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Editorial

From the beginning Group-Analysis has existed on the cross-roads of many areas of knowledge: psychoanalysis, psychology, sociology, communicational, organisational and cultural disciplines, etc.

In this global world, fashioned around economies and societies, questions about individual, group and social identity are more and more pertinent and create new challenges, as well as additional amounts of anxieties and a sense of loss.

Group-Analysis itself must question, research and discuss its own identity, principles, conceptions and prejudices.

Multicultural characteristics; training, research and ethical matters; boundaries and the differences and similarities between different countries and traditions are important matters to think and reflect about as are political and economic issues, and private and public practise.

Some of the most researched and developed fields of investigation, in recent years, are the fields of neuroscience and psychopharmacology. How Group Analysis might be able to integrate this knowledge and enrich clinical applications and understandings in the light of this knowledge, is one of the challenges to all group-analysts at present.

This links with the issue of research and members will be pleased that the society is taking seriously the need for research given the increasingly evidence-based context of practice in which we work. We publish here the first announcement of collaboration between GAS and the IGA with the aim of researching the efficacy of Group Analysis.

2008 it is the 60th anniversary of Foulkes' book 'Introduction to Group Analytic Psychotherapy'. One way to celebrate this anniversary is to think and discuss Group Analytic practice in the present world. As GAS Contexts editors and group analysts, we would like to invite you all to do this, by using our International Newsletter and the GAS Forum. The Society will be re-visiting the work of Foulkes in various ways throughout the course of next year.

Be our guests in joining with these discussions and dialogues.

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This also provides us with an opportunity to appeal for any letters, notes, and correspondence from Foulkes that are privately held. This will add to our already valuable archive that contains much interesting material, papers and minutes: from Northfield, for example. Such material will make the Society archives an even richer source for research into our history and the development of Group Analysis. We may even publish, with permission, some particularly interesting letters or writings.

Finally, it is the start of training for many individuals, at least in the UK, who have joined Introductory, Intermediate, or Qualifying Courses. Trainees are essential for the future of our discipline: they will have the responsibility, in the future, of carrying Group Analytic practice and theory forward. We would like to extend a warm welcome to these new entrants and invite them to become student members of GAS and thereby to become part of an International organisation of some creativity that provides a wider perspective than that obtained in the natural insularity of national organisations. There are many benefits to membership, of course: the Journal, this publication, access to the library, information about conferences and events and reduced price admission to these events. We would encourage all members to suggest that new trainees join the Society.

Thank you.

Paula Carvalho and Terry Birchmore

President's Page

We are now at the end of this year and on the verge of a new one and it is tempting to look back on last year's events and happenings. For the Group Analytic Society it has been a fruitful year. The major events, the Foulkes Lecture and Study Day and the Autumn workshop at the IGA in London 2006 were successful events and very well attended. Another important thing to be pleased with is the steady growth in membership. In the Management Committee there has been much activity around the two projects launched and agreed to at last year's AGM: the publishing project and the building up of a UK-Chapter of the Group Analytic Society. Additionally, meetings between IGA and GAS have continued in a very good working atmosphere.

The co-authors of this newsletter Paula Carvalho and Terry Birchmore have made an excellent start in their work as you can all witness and Contexts is in very good hands so congratulations to them. It is important that we have a newsletter, where members can send in articles and comments and discuss matters of general interest in a more informal way.

The same is true about the Forum, which however has not taken off in the same successful way in spite of many efforts. We have discussed why in the Management Committee, but there seem to be no easy answers. There have been and still are technical problems and people find it difficult to access the Forum, but this does not seem to be the whole difficulty. Perhaps it is an instrument which one has to get used to. Hopefully it is only a question of time before it will develop into a useful instrument for the exchange of thoughts and ideas.

We are now counting down to the central event of the coming year the 14th European Symposium in Group Analysis 'Despair, Dialogue and Desire' in Dublin in August. The Local Organising Committee and the Scientific Subcommittee have had and will have for the coming months a very big job in organising it all. It already seems to be a memorable event. Many people I talk with are preparing to go there and find the theme of the symposium very interesting and are looking forward also to visiting

Dublin. It seems that Dublin or Ireland has some sort of a mythic character which may stem from the Druids, the Vikings and not least their authors, poets and music.

The year 2008 will also be a year to celebrate Foulkes. It is 60 years since Foulkes' first book, 'Introduction to Group-Analytic Psychotherapy' (1948) came out, which was an event of major importance to group psychotherapy. The Management Committee has decided to use this event as a starting point for revisiting Foulkes' work in different ways.

The traditional Foulkes Lecture in May will be given by Dieter Nitzgen from Germany on Foulkes. The Study Day will go further into the subject. We also have some thoughts of starting up reading seminars on this first book on the Forum and in Contexts and to have a seminar/workshop on Foulkes revisited at the Dublin Symposium. A revised edition of Foulkes' Complete Works is also in the boiling pot. All this will provide opportunities to look at Foulkes' work with fresh eyes.

I will end by wishing everybody a happy new year and thanking all who during the year in one way or another have contributed to Group Analysis.

Gerda Winther
President, GAS

Welcome to New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the Society. We hope that you will actively contribute to the Society and that we will hear more from you in this publication and on our Internet Forum, and participate in our events and other activities. Our Society depends on your participation and sharing of expertise and experience.

- Dr. Philip Anscombe, Tunbridge Wells, England Student Member
Mrs Patricia Mary Barry-Relph, Winchester, England Associate Member
Mr Charlie Brittain, London, England Full Member
Dr Daniela Capelluto, Athens, Greece Full Member
Dr Liliana Cardoso, Lisbon, Portugal Full Member
Dr Farhad Dalal, Totnes, England Full Member
Ms Shelagh Frankcom, London, England Student Member
Mr David Glyn, London, England Full Member
Mrs Eleni Greka, Dafni, Greece Full Member
Mrs Sharon Hannah, Glasgow, Scotland Full Member
Ms Fiona Hassard, Bath, England Student Member
Mr Alan Jaques, Oxon, England Student Member
Ms Lise Jeremiassen, Denmark Associate Member
Mr Lars Bo Jorgensen, Ringsted, Denmark Full Member
Ms Eleni Karagianni, Athens, Greece Student Member
Mrs Vassiliki Karagianni, Athens, Greece Full Member
Mrs Jacinta Kennedy, Dun Laoighre, Ireland Full Member
Mrs Anna Koimtsidou, Xolargos, Greece Full Member
Ms Jennifer McCabe, London, England Full Member
Dr Marina Mojovic, Belgrade, Serbia Full Member
Dr Don Montgomery, London, England Full Member
Dr Alice Mulasso, Turin, Italy Associate Member
Dr Fiona Murphy, Saltash, England Student Member
Ms Eirini Pagona, Neonaki Pireus, Greece Student Member
Ms Elizabeth O'Connor, Sandycove, Ireland Full Member
Mrs Carla Maria Penna, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Full Member
Dr Gillian Valerie Rathbone, Leicester, England Student Member
Mr David Joseph Reay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England Associate Member
Mrs Teresa Rodrigues, Alfoanelos, Portugal Full Member
Dr Cinzia Sgarbi, Modena, Italy Full Member
Ms Anna Sillemann, Denmark Full Member
Dr Brian Solts, Hove, England Student Member
Prof. Walter Stone, California, USA Full Member
Ms Polyxeni Tsampali, Athens, Greece Student Member

Deceased Members

Ms Clare Brennan
Ms Emelyn Jeffries
Mrs Sharon Hallard

We would welcome writings in memory of the above deceased members and in recognition of their contribution to Group Analysis.



Be a Contexts Writer!

Contexts welcomes contributions from members on a variety of topics:

- Have you run or attended a group-analytic workshop?
- Are you involved in a group-analytic project that others might want to learn about?
- Would you like to share your ideas or professional concerns with a wide range of colleagues?

If so, send us an article for publication by post, e-mail, or fax. Articles submitted for publication should be between 500 and 2,500 words long, or between one and five pages.

Writing for Contexts is an ideal opportunity to begin your professional writing career with something that is informal, even witty or funny, a short piece that is a report of an event, a report about practice, a review of a book or film, or stray thoughts that you have managed to capture on paper. Give it a go!

The deadline for each issue of Contexts is about three months before the publication of a specific issue. The deadline for publication in the June issue, for example, will therefore be early March.

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Who Truly Are We?

Ângela Ribeiro

Who truly are we?

All Catholics and agnostics, scientists and writers, children and adults have asked themselves this question at least once in their lives.

A concrete answer would be enough to stop the search whatever it may be.

Nevertheless, science and psychoanalysis are coming up with ever more answers.

Where do the others in us begin and what influence do they have throughout our lives?

I Neurosciences

1st – Genetics

2nd – Environment

GENETICS

The book 'The Brain and the Inner World' by Mark Solms and Oliver Turnbull, speaks of the encounter between the male and

female genes that mix during the act of conception which results in the production of, ‘the little genetic bundle of joy that we know as a baby’.

From a biological point of view, humans can be characterised by the chromosome map of their DNA. DNA, from which we stem, is what moulds us from every cell of our body through replication and transcription. It is in fact the result of the merging of the DNA from our mother’s ovum with our father’s sperm cells.

Could it be that identical twins differ only because of differing circumstances in their environment? Just how far does environmental influence go?

So then, what is the

ENVIRONMENT?

Environmental influence is now determinative, not only for psychoanalysts but also for neuroscientists.

Genetics and the environment nowadays are indissociable.

Our 23 pairs of chromosomes contain all our genes. Males and females share 22 of them. Only the 23rd is different.

In fact, our genotype only changes when there are changes in the 23rd chromosome, but phenotypically, we may undergo various changes that can begin very early in intra-uterine life. A single chromosome: the Y chromosome, in a short sequencing of genes, marks the difference between masculine and feminine chromosomes.

The foetal organs that produce sex cells called the gonads, which are the same for boys and girls until a certain phase of development. The mould of the human body even that of the brain starts off as female.

At a given time a short sequence of genes in the Y chromosome marks the difference and produces a substance called the ‘testis factor’. This factor acts in the gonads and influences the genetic transition in our cells in such a way that the organ that would otherwise be an ovary, develops into a testicle.

The testis factor can be created artificially and introduced in the uterus during the critical period of maturation of the XX foetus. This genotypically female but phenotypically male foetus or be it, will develop anatomically as male.

On the contrary, if the development of the testis factor is inhibited in an XY foetus, it will continue to develop as a female. This

is the first and most decisive step in what makes up the difference between a man and a woman.

During the second trimester of pregnancy the testes begin to develop testosterone. This acts in all cell receptors where it is identified in a way similar to that of a keyhole mould which can only be opened by a specific key. A series of genetic events will be produced in those cells where, in males, a much greater abundance of these activated receptors can be found, than in the cells of females. It is in this way that noticeable changes are produced in the formation of genitalia as well as secondary sexual characteristics such as chest, hair and voice tone as well as the size of the body.

All these changes despite their nature and apparent biology are determined by important biochemical processes that can be precociously manipulated in their environment.

The biochemics of testosterone is complex but the presence of 5- α -reductase enzyme is necessary, in order to turn into dihydrotestosterone, which is the substance that begins the process of masculinisation in the body. If it is not sufficiently present in the body then the body will continue to develop in its previous female mould. The obvious implication of this is that whatever factor may inhibit the quantity of the enzyme will block its masculinisation. Once again, this opens the possibility for environmental influences to override the genotype.

Imagine a body with the XY chromosome pattern. Let's follow its steps:

- Testicular formation caused by the determining testis factor

The testes produce testosterone that spreads through the blood stream reaching other tissues.

The appropriate receptors of these tissues recognise them:

- Should there not be sufficient 5- α -reductase to convert the testosterone, tissues will not masculinise and the body, despite having masculine gonads will, develop feminine traces.

- Result: The XY chromosome map + testes. Nevertheless develop external feminine genitals with secondary female sexual signs and feminine traces in form and size.

The later stage of the second trimester pregnancy – is another critical period to consider.

This new wave of sexual moderation modifies the brain.

The testosterone now needs a new enzyme – the aromatase – in order to transform itself in to oestrogen. Oestrogen is a hormone which is naturally produced by the ovaries but is also responsible for the masculinisation of the brain. If there is a change in the environment due to the lack or insufficient enzyme, it is possible to result in a sexually masculine body with a ‘feminine’ brain.

There are subtle differences between the male and the female brain.

Firstly, the male brain is bigger but proportional to the size of the rest of the body which is to say that a man of medium size has a larger brain than that of a medium sized woman. There are many subtle differences between male and female brains but only two have been thoroughly studied:

– The corpus callosum is proportionally larger in the female brain than in the male. The masculinisation of the brain therefore seems to involve suppression of growth of these fibres. As a result, the left and right hemispheres of the (average) female brain are more intimately connected than are their male counterparts. This has other implications which are not the focus of this topic.

– The Hypothalamus: There are four interstitial nuclei in the previous hypothalamus – (INAH) with visible sexual differences in two of them: In one, the difference is almost insignificant, but in the other, INAH-3, the difference is substantial – much greater even than that of the corpus callosum. The male’s INAH is three times bigger than the female’s.

Levy compared the size of the interstitial nuclei of the hypothalamus in homosexual and heterosexual men. He focused specifically on INAH-3 and found that in homosexual men (who had come to autopsy as a result of AIDS). INAH-3 was three times smaller than in heterosexual males, confirming the remarkable influence that the intra-uterine environment plays in the development of sexual orientation.

These nuclei respond constantly to or change the levels of various hormones that run through our bodies. For this reason, sexual differences in the hypothalamus have cerebral

consequences as well as in the rest of the body. The cerebral circuit that mediates sexual behaviour differs in both sexes. In women, this circuit is mediated by *ocytocine* while in men it is mediated by *vasopressin*.

The anterior cingulate gyrus is more active (in the resting state) in women than in men, and conversely that the amygdala is more active (in the resting state) in men than in women. The anterior cingulate gyrus is a key component of PANIC (separation-distress) – with implications in social relations and in avoidance behaviour.

The amygdala, by contrast, is a key component of the RAGE emotional system. Its greater activation in males probably relates to the finding that boys are typically more aggressive and active than girls.

All these differences are due to the testosterone and oestrogen conversion by the aromatase enzyme at a critical period of foetal development. When this process does not occur, what scientists call ‘the masculinisation of the brain’, then, it may result in a masculine body containing a feminine brain. This may explain why some people feel more feminine or more masculine and behave in accordance with how they identify rather than with their chromosome map.

The genetic differences between men and women are minuscule. The anatomical and physiological differences arising from those genetic differences are also extremely small in comparison with the commonalities, the psychological effects of these small differences, however, are ‘multiplied’ during development. The simple effects of adult expectations are widely recognized. Caregivers talk more to babies dressed in pink romper suits than to those in blue, and they interact more physically when the same babies are dressed in blue romper suits.

Less widely known is the ‘multiplier effect’. Children, who are for example innately more active and aggressive, as opposed to nurturing and sociable, will literally create different environments for themselves.

Not only do caregivers respond differently to male and female children, male and female children also elicit different types of responses from caregivers by virtue of their male-typical and female-typical behaviours. These different responses, in turn, stimulate further differences in the original behaviours and so on.

Thus, although the innate differences might be tiny to begin with, they rapidly self-propagate and expand. In this way the genetic differences cause environmental differences, which then become impossible to disentangle from one another.

I have highlighted here some examples of the interaction between genetics and the environment in the development of sexual differences and in the brain. What this proves is that genetics and the environment are absolutely indissociable.

II Psychoanalysis

– So, who are all the others that I am?

First, the Mother. Second, the Father and finally (and third) the Others in pre-verbal, verbal and gestural interaction, and have always interacted within us.

For Otto Rank, the first change that becomes the prototype for all later changes is the trauma of birth. From a psychoanalytical point of view, one of the most dramatic happenings in the life of a human being happens around the age of six months, when the baby realises that she or he and their mother are not one merged person. It is in this period that the process of perception begins: of the surrounding environment, the mother, the other, the total object.

This realisation may be regarded as a great loss that repeats itself in subsequent losses. It can even be said that, a large part of emotional development throughout life, depends on the way that the individual deals with and builds on this experience.

This culminates between the age of three and five years with the Oedipus complex described in Freudian theory. It is in this period that successive ‘catastrophes’ of world perception happen and because of the drastic changes it involves, ‘destabilise’ what had previously been secure. At the age of five or six, any individual can be imagined as a result of a mess of a conglomeration of cognitive, behavioural and personality characteristics. In this scenario, each situation of traumatic change will be redefined.

According to Freud, the trauma model is the primitive scene.

Melanie Klein proposed that Freud’s Oedipus Complex was apparent at a very early age and relates this perception to exclusion: it is the discovery of the third, the terrible discovery of the possibility of exclusion in 3-person relationships.

For Melanie Klein, the child's object relation is initially towards a partially privileged object which is the mother's breast. It is through the primordial introjection of the object that a subject-object relation is established.

It is the introjection that allows for the projection of this same object given the destructive and annihilational fantasies felt by the subject. The object then feels divided between a good object, then introjected, and a bad object that suffers the mechanism of projection and expulsion.

In her theorisation, Melanie Klein defines children as being so intimately related to their maternal object that she postulates positions in accordance with the object relation that exist between them. This way, the schizo-paranoid position manifests itself by the split of the subject in question with the paranoid anxiety that separates the object between good and bad. Initially, this position was one of disintegration but is now gearing towards later integration of the good object followed by the victory of the life instinct – and attainment of the depressive position.

The therapeutic perspective created by Klein is based on the infant's search for an integration through a total object relation. Treatment may provide a space in which 'the mother', once understood as the total object, may serve the process of subject integration, through management of the transference here and now, where the patient's defences against the integration of his ambivalence will be analysed and consequently, his dependence on the good objects.

Winnicott postulates the transitional object as something which is not only not an internal object but also not an external one. Such a denomination attempts to designate an intermediary and transitory area – oral eroticism – found in thumb sucking and what he calls the true object relation. This transitional area can be represented by a teddy bear, a nappy, a pillowcase and so on.

Nevertheless there are differences between Klein and Winnicott in their object relation definitions. The biggest one is in the fact that Winnicott highlights that he is not studying the first object – to which, as we have seen, Klein is integrally dedicated.

Despite having introduced a new concept of the object, situated in the intermediary zone, Winnicott founded his clinic work within the theory of the relationship of object development. This is because, for him, the subject analysed presents a false self,

due to the relationship of the object with an insufficiently good mother.

This way, access to the real self is attained during analysis as long as the analyst serves as the sufficiently good mother.

A patient without ‘repetitions’ who seeks an analyst is rare. I would dare say that a patient only looks for analysis when she or he feels incapable of dealing with the emotional discomfort caused by the repetition of something which is not represented.

The redefinition must verbalise itself. Children narrate their biography and receive a narrative from various interlocutors (mother, father, etc) about their history, which they then internalise and it becomes their own. People in their life-long development process will constantly be redefined and end up developing their own stories which they represent. In order for people to represent, it is necessary that they, in some way be free to use the availability of their ego. The ego’s instincts may be trapped, projected, emptied or expelled through defence mechanisms, by projective identifications. In this case, the person will feel empty because they can restrain nothing. These mechanisms are presided by repetition-compulsion.

Upon beginning the analysis, patients talk about facts of their lives, complain about what causes them discomfort and in most cases, attribute blame to someone close to them in their intimate relations. They do not understand the reason of their failure, given they are always attributed to more recent factors and do not realise that they may be repeating old ‘experiences’, that have already happened, but to which they remain attached. It almost always comes from a very tender age, that in reality has nothing to do with current situations that so worry them.

In Freud’s words, from ‘Remembering, Repeating, Elaborating’, ‘it can be said that the patient does not remember anything that they have forgotten and repressed, but expresses it through their actions (acts it out). He is reproducing the behaviour, not as a memory but as an action; he repeats it, naturally without knowing he is doing so. And ‘we realise that the patient repeats instead of remembers under conditions of resistance. We can now ask what does he in fact repeat or act out. (. . .) He repeats out of compulsion to repeat all of his symptoms, throughout the duration of treatment.’

Dreams reveal failures and mistakes of the unconscious as Freud described in his book, 'The Interpretation of Dreams', boundary of the discovery of the unconscious.

The unconscious is later defined by Lacan as a chapter in the history of the subject which is taken up by a void or a lie. In other words a censored chapter. Because of censorship, this chapter can only be rediscovered through speech.

This is the reconstruction work that Psychoanalysis tries to solve. It was through Freud's encounters with hysterical people that he, Freud was able to realise the importance of talking, which was also understood by one of his patients – in such that she described psychoanalysis as being a 'talking cure', or treatment through speech. It was also through the speech of his patients that the unconscious was revealed as another realm where fantasy takes the leading role.

According to Freud, in psychoanalysis it is not necessary that a phenomenon truly exist in order for it to act as the unchaining cause of a neurosis. This is the reason for which the unchaining factor of the neurosis can only be treated through subject free floating association. This way it became possible to rebuild the history of the subject, where, in her or his interpretation, there is a void or where their knowledge is lacking.

III – Group Analysis

The use of psychoanalytic ideas to explain Group Dynamics was initially used by Freud in his work 'Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego' Meanwhile, the conceptual, referential and operative synopsis in which he developed his work refers not necessarily to what is conceived as a human group (micro group, primary group, face to face groups), but rather to sociological phenomenon such as race, caste, profession, crowds, etc.

On recognising that individual psychoanalysis is at the same time also social psychoanalysis, Freud had a primordial intuition: as people organise themselves into groups, phenomenon such as the expression of a special instinct, which is no longer reducible begin to reveal themselves – social instinct: herd instinct, group mind – which does not appear in any other situation and completes its intuition with an irrefutable reasoning: it is possible to discover the origins of the evolution of this instinct within the realm of a family.

Wifred Bion, based himself on the propositions formulated by Melanie Klein in her research on the clinical psychoanalysis of children, with the term group mentality illustrated the meaning of social instinct. 'It refers to a designated collective mental activity which reveals itself when people form groups (. . .) the possibility of its existence derives from the fact that the group, on many occasions works as a unit, despite its members not being aware of it.'

Group mentality is therefore a sort of continent, 'a whole' which encompasses all its members' contributions.

According to Bion, this phenomenon is divided into two levels :

- The task level.
- The basic presupposition level.

The first is more or less related with the conscious or designated. The second, less obvious, is routinely present under the form of the three cases that can be inferred from group dynamics, in other words: dependency, coupling and fight- flight.

The Argentinian psychoanalyst Enrique Pichon-Rivière, of the Kleinian school, elaborated Bion's scheme with his Operative Group theory and method. Pichon-Rivière begins with the definition of group 'as a collective of people interconnected by time and space and articulated by their mutual internal representation manifesting itself in either an implicit or explicit form to a task that constitutes its objective'. By this definition, Pichon-Rivière synthesised both conditions sine qua non allowing for the existence of all human groups.

Firstly, the term people articulated by their mutual internal representation, implies that those people have something in common which unites them at a higher level.

The second condition is the task that makes up their goal.

In this task, according to a bionian construction, Pichon-Rivière defined two levels as: explicit and implicit. The explicit is represented by productive work and is planned. Its achievement is the reason for being of the group, for example, material production, learning, curing, free time, etc. Now comes that of the second condition: the implicit that consists of the totality of the mental process which should be fulfilled together in order to make up and develop their unity as a group, their groupality.

In one of his works of 1968, Foulkes formulated the nature of the group process 'Things are not either biological or cultural: what is and what seems to be inherited is transmitted socially and culturally. This transmission from generation to generation is an unconscious process. The individual tends to remain unconscious of it in his own person, and well defended against its recognition. I have called this the social unconscious'.

In group therapy, it would represent the unconscious of the 'here and now' The ego cannot see itself, as no one can directly stare at it in the eye, except by looking in a mirror. This is how he conceived the group as a room of mirrors.

Foulkes distinguished vertical analysis according to the person's past and horizontal analysis according to what goes on in existing interpersonal relations. 'The transference between the individual and the therapist or with any other member of the group cannot be developed as fully as in psychoanalysis, nor can it be analysed vertically to the same degree. In a group, transference it is multiple, affecting both the therapist and the other members of the group. In reality, the transference exists in any case, but it is the interpretation of the group analyst that gives it its operational value."

César Diniz, in his paper 'One Amongst The Others or Primus Inter Pares' defines the therapeutic contract in Group Analysis 'the commitment between the therapist and each person that previously looked for the integration into this group is sealed. The patients oblige themselves to respect a certain number of rules, but not at the sacrifice of their own personal specificities in the name of a collective ideal. The group analyst, on her or his part, is committed to promoting and maintaining a relational atmosphere, favourable to the needs of the individuals so as their individual requests may be heard and their respective dysfunctions be decoded so as to carry out the psychological growth of each member'.

In short: 'The group analyst creates n of therapeutic contracts with n of partners assuming responsibility of managing the group.' Further ahead 'What I intend to emphasise is that the individual, being in acceptance of not wanting to be susceptible to separation, acquires only a genuine meaning and representation, taking into account an extremely complex web of inter and trans-subjectivities. I also think that if I were sought after

by a hermit or inveterate solipsist, he would bring with him multiple, varied, relational, and constantly changing worlds. I mean to state that a group's intrapersonal matrix, linked to its family genesis is where it is born and dilates through later relational experiences'. And César Diniz concludes: 'I usually consider this fact as an advantage within a group context in the area of psychotherapies.'

On the subject of the title of our congress and exemplified in the text of the previous program, João Azevedo e Silva describes the work of group analysts in that way 'In brief, it must be of empathetic resonance at every moment, within the group and all its member's vertical and horizontal act of passing from one state to another, for each and all others involved in its group dynamics.'

To sum up

I had an urge to travel across the origins of Humanity, from DNA, passing through the external intrauterine environment to a group analysis room.

Right here, each person, with others of the same group, will take care of or at least analyse themselves.

Right here I lead people to find themselves with others that are or were a part of their lives.

Each one of them is an investment wager of affection, living, reflexion, study and analysis as fascinating as is difficult because the Human Being is as fascinating as it is complex. To study and to talk about the human being has always been a challenge. To help them discover themselves is an even bigger challenge. Despite group analysis, having an ending is an endless discovery itself. As is our own daily analysis. It is done daily of ourselves and of all those 'others' that we are.

Note:

This presentation was made for the VIII Portuguese Congress of Group Analysis 'All Others That I Am'.

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Ângela Ribeiro
Psychiatrist. Groupanalyst
Effective Member of Portuguese Groupanalysis Society
Member of Neuroanalysis Society

Important Note to Authors who have published in the Journal ‘Group-Analysis’ since 2004

I have recently spoken with Gaynor Cooles at **The Authors’ Licensing & Collecting Society Ltd**, and am pleased to let contributing authors know that since 2004 (inclusive) all authors who publish papers in the Journal (and other academic journals published in the UK) are able to claim royalties via the ALCS. I do not know what the actual amounts may be and they will vary according to each author and each paper; royalties may be waiting for them. They will originate from the photocopying etc. of articles in schools, colleges, universities, and similar institutions.

The process is as follows:

1. Join the Society for life for a single payment of £25, tax-deductible, by writing to:
2. Membership, The Writers’ House, 13 Haydon Street, London EC3N 1DB, or
3. E-mail: alcs@alcs.co.uk. Tel. 44-(0)20-7264-5700; fax: 44-(0)-20-7264-5755.
4. Complete and return the application form, enclosing fee.
5. You will then be contacted and have the process of claiming explained, which I was told is not complicated.

This ability to claim royalties covers all published books, chapters in published books, and papers in regular Journals of many varieties, as well as documentary scripts. The royalties from Journal papers can be claimed only back to 2004, but royalties on books etc. go back to their publishing dates. It does not include formal responses to papers published in the Journal, nor book reviews. I believe that members living in the UK. can apply online, while those elsewhere may have to complete a paper copy which can probably be downloaded from a PC.

This information has come from Maureen Spurgeon who has been the Journal’s Assistant Editor for ten years and who has

recently stepped down from that post. May I extend our thanks to her for this information, and thank her very warmly for all her wonderful work for the Journal and Society over the past ten years. She has been the greatest of stalwarts, a knowledgeable person in publishing, a conscientious assistant editor, and a very warm and friendly person.

Kevin Power,
Honorary Treasurer.

A document called 'Royalties Statement', giving further information is available on the GAS website.

The Bridges of Budapest

EGATIN Study-Days

'Applied Group Analysis – Challenges and Training'

Budapest, Hungary

April 27th-29th 2007

Last April the bridges of Budapest – as we know the Chain Bridge, the Liberty Bridge and the Elisabeth Bridge – linked, brought together, the group analytic world or at least part of it, the European part of that world. The main theme of the meeting was Applied Group Analysis – Challenges and Training.

Walking through Vaci Uta on my way to the picturesque and illustrious Kossuth Klub, where the meeting was to take place, my sight was caught by an art gallery where several paintings of Csilla Bondor, a Hungarian artist, were in exhibition. These paintings could be seen as a 'portrait', or at least as an image, of Group Analysis.

In fact there were 8 beautiful chairs in a circle, all of them hanging from the wall.

Speaking about the meeting, diversity is my main impression, and familiarity, even unity, at the same time. Again, almost a

‘portrait’ or at least an image, of 21st century Europe as it touches and concerns the world of group analysis.

It was apparent that there were different ways of thinking group analysis and different ways of using group analysis to help people.

- Different ways of using group analysis in clinical practice.
- Different applications with medical patients.
- Some of them going beyond the traditional ones.
- Something we might call – a ‘cross river of bridges’.
- Questions, challenges to each and every one of us.

Brief impressions of some presentations.

Freud . . .

Gábor Szonyl talked about an ‘undiscussed domain: groups in individual psychoanalytic training’.

Studying the ‘capacity to be alone’, the capacity to be ‘independent in a group situation’ . . .

Chaucer . . .

Kevin Power with ‘his’ ‘Tales from Canterbury – a clinical perspective’.

Poetry and creativity.

From Chaucer and T.S. Elliot.

Or how to illustrate the creativity in his clinical work in the NHS. Not forgetting the difficulties in the dealing with the economics of the NHS.

Which by the way we are facing, suffering, in Portugal and possibly all over Europe.

‘Tales from the groups’.

Diogenes . . .

Christopher Scanlon with ‘Bad fences make bad neighbours’.

Because good fences obviously don’t . . .

Maybe implying cultural and mythical fences between Diogenes and Alexander and what they represent.

Hippocrates . . .

Daniela Capelluto, Anna Koimtsidou, Zoe Voyatzaki, IGA-Athens with their experience involving two very interesting and very ‘dramatic’ groups, one of cancer patients and another with chronic renal disease.

A parallel process.

Kierkegaard . . .

Kjersti Solberg Lyngstad (and colleagues), IGA-Norway, with their training program for co-workers in treatment institutions. About their experience in a more effective and systematic use of groups in various treatment institutions and settings (psychiatric hospitals, day care units, outpatient clinics, child welfare services, drug addict clinics, etc.)

We also had two large groups conducted by Zoe Voyatzaki and I had the feeling that we were all building bridges to overcome our differences, contrasts, individualities, origins.

Fences.

Open fences.

We were also building and at the same time crossing chain bridges, steel bridges and suspension bridges.

Comparing, integrating, mobilizing cultural and technical heritages.

Like the 3 bridges of Budapest, where we have been so nicely, so friendly, received.

Liliana Cardoso, Portugal

Psychiatrist, GA, full member of Portuguese GA Society and of GAS London.

Neuro-Psychoanalytic Perspectives On Depression

This was the main theme from the 8th Annual Congress of the International Society for Neuro-Psychoanalysis, held at the AKH Central Hospital, Vienna, between the 19th and the 22nd of July 2007.

At the first day, the Educational Day, Mark Solms, (Cape Town), gave us a 'Psychoanalytic Approach to Depression', a fresh and modern overview of the basic psychoanalytical models of depression, including Freud's distinction between mourning and melancholia and Klein's theory of the depressive position. He reminded us of the conceptualizations about the Ego, the Object and Drive Theory and the importance of the Aggressive Drive, Love-Hate affective processes over the Ego's Maturation and the 'along the way' mental operations such as ambivalence, introjection, projection etc. and finally the importance of the balance between Mentalisation and Psychic Autonomy versus Loss and Mourning.

This was followed by Yoram Yovell, from Haifa, who gave us an extended explanation over 'The Nosology of Mood Disorders'.

Peter Freed & Maggie Zellner, from New-York, then gave us a deep introduction about 'Neural Systems and the Psychopharmacology of Depression': concerning the dysregulation found in Human Depression and the related symptoms with their implicated systems: the 'Seeking System', the HPA Axis, the Hippocampus, the Pre-frontal Cortex and Anterior Cingular Cortex. They also referred to the effects of chronic stress and the dysregulation caused by early life stress (maternal deprivation). Finally, they mentioned the scientific evidence concerning the neuro-hormone dopamine modulating positive (appetitive) affect and dopamine's dysfunction in Depression.

Andrew Solomon, a writer and bipolar patient, spoke powerfully and personally about his experience of depression under the title 'Depression, too, is a thing with feathers' where he described his personal attempts to deal with the sickness and

his personality helped with medication combined with psychoanalytic setting, which lead him on writing, an award book, called: 'The Noonday Demon – An Atlas of Depression' (2001), as an effort to help others to have a deeper and broader view of the psychological and physical impact of this 'reality'.

The first Congress day opened with Hugo Bleichmar's Conference, who argued a case for the need to develop an integrative clinical psychoanalytic model for depression which takes account of various pathways leading to different subtypes of depression. Aggression, guilt, narcissistic disorders, persecutory anxieties, ego deficits, masochism, identification with depressive parents and fixation to traumatic events in which the subjects felt helpless are factors intervening in the genesis and maintenance of depression. The relation between aggression and depression exist and aggression can turn into depression. Guilt can be independent of aggression. Psychoanalytic interventions that could be pertinent for a given subtype of depression, but which could prove counterproductive when applied to another were discussed.

Helen Mayberg from the Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, who talked about her research of Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) for treatment-resistant Depression: the DBS stimulator is implanted in the sub-genual cingulate region and shows prompt and promising anti-depressant effect. Helen described patients' reactions and feelings when the DBS was turned on and off.

Jaak Panksepp from the Department of Veterinary Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology at the Washington State University, claimed that by studying and understanding emotions at the neural level, we can understand emotions and emotional disorders in humans and this is 'affective neuroscience'. He showed that play behaviour in rat pups increases considerably after been deprived socially for a period of time. The play behaviour, in rat pups, classified as 'rough and tumble', involves pinning, chasing and rolling, as well as, an element of deception and surprise attack. Japp Panksepp argues that rat pups do not become aggressive when playing. He argues that playing serves a deeper function than simple recreation. He inserts a play factor into optimal brain development. He claims that playing behaviour releases opioids into the brain and indeed the frontal lobe of the brain grows as a response

to playing behaviour. He hypothesises that the opioids released during play act to stimulate further play: eventually the opioid level rises to a high enough level satisfy the need to play by inducing a feeling of ‘social comfort’. Finally Japp Panksepp argued that early play and its related hormonal release is perhaps a protective factor against adult depression.

Georg Northoff from the Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University of Magdeburg, talked about investigating the psychodynamic-neuronal relation and thinks this consists in systematically linking the individual contents of first-person subjective experience and the third-person observation of neuronal states. He argued that combined psychodynamic and imaging studies suggest that sensorimotor regression might associated with dysfunction in the neural network including the orbitofrontal, the medial prefrontal and the premotor cortices. In general sensorimotor regression and other defence mechanisms are psychoanalytical constructs that are hypothesized to be complex emotional-cognitive constellations.

David Taylor from the Psychotherapy Evaluation Research Unit, Tavistock Centre, London, talked about ‘The Nature of Chronic and Treatment-Resistant Depression’, using a systematic search of studies evaluating the treatment of adults diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Psychological treatments for depression are commonly delivered and often recommended following the failure of medication. The rareness of evidence for their effectiveness in these situations is a significant problem. There is a need for new studies with strong controlled design investigating the effectiveness of psychological treatments for patients with treatment-resistant depression.

Then Mark Solms made his closing remarks introducing Bion’s Theory of Cognitive Development as a model to understand the interaction between affective-emotional processes and the capacity for ‘reverie’ and for thinking processes.

Lisbon 24th September 2007-09-24

Dr. Mário David M.D. and Group-Analyst
From the Portuguese Group-analytical Society
Email: mjmmmdavid@gmail.com

EGATIN Report

Egatin, The European Group Analytic Training Institutes Network, had its Study Day and AGM in Budapest this year. I attended the first time as a delegate for GASW, and the theme was ‘Applied Group Analysis-Challenges and Training’.

My uncertainty as to how important it was for me to represent Gasw at Egatin was soon replaced by the excitement that came with the realisation that every group analytical training organisation in Europe was represented at this meeting (with some apologies). There are 35 Institutes represented, some with intermediate or introductory status.

Egatin has its 20th official anniversary next year, even though it started to exist in some form from 1986. I find it touching to realise that this international organisation has existed through all the political turmoil and changes (war in Yugoslavia, collapse of the Soviet Union), and internal splits of training organisations where the 2 or 3 parties involved are now able to be represented at Egatin. I think it is its strength that Egatin has resisted becoming an accrediting organisation, so that the work of Egatin is to inspire and support.

Like Gas study days Egatin study days are open to everyone interested (which I had not been aware of) so most countries or institutes were represented by several people. Egatin and GAS are closely connected but have different structures, aims and tasks. Egatin is an organisation of accumulation and interchange of knowledge in the area of training. To find out more about Egatin, look at the website: www.EGATIN.net

Egatin has made connections with EFPP – The European Federation of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, and they have used Egatin’s training standards for group psychotherapy for their own essential training requirements.

In the coming year Egatin is planning to focus on ‘Training in Applied Group Analysis’, Training in Supervision’, and will continue the theme of ‘Research in Training – Training in Research’.

The Turvey Training had four of its staff members present, and there were another four members of the IGA (Amelie Noack being their representative).

The study day started with an introduction by the Chair Kristian Valbak from Denmark. He predicted that Group Analytic Psychotherapy will become the main treatment for NHS patients in the future, and that we need to prepare our students for this challenge to work with very disturbed patients. He suggested that we need to modify our training to reflect the practice of group psychotherapy within these settings.

The talk by Gabor Szönyi from Budapest addressed the issue of the importance of group analytical groups within individual psychotherapy trainings and international conferences, even though very often run by psychotherapists without group analytical experience or training.

Kevin Power talked about his groups run within NHS in Canterbury. Patients there have a limited time of 3 Years, which has a significant impact on the dynamic of the group, as a significant number of patients are leaving each year with new people coming in. Kevin likened the group to a secular place of pilgrimage, where processes of change can happen, forgiving and repenting, never arriving, but walking the path for a while. Some research is happening as to the cost of this group in comparison with the NHS promoted CBT. So far there is a finding that the main change for patients is happening after 6 months.

We then heard a talk by Christopher Scanlon from London, questioning the fence between Foulkes and Bion, Group Relations and Group Analysis, with the two main buildings standing next to each other. He thought that Bion was not taught and thought about enough within our group analytical trainings, and that we should allow more of a cross fertilisation.

A group of Group Analysts from Athens presented a specialised group working with cancer patients within a hospital unit. It was shown how for this group of patients who are often stuck in roles of being efficient, strong and helping others, with difficulties to receive help, it was important to encourage interaction and emotional expression. Patients were also encouraged to meet outside the group to offer each other support.

A very interesting contribution came from Kjersti Solberg Lyngstad from Norway. In Norway group therapy is well integrated within their national health service, and a training program was developed for health professionals to learn about group analytical methods within an interdisciplinary team, without doing the full group analytical training. This 3 year training

program was well structured with the idea of ‘learning through walking’, meaning that teaching content and method had to stay informed by the challenge of different client groups. The aim was to stay with a culture of enquiry.

All these presentations provided material for rich discussions, and I think that the very detailed structure of the Norwegian training program with the aim of meeting NHS pressing needs for psychotherapy treatment of a new kind is worth studying in detail.

At the AGM on Sunday we said good bye to the Norwegian Thor Kristian Island, who had been with EGATIN from its beginning. Two new members were voted in: Paula Carvalho from Portugal and Amelie Noack from London.

Just a reminder for the GAS Symposium next year, 18–22 August 2008, in Dublin. Information at website www.dublin-gas-symposium.com

Angelika Gözl.

Angelika is a group analyst with Group Analysis South West and has worked as psychotherapist for 28 years. She runs groups within the NHS and has a private practice.

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14th European Symposium in Group Analysis: Trinity College Dublin

Despair, Dialogue and Desire

This Symposium with its focus on despair in social, political and clinical settings is of relevance to a wide variety of professionals working with individuals and groups in therapeutic, community and social settings. Our interest in presenting this theme is to highlight the dynamics of despair, how it may manifest in anomie, depression, social and political apathy and how this may translate into depression, suicide, addiction, abusive behaviour and failure to engage socially and politically in the matrix of society.

Participants in the Symposium will have opportunities to attend plenary lectures given by eminent psychoanalysts and group analysts, and to engage in dialogue through discussion and then to deepen their learning by engaging in reflective process within analytic settings of daily small or median group and large group meetings. The aim is that participants both reflect and experience the transformative power of the analytic group in the movement from despair to engagement with life and desire. There will be a variety of sessions showing evidence of this in specialist areas e.g. substance abuse, trauma related to migration, sexual abuse, community development and organizational dynamics.

There will also be a focus on training in psychotherapy which will include reflection on best practice in training, needs within public service, research in psychotherapy and future trends in evidence based practice, and other developments in psychotherapy.

In recognition of the transformative potential of symbolisation and how this may be helped by artistic expression, a number of workshops will offer creative means of exploring the theme through art, poetry, dance and music.

There will also be capacity for a considerable number of papers on the theme and the scientific committee will be pleased to consider work from a diversity of settings which will include group analytic work with adults, adolescents and children in a range of settings and group analytic work in organisations and communities.

Update on respondents to the plenary lectures:

Tuesday: The Lord John Alderdice ‘Desire, Death and Dialogue’ will be responded to by Professor Felix de Mendelssohn, Vienna

Wednesday: Dr Juan Tubert-Oklander on ‘The Matrix of Despair’ will be responded to by Leo Finnegan, Ireland.

Thursday: Professor Joan Raphael-Leff on ‘Generative Identity and the Diversity of Desire’ will be responded to by Dr. Morris Nitsun, London.

Friday: Professor Stephen Frosch on ‘Desire, Demand and Psychotherapy’ will be responded to by Professor Claudio Neri, Rome.

**Jacinta Kennedy: Chairperson Scientific Programme Committee.
October 07**

CULTURE

The Ideal Film

Is it possible to conceive of the perfect Group Analytic Film? In imagination, I theorise that such a film would be set in a single room with some references to a wider context and to the social milieu. The characters would be confined to this room for the duration of the film with few transactions across this boundary. They would be strangers to each other but their interactions together would lead them to gradually reveal themselves without any specific intention to do so – this would occur as a by-product of their relating. Gradually, quirks of character would emerge, conflicts would erupt, agreements and disagreements. We get to know their opinions, backgrounds, and weaknesses. These people would influence one another in important ways. They would come across aspects of themselves that had previously been unconscious, and they would learn about themselves in a public space in which this learning and knowledge would be shared. This learning would be both powerful and painful – the interactions and relationships formed between the characters would be intense and dynamic. At the end of the film the actors would surface, war wounded, but with a sense that they had emerged from a significant journey.

There is only one film that I know of that would fit this bill: ‘12 Angry Men’, directed by Sidney Lumet in 1957 and starring Henry Fonda, Lee Cobb, Ed Begley, and others. It is an incredibly rich story that occurs almost completely within the confines of a minimalist jury room and the richness derives largely from the depth of dialogue in which almost every sentence uttered reveals some deep truth or hidden aspect of character and motivation. We never learn the juror’s names but only their juror numbers. This is sufficient to identify them and serves to symbolise their identity as strangers to each other: this is a stranger group that is meeting for the first time.

The film begins in the courtroom with a summing up by the judge who seems to leave little doubt that the defendant is guilty, as charged, of murder. This conviction seems to invade the jury room as soon as the jury files away to consider the

case – they begin to argue about whether the case was dull and how well the solicitors performed. There seems no sense that the defendant's life is at stake.

These individuals cannot help revealing themselves with every word and action. E. G. Marshall, for example, plays a tense and rather stiff stockbroker who shows little emotion and refuses to sweat, despite wearing a coat, in this stiflingly hot jury room. He obviously considers himself more intelligent than anyone else in the room and he approaches the case with formal thought rather than emotion. However, he does not take into account the feelings, the passions, and the characters of the people involved in the case and he seems unable to empathise with other people. He wraps himself in invulnerability, not even taking off his coat in the blistering heat, he is a man who constructs certainties, and thinks in terms of logical categories that eliminate emotion. He denigrates slum dwellers only to find out that another juror grew up in the slums and resents his remarks (only one example of how the group interactions in this film expose personal prejudices and assumptions about others). It is telling that, in the moment that he has to accept that his reasoning has been flawed the sweat pours from his face, a symbol of his new vulnerability, the wound to his narcissism.

Then there is Juror No. 1, a simple man who clearly does not understand the complexity of the task that lies before him but is trying to do everything not to let anyone else find this out. He appears at ease only once during the film when he talks about football. He has the misfortune to be selected foreman of the jury, a task he clearly does not relish. Juror No. 2 is a small, quiet man, clearly unaccustomed to giving his own opinion much less to expecting his views to be of any importance, he goes along with the majority and offers sweets at moments of tension. Juror No.3 comes across as a bullying individual who is opinionated and biased, intolerant, forceful, volatile and bitter. Estrangement from his own adolescent son causes him to be hateful and hostile toward all young people (and the defendant). He is self-important, accusatory, and defiant until the end when he is forced to acknowledge that his wish to convict is based on a wish to pay back the hurt caused by his son. Juror No. 5 comes from the same social background as the accused boy – with whom he almost unwillingly seems to identify. Paradoxically,

this appears one of the main reasons for him voting ‘guilty’ since a guilty vote would serve distance him from his past. Juror No.10 votes guilty and does not even try to hide the fact that he does so only because of the boy’s social background. His own social position is only a cut above the boy’s which makes him all the more eager to accentuate the difference. This juror simmers with anger, resentment, and racist bigotry and he segregates the world into ‘us’ and ‘them’, yet he needs the support of others to reinforce his opinions. Juror No. 12 carefully hides his opinions. He seems to feel that he has to agree with what the majority of people think. He doodles cereal box slogan and packaging ideas for ‘Rice Pops’ as the discussion continues and seems personally uninvolved. He is superficial and easily swayed, lacking deep convictions or a belief system. He uses advertising talk at one point: ‘run this idea up the flagpole and see if anybody salutes it’ as if the only criterion of the quality of an idea is its popularity. Eventually, his profound immorality is challenged but there is no sense that this has reached him, he merely adopts a different position, he conforms to the group and his false self position is maintained unchanged.

One can see the richness of psychology and motivation in these individual descriptions. However, this is only half the story since the film is largely an account of how these individuals interact with each other so that their personal qualities and motivations are revealed and changed through their interactions.

We may wonder, at the beginning of the film when there seems to be a shared group defence of dissociation from feeling, whether the disturbing nature of the case and the climate of the courtroom has evoked such a group climate and caused group members to close down emotionally. The historical context of the group, including an identification with powerful others (the judge, the court employees) or a transference to the judge as a powerful father figure, might then be the most significant influence on the initial group culture of mindlessness representing a closing down of thinking and emotion. We might look to Freud here and his book *Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego*, in which he explains the charisma of the group leader in terms of hypnotism and he suggests that group formation occurs primarily through submission to the superego. The group leader serves as a kind of ‘substitute father’, not for the actual father

of childhood but for the ‘paramount and dangerous personality’ of childhood fantasy, ‘to whom one’s will (and conscience) has to be surrendered’. Enthralled by such a figure or ideal, individuals recognize their commonality in their shared love for and bondage to it, and are motivated to master their mutual envy and hostility through the countervailing forces of ‘communal or group feeling’. Most significantly, in their love of the leader they may internalise his ideals and demands, making them their own, thereby achieving greater unity within their psyches and with one another. It is clear that what Freud feared most was the destructive power of this ‘craving for authority’. When satisfied, it threatened to produce both psychological and social regression: a loss of intellectual rigour and individuality; a ‘predominance of the life of phantasy’ over reality; and a release of hostility, even brutality, toward those outside the group.

The group climate may also, in Bionian terms, be characterised as being in the Basic Assumption of Dependency, one consequence of shared anxiety. We might also invoke trauma theory and see the group members as defending themselves, through dissociative mechanisms, from the disturbing and traumatising evidence they had been exposed to in the courtroom.

Within the initial group culture characterised by thoughtlessness, prejudice and unquestioning obedience to the voice of authority represented by the judge and prosecuting counsel, a single voice of caution and objectivity intrudes. The juror played by Henry Fonda is the only juror who votes not guilty on the first ballot, not because he is sure that the defendant is innocent but because he wants the group to think about what has been presented to them rather than to rush to a conclusion. He immediately becomes the group scapegoat. ‘These are facts’ shouts the juror no. 3, ‘You can’t refute facts’.

As we know, the scapegoating solution in group contexts is common. Seen in terms of the psychological mechanism of projection the scapegoating solution in *12 Angry Men* can be seen in terms of a defence that seeks to project all the shame, inadequacy, dishonesty, aggression and humiliation onto the defendant who is accused of murder, in order to rid oneself of an awareness of these qualities in oneself. When Henry Fonda challenges this by questioning the appropriateness of the shared group opinion, he is in turn scapegoated in an attempt to main-

tain the defence. The emotional intensity of this scapegoating process is evidence of the personal and emotional needs that are being supported by maintenance of the group consensus. This defence is apparently very fragile.

12 Angry Men can be seen as charting a process, facilitated by group relationships and interactions, by which this defence is challenged and undermined and individuals then have to acknowledge their own dishonesty, guilt, and aggression. These projective mechanisms, at both the group and the individual level, are inimical to empathic contact with the scapegoat, and therefore also contrary to accurate perception of the scapegoated group or individual and in addition of the accurate perception of others in a more general sense and also of the self. In order for empathy to be possible the individual who scapegoats another in a group needs to own their projections. This film powerfully shows how the empathetic abilities and skill of some jurors in being able to put themselves in the shoes of others effectively opens up an area of group dialogue that counters the scapegoating, unempathic, thoughtless group culture that exists at the beginning of the film.

As I have stated previously, Fonda's character is the voice of reason and connection. Despite the fact that another juror has been allocated the role of formal leader of the jury, Fonda's leadership role and influence is enormous and has many parallels with the role of group conductor in a psychotherapy group. By this, I mean most significantly, that he introduces thoughtfulness and curiosity into the group and he is able to tolerate uncertainty. In doing this he manages to engage the individuals in the group in a personal exploration of themselves and others. A significant episode is when Fonda abstains in a second ballot. This is a risky strategy but he has managed to convince one other juror that the search for truth and taking time to question what had appeared to be certainties is worthwhile. This leads, inevitably, to a renewed search for scapegoats and the slow process of converting opinion, of revealing the personal and characterological underpinnings of each juror's position on the verdict and the slow attrition of certainty, begins. This film, despite its static background, within the boundaries of one bare room (despite some acting out outside these boundaries in the toilet), charts a journey into the interior through the mechanism of small group

interaction. It is a study of human character as revealed in the small group in the face of significant anxiety and responsibility. It is therefore the Group Analytic film par excellence.

Terry Birchmore

Systematic Review Of Group Analysis Research Project

This is an initial announcement that GAS and the IGA are in the initial stages of collaborating on researching the efficacy of group analytic treatment, an important issue for all clinical practitioners at the present time, and the first step is planned to be a systematic review of the available evidence with a view to publishing in at least one highly-rated journal. The review will look at the evidence base in the international literature for both group analytic and dynamic group psychotherapy.

There will be more information about this important project in the next issue of *Contexts*.

IGA/GAS Library Update

It has been fairly quiet over the summer break, which has enabled me to work on the student reading lists, to add some new stock to the Library, and to create a comprehensive list of new acquisitions, which, if not already supplied to members by the time you read this, will shortly be circulated. All newly added items include abstracts of their content, and this will be standard from now on. I am also compiling a 'current awareness' list of relevant journal articles contained in journal issues received by the Library, and these also include abstracts.

As for other news: the library committee having looked into new storage, the Library now has installed two new shelves, running along the wall above the door, and I am working out how to use them, although hoping that, when a new library system is installed, and the stock is much more visible to members, more of it will be on loan, and I will have the luxury of spare space! I am also pleased to note that the Library has had new carpet installed – woe betide the first person who spills anything on it! [Seriously, if you, or anyone in a group you are running in the library does so – please ensure it is wiped up quickly, to avoid staining.]

Finally, as a reminder, a basic outline of library services and how they operate was included in my Library report in the last but one issue of Contexts.

Please do contact me by telephone [Wednesday] or by email: elizabeth@igalondon.org.uk at any time, if you have any queries.

Elizabeth M Nokes
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Librarian available at the following times:

Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday 8.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

New Books in the GAS Library

Brown, D. & Pedder. (1979) Introduction to psychotherapy: an outline of psychodynamic principles and practice.

Casement, P. (2006) Learning from life: becoming a psychoanalyst. Insight into fundamental questions re acquisition of analytic wisdom and how experience shapes the analysts'

approach to clinical work. Author details experiences that have helped to shape the analyst he has become. Contains a bibliography and index.

Copley, Beta & Foryan, B. (1987) *Therapeutic work with children and young people.*

Dicks, H V. (1967) *Marital tensions: clinical studies towards a psychological theory of interaction.*

Domenici, T. & Lesser, R C. (1995) *Disorienting sexuality: psychoanalytic reappraisals of sexual identities.*

Fenichel, H., & Rapaport, D. (1953) *Collected papers of Otto Fenichel: first series.* Covers papers written between 1922 and 1936. Topics include fear of the dead, psychoanalysis and metaphysics, lack of affect, punishment, identification, infantile sexual theories, dream analysis, isolation, transvestitism, oedipus complex, boredom, anxiety, jealousy.

Fenichel, H., & Rapaport, D. (1954) *Collected papers of Otto Fenichel: second series.* Covers writings which appeared from 1936 to the author's death in 1946. Topics include early stages of ego development, trauma, sexuality, dream analysis, defence mechanisms, character, brief psychotherapy, common phobias, anorexia, psychosomatic phenomena, acting, remarks on Freud and Fromm.

Gaitanidis, A. & Curk, P. (2007) *Narcissism: a critical reader.* Comprehensive review of existing perspectives and applications of narcissism as a psychoanalytic concept. Authors from different disciplines present the topic as approached in their fields, given an overview of contemporary thought. Useful for both experts and students offering an understanding of narcissism and its psychotherapeutic, social and cultural applications.

Gould, L. & Stapley, L. (Eds.) (2006) *Systems psychodynamics of organizations: integrating the group relations approach, psychoanalytic, and open systems perspectives.* Source book on the learning and creative application of the systems psychodynamic perspective defining the field, presenting key concepts, models and social methodologies derived from it, with theoretical and conceptual underpinnings in psychoanalysis, group relations and open systems theory. Offers insights about organisations and change, and the challenges faced. Covers leadership, conflict, dependence and dependency, enablers of and obstacles to change, and culture.

- Kadis, Asya & Krasner, Jack.** (1974) Practicum of group psychotherapy.
- Kennedy, R.** (2007) The many voices of psychoanalysis. Covers thirty years of author's work as practicing psychoanalyst, charting development of practice, and position as part of the British Independent tradition. Addresses roles and approaches a psychoanalyst must take, and influences shaping the psychoanalytic voice including literature, philosophy and sociology. Subjects covered include aspects of consciousness, dual aspect of the transference, working with the abused mind, psychoanalysis and the theatre, psychoanalyst in the family court, the adolescent, small group therapy with psychotic patients, psychosis and the family.
- Kets de Vries, M F R.** (2006) Leader on the couch: a clinical approach to changing people and organizations. Joins other titles by this author in the collection. Explores the role of emotion in personality, leadership, decision-making and group dynamics, and shows how to change today's leaders and organizations for the better by assisting understanding of the 'shadow side' of leadership behaviour. Part one describes personality prototypes found in the workplace and their impact on organisational life; part two looks at the educational technology needed to change executive mindsets, and discusses interventions that can lead to change, and part three deals with system-wide interventions, including ways of doing a leadership audit. Closes with a call for organisations where all are called to give their very best.
- Kirsner, D.** (2000) Unfree associations: inside psychoanalytic institutes.
- Krause-Girth, Cornelia [Ed.]** (2007) Die Gruppe, das Paar und die Liebe: zum wirken von Michael Lukas Moeller ['The Group, the couple and love']. Contains a series of essays relating to works of Michael Lukas Moeller, and 'GRAS' including two by IGA/GAS members Inge Hudson and Gerhard Wilke.
- Kutash, I. L. & Wolf, A.** (1990) Group psychotherapist's handbook: contemporary theory and technique.
- Lacan, J. & Fink, B [Trans.]** (2006) Ecrits: the first complete edition in English. New translation of Lacan's most famous work offers readable first access to all the papers in the French edition, including such well known texts as 'The Mirror Stage', and texts on criminology, temporal logic, group

theory, literature, metaphor, masks, negation, the unconscious, sadism and masochism, science, feminine sexuality, the variable length session, transference, psychoanalytic ethics, technique and institutions.

Lasch, C. (1984) *The minimal self: survival in troubled times*. In an uncertain world, self concern has become a search for psychic survival. Author uncovers the meanings of narcissism in contemporary cultural debates and looks to a cultural transformation that rejects technological rationality and irrationalism, domination of nature or union with nature, self-sufficiency and self-renunciation.

Martin E (Ed.) (2007) *Oxford Concise Medical Dictionary*.

Moeller, M L. (2007) *30 Jahre GRAS: gruppenanalyse-seminare: Festschrift* [in German].

National Institute for Mental Health in England. (2003) *Guidance on the identification, assessment and treatment of personality disorder within general mental health and forensic services, aiming to ensure that people with PD who experience significant distress or difficulty as a result of their disorder are seen as being part of the legitimate business of mental health services*.

O’Faolain, E. (1986) *Irish sagas and folk tales*.

Page, Steve, & Woskett, Val. (1994) *Supervising the counsellor: a cyclical model*.

Reading, Bill & Weegmann, Martin [Eds.] (2004) *Group psychotherapy and addiction*. Collection of chapters on varied topics by experts, from UK, USA and Scandinavia, offering experiences of devising setting up and running therapy groups, to increase contact and enable addicts to embark on change. The traditions of group therapy permeate the field of substance misuse, with residential and day-centre group programmes and the fellowship group tradition, as well as support/education and relapse prevention groups offered by out-patient services. There are specialist groups such as art therapy and psychodrama, as well as those for special populations such as relatives of those with addictions, prisoners and adult children of alcoholics.

Rice, Cecil & Rutan, J.S. (1987) *Inpatient group psychotherapy: a psychodynamic perspective*.

Stern, Daniel N. (2004) *The present moment: in psychotherapy and everyday life*. Present moments reflect a sense of the

narrative structure of the world's happenings and the tendency to experience things in an intersubjective manner. Provides phenomenological analysis with supporting empirical evidence from neuro-physiological and developmental studies. Extends these ideas to clinical psychoanalysis. Is concerned with the relation of the present moment to therapeutic growth and change, exploring intersubjectivity, implicit knowledge and consciousness. By placing the present moment at the centre of psychotherapy alters ideas about how therapeutic change occurs.

Townsend, R. (1970) *Up the organization: how to stop the corporation from stifling people and strangling profits.*

Tyler, T.R. & Blader, S. L. (2000) *Cooperation in groups: procedural justice, social identity and behavioural engagement.*

Westbrook D., & Kennerley, H. (2007) *An introduction to cognitive behaviour therapy: skills and applications. Beginner's guide to theory, skills and applications of CBT as a therapeutic approach.* Sets out core concepts and skills including method of Socratic dialogue, case formulation, the therapeutic relationship, therapeutic strategies – cognitive, behavioural and physiological, then illustrates how they can be applied to mental health problems including depression, panic and agoraphobia, OCD and health anxiety, other anxiety disorders, and other less common disorders. Different methods of delivery covered include work with individuals, groups, couples and families.

Whitaker, D. S. (1987) *Using groups to help people.*

Willock, B. & Bohm, L C. (2007) *On deaths and endings: psychoanalysts' reflections on finality, transformations and new beginnings.* Covers impact of endings throughout the life cycle and effects on children, adolescents, adults, those in terminal illness, and societies. Offers new psychoanalytic perspectives on bereavement based on clinical work, research and authors' experiences, covering reconfiguration of self states after mourning, role of rituals and memorials, impact of unmourned loss, death instinct and terror based losses.

Yalom, Irvin. (1983) *Inpatient group psychotherapy.*

Clinical Papers

Ainsbury, Karen. *Through mourning to intimacy.*

Ang, Anthony. Achievement of a third individuation through group analysis.

Gill, Harpreet. The influence of discontinuity in the foundation matrix on the group analytic process.

Graham, Rachel. Envy, competition and entitlement in the group analytic process.

Hannah, Sharon. Shooting myself in the foot.

Hartland, Sophia. Holding on or letting go: or whose group is it anyway? **Hawthorne, Catherine.** Defending against the group.

Kay, Malcolm. Men in groups: some thoughts on keeping and engaging men in a long term Analytic Therapy Group.

Kelly, Janette. Encountering social hunger.

Massey, Jane. From ‘Dedicated Physician’ to group analyst.

Matthams, Jacqueline. Reclamation of aggression in the relationship between the developing group and the group analyst.

McCartney, Shelagh. Belief in the connections.

McCreadie, Kay. Anger as a defence.

Nash, Debra. Trust in the group.

Paddock, Steve. From therapeutic community to group analysis: a journey.

Price, Deirdre. The group as a corrective anxiety container.

Sofer, Diane Rogan. Owning my authority: an exploration of controlling authority in the early stages of a new group and how it developed towards a benign authority.

Stobo, Beverley M. My slice of the cake: elements of conflict activity in the process of communications and sharing in a psychotherapy training group.

Von Fraunhofer, Nicky. On medicating and knowing.

Weir, Amanda. On becoming a group analyst.

Dissertations

Goldkorn, L. Holding and containing role of the conductor.

Kleinot, P. Transgenerational trauma and forgiveness: looking at the Israeli-Palestinian bereaved families forum through a group analytic lens.

Leman, M. Sibling and peer representations in group analysis.

Willi, K N. Fragile attachment, how it affects the individuals life in groups.

NOTICES

IGA/GAS Film Group

14th December 2007: The Queen

A portrait of a queen at odds with the times and in conflict with her public and private self and the significant relationships around her. The family has been shell shocked by both the mass hysteria created by Diana's death and the impact of her psychopathology in previous years.

Discussion led by Bob Harris, group analyst and independent consultant with a special interest in politics, culture and arts.

18th January 2008: After The Wedding

Nominated by the Motion Picture Academy for Best Foreign Language Film of 2006. A study of the compromises and sacrifices all of us are forced to make throughout the course of our lives. The characters are admirably complex and credibly three-dimensional. There are no heroes or villains in this piece, only flawed but well-meaning and believable individuals. Families torn apart is the essential theme of this film.

Discussion led by Jan Baker, psychotherapist, organisational consultant and tutor at Birkbeck College, who has a particular interest in psychoanalysis in the arts.

15th February 2008: London to Brighton

In a run-down public toilet in London at 3.07 am, the middle-aged prostitute Kelly takes on the 11-year-old runaway Joanne. Together they take the train from London to Brighton to escape Kelly's hard-edged pimp. The film explores the mother-daughter-like bond that forms between the girls as they are left to fend for themselves in the gritty underworld of South London.

Discussion led by Dr Jo-anne Carlyle, clinical and forensic psychologist, psychoanalytic psychotherapist and organisational consultant.

14th March 2008: Pan's Labyrinth

It is 1944, after the Spanish Civil War, and the fascists under dictator Francisco Franco are fighting the insurgents (or rebel 'freedom fighters,' as the film portrays them). A little girl named Ofelia is taken by her pregnant mother to live with her evil fascist stepfather, Captain Vidal, at a military installation in an old mill in the forest, next to an ancient stone labyrinth. It portrays a child's experience of terror and this film deepens our emotional understanding of fascism, and of rigid ideology's dire consequences.

Received a total of 6 Academy Award nominations. Nominated, Golden Palm, 2006 Cannes Film Festival; Nominated Best Cinematography and Best Feature, 2007 Independent Spirit Awards.

Discussion led by Dr Morris Nitsun, group analyst, consultant clinical psychologist, author and artist.

To book for the above events contact:

**Lucy Messer, General Administrator, Institute of Group Analysis,
020 7431 2693.**

Request for Foulkes Letters and Documents for Society Archives

We are appealing for letters, notes, and correspondence from Foulkes that Society members may possess. This will add to our already valuable society archive that contains much interesting material, papers and minutes and that is a significant source of information on our history and development.

Please contact Julia in the GAS office if you would like to donate any original or copied documents:

Group Analytic Society
102 Belsize Road
London NW3 5BB
Tel: +44 (0)20 7435 6611
Fax: +44 (0)20 7443 9576
e-mail: admin@groupanalyticsociety.co.uk

THE GROUP-ANALYTIC SOCIETY (LONDON)

The Jane Abercrombie Prize 2008

This award was established in 1984 following Jane Abercrombie's death. At that time donations were made to establish a Fund to award a monetary prize every three years at the Triennial European Symposium to an individual or a number of individuals who had undertaken noteworthy work together in applying group-analysis in education, which was Jane's Abercrombie's speciality. For the purposes of the award the term 'education' is broadly interpreted.

All Society members and others who work in group-analysis are encouraged to submit details of work which they consider suitable for the award of the prize.

It may be presented on paper, video, DVD, art form or a combination of all of these media. Interested persons should apply directly to the President at the Society's address. Entries for consideration should be with the President by Friday 16th May, 2008. The Prize will be a cheque to the value of £1000 Sterling. It will be announced and awarded at the Dublin Symposium August 2008.

Please contact me if you wish to discuss a potential entry, or to recommend that the work of another person should be considered.

Kevin Power, Honorary Treasurer
(contact details on inside front cover of this publication)

EATGA–AEATA
European Association of Trans-cultural
Group-analysis

WORKSHOP
THE TRANSCULTURAL GROUP
BEYOND BELONGING

Marsala (Sicily) 22–25 May 2008

Aim of the Workshop

EATGA–AEATG periodically organises international experiential workshops based on the idea that cultural similarities and differences are areas to research and investigate in the group setting.

People participating to these workshops usually come from different countries in the world, their aim is to make experience of a context in which the focal characteristic is to meet different cultural worlds, belongings and identities made of different languages, stories, values and faiths, costumes, education and religions.

The aim of EATGA–AEATG is to develop comprehension and research on the cultural origins (matrices) of identity and self,

Through dialogue, knowing and meeting which is offered by the groups' experience; this happens through the use of analysis by small and large groups.

Each workshop tries to capture specific aspects of these interesting themes and every workshop is organized in a different place with a particular geographic, historical and cultural character.

The workshop proposed for 2008 wants to explore the theme of the 'transcultural group' as experience that allows to reach a symbolic intersubjective space which goes beyond the characteristics of the groups to which one belongs and with which one identifies.

This will be done through the use of analytical groups accompanied by psychodramatic moments.

This potential space, following this proposal, develops toward two directions:

- on one side it is a place in which should be possible to recognize the conflictualities that sedimentated in the historical and ideological events which made so that the belonging groups could define themselves in contrast or open opposition to other groups (dominating/dominated, aggressors/victims, conflict between ideological and religious belonging, north/south, east/west, local/global, etc.) so to give the chance to start a process of reconciliation.
- on the other side, through the experimentation of a new space, potentially not part of a specific belonging or cultural identity, it could make possible to begin to use a language and a medium of communication which could be transversal to the personal belonging (like the artistic symbol poiesis). The workshop could so give birth to the possibility to know ourselves in a renewed cultural matrix which is born from the meeting and from the creative and rebirthing connection of belongings and previous identities.

The workshop will be organized alternating work with rather small groups (from 12 to 15 participants) with work with larger groups including all the participants. The staff of group analysts is international. The workshop is supposed to start in the afternoon of Thursday and finish in the morning of Sunday. The details of the program will be ready toward the end of 2007.

The choice of the town of Marsala is due to her geographical position and to the history which derives from its location. It is on the south-western coast of Sicily, in the centre of the Mediterranean sea, a place of landing and passage between South and North of this part of the world and between western world and Arab, African and Asiatic worlds. In front of Marsala there is the small island Mozia, which years ago could be reached walking on a path 50 cm. under water and which observes the local Phoenician culture.

Few miles away there are the three big Egad islands. They were the historical scenery of the 'Punic' wars which decided the Romans' hegemony in the entire Mediterranean basin and the

shores where happened the Saracen sea raids and which are still now strongly reminded by the local popular traditions.

Sicily has always been and still now is a space where dominations and cultures coming from many different parts: Greeks, Arabs, Normans, Spanish, Borbonic, etc. could in different times meet in a less or more conflictual way.

English people had too a strong and important role in Sicily, as many know, especially in Marsala own to the valorisation of the enological richness known with the same name of the town.

The name of Marsala is interesting: in Arab language ‘marsa’ (beach, shore) and Ali (name of an Arab conqueror, and not ‘Allah’ as would be easier to think). Last but not less important has been her role in the unification of Italy that started with the arrival in this town of the Thousands of Garibaldi so that in this town there is a museum dedicated to these events.

Another interesting aspect of the town is the fact that she has a small and very nice and peaceful historical centre. In her inside there are very beautiful buildings very well restored and in which there are public and cultural places and very good hotels with not expensive prices. These spaces are perfectly suitable to the workshop activity and to the development of the work.

There are also a very interesting beautiful surroundings.

Every person coming for the workshop should stay some time in order to enjoy it. It will probably be possible to organize some cultural or tourist event during the day of the workshop.

The fee is: €200.

In order to get more information you can write to:
Giuseppe Ruvolo: g.ruvolo@unipa.it

**International Association of Group Psychotherapy:
Mediterranean Conference**

Barcelona, 28th February–2nd March 2008

Further Information: C. Fontanella 21-23 4º 1ª
08010 Barcelona, SPAIN
Tel. +34 93 510 10 05 Fax +34 93 510 10 09
congresos.barcelona@viajesiberia.com

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**THE DENNIS BROWN
ESSAY PRIZE**

This bi-annual prize has been created to commemorate the life and work of Dennis Brown (1928-2004), particularly his contribution to group analysis. The purpose of the prize is to encourage originality and excellence in group analytic theory, practice and research and to stimulate publication.

Essay Title:

‘GROUP ANALYSIS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY’

Essay Length: 5000 words

Prize: £400 (euros 580) and publication in ‘Group Analysis:
The Journal of Group Analytic Psychotherapy.’

Criterion: An original essay that has not previously been published and that is a creative response to the essay title.

Submission Date: 1st December 2007

Award Presentation: June 20th 2008

Eligibility:

Submission is open to all members and students who are part of IGA (UK), EGATIN, GROUP ANALYTIC SOCIETY and EATGA 2008

Please submit your essay by e mail and two hard copies by post to:

Mrs Wil Pennycook-Greaves,
Convenor, Dennis Brown Essay Prize,
Flat B, Malpas Cottage,
21 Edison Road,
London N8 8AE UK

Email: wilpennycookgreaves@blueyonder.co.uk

**CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES:
1st December 2007**

Invitation for Donations

The Group Analytic Society, Registered UK Charity Number 281387, invites donations from members and others in any amount for it's General Fund.

Donations demonstrate a belief that Group Analysis contributes to local and international communications and relations. Donations may also be given 'in memory' or 'in recognition' of a person in our community or elsewhere.

Future discussions may identify a new fund for the Social Application of GA in the modern world. Members and others may discuss donations with any member of the GAS Management Committee, email drstorck@caregiving-online.com, or contact the Society via email to groupanalytic.society@virgin.net. Tax considerations will be based on legal requirements in the donor's region.

Submitted by Lauren E. Storck, MC Member

CONFERENCE ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON

Visitors attending events held at 1 Daleham Gardens, London NW3 5BY might find it convenient to stay nearby, i.e. in Hampstead or Belsize Park. London hotels need to be booked well in advance and by credit card.

Hotels (at between £60 & £95 per person per night)

The Swiss Cottage Hotel at 4 Adamson Road, London NW3, has been well recommended by members who have stayed there in the past. *They offer us a special rate of £60 for a single room: when booking, ask for Alex and say that you are a Group-Analytic Society member.*

(Swiss Cottage Hotel, Tel. 0207 722 2281)

Dawson's House at 72 Canfield Gardens, London NW6, is a small, rather basic hotel at the cheaper end of the local price range. It is situated, two minutes from Finchley Road Tube Station and 15 minutes walk from Daleham Gardens.
(Dawson's House Hotel, Tel. 0207 624 0079)

The House Hotel at 2 Rosslyn Hill, London NW3 1PH is a more pricey, but rather nicer place less than five minutes from Daleham Gardens.
(The House Hotel, Tel. 0207 431 8000, Fax 0207 433 1775)

The Forte Hotel at 215 Haverstock Hill, London NW3 4RB is a Trust House Forte chain hotel in the same area with all major hotel facilities.
(The Forte Hotel, Tel. 0208 70 400 9037)

Langorf Hotel at 20 Frognal, London NW3 6AG
Good, comfortable hotel, with all facilities.
(Langorf Hotel, Tel. 0207 794 4483)

Alternatively, here are some numbers of hotel booking agencies you can use:

0700 080 8800
0207 309 5500
0207 388 4443

Bed & Breakfast Accommodation

We cannot recommend any specific Bed & Breakfast address used by our members in the past, but there is an agency which will find you a B&B in any chosen area. Prices start at around £45 per night.

(London Bed & Breakfast – 0207 586 2768).

If you prefer to stay in Central London, please keep in mind that the central tourist areas, i.e. Bayswater, Marble Arch and Oxford Street, are about 40 minutes from Daleham Gardens by either taxi or tube (you will have to change tubes to the Northern or Jubilee Line).

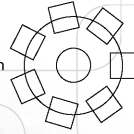
14th European Symposium in Group Analysis



University of Dublin, Trinity College.
18th - 22nd August 2008
www.dublin-gas-symposium.com

Second Announcement and Call for Papers

Group Analytic Society, London



Despair, Dialogue and Desire:

the transformative power of the analytic group in the movement from despair to desire through dialogue.

This symposium will explore the efficacy of group analysis in rekindling personal engagement in therapeutic work and in the broader context of the social, cultural and political life of the community and its foundation matrix. This will include reference to literature, music and the visual and performing arts. Despair and desire will be addressed theoretically and experientially with opportunities for learning through dialogue in a variety of group settings.

Symposium registration opens 1st September 2007

For further information please contact:

Symposium Chairperson

Liz O' Connor
lizocon@gmail.com

Scientific Committee Chairperson

Jacinta Kennedy
jkennedyscicomm@gmail.com

Symposium Website

www.dublin-gas-symposium.com

Organising Secretariat

Conference Partners Ltd,
2nd Floor, Heritage House,
Dundrum Office Park,
Dundrum,
Dublin 14.

Email: orla@conferencepartners.ie

Tel: +353 1 296 8688

Fax: +353 1 296 8678

14th EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM IN GROUP ANALYSIS

Grants/Bursaries

Fees are set at a level aimed at ensuring the widest possible participation. A number of bursaries covering whole or partial remission of the Symposium fee may be available. This will depend on the financial status of the Symposium. In addition it may also be possible to offer accommodation in the homes of Group Analysts/ trainee Group Analysts in Dublin. These bursaries are intended to assist Group Analysts/trainee Group Analysts who would otherwise have difficulty in attending the Symposium and where the Bursary maybe of benefit for the following reasons:

- the economic status of the applicants country;
- benefit to the individuals professional development;
- benefit to the national development of Group Analysis.

All applications will be considered in confidence and decisions will be the responsibility of the European Symposium Sub-Committee.

Applications must be submitted by 5th December 2007

Further information regarding application can be obtained from maryatgordon@gmail.com

