multidiscipline team work model with clinical practice, education and research areas.

In CLP in-patient service, our interventions vary from anxiety disorders to affective disorders, from eating disorders to axis II disorders etc. Average hospitalization period is 4-5 weeks and there are three 45 minutes group therapy séances per a week. This study seeks to demonstrate the potential efficacy of an unstructured, short term group therapy for psychiatry in-patient group. In this work our aim is to evaluate therapeutic effects that are connected with group therapies. The cases that are hospitalized in CLP between September-2008 and February-2009 are evaluated by "Q Sort Check List", "Dysfunctional Attitude Scale", "Problem Solving Inventory", "Rotter's Internal – External Locus of Control Scale", "Sociotropy – Autonomy Scale" and "Social Comparison Scale" at the beginning and the end of their hospitalizations.

Keywords: CLP, group therapy

PO033**DISCUSSING BOUNDARIES IN A DAILY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY**

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Boundaries and limits consist a *sin qua non* for the accomplishment of any psychotherapeutic procedure, including Therapeutic Community. Many differences and considerations, concerning the boundaries of the therapeutic milieu, are being discussed in the literature, even though, we have to underline that, a rigid

approach is prominent. According to the therapeutic philosophy of each psychotherapeutic model, different purpose and meaning to the boundaries are provided.

The present work discusses the evolution of the structure of the Daily Psychotherapeutic Community of the Open Psychotherapy Centre over the 27 years of its operation. Numerous changes have been recorded through the years, which are correlated to the developmental phase, the atmosphere or the special needs of the Community each time. According to our communal experience, a self-regulation function seems to be the most suitable, with boundaries that become flexible or rigid, depending on the needs of each period. Thus, a truly open system is created, where a constant interaction takes place either inside the Community (between patients and staff) or between the Community itself and the surrounding environment (wider organization, society etc.).

Keywords: Therapeutic Community, Boundaries

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 Spontaneity 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**

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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

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focused on victims, aggressors and their families, upholding a strategy of multidisciplinary, multisectorial and network interventions. The service invests its resources in prevention, intervention and rehabilitation; in teaching and supervising other teams; and in research activities.

Since 2002 the CHPC (SVF) integrates the "Violence Group: Information, Investigation, Intervention" (www.violencia.online.pt), which is a network comprising eleven institutions from Coimbra, belonging to the areas of Health, Justice, Forensic Medicine, Police Forces and Social Welfare.

In the present workshop the authors will address the interpretation and comprehension of domestic violence issues and of the "social actors" involved in it, as well as the strategies adopted by the Family Violence Service in terms of screening, risk assessment and referral, the specific interventions applied (on a family, group and individual level), and the network-wise cooperation with other institutions.

Taking into account the international scope of the Congress, the authors expect that this workshop might create the ideal setting for an exchange of information with participants from other countries who are interested in, or working with, domestic violence.

Keywords: domestic/family_violence, specific_interventions (individual_group_family)

P0036**DYNAMICS OF GROUPS FOR DESARROLLAR THE AUTOEFICACIA IN UNIVERSITY ACTORS**

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Maracaibo ~ Venezuela

Autoeficacia one talks about the beliefs that have the people about their own capacities for the profit of certain results. The reality and dynamics of the process of education-learning developed within a classroom of classes at university level are in favor certain to a great extent of the beliefs that educational and the students show in their exercise. For such reason the people that experiences trust his effectiveness create of dominion, which allows these to develop a dimension of open and manifest conducts, that it provides to them to render efficiently in classes, unlike those actors with little confidence in its effectiveness that atmospheres generate inadequate that can affect the sense of the effectiveness and the cognitive development of the students, as well as in the formation of its own personal beliefs. Considering before exposed the general mission of this communication it is to present the dynamic ones group used in the University of Zulia (LIGHT) to work with the increase of autoeficacia. It tries to inform on the evolution into autoeficacia of the actors and to present you practice them that in LIGHT they promote the development of autoeficacia. To explore the Competition of the Autoeficacia in the actors university, with the purpose of increasing its professional performance and the impact that this one has in the yield of its students Inside of the awaited results it is hoped to clarify autoeficacia like a competition to medular in actors of the Faculty of Humanities and Education, all this associate to its personal and professional roll.

Keywords: autoeficacia, competitions, educative

DINAMICA DE GRUPOS PARA DESARROLLAR LA AUTOEFICACIA EN ACTORES UNIVERSITARIOS

La autoeficacia se refiere a las creencias que poseen las personas acerca de sus propias capacidades para el logro de determinados resultados. La realidad y dinámica del proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje desarrollado dentro de un aula de clases a nivel universitario está determinada en gran parte por las creencias que el docente y estudiantes pone de manifiesto en su ejercicio. Por tal razón las personas que confían en su eficacia crean experiencias de dominio, lo cual les permite a éstos desarrollar una dimensión de conductas abiertas y manifiestas, que les pro-

porciona rendir eficientemente en clases, a diferencia de aquellos actores con escasa confianza en su eficacia quienes generan ambientes inadecuados que pueden incidir en el sentido de la eficacia y el desarrollo cognitivo de los estudiantes, así como en la formación de sus propias creencias personales. Considerando lo antes expuesto el objetivo general de esta ponencia es dar a conocer las dinámicas de grupo utilizadas en La Universidad del Zulia (LUZ) para trabajar con el incremento de la autoeficacia. Pretende informar sobre la evolución de la autoeficacia de los actores y dar a conocer las practicas que en LUZ promueven el desarrollo de la autoeficacia. Se explorar la Competencia de la Autoeficacia en los actores universitario, con la finalidad de incrementar su desempeño profesional y el impacto que éste tiene en el rendimiento de sus estudiantes Dentro de los resultados esperados se espera clarificar la autoeficacia como una competencia medular en actores de la Facultad de Humanidades y Educación, todo esto asociado a su rol personal y profesional
Palabras Claves: autoeficacia, competencias educativa.

P0037**EATING DISORDER IN ADOLESCENCE. A DEVELOPMENTAL CONFLICT: THE THERAPEUTIC GROUP AS A RESOURCE**

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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.

GRF (Restoring Functions Group) and the theory of affective roles are the methodological background we have referred to in order to study and propose specific therapeutic treatments for conflicts in this type of clinical situations.

A multi focal-model, based on group therapy techniques – assessed both for the patients and their parents- is offered, along with clinical exemplifications. The session is three hours long.

References: Jeammet Ph."Anoressia e Bulimia",F.Angeli, Milano2006;Ist.Minotauro "Padri, Madri e Figli adolescenti", La Fabbrica dei libri, Milano 2005 p.275-357; Zucca Alessandrelli C. in: gli Argonauti n°91 e 92, Cis editore, Milano

Keywords: Developmental conflict, integrated multidisciplinary treatments, time-limited groups

IL DISTURBO ALIMENTARE IN ADOLESCENZA: UN CONFLITTO EVOLUTIVO? IL GRUPPO COME RISORSA

Il disturbo alimentare nell'adolescenza e nella prima giovinezza può essere considerato come espressione di un conflitto evolutivo.

Si ritiene che, in questi casi, la presa in carico multipla, un approccio multifocale e l'intervento di gruppo siano strumenti fondamentali per l'efficacia terapeutica. E' altresì indispensabile la presa in carico anche dei genitori con tecniche adeguate.

Il modello di trattamento proposto offre migliori garanzie rispetto al rischio di scissione e proiezione delle pazienti per la stessa fragilità del Sé e favorisce l'analisi del controtransfert sia del terapeuta che istituzionale.

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Per le caratteristiche delle problematiche di dipendenza connesse al sintomo e per l'età delle pazienti si propongono interventi di gruppo modulari e a termine, anche in affiancamento al percorso psicoterapeutico a orientamento psicodinamico. Il GRF (Gruppo per la Ripresa delle Funzioni), per la sua "flessibilità" e la teoria dei codici affettivi sono stati lo sfondo metodologico da cui si è partiti per studiare e proporre un tipo di intervento adatto a queste situazioni cliniche.

Verrà quindi descritto un modello articolato di presa in carico che prevede l'utilizzo di tecniche di gruppo rivolto alle giovani e ai loro genitori con le sue esemplificazioni cliniche. Il seminario, con dibattito, avrà durata di tre ore

Riferimenti bibliografici: Jeammet Ph. "Anoressia e Bulimia", F. Angeli, Milano 2006; Ist. Minotauro "Padri, Madri e Figli adolescenti", La Fabbrica dei libri, Milano 2005 p.275-357; Zucca Alessandrelli C. in: gli Argonauti n°91 e 92, Cis editore, Milano

Parole chiave: conflitto evolutivo, presa in carico multipla, gruppo a tempo limitato

PO038

ECLECTIC FAMILY THERAPY ADDED TO THE USUAL TREATMENT IN BIPOLAR DISORDER: A CASE STUDY

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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 therapeutic 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

PO039

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND COHESION IN MUTUAL-AID SUPPORT GROUPS

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The research was conducted within mutual-aid support groups with the main goal of evaluating the relation between emotional intelligence and group cohesion. A questionnaire measured emo-

tional intelligence on the Italian version of the Emotional Intelligence Assessment (SEI, Fariselli et al., 1997) and cohesion on the Group Environment Questionnaire (GEQ; Carron, Widmayer, & Brawley, 1985). In addition, another two instruments, part of the test battery "Ass3D" by Zammuner and Kafetsios (2004), examined emotion regulation and individuals' ability of facial emotion recognition. Lastly, the degree of satisfaction of group participants was measured, testing the hypothesis of a relation between emotional intelligence and members' satisfaction. The participants were 89 persons (57F; mean age 54.5, range 21-85) divided over 10 mutual-aid support groups in different areas (family problems, bereavement elaboration, dependencies, mental health, disability). Results highlight a relation between emotional intelligence and group cohesion; in other words, emotional intelligence can be a good predictor of cohesion. In particular, the factor identified through the factor analysis as the one related with "poor perception of self and of own affective world" is the main predictor. The hypothesis about the existence of a relation between members' perceived satisfaction and group cohesion is also confirmed: the most predictive factor is the one corresponding to task-related group integration. An increased level of satisfaction seems to be related to the degree of individual perception with regard to the extent to which the group taken as a whole is united, similar and solid in carrying out the task and achieving the shared goals.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, group cohesion, mutual-aid support groups

INTELLIGENZA EMOTIVA E COESIONE IN GRUPPI DI AUTO MUTUO AIUTO

Lo studio è stato condotto all'interno dei gruppi di auto mutuo aiuto, con l'obiettivo principale di valutare la relazione tra l'intelligenza emotiva e la coesione di gruppo. Un questionario misurava l'intelligenza emotiva con la versione italiana della Emotional Intelligence Assessment (SEI, Fariselli et al., 1997) e la coesione con il Group Environment Questionnaire (GEQ; Carron, Widmayer, Brawley, 1985). Inoltre, altri due strumenti, facenti parte della batteria di test "Ass3D" di Zammuner e Kafetsios (2004) rilevavano la regolazione delle emozioni e la capacità delle persone nel riconoscimento facciale delle emozioni; infine veniva misurato il grado di soddisfazione dei partecipanti ai gruppi, con l'ipotesi che esista una relazione tra l'intelligenza emotiva e la soddisfazione dei membri. I partecipanti sono 89 persone (57F; età media 54.5, range 21-85) suddivisi in 10 gruppi di auto mutuo aiuto di diverse aree (problemi familiari, elaborazione del lutto, dipendenze, salute mentale, disabilità). I risultati mostrano la presenza di un legame tra l'intelligenza emotiva e la coesione di gruppo, ovvero, l'intelligenza emotiva può essere un buon predittore della coesione; in particolare è emerso che il fattore identificato grazie all'analisi fattoriale come quello relativo alla "scarsa percezione di sé e del proprio mondo affettivo", è il predittore principale. E' confermata anche l'ipotesi relativa all'esistenza di una relazione tra la soddisfazione percepita dai membri e la coesione di gruppo: il fattore maggiormente predittivo è quello relativo all'integrazione del gruppo rispetto al compito. L'aumentare del livello di soddisfazione sembra essere in relazione al grado di percezione individuale di quanto il gruppo, preso nel suo insieme, è unito, simile e compatto per quanto riguarda lo svolgimento del compito e il raggiungimento degli scopi comuni.

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PO040

EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN ART THERAPY WITH BORDERLINE ADOLESCENTS

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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, psychiatrists, teachers. We have to handle with our countertransference and with our somatic countertransference. All of these interactions may be explosive.

Art therapy individual and group sessions merge the opposites. 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 damage 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 categories. Whenever we are stuck either into an ever lasting teenagehood 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 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 controtransfert ed il controtransfert 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 nutriente 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'adulità 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 PREJUDICERusso P.^[1], Bruno A.^[1], Cinque M.^[1], De Matteis L.^[1], Gallozzi M.^[1], Gombos F.^[1], Maiello S.^[2], 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 have 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 fable, 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 moments in a unitary process that involves different registers of signification, from the intra-psychic to the inter-personal and the trans-personal.

These experiences, proposed in sequence, have the following intent:

- to solicit the various means 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 PREGIUDIZIO 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 insospettite 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 problematici e ancor 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 accompagnare costantemente ogni riflessione sull'identità femminile.

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 fiaba e un gruppo autocentrato. 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'intrapersonale, all'interpersonale, al transpersonale. Si è ipotizzato che queste

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esperienze, proposte in sequenza :

- sollecitano le diverse modalità espressive, corporea, affettiva e mentale, che caratterizzano la comunicazione individuale originaria;
- ripropongono 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

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It happens always more often that Psychiatric Services find themselves 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 undifferentiated moment, was missing; even if since from the first session a strong conflictuality came 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 (Armezzani, 2003) and the Videocomparison (Palena, Guerri, 2001). The evaluation system surely contributes to introduce for both the operator and the users the change perspective, usually elusive and conflict holder. According to the discrepancy function which brings distance and emptiness full of improvement potential and constructives, it will be experienced again the development of the group change issue from the gap between the old and the new group members, and through the intrapsychic, inter-relationship and inter-generation dimension.

Parole chiave: Change, evaluation, discrepancy function

CAMBIAMENTO ATTESO E CAMBIAMENTO PERCEPITO NELLA PROSPETTIVA GRUPPALE

I Servizi Psichiatrici odierni si trovano sempre più di fronte a delle problematiche derivanti da un contesto sociale caratterizzato da una vorticoso trasformazione, le quali muovono l'individuo verso una ricerca complessiva di senso sulla propria esistenza.

Il cambiamento pensato e la percezione del cambiamento sono considerati, in questo lavoro, all'interno della processualità del gruppo psicoterapeutico ad orientamento gruppo-analitico e come aspetto significativo e attuale del miglioramento della qualità di vita.

I membri del gruppo psicoterapeutico sono utenti del I° CSM di Padova e hanno una diversa anzianità di presenza in gruppo. Questa composizione ha permesso uno sviluppo delle dinamiche gruppalı particolari. È mancata la fase di coesione iniziale, che

richiama la nostalgica sensazione di un momento indifferenziato; mentre è emerso fin dalle prime sedute una forte conflittualità, che ha sollecitato i partecipanti a lavorare sul loro sentirsi individuati rispetto al gruppo e ai contesti familiari e sociali di appartenenza. Partendo da questa dualità di composizione, i nuclei problematici sono stati affrontati attraverso l'interrogazione delle polarità che ogni questione comporta, attraverso anche l'aiuto fornito dalla conduzione che ha sollecitato i partecipanti ad individuarsi nel continuum esplicitato dal discorso gruppaie.

La nostra proposta terapeutica cura sensibilmente la valutazione come parte integrante del trattamento, attraverso gli strumenti quali L'Autocaratterizzazione, le Griglie di Repertorio (Armezzani, 2003) e la Videoconfrontazione (Palena, Guerri, 2001). Tra i contributi dell'impianto valutativo vi è quello di introdurre sia per gli operatori che per gli utenti la prospettiva del cambiamento, solitamente inafferrabile e fonte di conflitto.

Alla luce della funzione della discrepanza che crea distanza e vuoto carichi di potenzialità di crescita e costruttive, si ripercorrerà lo sviluppo della tematica del cambiamento in gruppo a partire dallo scarto tra vecchi e nuovi, e attraverso le sua dimensione intrapsichica, interpersonale e intergenerazionale.

Parole chiave: Cambiamento, valutazione, funzione di discrepanza

PO043

EXPLORING SUPPORTERS' IMAGES OF FOOTBALL: AN ANALYSIS OF FIVE ITALIAN INTERNET FORUMS

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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 representational 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

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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 dispiegatosi in cinque forum italiani di tifosi di calcio in un periodo caratterizzato dallo scandalo dei

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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 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 dis(similarità) nel modo dei soggetti di usare significati per connotare oggetti rilevanti dell'esperienza. Inscrivendoci in una prospettiva psicodinamica e socio-costruttivista, interpretiamo le due principali dimensioni fattoriali estratte dall'analisi come le premesse simboliche 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.

PO044**FROM CONTEMPTION TO COMPREHENSION: GROUP THERAPY IN GENERAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC WARD**

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It is presented an experience of group therapy in General Hospital Psychiatric Ward through a specific session where aggressiveness 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 COMPRESIONE: TERAPIA DI GRUPPO NEL SERVIZIO PSICHIATRICO DI DIAGNOSI E CURA"

L'Autore presenta un'esperienza di terapia di gruppo in SPDC, attraverso l'analisi di una sequenza di sedute, focalizzando in particolare il momento in cui nel gruppo si realizza una trasformazione delle modalità di contenimento dell'aggressività.

Riflettendo sulla storia di Enrico, paziente 32enne ricoverato in seguito ad un TSO, l'Autore individua l'itinerario con cui si sviluppano la capacità di contenere gli impulsi e la funzione riflessiva nel gruppo.

Mette in evidenza il modo in cui il gruppo affronta la tematica della difficoltà a gestire l'aggressività auto ed etero-rivolta, come in questa interazione: Concetta: "... Forse un modo è quello di spostare l'aggressività e l'adrenalina, per esempio dando pugni a cuscini piuttosto che danneggiare sé, gli altri o le cose". Giovanni "... Non è sempre così facile trattenersi.." Gabriele "...allora cosa fare, se uno come lui si arrabbia, cosa ci vuole?" (con riferimento alle dimensioni fisiche e ai passati episodi d'aggressività agita di uno dei componenti!) Enrico "Ci vuole uno più grande di lui!" C'è uno scambio di battute e uno scoppio di risate. Mirko da voce alle

istanze meno evolute del gruppo e richiama immagini di un contenimento concreto: " Potrebbe andare bene l'incredibile Hulk!" (verde come la giacca del conduttore). Enrico aggiunge a bassa voce rivolto proprio al conduttore: "Ma l'importante che sia capace di starti ad ascoltare", riassumendo l'esperienza del gruppo come un contenitore potente, ma che non fa paura e con cui si può cercare di fare qualcosa assieme.

PO045**FROM DESTRUCTIVENESS TO CONFLICT**

Nuzzolo L.^[1], D'Acunzo P.^[2], Marruzzo G. ^[2]

^[1]SIRPIDI ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]SPIGA ~ Roma ~ Italy

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 psychotherapeutic aspect, which was left in the dark, it 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 suffering, 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 characters involved in the project.

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Keywords: destructiveness, conflict, change

DALLA DISTRUTTIVITÀ AL CONFLITTO

Questo lavoro vuole rappresentare una riflessione su una esperienza di gruppo, iniziata nel dicembre 2007, condotto analiticamente 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 dell'odio e della distruttività che, durante l'esperienza analitica, si sono giocati a più livelli, all'interno del gruppo, così come a livello istituzionale. Odio e distruttività, come espressione della sofferenza del paziente, solo se accolti e contenuti nella dimensione analitica permettono la trasformazione e l'esplicitarsi della conflittualità.

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Nel gruppo, il possibile passaggio dalla distruttività al conflitto rappresenta uno degli elementi caratterizzanti la trasformazione dei legami simbiotici indifferenziati verso una possibile relazione con l'Altro.

Nella dimensione più propriamente analitica, così come a livello istituzionale, l'esplicitarsi della conflittualità e delle conseguenti crisi, favorisce la messa in moto di un processo di crescita e di trasformazione di tutti i soggetti che ne prendono parte.

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Horney K. (1945), "Our inner conflicts", W.W. Norton & Co. Inc. New York

Parole chiave: distruttività, conflitto, cambiamento

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 cooperative 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 Mental Hygiene 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 (IAGP).

1993: Established the Chinese Association of Group Psychotherapy and elected as a member of Board of Director, IAGP.

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, IAGP 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 lives 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 retrammatizzazione e l'approccio Psicodrammatico creato da Arnaldo Liberman.

PO049**GROUP MOURNING INSTITUTION**

Del Lungo A., Vasta F.N., Inguscio S., Frifri 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' équipe 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-

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zionale prevede, per i pazienti che si rivolgono al nostro servizio, un progetto terapeutico consistente nell'integrazione di due percorsi: terapia individuale e terapia di gruppo analiticamente orientate. Da qui la complessità nella gestione del gruppo équipe di presa in carico. La nostra ipotesi prevede che tale complessità, data anche dalla molteplicità del gruppo dei curanti che ruota intorno al paziente, produca lo strutturarsi di configurazioni precise che possono favorire od ostacolare l'elaborazione di un evento traumatico e inaspettato. Attraverso la letteratura internazionale prodotta sul tema e la ricostruzione narrativa dell'evento ci proponiamo di attivare una riflessione sui vissuti che derivano da una perdita, trasformandoli in possibilità di pensiero creativo che nel nostro caso prevede la scrittura e la narrazione di una storia. È proprio attraverso la "creazione" di una storia scritta a più mani, quelle dei curanti, che si delinea come possibile la costruzione di qualcosa di nuovo, che risignifichi la perdita e le conferisca nuove qualificazioni.

Parole Chiave: gruppo équipe, gruppo, elaborazione del lutto, rito, narrazione, trasformazione.

PO050**GROUP PROCESSES AND SELF-ESTEEM**

Cottrell M., Musgrove E., Hornsby Z., Younan R.

The Victoria Clinic ~ Melbourne ~ Australia

Cognitive behavioural therapy for low self-esteem was investigated in a clinical outpatient population. According to Yalom (2005) the advantage 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.

PO051**GROUP SUPERVISION: TOPICS, PROCESS AND OUTCOME**

Di Falco G., Pruiti Ciarello F., Giunta S., Ferraro A.M., Gullo S., Giannone F., Di Blasi M.

Università degli Studi di Palermo ~ Palermo ~ Italy

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), was 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

IL GRUPPO DI SUPERVISIONE: PROCESSO, ESITO, E TEMI DI GRUPPO

Il lavoro di supervisione è stato definito come "un processo di supporto ed apprendimento professionale che consente ai singoli operatori di sviluppare conoscenze e competenze, dando loro la possibilità di assumersi responsabilità nell'ambito della loro pratica professionale, accrescendo il senso di protezione e di sicurezza della cura percepito dai pazienti, soprattutto in situazioni cliniche complesse" (Department of Health (DoH), 1993).

La presente ricerca analizza temi di gruppo, processo ed esito di un gruppo di supervisione all'interno di una CTA per pazienti psichiatrici. Il gruppo è stato condotto da un gruppoanalista esperto, il cui ruolo non è stato quello di fornire soluzioni alle diverse situazioni cliniche vissute dagli operatori, ma piuttosto lavorare con loro aiutandoli a sviluppare e gestire efficacemente la loro pratica clinica (Mackereth, 1997).

Il progetto di ricerca mira a individuare quali fattori influenzano l'esito del gruppo di supervisione. L'ipotesi alla base dello studio è che l'attività di supervisione, migliorando le capacità relazionali tra i membri del gruppo, permette di lavorare sui livelli di burnout e autostima. Questo processo può operare sull'accrescimento della soddisfazione lavorativa percepita dagli operatori, nonché, in maniera indiretta, la qualità del servizio offerto ai pazienti.

In accordo con la letteratura internazionale sui fattori terapeutici nella psicoterapia di gruppo (Yalom, 2005), sono state analizzate variabili di esito e processo, ed individuati i temi di gruppo.

I dati sembrano confermare che la supervisione consente di lavorare sulla possibilità di contenere le difficoltà quotidianamente incontrate dagli operatori della salute mentale nello svolgimento del proprio lavoro, e di riorganizzare l'équipe stessa ri/pensando e ri/componendo il lavoro di ciascuno in un progetto terapeutico globale e condiviso.

PO052**GROUP THERAPY WITH ADOLESCENTS WITH MIGRATORY BACKGROUND**

Blobel F., Rütli R.

KJPK ~ 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, especially 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

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out a group therapy for adolescent "secondos" with socio-emotional difficulties. It gives an overview over the session structure and the single modules and themes of this closed and timely limited group therapy (10 sessions and 3 for their parents). This form of group therapy was designed as an eclectic one, including techniques out of psychodrama, sociodrama, cognitive-behavioural and systemic therapies. Various forms of action methods, relaxing and imagination techniques are used to facilitate reflection and exchange within the group. The poster includes also the evaluation of the group members and the conclusions made for future groups.

PO053

GROUP MUSICTHERAPY IN THE REHABILITATION FROM DISORDERS OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENTDe Serio A.^[1], Paipare M.^[2]^[1]Music Conservatory ~ Bari ~ Italy - ^[2]Music Department, University ~ Liepaja ~ Latvia

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 sfera 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 over 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 instruments: 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, bodily 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.

MUSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO NELLA RIABILITAZIONE DEI DISORDINI DELLO SVILUPPO MENTALE

Obiettivi: In questa ricerca sperimentale gli Autori evidenziano i risultati di una metodologia di musicoterapia di gruppo (GroupMt) per la riabilitazione di giovani pazienti affetti da disordini dello sviluppo mentale (MDD). La GroupMt influenza la sfera psicofisica e puo' incrementare nei giovani pazienti autoconsapevolezza, autostima, attivita' intellettuale, e le aree comunicativa, cognitiva, sociale, emozionale.

Materiali: Gruppi di giovani pazienti di eta' tra i 16 e i 25 anni,

affetti da MDD e da patologie quali sindrome di Down, autismo, schizofrenia, epilessia, partecipano a sessioni di GroupMt una volta per settimana da oltre un anno. Ogni gruppo e' formato da 5/ 6 persone. Il musicoterapista opera con/senza coterapista. Lunghezza di una sessione: 55 minuti. Il musicoterapista puo' mutare gli obiettivi secondo relazioni e dinamiche gruppali, modelli comportamentali del gruppo, e altre variabili.

Metodi: GroupMt creativa, attuata mediante l'improvvisazione corporeo-sonoro-musicale, in vari stadi, quali -sincronizzazione, -dialogo / giochi musicali, -improvvisazione per raccontare storie, -composizione/improvvisazione di canzoni, -disegni, movimenti, danze, ascoltando musica registrata o live. Modulazione di parametri musicali: altezza, ritmo e metro, timbro, intensita', durata, velocita', dinamica. Strumenti musicali: piano, percussioni, chitarra, kantele.

Risultati: incremento della comunicazione nel gruppo, del contatto emozionale, interazione/ mutua accettazione, potenziamento di attenzione, concentrazione, coordinazione, percezione corporea/ spaziale. Il carattere della musica ha influenzato la scelta dei colori nei disegni dei pazienti riguardanti se stessi/ il gruppo. I disegni cambiavano se il gruppo si muoveva secondo il ritmo musicale.

Conclusioni: Gli Autori sottolineano il ruolo terapeutico della GroupMt attiva finalizzata alla riabilitazione di MDD. La GroupMt puo' facilitare l'emergere di manifestazioni psicofisiche, emozionali, comportamenti sociali, risorse e capacita' individuali, ottimizzando la qualita' della vita.

DE SERIO A., FORENZA D., MUSICTHERAPY AND INTERACTION WITH PATIENT/ENVIRONMENT: A NEW METHODOLOGY, 2nd Regional Mediterranean Conference, HAGP, Atene, 2004. MARTINSONE K., et al., PAIPARE M., MAKSLU TERAPIJA UN TAS ATTISTIBAS KONTEKSTI, Universitate, Riga, 2008

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GROUPS: IDENTITY AND CONFLICT DURING ADOLESCENCELucidi A.^[1], Silvestri A.^[2]^[1]Scuola di Specializzazione in Psicoterapia COIRAG ~ Padova ~ Italy - ^[2]AS.VE.GRA ~ Padova ~ Italy

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 conflictual developments and defensive movements, involving the "ethnic level" of the group mind functioning(1,2). This level concerns a large variety of contents such as communication models for individuals, stores of pictures, sounds, flavours, 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 multiethnic group of adolescents, in a high school, allowed us to observe those processes and to hypothesize 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 reappraisal and the reappropriation of their own origins.

Keywords: multiethnic group; adolescence; ethnic level

GRUPPI: IDENTITA' E CONFLITTO IN EPOCA EVOLUTIVA

La scuola superiore è uno spazio ove individui, appartenenti ad etnie diverse ed impegnati nell'attraversamento della fase evolutiva, che vede lo stabilirsi e consolidarsi del senso di identità personale, si trovano a stretto contatto fra loro e quindi potenzialmente esposti a sviluppi conflittuali e a movimenti di tipo difensivi.

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vo, coinvolgenti il livello etnico di funzionamento delle aree grupali della mente (1, 2). Tale livello riguarda i modelli di comunicazione fra gli individui, i depositi di immagini, suoni, sapori, odori e vissuti corporei costituitisi prevalentemente durante l'infanzia e intensamente carichi di affettività. Negli adulti, in situazioni di tensione e di conflitto, l'attualizzazione di tali contenuti può assumere un profondo significato difensivo per il mantenimento della coesione del Sé, ma anche alimentare l'emergenza di comportamenti potenzialmente distruttivi.

L'attivazione di un gruppo multi-etnico di adolescenti, all'interno di una scuola, ci ha consentito di osservare tali processi e ci ha portato ad avanzare l'ipotesi per cui in questa fase della vita, la dimensione etnica potrebbe essere meno intensamente e meno rigidamente utilizzata in senso difensivo. Anzi, essa sarebbe spesso messa profondamente in discussione in relazione alla necessità di affermazione di una propria identità separata da quella dei genitori. Il positivo superamento dell'adolescenza vedrebbe allora la riappropriazione e rielaborazione delle proprie origini.

P0055**HEALTH AND ILLNESS: USING INTRA-ETHNIC AND INTER-ETHNIC FOCUS GROUPS TO STUDY SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF DIFFERENT CULTURES**

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University of Rome Sapienza ~ Rome ~ Italy

The focus group is one of the most widely used qualitative techniques 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 during 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 different 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-ethnic 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", stressing the importance of a preventive "Health education"; Eastern Europe nurses underlined the geographical origin that affects "fortifying" or less individuals; Italian nurses recognize the importance of "style and quality of life", while the disease is mainly assess as a "lack of autonomy".

Keywords: cultural differences, health concepts, social representations

P0056**HEALTH IN TIMES OF FRAIL BONDS AND COORDINATION OF GROUPS: ACCEPTANCE OR CONTROL?**

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The purpose of this work is to explore the richness of the situations presented by students of the private and public sectors from the author's experience while coursing her Master degree for interpersonal relations in the administration and public areas. The emerging subjects are: control and pressure, taking into consideration the results to be reached in the foreground, on one hand, and

the persons' pressing need of acceptance and care in a more genuine way, on the other. There are some valid suggestions for answers to many enquiries, such as: what are the possible effects in health quality for people and institutions that do not actually privilege administrators who understand the group processes and what is not expressed? In times of frail bonds like our present moment, is it possible to develop group administrators/facilitators whose focus are care and acceptance? What is meant by control, result, acceptance and people? While considering interaction possibilities, it is necessary to include the sustainability topic. We are not just referring to the context that involves us but, essentially, to human relations, i.e., to human ecology. After all, what is our project as humanity? What human contact paradigm of sustainable life which, without even being aware of, are we co-creating?

PICHON-RIVIÈRE, E. *El proceso grupal*. Ediciones Nueva Visión: Buenos Aires, 1978.

DOMINGUES, I.; GAYOTTO, M.L.C. *Aprenda a mudar em grupo*. Editora Vozes: Petrópolis, 1995, 6^a.ed.

Keywords: Coordination, Bond, Health

SALUD EN TIEMPOS DE VÍNCULOS FRÁGILES Y COORDINACIÓN DE GRUPOS: ¿ACOGIMIENTO O CONTROL?

Este trabajo tiene el propósito de explorar la riqueza de situaciones presentadas por alumnos de sectores privado y público, a partir de la experiencia de la autora en cuanto estaba en curso de posgrado para relaciones interpersonales en áreas de administración y pública. Los temas emergentes son: control y presión, considerando los resultados que deben ser alcanzados en primer plan, de un lado, y la necesidad de acogimiento y atención de las personas de manera genuina, por otro lado. Existen sugerencias válidas para respuestas a muchas otras cuestiones como, por ejemplo: ¿Cuales son los posibles efectos en calidad de salud para personas e instituciones que no privilegian administradores que entienden los procesos grupales y lo que no es dicho? En tiempos de vínculos frágiles, como los del presente momento, ¿es posible desarrollar administradores/facilitadores grupales el foco de los cuales sea el cuidado y el acogimiento? ¿Lo que se entiende por control, resultado, acogimiento y personas? Al considerar posibilidades de actuación es necesario incluir el tema de sostenibilidad. Entretanto, no nos referimos apenas al contexto que nos involucre pero, fundamentalmente, a las relaciones humanas, o sea, a la ecología humana. Al final, ¿cual es nuestro proyecto como humanidad? ¿Cual paradigma de contacto humano, de vida sostenible, que, hasta sin saberlo, estamos colectivamente creando?

PICHON-RIVIÈRE, E. *El proceso grupal*. Ediciones Nueva Visión: Buenos Aires, 1978.

DOMINGUES, I.; GAYOTTO, M.L.C. *Aprenda a mudar em grupo*. Editora Vozes: Petrópolis, 1995, 6^a.ed.

P0057**I HOPE I CAN MANAGE: ANALYSIS OF THE REUNION/CLASH BETWEEN GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS**

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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 services 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 methods, 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/SCONTRO TRA GRUPPI E ISTITUZIONI

Dopo un lavoro di alcuni anni, si è concretizzato un Dipartimento delle Dipendenze per tutta la provincia di Alessandria, comprendente i Servizi per le Alcol e Tossicodipendenze (Ser.T.) di sette città. La riprogettazione dei servizi è stato un processo complesso, che ha richiesto agli operatori grande attenzione e pensiero. Si è applicato 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 sul modo di lavorare, transitando da un gruppo/équipe all'altro: ormai ci esprimiamo quasi esclusivamente al plurale, facendo continuo riferimento ad un noi. Anche chi vorrebbe evitarlo, è costantemente coinvolto nella vita dei gruppi.

Il tempo che trascorriamo da soli sembra destinato a preparare l'incontro con l'altro, in questo caso con i colleghi/istituzione, e i conflitti tra le varie realtà sono frutto del tentativo di trovare criteri di orientamento comuni che rendano gli interventi sul territorio il più possibile omogenei, nel rispetto delle differenze. Ogni sede deve trovare un equilibrio tra la sua storia e le nuove richieste: in ogni équipe il gruppo di operatori ha adottato dei modelli che ritiene adeguati e che fatica a lasciare. Trovare un modello unico per tutti è spesso vissuto come impossibile, poco funzionale.

Le contrattazioni sono rese complesse dalle personali ambizioni di potere e dalla tendenza a difendere il "proprio giardino". I sottogruppi di lavoro preesistenti possono costituire una risorsa, ma l'ingresso di nuove componenti tende a destabilizzare equilibri già raggiunti, costringendo a ridefinire principi e confini.

PO058 INDIVIDUALISM, COLLECTIVISM AND OUTGROUP FAVORITISM: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY BETWEEN ITALY AND CHINA

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Social identity theory emphasizes the generalizability of ingroup favoritism of many different types of social groups but system justification theory (Jost, Banaji & Nosek, 2004) presents some evidences about the stand out of outgroup favoritism and internalization of inferiority in groups with peculiar characteristics (low social status perceived as legitimate). The aim of this work was to investigate the differences in ingroup and outgroup's perception between people with different cultural orientation (individualism

and collectivism) and to verify the presence of more outgroup favoritism among individualistic than collectivistic cultures. Two groups of university students, 124 Italian (individualistic orientation) and 117 Chinese (collectivistic orientation) participated to this research; 4 experimental conditions were created by manipulating status (high vs low) and legitimacy (legitimate vs illegitimate status differences); participants were requested to reflect on a scenario (cover story) and to answer to a series of ingroup and outgroup's evaluation scales. Intergroup attitude were measured asking the students to refer a sequence of adjectives to their own group and to the outside group. Furthermore, participants completed a social dominance orientation evaluation scale and an individualism/collectivism scale, to verify the real cultural difference between the two groups of students. Results show that Italian students, individualistic, in a low status and high legitimacy condition, display higher levels of outgroup favoritism compared with participants assigned to other 3 conditions. On the contrary, collectivistic Chinese students belonging to all 4 conditions show to favor members of their own group rather than members of outside group. Obtained data suggest that strong attachment to own group, typical of collectivistic people, tends to inhibit the phenomenon of outgroup favoritism.

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Keywords: outgroup favoritism; cultural orientation

PO059 INPATIENT GROUP LEADER TRAINING PROGRAM AT A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN TAIWAN

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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 including two interpersonal oriented group psychotherapy 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.

Result: 17 nurses complete the training program from 2008 Jan. to 2008 May. About 60% participants revealed reading club and teaching DVDs were helpful to group knowledge and clinical group leading skills. Most members agreed that experiential group can facilitate self awareness, knowing each other. Clinical supervision can also give members more group knowledge and clinical skill.

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

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PO060

INSTITUTION, SUPERVISION, CONFLICT: A COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO GROUPS

Castellani C., Cappetti C., Lai J.
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The authors considered the conflicting dynamics arising between two different groups of supervision which operate in the same Institution. Other authors (Barnà, 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 (Bleger, 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 équipe.

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 Hegelians).
Keywords: Institution, Conflict, Supervision.

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 funzionamento 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'équipe 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 germi

del conflitto nella fase iniziale e di eventuali dinamiche conflittuali 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 promuovono la libera circolazione di idee all'interno del gruppo.

PO061

INTRAFAMILIAL CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: DYNAMICS AND TREATMENT

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CNEICC/ISMAI/AEP ~ Porto ~ Portugal

The objective of this communication is to analyze the dynamics of the intra-family sexual abuse and the sociometric status of the members of the family.

Facing obtaining data on the affective interactions, we used individual interviews, Focus Group and the Sociometric Test of Moreno (1960), with the suggestions of Bustos (1998- Test de la Mirada)

The study still is not concluded, but the preliminary results are coherent with other investigations that they indicate that the intra-family sexual abuse not only presents/displays a negative impact in the bonds in the victim and perpetrator, but in all the familiar group. Finally, we offer suggestions of treatment with psychodrama.

Topic Areas: Psychodrama; Children and adolescence; Violence, trauma, PTSD; Research

Keywords: child, sexual abuse

ABUSE SEXUAL INTRAFAMILIAR: DINÁMICA 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 involucrada. Por ello, ofrecemos sugerencias de tratamiento con el Psicodrama.

Áreas temáticas: Psicodrama; Niños y adolescentes; Investigación; Violencia, trauma, DPTS

PO062

INVITING GROUP LEADERS TO WRITE THERAPEUTIC LETTERS

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Writing letters in therapy achieved a new status through narrative therapy, being recognized as a useful resource in different contexts of work. The objective of this paper is to describe the use of therapeutic letter as reported in the literature and its benefits in group psychotherapy. The review of international literature, by searching PsychInfo, in the period up to 2008, through the keywords 'therapeutic letter', 'narrative letter', and 'writing letter/therapy' resulted in more than 30 articles. In addition, some important books on this subject were also considered. The review

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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.

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Keywords: group psychotherapy, letters

PO063**IS EDUCATION INFORMATIONAL OR ETHICAL**

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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.

PO064**INSTITUTIONAL GROUP THERAPY FOR DEPRESSED PATIENTS: FROM THE PETRIFICATION OF MEDUSA TO A MOVEMENT TOWARDS HARMONY**

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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 homogenous 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 maniacal rebirth, but will be an equilibrated melange 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 "retenzio", 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 har-

monious "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

PO065**ITALIAN STATE POLICE. A PSYCHOANALYTICAL READING OF INSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES**

Ernandez E., Sturiale A.P., Iatta M., Valentino G., Rissone G.

Università degli Studi di Torino ~ Torino ~ Italy

The work behind this paper is aimed at reading the changes that have occurred within the Italian State Police as an organization after it was reformed (Legge n. 121 of 1/4/1981) and transformed from military into civil – albeit military organized - corps. In this transition from a military hierarchical structure into a civil administration, the very image the State Police offer of themselves has changed as well, thus provoking relevant consequences at the level of the internal organizational dynamics.

We attempt to read this situation in the light of organizational and group dynamics, therefore highlighting the repercussions this change had both on the public image of the functions ascribed to the State Police and on the identification processes of members of the organization. In this logic, conflict elements can be hypothesized, both at individual and at group levels, triggered by difficulties in managing a new role and a new function – now more complex – the exercise of which demands the acquisition of competence and the development of new abilities. At an unconscious level, the Police can assume the role of the citizens' container for anxiety and insecurity, hence perform a function similar to the maternal one (Bion 1967). This institution is therefore requested to accept these projections, to elaborate them and to return them to society, thus exercising their containing function (Stokes 1994). From this point of view, the Police service could be included in helping professions (Mone 1997), i.e. among those professional roles requiring strong emotional commitment and constant contact with citizens and their problems (Maslach 1982). Such a task implies the presence of depressively oriented (Klein 1957) emotional competence, capable to overcome modalities of group functioning based on the fight/flight basic assumption (Bion 1961) and the defence mechanisms associated.

POLIZIA DI STATO. UNA LETTURA PSICODINAMICA DI PROCESSI ISTITUZIONALI

Lo scopo di questo lavoro è quello di leggere i cambiamenti avvenuti all'interno dell'organizzazione Polizia di Stato, a partire dal mutato assetto legislativo risalente alla riforma delle Forze Armate (Legge n. 121 del 1/4/1981), attraverso la quale si è realizzata una trasformazione da corpo militare a corpo civile militarmente organizzato. Nella transizione da una struttura gerarchica militare a un'amministrazione civile, è cambiata l'immagine che la Polizia di Stato dà di sé e dei propri obiettivi, provocando importanti conseguenze sul piano delle dinamiche organizzative interne.

Proponendo qui una lettura della situazione alla luce delle dinamiche di gruppo e organizzative, evidenziamo come il cambiamento suddetto abbia avuto ripercussioni sia sull'immagine pubblica delle funzioni attribuite alla Polizia di Stato, sia sui processi di identificazione propri dei membri dell'organizzazione, speculari a tale attribuzione. È ipotizzabile la presenza di elementi conflittuali, sia a livello individuale che grupppale, generati dalla difficoltà di gestire un nuovo ruolo e una nuova funzione, resi ora più complessi, e il cui

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esercizio richiede l'acquisizione di competenze e capacità da sviluppare. Per i cittadini la Polizia può assumere, a livello inconscio, il ruolo di contenitore di ansie e insicurezze, svolgendo una funzione simile a quella materna (Bion 1967). Importante compito di questa istituzione diviene quindi quello di accettare queste proiezioni, elaborarle e riconsegnarle alla società, esercitando in questo modo la sua natura contenitiva (Stokes 1994).

Da questo punto di vista, il servizio di Polizia si potrebbe inserire tra le professioni d'aiuto (Mone 1997), ovvero tra quel tipo di ruoli lavorativi che richiedono un forte impegno emotivo e un contatto costante con i cittadini e i loro problemi (Maslach 1982). Ciò richiede la presenza di competenze emotive ad orientamento depressivo (Klein, 1957) che permettano il superamento di modalità di funzionamento di gruppo basate su assunti di base (Bion, 1961) e meccanismi di difesa associati.

PO066**LARGE GROUP**

Barbaro C., Cecchini L., Pangrazi A., Wirbelauer H., Veneziale A. *APEG Metauro, Accademia di Psicoanalisi e Gruppoanalisi ~ Roma, Italy*

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 we use to re-drawing 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-analysts 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.

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Keywords: Matrix, Large Group

PO067**LEARNING HOW TO BE THIN TECHNIQUE; GROUP PROCESSES, NEUROTRANSMITTERS AND ENDOCANNABINOIDS**

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.

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.

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Keywords: weigh, endocannabinoids, obesity

PO068**LINKAGES IN EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE SCHOOL: A STUDY BASED ON GAMES IN SOCIODRAMA**

Leite Ramos A.L.

Universidade Federal da Bahia ~ Salvador ~ Brazil

This research has as its principal aim to understand how games and sociodrama can contribute to the formation and/or improvement of bonds between the subjects of pedagogical praxis, sustaining companionship and learning. The qualitative research approach was the one used for the study, developed according to research-action. The work with playful and socio-dramatic activities shows the possibility of formation of bonds through playful, reflexive and contextualized work.

Keywords: Playfulness, sociodrama

PO069**LUODRAMA: WAY FOR THE CONVIVÊNCIA**

Leite Ramos A.L.

Universidade Federal da Bahia ~ Salvador ~ Brazil

This study it is of qualitative nature of the type intervention, centered in the experiences of playful and sociodramáticas activities (ludodrama), with the objective to understand the possibilities that these practical create in the relations lived and express in the reality of the bonds, in order to favor the learning and the convivência between the pertaining to school actors. Norteadora question: how the ludicidade and sociodrama can contribute in the formation and/or improvement of the bond? The results indicate that playful and sociodramáticas activities bring the possibility to form and/or to improve the bonds through a playful work, reflective and contextualizado. Therefore, to take care of the bond can not only help in the pertaining to school performance, but also in the convivência and welfare in the school.

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PO070**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 player 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.

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Di Maria, F., Lavanco, G. (2000). *Psicologia gruppi e formazione*. Milano: Franco Angeli.

Keywords: Conflicts, case study drama.

LA GESTIONE DEI CONFLITTI CON IL METODO DEGLI AUTOCASI

Obiettivi: Descrivere il metodo degli autocasos attraverso la teoria e la pratica esperienziale e porlo in relazione ai modelli gruppoanalitici per una prassi di lavoro clinico ed organizzativo.

Descrizione: Il metodo dell'autocaso nei gruppi, è uno strumento per poter contribuire alla costruzione di pensabilità e decisionalità. Consiste nel portare nel lavoro di gruppo (formativo, organizzativo, clinico) i casi personali di conflitto come materiale di lavoro. Le persone, singolarmente o in sottogruppi, individuano delle situazioni conflittuali sulle quali richiedono una consulenza del gruppo e del conduttore per chiarirne dinamiche e strategie. Molto si trova scritto nella letteratura sullo strumento "autocaso". Mi piace però reinterpretare il metodo in chiave gruppoanalitica, tenendo conto di alcuni costrutti e paradigmi indispensabili. Il primo è la relazione tra mondo interno soggettivo e mondo esterno, in termini di relazione dinamica tra soggettività e realtà. Il secondo, riguarda i due modi di essere della mente (Matte Blanco 1975) il sistema inconscio, ed il sistema cosciente. Il terzo riguarda il rapporto tra l'individuo ed il suo contesto, attraverso la relazione simbolica ed affettiva di cui la vita sociale ed organizzativa è permeata. Il metodo dell'autocaso permette al soggetto coinvolto di uscire dalla dinamica individuale in cui spesso i conflitti vengono inquadrati. Raccontando il caso e vedendo come questo viene percepito e rinarrato dal gruppo, il soggetto ha la possibilità di prendere maggiore consapevolezza della specificità dei suoi comportamenti.

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Parole chiave: Conflitti-metodo-autocaso

PO071**MEETINGS ABOUT THEATRE OF SOCIOPSYCHODRAMA**

Enia A.

Associazione Mediterranea di Psicodramma e Centro Studi Medicina Integrata ~ Palermo ~ Italy

The meeting include an artistic performance, before, and, late, any application of Jungian "sociopsicodramma" and "drammaterapia". We think that the time after the performance is very useful because so the people watch can express yourself 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 coolheaded, cynic 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 un gruppo "dopo spettacolo" condotto con tecniche di sociopsicodramma ad indirizzo junghiano e drammaterapia. Assumendo che qualsiasi 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, stimoli 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 cattiveria 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, alla fine il suo contributo si riduce, per molti individui, in un mero esercizio intellettuale.

Queste considerazioni ci hanno fatto riflettere su come operare, affinché l'arte diventi vero fattore di cambiamento individuale e collettivo.

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PO073**MOSAIC WORKSHOP AS A FACILITATOR ELEMENT FOR CITIZENS' FORMATION**Cipolla Petri E., Del Santoro Reis F., Santoantonio 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, apprenticeship, work

PO074**MULTIFAMILY GROUP THERAPIST (MGT) COORDINATION**Bernardi C.^[1], Amara M.^[1], De Santis P.^[2], Ferraris L.^[1], Di Calisto M.^[3]^[1]ASL RM/A ~ Roma ~ Italy - ^[2]ASL RM/C ~ 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 riconoscere 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 - Consultorio 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, per-

formed 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 learned.

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 persecutive nature.

Keywords: Conflict, narcissistic problems, adolescence

NARCISSISTIC PROBLEMS AND THE CONFLICT: BETWEEN DESTRUCTIVENESS AND CREATIVITY

Nel contributo verrà descritto l'intervento con una prima classe di una scuola superiore. L'intervento era stato richiesto in seguito ad un atto di prevaricazione di un allievo nei confronti di un altro avvenuto all'interno di una classe caratterizzata da notevoli difficoltà di apprendimento e di comportamento.

Il progetto si è strutturato in fasi successive con incontri con il gruppo classe, con i genitori e con gli insegnanti. Nella presentazione verrà evidenziata l'evoluzione di alcune storie create dai ragazzi lungo i tre livelli tematici dell'apprendimento: "l'introiezione", "il conservare", "il mostrare" ciò che si è appreso. Tale evoluzione sarà letta alla luce della complessiva problematica conflittuale e narcisistica della classe e dei tentativi, evidenziabili anch'essi nell'evoluzione delle storie, di trovare creativamente dei principi di organizzazione per superare il conflitto e le difficoltà di apprendimento. In questo senso vorremmo ipotizzare come la conflittualità e la mancanza di coerenza fra le comunicazioni nel gruppo insegnanti, evidenziata anche fra i genitori e nella relazione genitori/insegnanti, fosse correlata con la conflittualità nel gruppo dei ragazzi e con le difficoltà nell'apprendimento. Difficoltà collocate, in particolare, tra la problematica relativa all'"introiezione" e quella inerente alla "conservazione" di ciò che si è appreso.

Possiamo rilevare come le difficoltà del gruppo classe e parallelamente dei gruppi genitori e insegnanti non fossero primariamente imputabili al conflitto, quanto alla difficoltà della risoluzione creativa dello stesso causata da problematiche narcisistiche, in particolare di tipo persecutorio.

Il lavoro presentato descrive l'esperienza condotta con una prima classe di una scuola superiore. Tramite l'illustrazione dell'intervento verranno evidenziati i possibili legami tra le problematiche conflittuali e quelle narcisistiche di un gruppo classe di adolescenti in relazione con corrispondenti aspetti problematici nei gruppi adulti di riferimento: insegnanti e genitori.

Parole chiave: Conflitto, Problematiche Narcisistiche, Adolescenza

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PO076

NEUROBIOLOGY OF MORAL COGNITION: IS THERE A ROLE FOR EMOTIONCastro L.^[1], Ricou M.^[2]^[1]Hospital Magalhães Lemos ~ Porto ~ Portugal - ^[2]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 normal 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: Psychosis, group-analysis, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center

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CARGNELLO L. 1978 - "Alterità e alienità" Ed. Feltrinelli, Milano.

APPUNTI E INDICAZIONI TECNICHE PER LA CONDUZIONE DI GRUPPI GRUPPOANALITICI DI PAZIENTI PSICOTICI OSPITI DI COMUNITÀ TERAPEUTICO-RIABILITATIVE

La psicoterapia di gruppo con persone affette da gravi psicopatologie richiede al terapeuta specifiche competenze.

In questo lavoro gli autori riportano (riferiscono) alcune riflessioni su una esperienza di psicoterapia gruppoanalitica 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° 2alìa. Particolare attenzione verrà data alla costituzione del gruppo, al setting e alle modalità specifiche della conduzione.

PO078

OUTCOME STUDY OF SOME T-GROUP IN JAPANSugiyama E.^[1], Masafumi N.^[2]^[1]Meiji Gakuin University ~ Tokyo ~ Japan - ^[2]St. Marianna University Medical School ~ Kawasaki ~ 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 characteristic 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 90minutes sessions, followed by 30minutes cognitive 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 individuation, 3) individual self disclosure in the context of group cohesiveness were noticed. Examination and analysis of effective factors of this particular T-group revealed that group cohesiveness 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.

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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 Marè, R. Schoellberger, dialog, SPDC

PO080**PARENTAL COUPLE GROUP**

Novakovic A.

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 the 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, parents and partners.

PO081**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A SPACE FOR FINDING SUBJECTIVITIES**

Lopes Pereira Silva N.H. ^[1], Ishara S. ^[2], Cardoso C.L. ^[3]

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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 professionals' 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 biomédico; 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 permitió 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 llave: 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. (Winnicott, 1971).

From our clinical experience, the separation's moment can become an occasion to restore the subjectivization's process, to play on loss feeling and depression. Fedida (2002) talked about depression as an attempt of "reviving the Self", as a possibility "to feel oneself still alive" and to overcome.

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The group therapy is a very powerful tool to restore the subjectivation's process.

Our essay aims to tell you our experience of group subjectivization 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 untying 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*

Cahn R. (2000), *L'adolescente nella Psicoanalisi. L'avventura della Soggettivazione*

Winnicott D. (1971), *Gioco e Realtà*

PROCESSO DI SOGGETTIVAZIONE DEL GRUPPO E ATTRAVERSO IL GRUPPO

La clinica ci insegna che spesso i legami di coppia si sono instaurati e prolungati 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. (Winnicott)

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 parlava della depressione come di un tentativo di "rianimazione del sé", come di una possibilità di "sentirsi ancora vivi" e di uscirne.

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 soggettivazione del 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 transitare da una situazione di indefinitezza 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, nella loro necessità come nella loro incessante rimessa in discussione e nella potenzialità permanente di disfarli, rifarli, gli stessi o altri allo stesso modo o diversamente. (Cahn)

Fedida P. (2002), *Il Buon Uso della Depressione*,

Cahn R. (2000), *L'adolescente nella Psicoanalisi. L'avventura della Soggettivazione*.

Winnicott D. (1971), *Gioco e Realtà*

PO083

PSYCHIATRIC DISEASE IN WORKING DIFFICULTIES

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Since 2005, we observed an increasing number of requests about job-related problems in the psychiatric outpatient Service of Fatebenefratelli Hospital of Milan, Italy.

The Service decided not to compare such patients affected by

psychiatric suffering to same issue of traditional psychiatric patients, but we started with these persons a new different path focusing our attention on relationship between job and psychopathological behaviour.

As a first approach, we considered the worsening of worker's health as a consequence of dysfunctional changes within his/her working relationship system, better than a result of psychopathological issues.

Initial screening tools: interviews about job and personal history; specific questionnaire aimed to evaluate correlations between changes in case history and stressful events in working life; interviews and psychological tests for a more technical assessment. The following clinical intervention takes into consideration the client (worker with discomfort), the group (organization as a place of conflicts) and the Polis (social and political context).

Available paths for the client: reintegration to original employment tutoring him/her by clinical psychologists, lawyers, trade unionists; self help groups; therapy (psychotherapy and psycho-pharmacological therapy) aimed to reintegrate him/her to previous job; counseling and organisational relationship-system; where no reintegration is possible, request of money compensation to gain time to recover psycho-physical potentialities to find a new job.

The intervention is developed by a network which includes clinical psychologists of Fatebenefratelli Hospital, trade unionists, legal counselors.

Institutions involved are: Psychiatric Unit of Fatebenefratelli, County of Milan (Work and Social Department), CGIL (Trade Union Association).

Objectives: stating differences between psychological problems caused by personality diseases and caused by adverse relationship in a professional contest, sharing methodologies of intervention.

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DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 9 aprile 2008, n. 81, Codice Civile.

Keywords: working-difficulties, psychiatric disease

PO084

PSYCHODRAMA AND CBT GROUP INTERVENTIONS IN SOMATIC DISEASE'S CAREGIVERS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MENTAL DELAYS, ALZHEIMER DISEASE AND FRONTO-TEMPORAL DEMENTIA'S CAREGIVERS

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The objective of this study was to compare 2 types of group intervention in somatic disorder patients' caregivers:

Psychodrama (PD) in mental delays (MD) patient's caregivers.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in Alzheimer disease (AD) patients and Fronto-Temporal Dementia (FTD) patient's caregivers.

This poster reports the 2 experiences, the guidelines and the methodologies used.

The PD intervention was held in Narni (Italy). Mental delays patients' caregivers group was formed by operator of the cooperative Cipss near the diurnal center "Il Faro". The goals of the intervention were to assist, to support caregivers in facing the contact with the patients and to develop coping strategies. The reception, the as to behave with him, to sustain and to educate are the ailments who increase the pressure on the operators stress.

To give a group space where the caregivers may share their experience, allows to decrease tension and conflicts, allows to find new behavioural strategies through pairs' experiences and allows to get out of impotence caused by the contact with mental delays patients.

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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 restructuring 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 caregivers di pazienti con malattie somatiche;

1. Un gruppo Psicodrammatico (PD) sui caregivers di pazienti con ritardi mentali (RM)
2. Un gruppo Cognitivo-Comportamentale (CBT) su caregivers 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 Narni (Italia). Il gruppo di caregivers di pazienti con ritardi mentali è formato da operatori della cooperativa Cipss presso il centro diurno Il Faro. L'obiettivo è di fornire ai caregivers una assistenza e un supporto nell'affrontare le dinamiche che si creano con i loro utenti. L'accoglienza, il come comportarsi, sostenere e educare sono temi che mettono il gruppo di caregivers 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 caregivers 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 attivati nei differenti gruppi.

Parole chiave: Demenza Fronto-Temporale, Alzheimer, ritardo mentale

PO085

PSYCHODRAMA AND HANDLING OF CONFLICTS IN PROFESSIONAL GROUPS: A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE WITH HEALTH OPERATORS AND A REFLECTION UPON PSYCHODRAMA AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

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An interesting formative experience was carried out in 2007 with the health operator team (doctors, hospital attendants, physiotherapists, speech therapists, assistants) of the Reparto di Riabilitazione - ULSS 15 Alta Padovana. We devised our approach as an in-process method aiming at developing and strengthening, in the single worker, self motivation and awareness about his personal role and, in the group, relational dynamics useful to improve communication quality, synergy and productive effectiveness. The theoretical-methodological frame we chose is Psychodrama, which permits to pick up re-elaborate motivations, perceptions, common and personal objectives as well as tensions

and conflicts raising within the group and the daily pressure coming from an activity dealing with suffering and death.

Through a Satisfaction Assessment Form, filled in by the participants, we were able to confirm our method's fair suitability and its high educational quality.

By chance, it happened that the average number of the participants at the meetings was imposed by practical necessity instead of our own motivated choice. This allowed us to investigate an hypothesis about the effect of this number on the satisfaction and perceived effectiveness in Psychodrama groups. Even if the number of meetings (and measures) was too narrow to reach significativity (seven in all), we could come very close to it and state that the satisfaction judgment is strongly inclined to be high and shared within little groups (about 15 individuals), while with a larger number of participants it lowers and disperses heterogeneously.

A decrease in satisfaction with participants growing in number was easily expected because of method-linked reasons. We considered instead really significant the corresponding increase in judgment variability, which could point out important individual differences in reacting to Psychodrama techniques, showing themselves only in critical situations. We are going to go soon over them in our next works.

Keywords: Analytic Psychodrama; professional group training; groups in Healthcare Institutions

PO086

PSYCHODRAMA WITH MORE VOICES: PSYCHODRAMATISTS MEET DIVERSITY

Marini C., Dotti L.

IAGP ~ Brescia ~ Italy

Psicodramma a più voci (Psychodrama with more voices) started in 1999 at Cooperativa Il Germoglio (Co-operative society "The shoot") in Iseo (Brescia, Italy). Cooperativa Il Germoglio takes care of people with handicap. Monica Zuretti suggested this idea, that was shared with Paola de Leonardis, 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

PSICODRAMMA A PIÙ VOCI: GLI PSICODRAMMATISTI INCONTRANO LA DIVERSITÀ

Psicodramma a più voci è iniziato nel 1999 presso la Cooperativa Il germoglio di Iseo (Brescia, Italia). La Cooperativa Il germoglio si prende cura di persone con disabilità. Monica Zuretti suggerì questa idea, che è stata condivisa con Paola de Leonardis, Maurizio Gasseau, Luigi Dotti e Clelia Marini: creare uno spazio di incontro per psicodrammatisti, che hanno diversi approcci e teorie di riferimento (psicodramma classico, junghiano, psicoanalitico, playback theatre ecc.) Negli ultimi dieci anni Psicodramma a più voci ha promosso Incontro e confronto tra psicodrammatisti. Psicodramma a più voci è autogestito e aperto a tutti gli psicodrammatisti e alla comunità.

Ogni anno più di 200 persone si incontrano per costruire network e relazioni, per onorare la diversità come opportunità e per condividere valori comuni nella conduzione di gruppi nella terapia e nel sociale. Il poster descrive questa esperienza con immagini e commenti.

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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, lets 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

PSICODRAMA. UNA ELTERNATIVIA PARA VIVIR SIN MIEDO Y EVITAR EL ESTRES

Una sensación crónica de miedo y temor engendra perdida de amor, de alegría y confianza, fundamentos de la salud sin los cuales la fuerza de la vida parece retirarse del cuerpo, manifestándose incapacidad de organizar respuestas espontáneas acordes con la naturaleza de sus necesidades y del momento.

Cuando disminuye la espontaneidad aumenta la ansiedad, pérdida total de espontaneidad, la ansiedad alcanza su máxima intensidad, se convierte en pánico. Hay ansiedad cuando falta espontaneidad. Para Moreno enfermar está en la relación con los otros y tiene que ver con la ansiedad. La sensación de peligro y amenaza continua genera estrés, sufrimiento y enfermedad. El malestar o el trauma psíquico detonan enfermedades orgánicas.

El síntoma, la enfermedad expresan a través del cuerpo y la biología, un conflicto. Si somos capaces de seguir el camino de la enfermedad, podremos entender su significado y su utilidad. La psicoterapia con la metodología del psicodrama favorece la expresión y elaboración de experiencias traumáticas y la liberación de la espontaneidad y la vitalidad, recuperando la capacidad de expresar las emociones, sentimientos y afectos bloqueados.

El psicodrama involucra al individuo en todas sus áreas de existencia: cognitiva, emocional, postural, motora y fisiológica. Este aspecto holístico que pone en acción la unidad psicósomática del individuo, permite desactivar bloqueos y resistencias y hacer más dinámico el comportamiento individual.

PO088**PSYCHODRAMATIC SCENES FROM A GROUP OF WOMEN WITH VAGINISMUS**

Aslantas 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 vaginismic 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 lasted for at least 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.

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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

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a polissemic character that mobilizes different directions in the studies that involves its thematic. And as the relational competences are expressed by the capacity of the person in its relationship with its world by the social interactions and, that they are inserted on the inter field, to the collective, because nobody is relationally competent by itself and the society organizes by the relational nets, we understand that relational intelligence becomes a restrict concept to the person, meanwhile the relational competences build themselves in the relation individual-other-collective, spreading the study perspectives.

Keywords: relational dynamic; youths

PO090**REPORT ON A GROUP THAT WOULD LIKE TO BE THERAPEUTIC**

Savio F.

Comunità Terapeutica "Il Glicine" ~ Torrelvicino ~ Italy

"Il Glicine" is a residential care home for people with mental disorder.

During the educators and social care workers briefing (which is called Equipe), we assumed that a residents' group was indispensable in the residential care home.

After a previous study and training with special references to the systems theory (Centro Padovano della Terapia Familiare School, owned by Doc. Peruzzi and Doc. Mosconi), a therapeutic group called "Assemblea Ospiti" (Residents Assembly) was born.

In the beginning, we were supported by supervision of Doc. Franco Fasolo, who gives us many advices on what we were doing.

The Assembly started four years ago, takes place every fifteen days and lasts for one hour. The group is led by an educator with systemic counseling skills supported by a colleague.

It is compulsory to attend the group for all the ten residents of the house.

All the residents are different in age, problems and necessities, and, so, the entire group results greatly heterogeneous.

Every week, during the Equipe, a report of the Assembly is presented, shared and discussed.

At the Congress, we would like to present the story of this period, in which the Equipe has been working to set this new experience and present it to the residents, and how was their feedback. Moreover, we would like to describe all the changes that have occurred within the entire home, believing in the therapeutic power of the group.

Keywords: Condivision, Bonds, Change

STORIA DI UN GRUPPO CHE VOLEVA ESSERE TERAPEUTICO

Il Glicine è una comunità riabilitativa residenziale per persone con problemi psichiatrici.

E' nata all'interno di una cooperativa sociale del vicentino nel 1991. Per qualche anno non c'era stato, per vari motivi, nessun momento di aggregazione del gruppo dei dieci ospiti, se non per momenti ludici e ricreativi.

E' stata un'idea condivisa dall'equipe curante che ricreare un momento d'incontro per gli ospiti fosse importante.

Dopo un periodo di studio e preparazione con particolare riferimento alla teoria del counselling sistemico (scuola del Centro Padovano della Terapia Familiare, dei dottori Peruzzi e Mosconi), nasce un momento da noi chiamato "l'assemblea ospiti".

In itinere l'equipe si avvale della supervisione del dottor Franco Fasolo, che diede un importante contributo a quello che si stava facendo.

L'incontro con gli ospiti si svolge da quattro anni, ogni quindici giorni per un'ora. Per gli ospiti è obbligatorio parteciparvi.

Si tratta di un gruppo eterogeneo, per diagnosi, età e problema-

tiche.

Conduce l'assemblea un'educatrice con abilità di counselling, affiancata da un collega.

L'intera equipe curante è coinvolta attivamente perché, ogni volta, durante le riunioni tra gli operatori, il verbale e l'esperienza degli incontri con gli ospiti, vengono condivise.

Al congresso, vorremmo proporre la storia di questo periodo, dove l'equipe si prepara a proporre una nuova esperienza agli ospiti della comunità e di come loro hanno risposto.

Descrivere, per quanto possibile, quali sono i cambiamenti che sono avvenuti nell'intero sistema comunità.

Come un'equipe inesperta si sia buttata in un'esperienza credendo nel potere terapeutico del gruppo.

PO091**RESCUERS' GROUP ACTIVITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

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We analysed our topic of investigation in an on-going manner conducting a psychological work analysis by using qualitative data collection methods of emergencies intervention protocol, as well as interviews (with the teams that normally intervene in emergencies: fire brigade, medical service, police, etc.) and observation (4 simulations of emergency operations inside a tunnel and a flood intervention). As results, we noticed:

- the presence of very little briefing before the simulations. This can cause serious problems when a proper process of sharing individual and collective objectives is not started up;
- aspect related to human-organizational factors (unclear roles and responsibilities, the presence of collective coping, workload, weak passage of information).

Beside these aspects results shows other factors related the team's representation of their-selves and their work. In particular, if management operates in a hierarchical manner and marginalizes the experienced staff, stresses are increased, and important opportunities for capacity building are missed. In some situations, the organization fails to address the "cultural" issues among its staff, and this too can impose enormous stress. The idea of working activity among the rescuers often promotes a culture of toughness rather than a culture of care. In many teams, seeking help or counseling is stigmatized and perceived by the operators as a pathway not toward health but toward being unneeded professionally.

These considerations point up that emotional support to rescue workers and an efficient system that increase the group cohesion (from the team briefing and debriefing, to the implementation of a stable system of collections of errors and near misses observed during the simulations) cannot be a late addition or a one-time response to extraordinary events. It has to be woven into the organizational vision, policies, practices, and culture.

Keywords: Emergency management, Rescuers, Team-work

PO092**RIFLESSIONI SU UN PERCORSO DI SUPERVISIONI DI GRUPPO**

Ferrini R.

Spiga ~ Italy

La supervisione svolta nel Dipartimento di Salute mentale (DSM) di una ASL di Roma è stata un'esperienza articolata su piani diversi ed ha presentato modalità, situazioni cliniche e tempi così complessi ed eterogenei da rendere gli incontri stimolanti sul piano clinico, umano e di ricerca. Il percorso si è sviluppato in un arco di tempo quinquennale ed ha coinvolto gruppi diversi di ope-

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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 crea tra gli operatori la necessità del confronto e di uno spazio condiviso dove potere "progettare il difendersi dalla disaffezione" e parallelamente tutelare le risorse. La richiesta di una supervisione può anche essere considerata come l'esigenza di un confronto 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 utile affinché si possano 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 didatti dell'Istituto SPIGA 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'articolarsi della dimensione intersoggettiva.

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PO093

SELF-AWARENESS FOLLOWING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY. TIME – LIMITED GROUP THERAPY AS AN INSTRUMENT TO MANAGE CONFLICT WITH ANOTHER SELF

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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 neural networks.

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 feelings; 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-encefalico (TCE) per la sua peculiare natura può lesionare diverse aree cerebrali, ma 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 decisionale, condizione che viene definita da Damasio (1994) sociopatia acquisita.

Gli obiettivi del trattamento delle persone con TCE devono essere mirati al miglioramento degli aspetti cognitivi, comportamentali, emozionali, interpersonali e sociali. Al fine di ottenere questi obiettivi, è importante integrare il trattamento dei deficit cognitivi con gli altri interventi terapeutici, in modo che l'uno renda possibile gli altri. La terapia di gruppo con i pazienti che hanno esiti di TCE si è dimostrata particolarmente indicata ed efficace in quanto consente di intervenire sia sulla rete sociale che su quella neurale. La conduzione di un gruppooanalista e di un logopedista, entrambi esperti nel trattamento e nella riabilitazione del TCE, favorisce alcune importanti caratteristiche del processo di cura. La partecipazione al gruppo riduce la sensazione di isolamento promuovendo sentimenti di identificazione e di appartenenza. Il gruppo inoltre facilita la presa di consapevolezza dei propri limiti e delle proprie capacità e attiva interazioni che sono in grado di influire positivamente nel superamento di rigidità di pensiero e problematiche comunicative. Queste caratteristiche proprie solo alla terapia di gruppo offrono ai pazienti la possibilità di verificare e correggere il proprio comportamento nelle situazioni sociali, favorendo la consapevolezza di come e quanto si è cambiati dopo il trauma.

Parole chiave: trauma cranio-encefalico, terapia di gruppo, abilità sociali

PO094

SEXUAL DIVERSITY AT SCHOOL AND HOMOPHOBIA: PROFESSORS' CAPACITATING AS INTERVENTION STRATEGY

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The violence against homosexuals is constantly denounced by the LGBTTT 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 firm 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 Brasília'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

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discriminatory actions. There were discussed: Sexist coping, Alterity and power relationship, Differences and Disqualify production, Sexual diversity and Human Rights. The experience revealed that is 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-UNCONSCIOUS: 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. Neuroscience 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 poster 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.

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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 Dante and Virgil's supreme one;
- 3) Self-structure made of amygdale memory and emotional the-

atrical 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 creativity: 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 of 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.

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Keywords: Metaphors, Psychoanalytic Psychodrama Structure

PO097

SOCIODRAMA AT SCHOOL - A WEAPON AGAINST BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENCE

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In 1931, combining sociology, anthropology and social psychiatry, and inspired by his experience at the Sing Sing prison and Hudson School for girls, Jacob Levy Moreno developed the sociometry, a new science which would try to measure interpersonal relationships and would introduce therapeutic techniques to manage groups. These experiences at an imprisonment establishment and a school set the formal start of Group Psychotherapy and gave rise to a more humanized approach to behavioural problems and delinquency in different settings.

Sociodrama is a very specific dramatic procedure that puts a light on the conflicts and values of a group, enabling its participants to better understand the shared ideologies that rule that group's dynamics.

The authors propose themselves to share their experience of a project of sociodrama at a school, with a class of adolescents with serious behavioural problems in the school setting. The experience lasted for 3 months, was organized in weekly sessions of 45 minutes each, and aimed the identification, understanding and resolution of conflicts and problems.

The authors describe their approach, reflect about the characteristics of this kind of group that, in their opinion, make it a good target for intervention with sociodrama, and finally evaluate the results of this experience using qualitative instruments at different times of the course of the project.

Keywords: sociodrama, school, behaviour

SOCIODRAMA EN UNA ESCUELA - UNA ARMA PARA COMBATER PROBLEMAS DE COMPORTAMIENTO EN LA ADOLESCENCIA?

En 1931, combinando la sociología, la antropología y la psiquiatría social, y inspirado por su experiencia en la cárcel de Sing Sing y en la escuela Hudson para niñas, Jacob Levy Moreno creó la sociometría, una nueva ciencia que iba a medir las relaciones interpersonales y iba a introducir técnicas terapéuticas para intervenir en un grupo. Estas experiencias en una cárcel y en una escuela fueron el inicio oficial de la Terapia de Grupo y han permitido una comprensión más humanizada de los problemas de conducta y de la delincuencia en diferentes contextos.

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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, y pretendía identificar, comprender e manejar conflictos e problemas.

Los autores describen a su proyecto, hacen una reflexión de las características del grupo que, en su opinión, tornan el sociodrama una buena intervención en este contexto, y por fin avalían 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

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The purpose of this experience was to provide therapeutical 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 solution 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 relationship 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 organizer of interaction between patients, nurses and doctors.

We suggest a replica of this experience in vulnerability contexts. ESTÉS, Clarissa P. *Mulheres que correm com os lobos: myths and stories of the savage woman archetype*. 3rd ed. Rio de Janeiro: Rocco, 1994.

PICHON-RIVIÈRE, E. *El proceso grupal*. Ediciones Nueva Visión: Buenos Aires, 1978.

CUENTOS, COLORES Y EXPRESIONES DE BELLEZA: PRODUCCIÓN GRUPAL Y PROTAGONISMO EN CONTEXTO DE VULNERABILIDAD

El propósito de la experiencia era proporcionar ayuda terapéutica por medio de recursos artísticos y plásticos y actividades grupales a veinte pacientes con Insuficiencia Renal Crónica a través de cuidados paliativos de hemodiálisis en un Hospital Público (São Paulo – Brasil). Las expectativas eran: reducir ansiedades y tensiones relacionadas a la enfermedad; incrementar la calidad de vida en todos aspectos (físico, emocional, social, etc.), y facilitar la expresión de sentimientos sobre la vida en general.

Buscando solucionar sus propias dificultades y ansiedades, alcanzaran comportamientos viciados que actuaran como obstáculos en comunicación y aprendizaje, impidiendo los cambios utilizando técnicas para controlar la ansiedad y manteniendo la similitud cotidiana. Se utilizaron estrategias para ayudar el cambio: música y relajamiento; apreciación artística, sensibilizándolos por la belleza de la vida; narración de cuentos para la recreación de sus propias historias; apreciación artística de contenidos interiores, activados por las propuestas actividades, permitió el acceso a un mundo rico de símbolos e significados; exposición verbal sobre sus producciones permitió el profundizar del vínculo grupal y del sentido de pertenecer.

Se sorprendieron con los cambios cuando evaluaran su estado de salud (urina, presión, insomnio, ansiedad, irritación, disposición para tareas diarias) al comparar objetivamente una semana con otra.

Resultados: aumento de auto confianza; mejora en relaciones familiares y sueño; reducción de interferencias (pedidos para cambiar posición en sillas, quejas de presión, dolores de cabeza, calambres, etc., para acabar la sesión), culminando con una primera muestra de producción artística colectiva en el hospital, actuando como organizadora de interacción entre pacientes, enfermeros y doctores.

Sugerimos una réplica de la experiencia en contextos de vulnerabilidad.

ESTÉS, Clarissa P. *Mulheres que correm com os lobos: mitos y cuentos del arquetipo de la mujer salvaje*. 3a ed. Rio de Janeiro: Rocco, 1994.

PICHON-RIVIÈRE, E. *El proceso grupal*. Ediciones Nueva Visión: Buenos Aires, 1978.

Palabras llave: producción grupal, arte

PO099

STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTION THROUGH PEER EDUCATION: IMPACT ON GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS

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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 Gnemmi, 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, Cormaio) 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

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institutions involved to rethink already existing conflict generated in terms of potential synergies but hardly a vehicle towards their development.

The peer education model uses group experience as an opportunity to use co-construction of knowledge within the same group of peers, in which young people can redefine themselves both as individual and group, each rethinking and redefining his/her socio-relational and emotional role.

In this sense, measures of peer education are placed in an in-between area between the cognitive and affective dimension, between emotion and reason, between thought and affection, between inner world and external reality, between invention and reality, with minor involvement of adults (external operator) in the teenager's private domain and his/her group (Pietropolli Charmet, 2000). Other bibliography: Miglietta 2007

Keywords: peer education, prevention, adolescence

STRATEGIE DI PREVENZIONE CON LA PEER EDUCATION: L'IMPATTO NEI GRUPPI E NELLE ISTITUZIONI

La peer education è una strategia educativa tesa ad "attivare un processo naturale di passaggio di conoscenze, di emozioni e di esperienze da parte di alcuni membri di un gruppo ad altri membri di pari status" (Antonietti et al., in Croce e Gnemmi, 2003).

Gli autori si occupano dal 1998 di progetti di prevenzione alle dipendenze e comportamenti a rischio attuati con la peer education, nell'ambito del Dipartimento Dipendenze Patologiche ASL AL della Provincia di Alessandria (Ser.T. Alessandria e Casale Monferrato). I relatori (Bobbio e Cormaio) presenteranno due esperienze attraverso una lettura delle dinamiche che hanno coinvolto operatori, gruppi di adolescenti ed istituzioni scolastiche generando conflitti che, talvolta, hanno determinato blocchi progettuali, altre volte ne hanno consentito l'evoluzione verso il potenziamento delle abilità dei soggetti coinvolti.

Tale attività è, infatti, andata oltre il solo momento educativo di strategia preventiva alle dipendenze, divenendo un'occasione, per gli attori coinvolti, di ripensare il conflitto generato e già esistente in termini di sviluppo di sinergie potenziali ma difficilmente catalizzabili verso una loro evoluzione.

Il modello dell'educazione tra pari utilizza l'esperienza di gruppo come occasione per un lavoro di co-costruzione della conoscenza all'interno del gruppo dei pari, nel quale gli adolescenti possono ridefinirsi a livello sia individuale che gruppale, ripensando ognuno il proprio ruolo socio-relazionale ed affettivo.

Gli interventi di educazione tra pari si collocano nell'area intermedia tra la dimensione cognitiva e quella affettiva, tra emozione e ragione, tra pensiero ed affetti, tra mondo interno e realtà esterna, tra finzione e realtà, con un ingresso delicato dell'adulto (operatore esterno) nel terreno privato dell'adolescente e del suo gruppo (Pietropolli Charmet, 2000). Altra bibliografia: Miglietta 2007

Parole chiave: peer education, prevenzione, adolescenza

PO100

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

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COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

The setting of this work is a Psycho Social Center located in Milan. During the year 2007 we have developed a short term (6 months) therapeutic group for outpatients undergoing psychiatric treatment. We want to describe the institutional team training process in order to build the new therapeutic device and in order to reach a

cooperation aiming at an understanding about the therapeutic task with patients.

Even though the task didn't include a clinical work towards the Institution, a Psycho Socio Analytical approach has been taken with the result of a special care towards the relationship between the Institution and the group therapist, overcoming the initial conflicts due to the group setting out.

The observation of internal dynamics, often conflictual, has allowed the understanding of the representation that psychiatrists and psycho-therapists were building up vis-a-vis the group; the listening of the anxieties that were rising referring to the patients being sent to the group, allowed the perception of the possible danger that was in the air in relation to an eventual change.

In order to avoid subsequent fractures a "contract" with the institutional team has been realized according to a cognitive formula, agreeing upon a written list of rules regarding the cooperation finalized to the survival of the group.

The therapeutic experience has lasted six months and has implied a coordinated task between the group therapist and the team to keep down patients' reactions and anxieties

One year after the end of this experience, a consulting contract has been formalized with the purpose to build up, inside the Center, a therapeutic group which will last for an undetermined time, this is the confirmation of how much the psychiatrists and psychoanalysts, through this experience, have grown; as well as a confirmation of the group welcoming capability.

Keywords: Institutional Team, taking care

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 arrivare a un collaborazione orientata a un'intesa sul compito terapeutico nei confronti dei pazienti.

Benché il mandato non comprendesse un lavoro clinico nei confronti dell'istituzione, è stato effettuato un ascolto in ottica psico-socioanalitica che si è tradotto in una cura del legame già nato tra l'istituzione e la conduttrice negli anni precedenti (tirocino), superando le reazioni a tratti conflittuali o di rifiuto che un'impostazione gruppale aveva inizialmente aperto.

L'osservazione delle dinamiche interne all'istituzione (spesso conflittuali) ha consentito la comprensione delle rappresentazioni che psichiatri e psicoterapeuti si stavano formando riguardo al gruppo; l'ascolto delle ansie che si stavano mobilitando in riferimento all'invio di pazienti al gruppo ha permesso di cogliere il senso di "pericolosità" che aleggiava in relazione al possibile cambiamento (dei pazienti, dei curanti, del punto di vista...).

A fronte della lettura di questi segnali e al fine di prevenire l'insorgenza di rotture successive, si è concretizzato un contratto con l'équipe secondo una formula cognitiva, condividendo un elenco scritto di regole relative alla collaborazione finalizzata al mantenimento del gruppo.

L'esperienza terapeutica è durata sei mesi e ha richiesto un lavoro coordinato tra conduttrice ed équipe per contenere le ansie e gli agiti dei pazienti.

A distanza di un anno dalla conclusione dell'esperienza, è stato recentemente formalizzato un contratto consulenziale per l'avvio, all'interno dello stesso Centro, di un gruppo terapeutico a tempo indeterminato, a conferma dell'apprendimento istituzionale e

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della capacità di accoglienza di un gruppo che, nel frattempo, negli psichiatri e negli psicoterapeuti erano maturati.
Parole chiave: equipe, prendersi cura del legame

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.

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Keywords: eating disorders, teaching

PO102**THE BODY SEEN IN TODAY'S SOCIETY: FROM VISIBILITY TO LIFE**

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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 neoplasia)

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 diseased. But what body is denied?

A society where boundaries become blurred represses the physiological 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 it pure appearance, a two-dimensional body symptomatically reflecting the lack of physical, material and temporal limits.

Thanks to its set(ing), 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.

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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 "abusanti".

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 psicomatica. 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 intesi 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 set(ing) consente il rianimarsi 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 tramite i suoi limiti e confini, ridà vita alla terza dimensione: la profondità.

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Parole chiave: psicopatologia, limite corporeo, società

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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 SUFFERING, HIS SOCIAL NETWORK AND THE CARE TEAM

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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 intersychic.

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.

LA COSTRUZIONE DI UN GRUPPO DI PSICODRAMMA ANALITICO DI CAREGIVERS IN UN CENTRO DI SALUTE MENTALE: UN PERCORSO DI CON- O DI- VISIONE CHE ATTRAVERSA L'INDIVIDUO SOFFERENTE, LA SUA RETE SOCIALE E L'EQUIPE CURANTE

Caregiver è la persona che si prende cura di un'altra, in quel momento in difficoltà: per un paziente dell'istituzione pubblica della Salute Mentale, chi di lui si occupa con cura, sia esso un familiare, un badante, un amico, uno psicoterapeuta, uno psichiatra o un infermiere è considerato caregiver. Ciò che vorremmo discutere nel Simposio da noi proposto è la necessità di riconoscere l'importanza che la cura passi attraverso livelli diversi: intrapsichici, biologici e intersichici.

Il nostro percorso di giovani psicoterapeute nasce in un Centro di Salute Mentale Bolognese dove abbiamo condotto alcuni gruppi di Psicodramma Analitico rivolti ai pazienti del Servizio; terminato il tirocinio abbiamo continuato la nostra esperienza come volontarie e il nostro pensiero e desiderio si è evoluto nella direzione di offrire al Centro un gruppo per familiari di pazienti. Proponiamo per questo di voler essere accompagnate da mano esperta e familiare, richiedendo un supervisore COIRAG (dott. F.Fasolo); con stupore il referente del Servizio chiede che anche l'equipe curante istituzionale (psichiatri, psicologi e infermieri) possa beneficiare del percorso formativo/trasformativo. Nasce così una nuova equipe che si fonda per dare alla luce un gruppo di Condivisione per Caregivers.

Crediamo che questo sia il conseguente effetto del pensare che

l'efficacia della cura riguardi il potersi occupare a più livelli degli affetti, in un riconoscimento delle differenze tra i vari piani e metodologie, nella certezza che solo un dialogo aperto tra le parti può permettere una sana/sufficientemente buona presa in carico della sofferenza.

Un percorso che permetta di Vedere Con, Insieme ad altri simili (gruppo omogeneo, secondo una definizione di E. Ronchi) il dolore, la rabbia; attraverso la scena psicodrammatica di prendere Visione di quanto è in gioco nelle relazioni, tra le parti; e non ultimo di Dividere nel senso di poter distinguere, successivamente al mettere insieme, sé dall'Altro (inter ed intrapsichicamente).

PO104

THE CLINICAL POTENTIAL OF GROUPS IN NON-CLINICAL INSTITUTIONS: THE GROUP AS AN INTERMEDIARY AREA FOR REPOSITIONING SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND CULTURAL OBJECTS

Castanho de Carvalho Godoy P.

Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie (UPM) ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

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 withdraw 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-Rivières' operative groups and groups with mediating objects as they appear in the works of Claudine Vacheret and René Kaës.

Keywords: Institution, Task, Clinic

PO105

THE COMPLEXITY OF THE GROUP CONFLICTS IN THE INSTITUTIONS

Cortellazzi C., Carnevali R.

COIRAG ~ Milano ~ Italy

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 conflictual aspects of their work, first of all that of the 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

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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 nel 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'approccio integrato.

La finalità che gli interventi presentati perseguono è lo sviluppo di una maggiore consapevolezza di come si opera e del senso che l'operare acquisisce in relazione alla conflittualità emergente. Le relazioni sono:

"The integration of team's activities: to face up to group conflicts through comparison within groups", di Roberto Carnevali, Silvia Carnevali e Chiara Pavesi, il cui è già stato presentato;

"Taking care of the relationship with the psychiatric institution to prevent conflicts", di Cristina Toscano.

Parole chiave: Complessità, istituzione pubblica, integrazione delle attività dell'équipe

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

Molti autori, 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 si 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 perché 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'esercizio della psicoanalisi o della medicina, o di qualsiasi cosa, è molto più difficile che la discussione su di essa."

Alla luce di queste ed altre esperienze si rielabora quanto si sta facendo nella formazione degli allievi di una scuola di psicoterapia valorizzando la situazione grupale come esperienza formativa.

PO107

THE CURE RELATIONSHIP AS BATTLEFIELD - SUPERVISION'S EXPERIENCES

Capitanio G.

AS.VE.GRA - Consorzio Cooperative Sociali Padova 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 équipe. 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 a 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 équipes lead with groupanalytical method.

Keywords: promiscuity, conflict, care-giver group

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THE CURE RELATIONSHIP AS BATTLEFIELD - SUPERVISION'S EXPERIENCES

Propongo qui di analizzare, secondo la mia esperienza di sette anni come supervisore di équipes di comunità terapeutiche, la sofferenza del gruppo curante, soprattutto di chi si occupa sul campo della relazione con persone affette da importanti patologie 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 paragonabile ad un campo di battaglia, esprimendosi sotto forma di un'accentuata conflittualità del gruppo di lavoro.

Tutto questo spesso finisce per provocare dei traumi ed una sorta di "stress da battaglia" (dove i pericoli arrivano da tutte le parti e non si sa più come difendersi) nell'équipe.

Ma chi è il nemico?

Il paziente, il collega, l'istituzione, la non-organizzazione, il coordinatore, la mancanza di sicurezza di competenza, di esperienza? Un possibile percorso è forse determinato dall'elaborazione dell'inconscia difficoltà del gruppo curante a farsi carico della propria fragilità e patologia, preferendo, in un modo rigidamente difensivo, un'immagine di sé sana e funzionante, 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 gruppoanalitica, sulle dinamiche dell'équipe dei curanti.

PO108**THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE, USED AS A TOOL OF A GROUP THERAPY EXPANSION**

Sampaio 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 individuals 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 counterpoint to the uncultured-motion.

Beginning for the health's politics that guarantee the cognitive development, as stimulate 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 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 that stimulate the society as a whole, to invest in the development of the Social Intelligence, that will become a tool of increment of the grouptherapy, for the benefit of all of us.

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Keywords: intelligence, uncultured, anemia.

PO109**THE END OF SILENCE**

Mauro M.

FEBRAP ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

This work has its fundamental goal to get deeper on either practical and theoretical view taking and individual who has been or has seen any traumatic event getting to hers full dignity recuperation. The trauma will be discussed either social, psycho and political dimension and given therapeutic actions. The people who faces violence situations might lead to isolation, taken by self initiative, by feeling ashamed of the situation, by the prejudice of others towards the problematic. In their group environment, silence could be present in most of the cases imposed by fear, lack of finding a solution or to avoid reviving a suffering situation. The consequence is more silence, because is not possible to talk about the subject, or anything that refers or reminds you to the subject, and so on. Only when your feelings are exposed the true healing will occurs. The investigation attention selected by this study was based on narrative and psychodrama. The narrative basic premise is that humans are story teller beings and telling stories is a basic method that people uses to create, support and transmit meanings in their lives. The psycho dramatic experience allows correlation between inner world relationship and outside world, seeking for spontaneity recover, diminishing the stress, contextualizing the content and talking about feelings. So, the psycho dramatic approach can allow a better confidence to express the already known situations, even when the words get so difficult to be expressed. Recalling traumatic experience leads to painful emotions. There is a tendency to keep silence concerning its past. On this manner the fragmented memories are transformed into a coherent narrative structure. That practice allows processing painful emotions, building unobstructed contingency of dangerous and safe circumstances, conducting in general significant emotion recuperation.

PO111**THE FEASIBILITY OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY EVALUATION**

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The work's objective is to evaluate group psychotherapy and above all the feasibility of using instruments and models whose applications are simple, acceptable and effective in the daily operations of a public service clinic. The reported experience is relative to a clinical group for neurotic disorders managed by a psychotherapist and a group analysis specialist in training who are supported by one trainee psychologist recorder; the evaluation is entrusted to another specialist in training whose expertise is in constructivism. The instruments were chosen based on the following objectives:

1. to pursue the meeting with the patients' opinion
2. to accelerate the change in the patients
3. to monitor the process and objectives of the group

The evaluation structure is built up of self characterization, video self-confrontation with background insertion (VCF-S Palena, Guerri 2001) and repertory grid (Armezzani 2003). It has provided useful suggestions for the process of evaluation, although minimal, it was a very effective indicator also for the entrance and outcome evaluations. We also concentrated on the specific contribution to the augmentation of gamma function, learning by experience, commuting and on the construction of semiosfera which proved to be indispensable to the formation of the group's mentality not only by the "negative ability" of the therapist.

Keywords: feasibility, group, evaluation

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LA FATTIBILITÀ DELLA VALUTAZIONE IN PSICOTERAPIA DI GRUPPO

Obiettivo del presente lavoro è la valutazione della psicoterapia di gruppo e soprattutto la sua fattibilità attraverso modalità e strumenti di semplice, accettabile e efficace applicazione nella pratica quotidiana del clinico del servizio pubblico. L'esperienza riportata è relativa ad un gruppo ambulatoriale per disturbi nevrotici, condotto da una psicoterapeuta e uno specializzando di formazione gruppoanalitica, affiancati da una psicologa tirocinante recorder; ad un secondo specializzando, di formazione costruttivista è stata affidata la valutazione.

La scelta degli strumenti si è focalizzata sui seguenti obiettivi:

1. perseguire l'incontro con il giudizio del paziente
2. accelerare i cambiamenti nei pazienti
3. monitorare processualità e obiettivi del gruppo

Autocaratterizzazione, Videoconfrontazione con inserzione di sfondo (VCF-S Palena-Guerri 2001) e di Griglie di repertorio (Armezzani 2003) costituiscono l'impianto valutativo, che ha fornito utili spunti per la valutazione di processo e si è rivelato un minimale ma efficace indicatore anche di quella di ingresso e outcome.

Ci siamo inoltre soffermati sul contributo specifico all'incremento di funzione gamma, apprendere dall'esperienza, commuting e alla costituzione della semiosfera, indispensabili alla formazione della mentalità di gruppo, nonché sulla capacità negativa del terapeuta.

PO112**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 the psychological (for example with the outcome of anxious or depressive syndromes), on the other states of physical suffering without apparent organic cause are continually brought to medical attention. In 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.

Furthermore, the stigma psychiatric areas still undergo, often makes it difficult to send patients to these agencies.

This difficulty to cooperate tends to put doctors and patients in a situation of discomfort and mutual intolerance.

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

PO113**THE GROUP DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS**

Kiernan B.

Palo Alto ~ USA

Systems theories postulate that a deviant element creates group cohesion. In the Nuclear Age, countries with full nuclear capacity generate individuals in the "scapegoat" role whom they subsequently condemn. The world is marginally safer as nations holding devastating weaponry manage their conflicts through focus on leaders who threaten nuclear development.

Keywords: groups, international, relations

PO114**THE GROUP THERAPIST AS A SPIN DOCTOR**

Daemen M.

GGZ WNB ~ Roosendaal ~ Netherlands

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 ones product.

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

PO115**THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARY: THE EXPERIENCE OF A PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP IN A DAYTIME CENTRE**

Baisini T.

AS.VE.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 individuation 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 this 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.

Key-words: boundary, conduction techniques, group processes.

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LA QUESTIONE SUL CONFINE: L'ESPERIENZA DI UN GRUPPO DI PSICOTERAPIA IN UN CENTRO DIURNO

Il contesto istituzionale cui fa riferimento il presente lavoro è il Centro Diurno dell'ambulatorio periferico di un Servizio Psichiatrico territoriale di Padova. Tale dislocazione geografica contribuisce particolarmente a generare nell'equipe un senso di isolamento e il vissuto di abitare in una terra di confine. Ne consegue l'intensificarsi della coesione interna del gruppo di lavoro, con intensi coinvolgimenti emotivi: un'atmosfera affine, per certi versi, alla "conduzione familiare".

Il clima istituzionale si muove tra il rafforzamento dei confini e il desiderio irrealizzabile di movimenti emancipatori, tanto dello staff curante quanto degli assistiti: separazione ed individuazione risultano difficili e il turn-over del personale è pressoché assente, eccezion fatta per gli specializzandi, che collaborano con la struttura.

Il gruppo settimanale di psicoterapia del Centro Diurno, gestito da alcuni anni da specializzandi, viene analizzato secondo tale chiave di lettura, e nel dinamismo interno che la cura e l'attenzione al confine ha generato.

Può diventare una risorsa terapeutica la scelta di abitare il confine, in una dimensione di non appartenenza? Sì, se consente l'esplorazione attiva della marginalità necessaria in quel momento, così come della sua dimensione storica-evolutiva.

Parole chiave: confine, tecniche di conduzione, processi gruppal.

PO116**THE TATADRAMA INSERTED INTO THE THOUGHT OF PLATO**

Leite Garcia E.

ABPS / FEBRAP ~ São Paulo ~ Brazil

The Tatadrama has its fundamentals in the act of playing, based on the thought of Plato "You can find out more about a person in an hour of play than in a year of conversation", and is aimed for providing people with a space for experience and reflection to look for alternatives of transforming actions between character and being. Tatadrama is inserted into several theories that include a mix of sensorial and corporal dynamics, which are self-perceptive, in association with techniques of psychodrama and socio-drama and in the spontaneity of the act of playing. The intermediary object is the Cloth Doll of Crato, CE. There are 3 stages in this process: warming up, dramatization with the aid of Cloth Dolls and sharing, involving creativity, imagination, spontaneity, integration, identity and role play performances. Clips of experiences in more than 2000 participants in diversified groups are shown, since 2002, in Brazil, Mexico, Spain, Germany and Ecuador in order to visualize the transformation, context and perspective projected onto the Cloth Doll. The Tatadrama sheltering the intuition and sensitivity establishes a relationship between transference and counter-transference. During the evolution of the scenic process, the imaginary produces the mysterious effect of extending and recreating the corporal memory, mobilizing and silencing or disclosing details about daily life, bringing information about the unconscious, skills, desires and needs. According to Moreno (1997), the scenic space is an extension of life beyond the texts of the life's reality. The intermediary object can bring the subjectivity into real world, establishing an affectionate-emotional contact with the character, according to Rojas Bermudes (1970) who developed the concept of "Intermediary Object". In Tatadrama, while the participant is playing, as stated by Buchbinder, he/she has the illusion of bringing back his/her worldwide significance lost during the course of their history.

Keywords: Tatadrama, Plato, Doll

EL TATADRAMA INSERTADO EN EL PENSAMIENTO DE PLATÓN

Tatadrama es fundamentado en el acto de jugar y es basado en el pensamiento de Platón "Usted puede descubrir más a respecto de

una persona en una hora de entretenimiento que en un año entero de conversación", proporcionando un espacio para vivencia y reflexión para buscar alternativas de acción transformadora entre el personaje y el ser. El Tatadrama se ha insertado en varias teorías que mezclan a un conjunto de dinámicas sensoriales y corporales autoperceptivas asociadas a técnicas del psicodrama y socio-drama fundamentadas en la espontaneidad del acto de jugar y en 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 y interpretación de papeles. Son presentados recortes de vivencias en más de 2000 participantes en grupos diferenciados, desde el 2002, en Brasil, Mejioco, 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, aptitudes, aspiraciones y necesidades. Conforme Moreno (1997), 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.

PO117**THE THEATRE OF THE EMOTIONS**

Frasca M.

Ente Pubblico Scuola "E. Toti" ~ Roma ~ Italy

For seven years, I have carried out some Biennial Projects of Expressive Activities, especially the theatre, with 6-10 aged Primary School children, including disabled ones. Through Expressive Laboratories of an hour a week each, the Projects were aimed at establishing a collaborative attitude within the groups as well as developing more self-esteem in the children. Indeed, situations of conflicts often exists in groups, and some children are not very self confident. In the Laboratories, after a warm-up session, various Artistic Integrated Activities were developed : theatre, music, singing, dancing, creative writing and painting. Communication modes include reflection as a vehicle of knowledge. As a result, the focus was set on the positive aspects emerging from the groups and on the "hic et nunc" with some active listening.

In the latest Project work (2007-2008), I carried out with two groups, from fourth to fifth class, I produced an abridged version of "The Blue Little Bird" by M. Maeterlink (1915), the first theatrical text for children, followed by a final performance. It is the story of two children in search of happiness. The different chapters of the story were used to reflect upon some feelings, such as fear, anger and joy. After a year, shy children developed more self - confidence, and in the groups there was a tendency to communicate their feelings, but aggressive attitudes remained in some children. The disabled children found in the variety of language the opportunity to better integrate with their group.

Keywords: Expressive Laboratories / Collaborative Attitude

IL TEATRO DELLE EMOZIONI

Da circa sette anni realizzo Progetti Biennali di Attività Espressive, soprattutto il teatro, nel settore della Scuola Primaria con alcuni gruppi di bambini (6-10 anni d'età), inclusi i diversamente abili. Attraverso i Laboratori Espressivi, lavorando per un'ora a

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settimana, cerco di stabilire nel gruppo un atteggiamento collaborativo e di sviluppare nei bambini una maggiore autostima. Infatti spesso esistono nei gruppi situazioni di conflitto mentre alcuni bambini non hanno molta fiducia in se stessi. Nei Laboratori, oltre agli esercizi di riscaldamento, vengono sviluppate varie attività espressive: teatro, musica, canto, danza, scrittura creativa e pittura. Le modalità di comunicazione includono la riflessione come strumento di conoscenza.

L'attenzione è concentrata sugli aspetti positivi che emergono nel gruppo e sul "qui ed ora" e c'è un ascolto positivo dell'altro. L'ultimo lavoro, che ho svolto per due anni (2007/2008), su due gruppi classe dalla IV alla V, si è concluso con la realizzazione di uno spettacolo scaturito dal riadattamento del testo di M. Maeterlink (1915), "L'Uccellino Azzurro", il primo testo teatrale per ragazzi: è la storia di due bambini alla ricerca della felicità. I differenti quadri sono stati utilizzati per una riflessione su alcune emozioni e sentimenti: paura, rabbia, gioia. Dopo un anno, i bambini più timidi osservati durante i laboratori avevano sviluppato una maggiore fiducia in se stessi e nel gruppo ci fu una tendenza a comunicare più facilmente i propri sentimenti. Tuttavia in alcuni bambini rimasero degli atteggiamenti aggressivi. Le persone diversamente abili trovarono

in una maggiore varietà di linguaggi la possibilità di migliorare la propria integrazione nel gruppo classe.

Parole Chiave: Laboratori Espressivi / Attitudine alla Collaborazione

PO118**THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE, ATTACHMENT AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SELF IN THE FAMILY THERAPY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS: AN OUTCOME-PROCESS RESEARCH**

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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. The study aims to assess the outcome of these therapies and its connection with the therapeutic process.

Specific objectives:

- To verify the symptomatic reduction and the modifications of some patient' variables (differentiation of self and attachment style);
- To evaluate the therapeutic alliance and its evolution over the process;
- To verify the association between therapeutic alliance and outcome.

Method: The research will involve a sample of 20 families addressed to two italian centers of family therapy.

A maximum of one year therapy will be evaluated. The setting provides the presence of psychotherapists who observe the session through the one-way mirror. All the sessions will be video-recorded and subsequently signed by three independent judges.

Measures:

1. Outcome:

- Symptom Check List (SCL-90) (Leonard R., Derogatis, 1991);
- Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ) (Thompson et al., 2003);
- Differentiation of Self-Inventory-Revised (DSI-R) (Skowron,

Schmitt, 2003; Lambert, Friedlander, 2007).

2. Process:

- System for Observing Family Therapy Alliances Revised (SOFT-O) (Friedlander et al., 2005);
- SOFT-S - self-report version compiled by family members (cit.);
- SOFT-S - self-report version compiled by the therapist (cit.).

Keywords: Family Therapy, outcome, alliance

PO119**THERAPEUTIC FACTORS IN PSYCHODRAMA – OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE WORK IN GROUPS IN PSYCHODRAMA CENTER ORPHEUS**

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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

PO120**THERAPEUTIC FACTORS FOR SUPPORT GROUPS**

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Learning disability is a cognitive and emotional disorder which affects the patient's behavior and carries strong psychological, 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 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.

PO121**THROUGH THE GROUP, THROUGH THE BODY: PSYCHOSOMATIC REHABILITATION GROUPS FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM EATING DISORDERS**

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COIRAG ~ Roma ~ Italy

The research presented in this paper is based on the hypothesis that the integration of the analytical approach and group work with a psychophysiological approach promotes the modification of the body image and of the image of the Self, which, therefore, might

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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 RME, 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**

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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 Pichon-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) deposite theory;
- (8) roles theory;
- (9) "observation" function;
- (10) "coordination" function; and
- (11) 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**

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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. These women are usually caught in the dilemma of wanting to be helped on the one hand of being frightened of the treatment on the other. Besides the symptom removal, closeness and intimacy with the partner was the main gain. 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.

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Keywords: Vaginismus, Group therapy

TRATTAMENTO DI VAGINISMUS: 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**

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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

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treatment success rates are as high as 45% with the best pharmacotherapy associated with psychotherapeutic interventions at 6 months, they drop to 23% at 1 year.

Monodrama, a psychodramatic form used in the individual psychotherapeutic context, does not have access to a group of individuals or auxiliaries. The auxiliary roles in monodrama are most frequently represented by empty chairs with the protagonist playing all roles via role reversal. It permits the protagonist to develop to identify core issues that contribute to a particular problem. Role training, developed by JL Moreno and heavily used in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, permits the individual to practice new ways of being and of relating which contribute to transformational breakthroughs. In the triadic process, a motivated patient begins with exploratory role plays to identify relational obstacles followed by monodrama to identify and work on the underlying core issues, and finally followed by role training in order to identify and incorporate new ways of relating providing the protagonist skills he needs to successfully effect and maintain behavior change.

Keywords: monodrama, role training, smoking cessation

PO125**VERY PRACTICAL AND POWERFUL GROUP DYNAMIC TECHNIQUES TO INFLUENCE EVERY GROUP**

de Haas W.

De Haas Groepsdynamica ~ Haren (GN) ~ Netherlands

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 behavioristic/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 groupdynamic process is the fundament underneath. When there is enough cohesion and mutual trust groupmembers learn a lot more from each other than when cohesion is absent. When the group norms support the therapeutic goals it is more easy working for the therapist than when the norms are negative. So, whatever the specific method of the group, we never can do without groupdynamic theory and -technique.

Groupdynamics can work in favor of the group task or work against it. The grouptherapist who knows how groupdynamic processes work and knows how to handle them has the key in hand to influence every group. He/she knows how to steer and use groupdynamics for the benefit of the group and therapeutic task.

Many years of experience in our group- and training practice have resulted in a number of practical and precise groupdynamic tools which can be easily trained. That's where this workshop is all about.

Keywords: Powerful groupdynamic techniques

PO126**WHAT KIND OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GROUPS AND CONFLICTS IN ITALIAN DAILY PRESS? AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH**

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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 ("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.

For the quantitative and content analysis of the data, reference is 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

QUALE RELAZIONE TRA GRUPPI E CONFLITTI NEI QUOTIDIANI ITALIANI? UNA RICERCA ESPLORATIVA

Gli autori si propongono di esplorare la relazione tra gruppo, violenza e identità a partire dall'analisi del contesto socio-politico attuale e del modo in cui i quotidiani lo rappresentano.

Attraverso l'analisi della prima pagina di alcuni quotidiani italiani, il "Corriere della Sera", "La Repubblica", "Il Sole 24 ore", "L'Unità", "Il Manifesto", "La Padania" e "Libero", scelti sulla base del loro orientamento politico dichiarato, gli Autori intendono indagare, quante volte e come, il concetto di gruppo, delineato in tutte le sue mutevoli forme, venga messo in relazione manifesta ai temi del conflitto e della violenza.

Gli Autori analizzeranno la prima pagina della stampa quattro giorni la settimana per un periodo limitato di 4 mesi da Gennaio 2009 ad Aprile 2009, utilizzando un criterio di selezione casuale della giornata di analisi. Verrà effettuata un'analisi dei dati atta a valutare come, per mezzo dei giornali, i gruppi vengano trattati come tramite di violenza e conflitto piuttosto che come mediatori delle problematicità sociali.

Infine, per ogni quotidiano, verrà analizzato, utilizzando un metodo di lettura psicoanalitica e gruppoanalitica, il significato latente, presente nell'articolo o nell'organizzazione di senso complessivo della pagina, della dinamica gruppale e sociale allargata.

Per l'analisi quantitativa e di contenuto dei dati raccolti si farà riferimento a autori che, come Amartya Sen, hanno affrontato la relazione profonda tra la costruzione dell'identità e la dinamica sociale della violenza con un approccio di lettura sociologica ed economica.

Si intende proporre una riflessione sulle connotazioni maggiormente rappresentate dalla stampa in merito al tema dei gruppi; in particolar modo a come e quanto il gruppo venga presentato quale strumento strategico di elaborazione, analisi e comprensione del conflitto piuttosto che come elemento dalle connotazioni negative ed amplificanti il conflitto stesso.

PO127**WHAT TYPE OF INTEGRATION IS POSSIBLE AT SCHOOL?**

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The increase of migration as a social phenomenon calls for a deeper understanding of some aspects related to the way different cultures meet.

Facing what is new and different is doubtlessly challenging and can provoke anxiety, fears for the future, sense of guilt, but withdrawing from it – even if apparently the safest and simplest solution – does

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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).

QUALE TIPO DI INTEGRAZIONE È POSSIBILE A SCUOLA?

In questi ultimi anni l'accresciuto fenomeno dell'immigrazione, con tutte le difficoltà insite in 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 ansie, fa temere per il futuro, può indurre sensi di colpa. Ma ritirarsi nei localismi, anche se a prima vista può sembrare una soluzione semplice e sicura, non fa che acuire il senso di paura, di isolamento, di diffidenza verso ciò che è l'Altro. La valorizzazione delle differenze rappresenta, al contrario, il modo per evitare di farsi trascinare nei provincialismi o nella negazione; tuttavia, più spesso, esso agisce nei confronti della diversità secondo lo schema definito della "doppia cancellazione": il diverso viene eliminato o il diverso viene innalzato alla dignità del sé.

Dell'Antonio (1994) e Valeri (1997) evidenziano quattro soluzioni basilari per schematizzare i diversi stili di integrazione attraverso cui poter leggere alcune delle complesse dinamiche che entrano in gioco in un gruppo di apprendimento misto.

- a) Lo stile assimilativo;
- b) lo stile dell'alternanza dell'identità;
- c) lo stile marginale;
- d) lo stile acculturativo

Alla luce di ciò, questo progetto di ricerca intende analizzare quali procedure vengono messe in atto nelle scuole di ogni ordine e grado rispetto all'accoglienza dello straniero, quale modello di integrazione hanno gli operatori, quali risposte, emotive e non, vengono messe in atto dagli autoctoni e dagli immigrati nella fase della prima accoglienza.

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WHICH CONFLICT IN THE PRESENT TIME? BETWEEN GENERATIONS AND IDENTITY. TWO EXPERIENCES OF THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN A PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION

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We describe two experiences of time limited therapeutic group with adult and young patients, who come to the S.C. Psichiatria 4, University directed, of Mental Health Direction of Niguarda Ca' Granda Hospital in Milan.

Both groups, group-analytic conducted, composed of maximum 8 patients, are heterogenous for kind and pathology. The adult patients are from 25 to 55 years old, the young patient from 16 to 22 years old. The diagnostic organization according to DSM IV-R and psychodiagnostic projective tests evidence a patients homogenous distribution inside of the 'new pathologies' of the dependency and the narcissism, characterized from difficulty in the mentalization, difficulty into identification and approaching the object and dependency in the object-relations. The idea of confronting groups pertaining to various generations concurs to verify if there is a radical difference in the ways of connecting with 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 each other in the single one and in the group not like instance in opposition but like absence-presence of the Subject, confusion/avoidment of the Object, absence of intimate relations with the Other and persecutority.

Keywords: Group psychotherapy, conflict, identity .

WHICH CONFLICT IN THE PRESENT TIME? BETWEEN GENERATIONS AND IDENTITY. TWO EXPERIENCES OF THERAPEUTIC GROUP IN A PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION

Verranno descritte due esperienze di gruppo terapeutico a tempo limitato con pazienti adulti e giovani-adulti che si rivolgono alla S.C. Psichiatria 4 a direzione Universitaria del DSM dell'Azienda Ospedaliera-Ospedale Niguarda Cà Granda di Milano.

Entrambi i gruppi, a conduzione gruppoanalitica, formati da 8 pazienti al massimo, sono eterogenei per genere e per patologia. I pazienti adulti hanno un'età compresa tra i 25 e i 55 anni, i giovani-adulti tra i 16 e i 22 anni. L'inquadramento diagnostico secondo il DSM IV-R e i test psicodiagnostici evidenzia una omogenea distribuzione dei pazienti all'interno delle 'nuove patologie' della dipendenza e del narcisismo, caratterizzati da difficoltà nella mentalizzazione, difficoltà a identificarsi e ad avvicinarsi all'oggetto e dipendenza nelle relazioni oggettuali.

L'idea di confrontare gruppi appartenenti a generazioni diverse consente di verificare se esiste una radicale differenza nei modi di porsi in relazione con l'altro come soggetto e come oggetto e col gruppo come organismo ben identificato.

Si vuole confrontare la dinamica del conflitto in relazione alla diversa età dei partecipanti e verificare, sul piano clinico-descrittivo, un'ipotesi costruita all'interno dell'equipe istituzionale, relativa ai cambiamenti indotti negli individui dalle trasformazioni sociali che influenzano il loro modo di vivere e affrontare i conflitti. Ipotizziamo che davanti alla proposta sociale di assunzione di Sé ideali l'individuo attraversi una fase disidentificazione sperimentando spesso sentimenti di inadeguatezza, di confusione che si esprimono nelle patologie attuali.

In questo scenario il conflitto si configura nel singolo e nel grup-

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po non come istanze tra di loro contrapposte ma come assenza-presenza del Soggetto, confusione/evitamento dell' Oggetto, assenza di intimità con l'Altro- persecutorietà.

Parole chiave: psicoterapia di gruppo, conflitto, identità

PO129**WORKGROUPS AND INTER-INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH IN THE CLINIC WORK WITH DIFFICULT ADOLESCENTS**

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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 interventions, in particular those sustained by public funding from different districts of Rome. These projects, like the "Adult Companion" or the "Project Expatation 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 istitutional work is always emotionally complex, because any Institution tends to build up a representation of itself that is conveyed by the operator when meeting Others. An inevitable friction follows at different levels when different operators, each representing 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 institutional subject. Indeed, every institution is made at the same time of individuals and groups; the seek for an equilibration 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 intervention, adolescence

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, rappresenta nella cooperativa Rifornimento in volo un modello di intervento plurifocale ormai consolidato con gli adolescenti difficili e i loro contesti. Il dialogo interprofessionale e interistituzionale costituisce 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 Adulto o del Progetto Ampliamento GIL, che vedono il coinvolgimento della Scuola, dei Servizi Socio-Sanitari, altre strutture del privato sociale, e non ultimo il Tribunale dei Minori. Tale modalità di lavoro richiede il compito di istituire uno spazio-tempo 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 differenti scopi: mediazione, supervisione, coordina-

mento, formazione e intervento clinico.

L'incontro istituzionale e, a maggior ragione quello interistituzionale, 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, infatti, è fatta al tempo di individui e di gruppi; la ricerca e il rispetto di un equilibrio tra il gruppo e l'individuo contiene implicitamente la soddisfazione dei bisogni individuali, la valorizzazione dei singoli apporti e contemporaneamente l'attenzione costante alla costruzione di un'identità gruppale, quale formazione intermedia 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**

Gkreka E., Papamanousaki K., Andriakopoulou K., Oikonomopoulou 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 living, 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 affirmative 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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