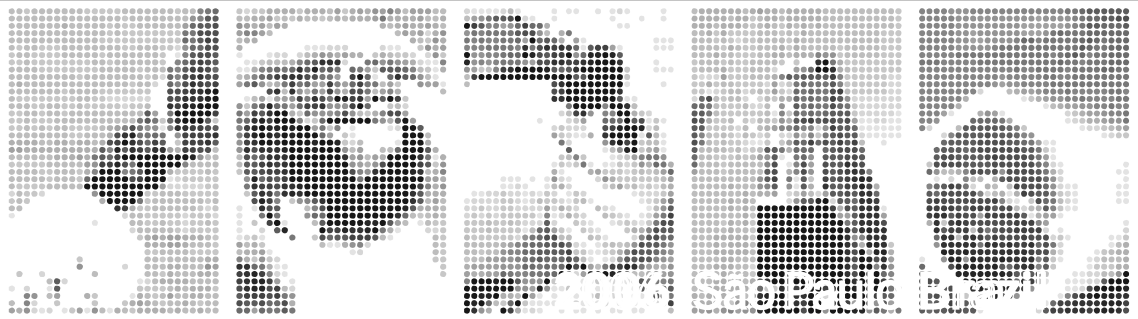
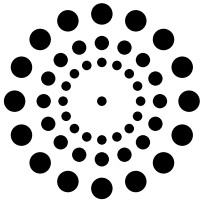


16th International Congress of Group Psychotherapy

Congresso
Internacional
de Psicoterapia
de Grupo

Congreso
Internacional
de Psicoterapia
del Grupo

Abstract Resumen Resúmen



**Groups: connecting
individuals, communities
and cultures**

Grupos: conectando
individuos, comunidades
e culturas

Grupos: conectando
individuos, comunidades
y culturas

Greetings /Saludo/ Boas Vindas

Dear Colleagues,

It is with great satisfaction that we present the scientific detailed program of 16^o International Congress of Group Psychotherapy, presented by colleagues from 30 countries, 5 continents, who will share with us their theoretical and methodological innovations in group theory and practice.

The Scientific Program Committee (SPC), representing almost 20 countries, and the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) worked hard to evaluate the proposals. Each one of these Abstracts have been evaluated by a colleague from the SPC, and also by a Brazilian, taking into consideration the different cultures of all the countries involved. On one hand, the language diversity was the biggest barrier for all of us. However, on the other hand, it was a challenge too, and the cultural and theoretical diversity was surprising and enriching. We could identify a wide range of applicability of group interventions, with contributions from different theoretical approaches.

Our goal was to create space for an intensive exploration of the diversities of Small, Median and Large Groups. The scientific structure of the Congress will let us all lively experience these modalities of group practice.

We hope that on the congress you will be able to discuss new developments with colleagues from over 40 countries, to exchange experiences, sometimes in different languages, looking for new possibilities of dialogue and cross fertilization.

We hope this material can be the seeds for new developments until 2009!

Caros colegas,

Com uma enorme satisfação, apresentamos o programa científico detalhado do 16^o Congresso Internacional de Psicoterapia de Grupo, elaborado por colegas de 30 países, dos 5 continentes, que compartilham conosco suas inovações teóricas e metodológicas em trabalhos grupais. O Comitê do Programa Científico (SPC), representando quase 20 países, e o Comitê Organizando Local (LOC) trabalharam duramente para avaliar essas propostas. Cada uma delas foi avaliada por um colega do SPC e também por um brasileiro, considerando as diferentes culturas de todos os países envolvidos. Por um lado, a diversidade de idiomas foi a maior barreira para todos nós. Entretanto, por outro lado, foi também um desafio, e a diversidade cultural e teórica foi surpreendente e enriquecedora. Pudemos identificar a extensão da aplicabilidade das intervenções grupais, com contribuições de diferentes abordagens.

Nosso objetivo foi criar um espaço para a experiência intensiva das diversidades em Pequenos, Médios e Grandes Grupos. A estrutura científica do congresso permitirá uma experiência vívida dessas modalidades de práticas grupais.

Esperamos que possam discutir no congresso novos desenvolvimentos com colegas de mais de 40 países, trocarem experiências, às vezes em diferentes idiomas, buscando novas possibilidades de diálogo e de fertilização.

Esperamos que este material possa ser a semente para novos desenvolvimentos até 2009!

Queridos colegas,

Es con gran satisfacción que presentamos el programa científico detallado del 16^o Congreso Internacional de Psicoterapia del Grupo, presentado por colegas de más de 30 países, de 5 continentes, que compartirá con nosotros sus innovaciones teóricas y metodológicas en grupo. El Comité del Programa Científico (SPC), representando a casi 20 países, y el Comité de Organización Local (LOC) trabajó arduamente para evaluar los resúmenes. Cada uno ha sido evaluado por un colega del SPC, y también por un brasileño, tomando en consideración las diversas culturas de todos los países implicados. En una mano, la diversidad de la lengua era la barrera más grande para todos nosotros. Sin embargo, por otra parte, era un desafío también, y la diversidad cultural y teórica sorprendía y enriquecía. Podríamos identificar una amplia gama de la aplicabilidad de las intervenciones del grupo, con contribuciones de diversos abordajes teóricos.

Nuestra meta era crear espacio para una exploración intensiva de las diversidades de los Pequeños, Medianos y Grandes Grupos. La estructura científica del congreso posibilitará la experiencia viva de estas modalidades de prácticas del grupo.

Esperamos que en el congreso usted pueda discutir nuevos progresos con los colegas de más de 40 países, para intercambiar experiencias, a veces en diversos idiomas, buscando nuevas posibilidades de diálogo y de fertilización. ¡Esperamos que este material pueda ser las semillas para los nuevos progresos hasta 2009!

Haim Weinberg and Heloisa Fleury
Scientific Program Committee - SPC Co-chairs

Organizers/Organizadores/Organizadores

IAGP - International Association of Group Psychotherapy/Asociación Internacional de Psicoterapia de Grupo/Associação Internacional de Psicoterapia de Grupo

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

La Asociación Internacional de Psicoterapia de Grupo (IAGP) es una red de profesionales implicados en el desarrollo de la psicoterapia de grupo en las áreas de la teoría, de la práctica clínica, de la formación, de la investigación y de la consultoría. Los orígenes de la IAGP se pueden remontar a más de 50 años, cuando Jacob L. Moreno comenzó a planear la formación de una organización internacional de psicoterapia de grupo. La red de la IAGP proporciona la oportunidad para el encuentro con otros: profesiones, teorías y culturas - que están explorando las aplicaciones de procesos del grupo pequeño, mediano y grande en contextos clínicos, de organizaciones y políticos. Estas reuniones tienen gran potencial para fomentar la cooperación internacional en el entrenamiento, la investigación, el trabajo clínico y la consultoría en una sociedad multicultural.

A Associação Internacional de Psicoterapia de Grupo (IAGP) compreende uma rede de profissionais envolvidos no desenvolvimento da psicoterapia de grupo nas áreas de teoria, prática clínica, formação, pesquisa e consultoria. As origens da IAGP remontam há mais de 50 anos, quando Jacob L. Moreno começou a planejar dar forma a uma organização internacional de psicoterapia de grupo. A rede da IAGP cria oportunidade para encontros com o outro: profissões, teorias e culturas - aqueles que estão pesquisando as aplicações dos processos dos pequenos, médios e grandes grupos nos contextos clínico, organizacional e político. Estas reuniões têm grande potencial para promover a cooperação internacional na formação, pesquisa, trabalho clínico e consultoria em uma sociedade multicultural.

IAGP International and Regional Congress/Congresos Regionales y Internacionales/ *Congressos Regionais e Internacionais*:

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

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Founder/ Fundador/ Fundador

J.L. Moreno, M.D.

FEBRAP - Brazilian Federation of Psychodrama/ **Federación Brasileña de Psicodrama/Federação Brasileira de Psicodrama**

Since 1976, the Brazilian Federation of Psychodrama congregates training institutions of psychodrama. During all these years, they have been promoting the scientific production, education, the spreading and the improvement of the theory and method created by J. L. Moreno. Currently FEBRAP stimulates the insertion of these professionals in projects in the organizations, public institutions, education, the community and the clinic; aiming to answer to the demands from society, working and investing in the strengthening of psychosocial interventions. Brazil is today a country where psychodrama, through the promotions carried through by FEBRAP, created solid roots that had grown and developed professionals, who each time conquer more participation in society.

Desde 1976, la Federación Brasileña de Psicodrama, junta instituciones del entrenamiento del psicodrama, que durante todos estos años, han estado promoviendo la producción científica, la educación, divulgación y la mejora de la teoría y del método creados por J. L. Moreno. FEBRAP estimula actualmente la inserción de estos profesionales en proyectos en las organizaciones, las instituciones públicas, la educación, la comunidad y la clínica; apuntando contestar a las demandas de la sociedad, trabajando e invirtiendo en la consolidación de intervenciones psicosociales. Brasil es hoy un país donde psicodrama, con las promociones llevado por FEBRAP, ha creado raíces sólidas que habían crecido y desarrollados profesionales, que conquistan cada vez más participación en sociedad.

Desde 1976, a Federação Brasileira de Psicodrama, congrega instituições formadoras de psicodrama, que durante todos estes anos, vem promovendo a produção científica, o ensino, a divulgação e o aprimoramento da teoria e método criado por J. L. Moreno. Atualmente a FEBRAP estimula a inserção destes profissionais em projetos nas organizações, instituições públicas, no ensino, na comunidade e na clínica; visando atender às demandas da sociedade, trabalhando e investindo na ampliação das intervenções psicossociais. O Brasil é hoje um país em que o psicodrama, através das promoções realizadas pela FEBRAP, criou sólidas raízes que cresceram e desenvolveram um corpo de profissionais, que cada vez mais conquistam sua participação na sociedade.

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Federated Institutions/Instituciones Federadas/*Instituições Federadas*

A Casa das Cenas - O Psicodrama Mineiro
Acto Desenvolvimento Profissional e Pessoal S/C Ltda.
Animus Psicodrama e Educação
Associação Bahiana de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo
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Associação de Psicodrama do Paraná – CONTEXTO
Celeiro Espaço Sociodramático S/C. Ltda.
Centro de Psicodrama de Brasília
Centro de Psicodrama e Sociodrama
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Clínica de Psicologia e Psicodrama
Delphos Espaço Psico-Social
Departamento de Psicodrama do Instituto Sedes Sapientiae
Escola de Psicodrama de Sorocaba
Centro de Especialização em Socionomia e Formação de
Psicodramatistas - FEPS do Brasil
Escola Paulista de Psicodrama
F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde
Focus - Consultoria em Relacionamentos Interpessoais

Grupo de Estudos de Técnicas Psicodramáticas S/C Ltda
Instituto Bauruense de Psicodrama
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Instituto de Desenvolvimento Humano
Instituto De Psicodrama e Máscaras
Instituto de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo de Cam-
pinas
Instituto Mineiro de Psicodrama Jacob Levy Moreno
Instituto Riopretense de Psicodrama
Matriz Criativa - Núcleo de Ação e Desenvolvimento
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Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo
Sociedade Goiana de Psicodrama
Sociedade Paranaense de Psicodrama
Sociedade Paulista de Psicodrama

Congress Organization/Organización del congreso/ *Organização do Congresso*

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Associação Brasileira de Psicoterapia de Grupo – ABPG (www.abpsig.org.br)

Associação Brasileira de Psicoterapia Familiar - ABRATEF (www.abratef.org.br)

Associação Brasileira de Psiquiatria - ABP (www.abpbrasil.org.br)

Associação Brasileira de Etnopsiquiatria - ABE (www.abe.org.br)

Associação Brasileira de Terapia Comunitária – ABRATECOM (www.abratecom.org.br/abratecom.asp)

Federação Latino Americana de Psicoterapia Analítica de Grupo (www.flapag.org)

Federação Latino-Americana de Análise Bioenergética. - FLAAB (www.analisebioenergetica.com)

Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise de São Paulo - SBPSP (www.sbpsp.org.br)

União Nacional de Análise Transaccional - UNAT-BRASIL (www.unat.com.br)

Universidade da Paz - UNIPAZ (www.unipaz.org)

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IAGP Section Speeches/ Conferencia/ *Palestra*

IAGP and FEBRAP Presentation/ Presentación/ *Apresentação*

Description of Activities/Descripción de las actividades/Descrição das atividades

SMALL GROUPS /PEQUEÑOS GRUPOS/PEQUENOS GRUPOS (SG)

Every morning starts by meeting in a small group (We aim to make it not more than 15 people) for 1 ½ hour. A facilitator will conduct the group according to their theoretical background, methodology and language and you will be expected to commit to it for the duration of the congress. By joining a small group it is hoped that it will enable you to: establish a connection to the congress as a whole, use it as a container for your experience of the congress, make sense of your experience and share your impressions, and enable you to meet people from the other countries and to exchange impressions with new colleagues.

Cada mañana comienza con un encuentro en pequeño grupo (queremos no tener mas de 15 personas) por 1 ½ hora. Un líder conducirá al grupo según su abordaje, metodología e idioma y se espera que usted se comprometa durante el tiempo del congreso. Participando de un pequeño grupo, esperamos que usted conecte con el congreso en su totalidad; utilícelo como espacio para su experiencia del congreso; sienta su experiencia y comparta sus impresiones; y que lo ayude a encontrar personas de otros países e intercambie las impresiones con nuevos colegas.

Cada manhã começa com um encontro em pequeno grupo (queremos não ter mais de 15 pessoas) por 1 ½ hora. Um líder conduzirá o grupo de acordo com sua abordagem, metodologia e idioma e você será solicitado a participar do mesmo grupo durante o congresso. Participando de um pequeno grupo, esperamos que você estabeleça uma conexão ao congresso como um todo; busque no grupo um espaço de acolhimento para suas experiências no congresso; faça sentido de sua experiência e compartilhe suas impressões; facilite encontrar-se com pessoas de outros países e trocar impressões com os novos colegas.

MEDIAN GROUPS /MEDIOSGRUPOS / MÉDIOS GRUPOS (MG)

The psychodynamic MG places the cultural object at its centre as the object of therapy. It is large enough to represent society, yet small enough to allow people to express themselves. It is the most suitable structure for studying and understanding the bridging between the individual intrapsychic and the social world. It consists of 17-25 members who, by establishing a non-directive and permissive atmosphere, engage in dialogue.

The psychodramatic MG (between twenty and forty participants) allows at the same time the experimentation of diversity and of certain intimacy. Psychodrama can move between collective aspects and its participant's singularities. The work focused on spontaneity allows the creation of plots and characters, metaphorically mirroring the expectations, fantasies and projections in the group.

El MG psicodinámico coloca al objeto cultural en su centro como el objeto de la terapia. El MG es suficientemente grande para representar a la sociedad, y al mismo tiempo, pequeño para permitir que la gente se exprese. Es la estructura más conveniente para estudiar y comprender a través de la construcción de puentes, lo que existe entre el mundo intrapsíquico y el mundo social. Está compuesto por 17-25 miembros que, estableciendo una atmósfera no-directiva y permisiva, estimulan el diálogo.

Los MG psicodramáticos (entre veinte y cuarenta participantes) permiten, al mismo tiempo, la experimentación de estados de diversidad y de cierta intimidad. Psicodrama puede transitar por los aspectos colectivos como por las singularidades de sus participantes. Los trabajos centrados en la espontaneidad, permiten la creación de diagramas y de personajes que reflejan metafóricamente las expectativas, las fantasías y las proyecciones en el grupo.

O MG psicodinâmico tem como centro as questões culturais. É suficientemente grande para representar a sociedade e suficientemente pequeno para permitir que as pessoas se expressem. É a estrutura mais apropriada para estudar e compreender a ligação entre o mundo intrapsíquico e o mundo social. Constituído por 17-25 membros, promove por meio de uma atmosfera não diretiva e permissiva para o diálogo.

Os MG psicodramáticos (entre vinte e quarenta pessoas) permitem ao mesmo tempo a experimentação de estados de diversidade e de certa intimidade. O psicodrama pode transitar tanto pelos aspectos coletivos como pelas singularidades de seus participantes. Os trabalhos centrados na espontaneidade permitem a criação de enredos e de personagens que espelham de forma metafórica as expectativas, fantasias e projetos presentes no grupo.

LARGE GROUPS / GRANDES GRUPOS / *GRANDES GRUPOS* (LG)

The psychodynamic LG provides an opportunity for participants to express and explore their personal and communal concerns, where connections between personal and social issues can be expressed.

LG often stimulate thoughts and feelings about psycho-social, socio-cultural, socio-political concerns as well as personal issues. The conductors/consultants will provide a bilingual environment (English & Spanish). In accordance with the multicultural and multilingual nature of the group, and with the theme of the Congress - this Large Group' theme will be: 'Living with the others in a multicultural globalized society'."

The psychodramatic work with LG (more than fifty participants) is focused on mapping and defining common identity traces recognized by many participants as their own. The coordinator facilitates multiple criteria, for example ethnicity, language, nationality, profession, etc. Through successive stages of warming up, negotiation, representation and attachment, this method brings in dramatic scenes of protagonic themes which reveal contents of the LG at that moment.

The Teatro de Reprise (Replay Theater) is a method of telling stories through the theatre. Inspired by the Playback Theatre, people from the audience tell stories from their lives they would like to see replayed: they watch their scenes as spectators. These stories are the starting point for the actors to create and play scenes on stage.

El LG psicodinámico ofrece una oportunidad para que los participantes expresen y exploren sus preocupaciones personales y colectivas, donde las conexiones entre los asuntos personales y sociales puedan ser expresados, y la comunicación tenga un espacio predominante. Los LG estimulan a menudo pensamientos y sentimientos sobre preocupaciones psicosociales, socio-culturales, sociopolíticas, también como cuestiones personales. Los Coordinadores/asesores proporcionaran un ambiente bilingüe (inglés y español). De acuerdo con la naturaleza multicultural y multilingüística del grupo, y con el tema del congreso, el tema de este LG será: "Vivir con los otros en una sociedad multicultural y globalizada".

El trabajo psicodramático con LG (más de cincuenta participantes) se centra en definir los trazos comunes de identidad, reconocidos por muchos participantes, como propios. El coordinador ayuda para que los participantes se agrupen en función de criterios múltiples, por ejemplo, pertenencia étnica, Idioma, nacionalidad, profesión, etc. A partir de etapas sucesivas de caldeo, de negociación, de representatividad y de alianzas, este método abriga escenas dramáticas de temas protagónicos que señalan los contenidos que surgen del LG en ese momento.

El Teatro de Reprise (Juegue de nuevo el teatro) es un método original de contar historias a través del teatro. Inspirado por el teatro de lectura, las personas que forman la audiencia, relatan escenas a partir de sus vidas y que gustarían verlas representadas: y las asisten como espectadores. A partir de estas historias, los actores crean y representan la escena en el escenario.

O LG psicodinâmico cria a oportunidade para os participantes expressarem e explorarem suas preocupações pessoais e coletivas, onde conexões entre assuntos pessoais e sociais podem ser expressas. e a comunicabilidade pode ser realçada. Os LG freqüentemente estimulam pensamentos e sentimentos acerca de preocupações sociais, culturais, políticas bem como questões pessoais. Os coordenadores/consultores criarão um ambiente bilíngüe (inglês e espanhol), conforme a natureza multicultural e multilingüística do grupo, e de acordo com o tema do Congresso, o tema deste LG será: "Viver com o outro em uma sociedade multicultural e globalizada".

O trabalho psicodramático com LG (mais de cinquenta pessoas) centra-se no mapeamento e na explicitação dos traços identitários comuns que muitos participantes reconhecem como seus. O coordenador favorece que os participantes se agrupem em função de múltiplos critérios, como por exemplo, a etnia, a língua, a nacionalidade, a profissão, etc. A partir de sucessivos movimentos de aquecimento, negociação, representatividade e alianças o método abriga encenações dramáticas de temas protagônicos que apontam para os conteúdos que pulsam no LG naquele momento.

O Teatro de Reprise é um método original de contar histórias por meio do Teatro. Inspirado no Playbach Theatre as pessoas da platéia relatam cenas vividas por elas e que gostariam de ver reprisadas: e as assistem, como espectadoras. A partir destas histórias, os at

KEYNOTE LECTURE/CONFERENCIA MAGISTRAL/GRANDE CONFERÊNCIA (KL) Pag.12

The speakers represent different field of interest and are from different parts of the world / Los ponentes son representantes de diferentes campos de interés y provenientes de diferentes partes del mundo / Os palestrantes representam diferentes areas de interesse e são de diferentes partes do mundo

COURSE/CURSO/CURSO (CO) Pag.16

Courses are designed for teaching the essentials of a major topic in the field including concepts, approaches, techniques and application of group process over 3 days for 1 ½ hour each day.

Los cursos con fines didácticos incluyen los fundamentos de un tema principal en el campo de la psicoterapia de grupo, conceptos, abordajes, técnicas y aplicaciones de los procesos grupales durante 3 días, con 1 ½ hora todos los días.

Os cursos são planejados para o ensinamento de fundamentos de um tópico principal no campo, incluindo conceitos, abordagens, técnicas e aplicações de processos grupais ao longo de 3 dias, com 1 ½ hora a cada dia.

VIDEO SESSIONS/VIDEO/VÍDEO (VI) Pag.47

Presentation and discussion of educational and documentary videos that have group process relevance. Three videos will be presented in each session, which will last 1 ½ hours.

Presentación y discusión de videos educativos o documentales que tengan relevancia en los trabajos con grupos. Se presentarán tres videos en cada sesión de 1 ½ hora.

Apresentação e discussão de vídeos educativos e documentários que tenham relevância para as práticas grupais. Serão apresentados três em cada sessão de 1 ½ hora.

PÓSTER/POSTER/PÔSTER (PO) Pag.121

A visual presentation on a poster. Presenters will be available to discuss their work at specified times. Prizes will be awarded to the best posters, which will be determined by jury selection.

Una presentación visual en papel formato grande. Los presentadores estarán disponibles para discutir su trabajo en horarios específicos. Se entregarán premios a los mejores pósteres, seleccionados por un jurado.

Uma apresentação visual em pôster. Os expositores estarão disponíveis para discutir seu trabalho com os assistentes em horários específicos Serão concedidos prêmios aos melhores pôsteres, selecionados por comissão julgadora.

PRE-CONGRESS COURSES / PRE-CONGRESO / PRÉ-CONGRESSO (CS) Pag.186

Intensive training for two days, in the form of workshops with either an experiential or a didactic emphasis.

Entrenamiento intensivo por dos días, en la forma de talleres con un énfasis experiencial ó didáctico.

Treinamento intensivo com duração de dois dias, na forma de workshops com ênfase vivencial ou didática.

SP – IAGP Section, IAGP and FEBRAP Presentation/ Secciones de IAGP, IAGP y FEBRAP / Seções da IAGP, IAGP e FEBRAP.....Pag. 13

Lectures promoted by IAGP Sections (Psychodrama, Transcultural, Family Therapy, Organizational Consultancy and Group Analysis), IAGP and FEBRAP.

Conferencias promovidas por las Secciones de IAGP (Psicodrama, Transcultural, Terapia Familiar, Consultoría Organizacional y Análisis Grupal), IAGP y FEBRAP

Palestras promovidas pelas Seções da IAGP (Psicodrama, Transcultural, Terapia Familiar, Consultoria Organizacional e Grupanálise), IAGP e FEBRAP.

PAPER PANEL/PANEL/ PAINEL (PP) Pag.23

Presentation of a theme by 3 presenters, gathered by a chair, viewing it from different angles. The session will last 1 ½ hours, including time for questions and discussion.

Tres exponentes invitados por un coordinador presentan un tema a través de diferentes ángulos. Duración de 1 ½ hora, incluyendo las preguntas y la discusión.

Apresentação de um tema por três apresentadores convidados por um coordenador analisando-o sob diferentes ângulos. Duração de 1 ½ hora, incluindo tempo para perguntas e discussão.

PAPER/CONFERENCIAS/PAPER (PA) Pag.50

Short lectures in the field of group psychotherapy and group works. Each lecture lasts 30 minutes including time for questions and discussion. Three papers will be presented in each session, which will last 1 ½ hour.

Presentación breve de un tema específico en el campo de la psicoterapia de grupo y en trabajo con grupos. Cada conferencia tendrá una duración de 30 minutos, incluyendo preguntas y discusión. Tres conferencias serán presentadas en cada sesión, de 1 ½ hora.

Apresentação breve de tema no campo de psicoterapia de grupo e trabalhos com grupos. Cada Paper terá a duração de 30 minutos, incluindo o tempo para perguntas e discussão. Serão apresentados três em cada sessão de 1 ½ hora.

WORKSHOP/TALLER/ WORKSHOP (WS – WD) Pag.150 /169

These are presentations with a strong experiential component organized around a specific topic or theme. Workshops may include clinical consultation, demonstration, and/or sharing of work experiences, as well as a didactic part. Workshops may be single (1 ½ hours) or double (3 hours) sessions.

Presentación con énfasis en las vivencias, organizado alrededor de un asunto o de un tema específico. Los talleres pueden incluir supervisión clínica, demostración o experiencias profesionales compartidas, así como aspectos didácticos. Los workshops pueden ser únicos (1 ½ hora) o dobles (3 horas).

São apresentações com um forte componente vivencial, organizado em torno de um tópico ou de um tema específico. Os workshops podem inclui: supervisão clínica, demonstração, e/ou compartilhamento de experiências profissionais, assim como uma parte didática. Os workshops podem ser simples (1 ½ hora) ou duplos (3 horas).

KEYNOTE LECTURE/CONFERENCIA MAGISTRAL/GRANDE CONFERÊNCIA

KL - 01

Hunting for Communities

Hugh Brody¹ - 1- - -

This presentation is in three parts.

Part 1: a placing of hunter-gatherer community in a wide, anthropological context. The central point here is that the kind of society that we now consider the norm is of relatively recent origin. Hunter-gatherer social systems are embedded in a much deeper time frame. This does not make them more “true” or “authentic”; but to think about the history and character of hunting communities helps to see the nature of the agricultural world that is the dominant heritage.

Part 2: a screening of the film *INSIDE AUSTRALIA*, made with the sculptor Antony Gormley in 2003. This is the film of a project that seeks to unite art with community, and had to deal with communities living in the same place who have different and rival ideas about place itself. Aboriginals meet the frontier; the artist meets both.

Part 3: a discussion of how film can be a way of giving voice to peoples who feel silenced by history.

Hugh Brody is a renowned scholar, filmmaker and anthropologist. His studies are related to land use and land rights among indigenous peoples. He has worked with Inuit and Athabaskan groups in the Canadian North, was a member of the Morse Commission team that looked at the impacts of the Narmada dams in western India, and, most recently, has been working with the Khomani San of the southern Kalahari in South Africa. Brody is the author of books that speak to indigenous peoples' conditions and concerns, and has directed films that give voice to the needs and world-views of the peoples he has worked with. He is an Honorary Associate of the Scott Polar Research Institute at the University of Cambridge, visiting professor of anthropology at the University of Kent and holds the Canada Research Chair in Aboriginal Studies at the University College of the Fraser Valley

KL - 02

PTSD - A Normal Reaction to Abnormal Circumstances: a glimpse into its neurobiology

Uri Bergmann¹ - 1- - -

In the past ten years, research has shown Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) to be a disorder of mood, memory and somato-sensory integration. Neuroimaging and neuroendocrine studies have

demonstrated clear markers for this disorder, bringing to clear relief the understanding that PTSD is a neurobiological disorder and not the outcome of psychological weakness.

This presentation will examine the process of memory formation and consolidation, the neurobiology of PTSD and the neuroimaging of PTSD. The integration of these three threads will illustrate the effects of PTSD on mood regulation, memory and somato-sensory integration.

Uri Bergmann is in full-time private practice, in Commack and Bellmore, New York., specializing in dissociative disorders, acute and chronic trauma. He has a PhD in Clinical Social Work. He is an EMDR Institute Senior Facilitator and Presenter and an EMDR International Association Approved Trainer & Consultant. Dr. Bergmann is currently serving on the board of directors of the EMDR International Association. He is a lecturer and consultant on EMDR, the neurobiology of EMDR and the integration of EMDR with psychodynamic and ego-state treatment. Dr. Bergmann has authored and published journal articles and book chapters on the neurobiology of EMDR and serves on the Editorial Advisory Boards of *Traumatology* and the *Journal of EMDR Practice and Research*.

KL - 03

Biodiversity and Ecological Education

Carlos Rodrigues Brandao¹ - 1- - -

My speech will be an effort to explore the interaction between four essential axes of the practice of active citizenship, which in general appear unrelated: complexity (to dare new ideas), sustainability (to dare new relations with life and nature), solidarity (to dare new interactive and social relations), and creativity (to dare to create our own life and the world where we live). It starts with a reflection on the “human condition”, from an anthropologic point of view, and goes to some principles of conviviality, solidarity and participation, from also an encompassing perspective, in our time.

KL - 04

Spirals of Mutuality: Love & Nonviolence

Suman Khanna Aggarwal¹ - 1Delhi University -

Conflict can be defined as a difference of opinion or a clash of interests. Since we are all individuals who have differing points of view, we cannot rule out the possibility of conflict occurring at all levels of human interaction – personal, professional, national and international. It is, however, a general fallacy to view ‘conflict’ as a grave problem. Conflict per se is neutral – neither good nor bad; the problem is the methods of conflict resolution which can be either violent (bad) or nonviolent (good). It is thus important to understand why we must choose nonviolence to resolve conflict.

Gandhi's answer here is that we must consciously adopt nonviolent conflict resolution because, in his words, "The Law of Nonviolence which is The Law of Love is the Law of Our Species". It is what defines us as human beings. Since, for Gandhi, love and nonviolence are synonymous, it is necessary to analyse what constitutes love and transfer this analysis onto nonviolence. Once we see the relatedness of love and nonviolence we can start connecting effectively with others.

**SP – IAGP Section, IAGP and FEBRAP Presentation/
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Seções da IAGP, IAGP e FEBRAP**

**SP - 01
Psychodrama with the "Children's Psychodrama-Puppets Kit". A Phenomenological - Dialectic View**

Leni Margaretha Francisca Verhofstadt-Deneve¹ - ¹Ghent University - Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology

Action with the *Children's Psychodrama-Puppets Kit* is theoretically based on the Phenomenological-Dialectic Personality Model (Verhofstadt-Denève, 2000). The main idea in this method is that, children can personally identify themselves and their significant others through the choice of the cloths, wig and mouth for each puppet. The therapist also dresses a puppet for her/himself. All dialogues between the child-protagonist and others (incl. director) goes through the symbolic puppets (less confronting and more playful). Spontaneously children take the role of the others when the therapist is questioning the significant-other-puppet or symbolic animal. Using this method all basic psychodramatical techniques (role taking, doubling, mirroring...) can playfully be used. This is real psychodrama with young children. During the lecture this will be demonstrated through the application of the action sociogram following a semi-directive protocol (Verhofstadt-Denève 2003; Verhofstadt-Denève e.a. 2004).

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**SP - 02
Archaic Relation Patterns as Triggers of Conflicts between Groups and Nations**

Raymond Bategay¹ - ¹University of Basel - Psychiatry

In the author's experience with small and large therapy- and self-experience groups the sense for responsibility of each member, after narcissistic injuries, may be submerged by the amplifying effect of the group on the emotions. The larger a group is the more there is the danger that such a process occurs, In economic crises or after a defeat in war, therefore, it may come in a people to a regression to archaic levels of objects relations. No longer then mature ego-performances or free decisions are playing a role in a group or a nation. In such situations people who don't belong to the own ethnic or religious group are experienced as strangers. The growing feelings of aggression against these people are under these conditions by projective identification seen in them. Whereas the own group develops a strong cohesion (an archaic narcissistic-fuisonal relationship between the members) the others are considered as enemies. A group- or a national trauma that may have happened hundreds of years ago may become through ideological indoctrination especially of the youth by a dominating leader a main marker of a people. Such a development may lead to a revival of old ethnic, religious or national conflicts. Also the widespread terroristics actions in our world have their origin in the mentioned regression on archaic groups dynamics. For the prevention of such developments at least the attempt should be made by the United Nations to bring youth from different cultural backgrounds together. This way probably more than other political means may help to prevent prejudices and with that processes of projective identification against other groups and nations.

**SP - 03
The Development of Family Resilience in Crisis Situations. The Integration of a Systemic and a Cognitive Behavioral Approach**

Jacinto Inbar¹ - ¹Center for Integrative-Cognitive Behavior Therapy - -

The conceptualization of resilience can be defined from different points of view depending upon the paradigms and models that we adopt. Resilience is a psychological construct that can be defined as the capacity to:

- contend with crises and adversities in a positive manner;

- cope in an effective way with stress, anxiety and grief;
- adapt in an efficient and intelligent way (“Emotional Competence”) to changes;
- resist and overcome obstacles in uncertain situations;
- create individual, group, family and community processes in critical circumstances;
- manage to recover and to continue with the individual, couple, family and community life project;
- continue to function and search for the objective in relevant areas following the crisis. (*Inbar, 1996*).

At the same time family resilience is not only the sum of the individual resources, but also the dynamics and the intra-familial processes created within the familial framework (*Walsh, 1996*).

The individual factors of resilience and resources, the beliefs of each member of the family system, the self-efficacy of coping, the capacity to solve problems, the hope related to the future, the abilities of managing anxiety and uncertainty are the basis and the infrastructure for the development of family resilience.

But these factors and individual resources can only be realized within the familiar family framework if intra-family processes exist that can be identified, and if the members of the family are aware of the crisis and of their own vulnerability and know how to adopt coping strategies and to implement them with effectiveness in crisis situations. (*Inbar 1998*).

The lecture will present strategies for the development of individual and family resilience from a systemic and cognitive behavior perspective, based specifically on a solution focused, multi-dimensional model and an approach that emphasizes the future vision.

SP - 04

The Manager and the Other: The point of view of the partner of an organizational consultant

Carlo Panunzi¹ - ¹Arcelor Brasil - Vice-Presidência

Carlo Panunzi’s Intervention

The work of consultants with managers and their institutions has become very common. They are supposed to provide support and advice about law, finance, communication, any other technical speciality... This work is recognized as being useful.

Some of these professionals are working on organizations. They usually do it on a very Cartesian basis: which structure, methods, skills are supposed to give the best result? They rarely take into account

the human dimension and its fortunate unpredictability – of the organization.

A few of them are more specific: the advisers in leadership. Most of the time, for a manager, to be accompanied by an adviser in leadership is a particular experience.

An adviser in leadership intervenes not only on a rational basis. His favourite dimension is “irrational”: what about the desire of the manager? What is the nature of the authority on which his role is based? What does it mean to lead?

The adviser in leadership shares the experience with the manager. He is the Other and, as such, expresses what crosses his mind in working with his client.

However, an accompaniment by an adviser in leadership is not a matter of psychotherapy. Although the manager’s personal history surely influences the way he makes and takes his role, the aim of the work does not focus on the transformation of a person. An adviser in leadership always deals with a systemic triangle: person - role - institutional system. Here, the primary task of the work is to improve the manager’s role and his capacity to assume it, regarding who he is and what is the nature of the institution/organization that he leads. Organizations should not use leadership advisors as a substitute for internal communication.

Part of the work between the manager and the adviser in leadership is to understand, through interpretation, the nature of his institution. This work makes the link with the approach of the **Institutional Transformation**. According to this approach, each institution is taken as a human and social living system whose life is driven by conscious as well as unconscious processes.

The correct understanding of the present situation and the future evolution of an institution/organization are the biggest management challenges. The manager needs to take the necessary distance from day-to-day business deploying an entrepreneurial vision and initiating dynamic group processes coherent with this vision. Leadership support is needed to help managers keep this group processes under control especially in multicultural environments.

SP - 05

Perspective and Paths of the Brazilian Psychodrama - FEBRAP - 30 Years

Maria Cecilia Veluk Dias Baptista¹; Marlene Magnabosco Marra²; Adelsa Maria Alvarez Lima Cunha³; Stela Regina Souza Fava⁴ - ¹Delphos Espaço psico Social / RJ / FEBRAP - Psicodrama; Terapia de Casal e Família; ²Instituto de Pesquisa e Intervenção Psicossocial - Interpsi; ³FEBRAP - Diretoria Executiva; ⁴FEBRAP - Diretoria de Ensino e Ciência

Perspective and Paths of the Brazilian Psychodrama

FEBRAP – 30 Years

Panel Coordinator – Adelsa Cunha

The target of this panel is to analyze the historical perspective of the Brazilian Psychodrama, after it's first 30 years, under three main aspects:

- a- Institutional structure: A Federation which congregates more the 40 affiliated entities, based upon a democratic rules, with a significant scientific production expressed through congresses, events, etc...
- b- Evolution: What happens during the formation of Psychodramatists through an evolution from a formation process just for psychotherapists until become psychodramatists. The only difference being related to the focus of their practices psychotherapeutics or socio-educational;
- c- Communication network: The creation of a wide network that enable FEBRAP to properly communicates with international entities of Psychodrama and Group Psychotherapy.

As we are living a very special moment of our development process, we propose a reflection about what future we want to buildup to the Brazilian Psychodrama.

Some questions should be answered such as: There is a place for the process Psychotherapy in today's Psychodrama? Why this efficient methodology to work with groups is being so reluctantly used in the therapeutic field? Why is the Socio Educational field growing so fast? To what kind of social transformation are we engaged with?

Panelysts:

- 1- Maria Cecília Veluk Dias Batista – FEBRAP and the Brazilian Psychodrama Environment
- 2- Stela Fava – The Educational Project of the Brazilian Psychodrama Formation
- 3- Marlene Marra – The Brazilian Psychodrama in the International Context

**SP - 06
Disorders heal each other in Group Analysis**

Robi Friedman¹ - ¹Institute for Group Analysis, ISRAEL - -

Group conductors move constantly from a structured, "where to look" position to a unstructured, "trust the group" position. Both combined efforts are necessary to understand and cope with maladaptive patterns emerging in the matrix. A new group analytic contribution to the structured position will be presented that promotes the understanding of Relations Disorders. This proposition complements the treatment of personal

pathology by the understanding and treatment of circumscribed disordered reciprocal relations. Rather than focusing merely on individual difficulties in the matrix this approach makes an effort to adumbrate the difficulties of all involved in re-enacted interpersonal patterns. It may also further a much-needed precision of the indications for group therapy as an optimal treatment of these emotional difficulties. The Relation Disorder perspective may also promote the conductor's understanding of relation perspectives and interpersonal and intersubjective processes in group analysis. Four categories of social maladaptive patterns will be described and exemplified.

**SP - 07
MOBILIZING A SPIRIT OF CROSS-FERTILIZATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES WITHIN THE IAGP**

Christer Sandahl¹; Bernard Frankel²; David Gutmann³; Manuela Maciel¹; Vassilis Menoutis¹; Jaime Ondarza Linares⁴; Maria Van Noort⁵ - ¹- - -; ²Adelphi University - Post Doctoral Psychotherapy Faculty; ³International Forum for Social Innovation - Training and Conferences; ⁴Centro Analisi Treapeutica di Gruppo (C.A.T.G.) President - Confederazione Italiana di Ricerca Analitica dei gruppi (C.O.I.R.A.G); ⁵Private practice + freelance consultant - -

The theme of this congress is "Groups: connecting individuals, communities and culture" which is taking place in the global context of an increasing tension between West and East, North and South manifested by a worldwide debate on what a kind of connectedness and relatedness we are seeking and advocating for!

Obviously different and conflicting approaches are on the stage.

Aware of and sensitive to this background reality, the IAGP is struggling to find its direction and soul as an institution composed by different professional sub-communities and multi-cultural sub-systems in both senses - the wider cultural backgrounds and the theoretical and empirical approaches. What is currently at stake is not the issue of maintaining the pluralism and tolerance of the existing different approaches within the IAGP but rather how to create and live through a real and genuine cross-fertilization process with concrete actions and results.

This panel, on its two parts, aims to reflect on the institutional life of the IAGP, addressing its strengths, difficulties, challenges and raised issues and to explore further avenues to increase the cooperation and mutual enrichment of its five sections and the CAO. It may also create the psychological conditions to permit the emergence of future sections within the IAGP.

CO - 01

RELATIONAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Richard M. Billow¹ - ¹Adelphi University - Group Program

The course will follow the framework of my book, *Relational Group Psychotherapy: From Basic Assumptions to Passion* (2003, Jessica Kingsley Press). Topics include: The authority of the group therapist's psychology; the therapist's anxiety and resistance to group; The basic conflict: to think or anti-think; Containing and thinking: 3 relational levels of the container-contained (bonding, symbolic, destructive); Primal affects: loving, hating, and knowing; Primal receptivity: the passionate therapist; the passionate group. I envision the framework being a mix of experiential and didactic. Alternatively, I could present this material in the context of small, median, or even large group.

CO - 02

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL THERAPY, A PERFORMATORY, DEVELOPMENTAL GROUP APPROACH

Lois Holzman¹; Karen Steinberg¹ - ¹East Side Institute for Group and Short Term Psychotherapy - none

Social therapy is a thirty-year psychotherapeutic practice originally developed by philosopher-psychotherapist Fred Newman and currently practiced by dozens of trained social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists and youth workers in the US and elsewhere. It is a philosophically informed method that is uniquely focused on the creative capacity of groups to perform their own emotional growth. Because of its challenge to many of the tenets of traditional and mainstream psychological thought and psychotherapeutic practice, and its long-standing effectiveness, social therapy is controversial. It is sought after and held in high regard by some and maligned by others. Over the past decade Newman and colleague Lois Holzman have created a body of work on social therapeutic method, its major influences, and its relevance to several other philosophical, postmodern and group approaches. (See, for example, the Routledge books *The End of Knowing: A New Developmental Way of Learning*, 1997; *Performing Psychology: A Postmodern Culture of the Mind*, 1999; and *Psychological Investigations: A Clinician's Guide to Social Therapy*, 2003).

Social therapy is explicitly a human development practice, meaning that the goal of therapy is to help people develop emotionally and not to help them solve or better understand their problems and pain. It is non-diagnostic and non-interpretive. Rather, the focus of the therapy is on its group members creating their therapy/ their group as an environment in which they can create new emotional activity. Specifically, social therapy aims to help people to 1) experience the socialness of our human existence; 2) exercise the power of collective

creativity; 3) give expression to the human capacity to perform as other/who are becoming; and 4) live our lives in ways that build community.

The proposed course will utilize lecture material, handouts, video and experiential exercises to introduce participants to the fundamentals of social therapeutic method. Topics to be covered, which will explicate the three objectives of social therapy above, will include: human development and group creativity; the enhancement of sociality and engagement of alienation; the unique creativity and power of the group; how to relate to the group as the unit of development; the importance of group heterogeneity; the therapy group as a performance ensemble.

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Japiassu, R. (2005). A terapia social da performance de Fred Newman. In *Metodologia do ensino de teatro*. Sao Paulo: Papirus Editora.

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CO - 03

REVIEW OF ROLE THEORY PLACE OF CARÁCTER

Carlos Fidel Calvente¹ - ¹Sosp-SAP - -

1st Day: Role Theory in Psychodrama -Role concep and Character. Functionality Operativity The role in Social Psychology and Pscodrama

2nd Day: Role and Identity. The Character like empirical expression of Identity Character and Theatre Spontanety

3rd Day: Character and Narratives Mitic Character -Fetice Character- Character in Psychotherapy and Psychodrama New Proposal

CO - 04

THE SOCIAL UNCONSCIOUS - COURSE

Haim Weinberg¹; Jaime Ondarza Linares²; Stephanie Fariss³; Regine Scholz⁴ - ¹Tel Aviv University - School of Social Work; ²Centro Análisi Treapeutica di Gruppo (C.A.T.G.) President - Confederazione Italiana di Ricerca Analitica dei gruppi (C.O.I.R.A.G.); ³C.G. Jung Institute of Chicago - - ; ⁴Private Practice - -

The idea of the Social Unconscious is first mentioned by Foulkes (1964) and later elaborated by Hopper (1996, 2001) and Dalal (1998). But there are still many misunderstandings or different understandings of this term. This course is intended to explore the different aspects of the Social Unconscious. Each of the

contributors will present his/her own perspective of this concept. Each day two presenters will give their point of view, each for 45 minutes. In the last day we will have a panel discussion with all the contributors and the audience. Below is the summary of the various approaches.

The Social Unconscious - Misperceptions, manifestations and definitions (with Israeli examples)

Haim Weinberg

The social unconscious includes shared fantasies, shared anxieties, shared defenses, and shared memories co-constructed by members of the same society and culture. In this lecture I will present several definitions for the social unconscious (Hopper, Dalal, and my own), and point out four misperceptions: It is not the superego. It is not just the social in the unconscious. It is not the collective unconscious. It is not just hidden cultural norms. When analyzing the social unconscious we should describe the four levels of relationships and communication existing in society according to Foulkes (The current level, the transference level, the projective level, the primordial level) and the four ways in which the social unconscious is manifested according to Brown: Assumptions, disavowals, social defenses and structural oppression. Chosen traumas (Volkan) are the bricks building the shared memories dimension in the social unconscious. Examples from the Israeli social unconscious will illustrate the lecture.

Ideas about the social unconscious and how it is communicated

Regine Scholz

The paper links the idea of the social unconscious to Foulkes's concept of the 'foundation matrix'. Usually it is considered only as the psychic aspect of the overall human biology. Here this notion is outlined as nucleus for a group analytic view of unconscious processes, containing and permeating biology as well as cultural and sociological phenomena. Some ideas about the theoretical implications, while history and social relations are included in a concept of unconscious processes, are discussed referring to Freud's notion that the 'unconscious does not know about time' and to the classical understanding of memory. The importance of externalisation of collective memories is emphasized. I will exemplify my ideas by using Volkan's concept of 'chosen trauma' - a specific field of unconscious contents - by vignettes from the German context.

The Social unconscious and the construct of Matrix

Jaime Ondarza Linares

The Social unconscious and the construct of Matrix

My assumption is that the correlation between Social unconscious and Matrix could be usefully developed from theoretical, methodological and clinical perspectives.

1. Matrix postulated by Foulkes as a basic construct in group analysis, is widely used in this last decades for the social sciences, group dynamics and therapeutic approaches analytic or not. Although used to bridging Individual Self and Social self, the Matrix construct some time appears as a "pas partout" lacking of precision from theoretical (metapsychological and epistemological) or methodological point of view. It is possible to better configurate it maintaining its dynamic efficiency and without falling in reductivism?
2. Similarly Social unconscious is a also a "common sense" or "universal" assumption more or less referred as a theoretical principle or as pragmatic sediment in Philosophy, Sociology and of course Group dynamics and Psychotherapy (analytical or not). It is possible to make a point about nodal points and some levels specifically significant for the theory and practice of group analysis and therapeutic groups?
3. The confrontation between Social Unconscious to Matrix (particularly through the dialectics between group mind (Conscious, Unconscious, Preconscious) and Matrix (Primordial and dynamic Matrix) could illuminate some perspectives about the positive and negative constraints involved and their significance in our theory and clinical practice.

The Social Unconscious from a Jungian Perspective

Stephanie Fariss

A major contribution to the study of the human psyche is Carl Jung's idea that there are multiple layers of the unconscious. Unlike traditional psychoanalysis, the focus of which is primarily the effects of family and life events on the individual psyche, Jung added a collective a priori level beyond the personal unconscious. According to Jung, we are born with inherited psychological structures or patterns of human nature that have been in existence since primordial times. Jung named this layer of the human psyche the "collective unconscious" and conceived its contents as a combination of universally prevalent patterns and forces called archetypes and instincts. Jung also identified how we experience these archetypal patterns in the form of powerful imagery and emotion, and how these archetypal patterns or mythological motifs exist in all individuals and groups.

Another layer of the unconscious that Jung included in his formulation of the human psyche was the cultural unconscious. But despite his keen interest in diverse cultures and their sacred traditions, Jung focused solely on the archetypal level in his study of group life. Concerned about this omission in the theory of Analytical Psychology, various Jungian analysts (Henderson, Singer, Kimbles) have applied Jung's



complex theory to the cultural level of the psyche, and introduced the concept of the “cultural complex.” In this lecture I will present Jung’s formulation of the human psyche, and explain the ways in which group life at the archetypal and cultural levels impacts the individual—creating an “inner sociology”—and, in turn, how personal and cultural complexes within individuals and groups impact the collective. Mythological, political, and historical examples and images will be used to illustrate these ideas.

CO - 05 TAKING CARE OF THE CARER IN PALLIATIVE CASES

Vera Lucia Bonato¹; Andrea Cristina Matheus da Silveira Souza²; Ligia Paula de Assis³ - ¹ABPS - DOCENTE; ²ABPS - DISCENTE; ³ABPS - DIRETORA ADMINISTRATIVA

In health institutions, mainly the public ones, the role of the professional carer is affected by several factors as: precariousness of material resources, exceeding work, low wages and lack of socio-psychic support. Leading the health professional carer to a practice, many times, far from the real patient’s and family’s necessities.

The function of the carer in palliative cares involves dealing daily with limit-situations - terminality, pain and sorrow - causing constant overwork, that influences the relation with the patient. These are treated as things by the health carer with the difficulty of continent beings of the anguish caused by the other. These professionals don’t consider the affective dimension of the care and the patient’s and their own emotional necessities, acting in a tasky and inhuman way.

To be mobilized to deal with the human being in his/her totality depends on the emotional condition of each carer, entitling the institution to offer bio-socio-psychic and spiritual resources for him/her to lay hold of when needed. It’s essential that the institution consider the worker as its work instrument.

The experience “Taking care of the carer in palliative cares” intends that the professional in palliative cares makes contact with his/her own sorrow and finds ways to deal with the diversity of reactions provoked by the other’s ill, enabling the development of his/her empathetic capacity. Experiencing this process, the participant will be in condition to answer an old situation with a new answer. He/she will be strategically connected to polar oppositions “automatism-reflection”, “productivity-creativity”, thus the spontaneity training is an important subject and must be dealt continuously with health professionals.

METHOD:

Group work with participants going along the following stages:

- Warm up by group dynamics
- Clinic cases dramatizing
- Discussion with the audience
- Closing

We will use pedagogically the psychodramatic references, because this intervention will promote the approach of the person’s subjective dimension, the participant will have opportunities to experience situations similar to his/her professional practice in palliative cares.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1- Create conditions for the participant to identify how the socio-psychic-cultural and spiritual dimensions interfere in his/her work in palliative cares development.
- 2- Give possibilities to the participant to analyse the feelings mobilized by daily situations of his/her work in palliative cares.
- 3- Create conditions for his/her professional role reorganization in palliative cares by the spontaneity mobilization.

CO - 06 SHORT GESTALT GROUP THERAPY

Jorge Ponciano Ribeiro¹ - ¹UnB - Instituto de Psicologia

Short Gestalt Group Therapy is a process in which client and psychotherapist become involved in the immediate resolution of problem of any order, experienced by the client as problematic and of the hard solution, making use of all kind of means, so that, in the shortest space of time, the client can feel comfortable to manage alone his one life.

The objective and methodology

The objective of the course is to work with technique that can facilitate the organization and the experience of a short gestalt group therapy. The experience will be done with the same participants who will see and experience the short group methodology, experiential and theoretically. On pretend that participants can learn how to organize a group of short therapy through the exercises of the therapeutic programs.

I . Theme: Introduction to the Short Gestalt Therapy.

This unit presents to the participants the theoretical bases of the Short

Gestalt Therapy and the different models to be studied from a phenomenological - existential point of view of the therapy process.

II. Theme: Individual Short Gestalt Therapy and Group Short Gestalt Therapy.

This unit pretends to clarify the difference among the models to be presented, and to discuss the basic question of indication for both models, individual and group.

III. How to program the process.

This unit pretends to demonstrate to the participants the different and

several steps of how to deal with individual and group program in the

process of selecting and choosing the problem-themes.

Also, we will present some study cases.

CO - 07 EMBODYING CONSCIOUSNESS IN GROUPS

Vera Irma Furlan¹ - 'Dinâmica Energética do Psiquismo - -

In this course we will approach group work, based upon the methodology of Dinamica Energética do Psiquismo (DEP), in organizations, in education and in collective health groups.

DEP is a field of development for the Essential Being within human consciousness.

Through psychotherapeutic body work in groups, permits the possibility of non identification of social, cultural, family and personal beliefs and patterns which triggers automatic and unconscious behavior. The process of non identification opens the possibility of expression and realization of the Essential Being in personal life as well as in relationships.

This is a transpersonal approach of consciousness, resulting from the encounter of eastern and western principles of perennial philosophy, together with contributions from contemporary Science.

The objective is to present the concepts that fundaments the DEP group work in organizations, in education and in collective health groups. The main focus is to show how the work is done in these areas.

During the first day we will present the work developed with educators, starting from the principle that to educate is to provide the needed conditions for the full development of the human potential: self responsible people, self conscious and integrated within the Human collectivity.

Presenters: **Marcelo Vieira**, educator, university teacher, researcher, coordinator of social projects of Campinas ICDEP, and coordinator of Education for DEP in São Paulo. **Vera Montano**, educator, body psychotherapist, bioenergetics analyst, coordinator of Education for DEP in Bahia.

During the second day, we will work the development of conscience, within organizations in the various manifestation stages, that an individual working there can express in the wholeness of his or her being, in a creative and responsible way, so to contribute for the construction of a healthier organization. Presenter: **Ana Maria Silva**, psychologist, specialized in educational psychodrama, clinical and organizational consultant, coordinator of DEP organizational sector São Paulo.

During the last day we will work with the purpose of co-construction of Collective Health for the individual, within his or her relations, and in institutions,

through live experience and reflections about human values, peace culture and ethics. Presenters: **Fernanda Fonseca**, psychologist and psychotherapist, social therapist, and transpersonal therapist within the DEP methodology; **Maria Helena D. Tedesco**, psychologist and psychotherapist, transpersonal therapist with the DEP methodology, instructor of Sacred Circular Dance

Vera Irma Furlan - PHD in Educational Philosophy at Unicamp, teacher of Philosophy, transpersonal psychotherapist formed within the DEP methodology.

Bibliography:

Basso, T. e Pustilnik, *Corporificando a Consciência*, S. Paulo, ICDEP, 2000.

Books of Ken Wilber and Jean Yves Leloup

Wheatley, M. J., *Liderança e a Nova Ciência*, S. Paulo, Cultrix Amana-Key, 2005.

CO - 08 REVIEWING NODAL THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF OUR GROUP ANALYTIC CLINICAL PRACTICE. A three days travel shared through the group.

Jaime Ondarza Linares¹ - 'Centro Análisi Terapeutica di Gruppo C.A.T.G. Rome Italy - C.O.I.R.A.G. Confederazione Italiana Ricerca Analitica sui Gruppi

A feed back between theory and Group analytic clinical practice is proposed having as a context clinical experiences in one group presented by the conductor. A group participation will be promoted as possible using our group as a frame-work of a "Translation Process" and as a "Didactic Matrix" (Could be possible using languages other than English: Spanish -Portuguese-, Italian, French).

First day:

- Presenting clinically a groupanalytic group: setting, the network, and clinical and therapeutical perspectives.
- Reviewing the theoretical basis of a group as a whole process: the network theory (Foulkes and others).
- Is relatedness a "third topic"? (The Individual – Group conflict).
- A flash back from classical psychoanalysis to "relational"psychoanalysis.
- "Taking the group seriously.." (Dalal). Is possible and necessary a specific "group metapsychology"?

Second day:

- The communication process in the centre of the clinical group. Epistemological consequence. Clinical vicissitudes and configuration of the "translation process".
- Levels of Communication of the group analytic group.
- Between group Network and Primordial and Dynamic Matrix. The communication field and the intermediate space.

Third day:

- Transferences resistance, defences as configured in "the clinical" group.
- The dreams in the group network and in the matrix (time allowing...).
- The therapist role and his pit falls.
- An contemporary overview of the Group Analysis both as a theoretical paradigm and as a therapeutic model (The post foulkesian Groupanalysis and the post modern influences).

Prof. Jaime Ondarza Linares, M.D., Psychiatrist and group analyst is involved from more than 30 years in clinical practice - institutional and private - teaching, training and supervision in the field of group analysis. Formerly Professor of Group Dynamics (Bologna University) and Group Analytic Psychotherapy (Aquila University) Italy. From 1971 he presented in almost all the IAGP International Congresses and European Symposiums of Group Analysis. Is founder and President of the C.A.T.G. (Centre of Therapeutic Group Analysis) in Rome. Author of more of hundred works and publications in theory, methodology, training and group analytic clinic. Currently teach Group Analytic Psychopathology in the Italian National School of C.O.I.R.A.G. (Italian Confederation on Group Analytic Research).

Ondarza Linares is Chairman of the G.A.S. Section of the I.A.G.P.

He would like to propose this as a 3 days course. Language: English but could be used also Spanish (Portuguese), Italian, French during the discussion. The conductor speaks fluently Spanish, Italian and good enough French. For Portuguese we will have a Brazilian collaborator. Audiovisual device: Power point or overhead transparencies.

CO - 09

TRANSGENERATIONAL PSYCHODRAMA : HOW TO BE AWARE AND RELEASE YOURSELF FROM THE FAMILY CO-UNCONSCIOUS?

Manuela Maciel¹ - 1- - -

The concept of Co-Unconscious is one of the main key to our understanding of what is called now "transgenerational links" and that Schutzenberger calls "psychogenealogy" or Boszorményi Nagy "hidden family loyalties".

This is also related to "unfinished business", with trauma and death, with "wound of love" events that repeat themselves, following the rule of "unfinished tasks" that need to have a closure (cf Bluma Zeigernick thesis and research, 1927, Berlin Gestalt Institute), keep it repeated until its meaning is clarified.

The invisible loyalties are psychological loyalties to people of previous generation with whom there was some "unfinished business" or traumatic event. The following generations will tend to repeat the

"script of life" of this original person or relation, repeating unconsciously the same pattern without even being aware of the original trauma (very often a "family secret").

Only bringing consciousness to the importance of these trauma for the history of the family and of the existing "invisible loyalties" brings freedom from a compulsive repetition of patterns, that we could call "fate" or "destiny" or even "transgenerational karma".

We may use several methods:

- **Family Atom** from J L Moreno (or what Hellinger calls "Family Constelation").

This "atom" can be represented with real people chosen by the protagonist from the group, that will be auxiliary egos for the protagonist representing the main complementary roles and the most significant elements of the family

- **Toys or small puppets** for the protagonist to build and transform the "family atom". This is a particularly useful in an individual context.

- **Genosociogram**, a paper pencil method developed by Schutzenberger, which is a genogram that emphasizes the sociometric phenomena within the family (it may include up to 7 generations).

- **Psychodrama vignettes**. The repair from invisible loyalties that are being unhealthy for the individual comes from a dialogue and a symbolic ritual that "gives back" the weight to whom and where it really belongs. This closes "unfinished situations", like saying goodbye or mourning an ancestor`s loss.

- **Changing the family atom** - Also the healing comes from finding new "shapes" for the family atom that seek systemic and harmonious solutions for the ancestors and for the protagonist. These new shapes create new information paths.

The works of Rupert Sheldrake, a British Biologist, are very relevant for this work since he has scientifically proved the concept of "morphogenic fields" that are a kind of learned habits within a group, where information patterns tend to be transmitted unconsciously and in a sort of telepathic way. This phenomena had been proven to occur within people that are emotionally affiliated and also with animals. This gives scientific evidence to the co-unconscious of J L Moreno or even the collective unconscious (and archetypes) of Jung.

Physical shapes, images and form convey systemic information patterns (which brings us to the modern physics) and also reminds us of the work of Jung with symbols.

My clinical evidence and study is showing more that the living or dead people from our family are really affecting us, not only as "internal objects" (as the psychoanalysts called them) but also as living forces, fields of information that are as active as our genetic code.

Through Psychodrama, family atom and genosociogram we have powerful tools to decipher and transform this once invisible web of hidden phenomena.

CO - 10**Adolescence Psychotherapy**

Içami Tiba¹ - ¹SOPSP - professor-supervisor

The theory and practice of a consult.

Phases of the adolescence growth: puberty confusion; puberty omnipotence; stature leap forward (stretch), menarche and voice changing (mutation), juvenile omnipotence. Adolescence is like a second birth therefore parents must also to mature. First interview (consult); with our without the parents. Professional ethics and secrecy. Drugs, Sex, study and professional work. Family consultancy. Interaction with other professionals. A "mummy" style consult or an adolescent one. Giving the patient discharge or psychotherapy interruption.

Içami Tiba

CO - 11

PSYCHODRAMA AS A MEANS OF ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP IN THE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS - CORRELATED AREAS: PERSONAL/ PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT WORK – SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – THIRD SECTOR

Ceres Maria Campolim de Almeida¹ - ¹ABPS e Animus - professional autônoma

OBJECTIVES

“Presenting concept and specificities inherent to the understanding of the leadership phenomenon in the interpersonal relationships and in the organizations driven to the social transformation process.

“Identifying psychodrama as a method for diagnostic investigation and intervention that can contribute to the improvement and development of leaders in the Third Sector.

MODULE I

ESTABLISHING THE CONCEPT OF LEADERSHIP FOCUSING ON THE THIRD SECTOR

1. Contribution of different areas of knowledge
2. Characteristics of third sector in Brazil
3. Shared leadership in the Non-Profit Organizations

MODULE II

SUBJECTIVITY IN LEADERSHIP

1. Subjectivity and social-environmental influences in third sector.

MODULE III

SELF-DEVELOPMENT IN THE ROLE OF THE LEADER
Self-development: possibilities and limitations

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author is a Psychologist, specialized in Organizational Psychology, Human Resources development and Psychodiagnosis. Psychodramatist, Teacher and Therapist of students by the Brazilian

Federation of Psychodrama. Post Graduated - MBA in Strategic Management for the Third Sector. For 25 years, has been acting in the area of people development, elaborating and performing projects for the work in groups in institutions of diverse sizes and purposes.

CO - 12**Transactional Analysis**

Maria Regina Ferreira Silva¹ - ¹UNAT-BRASIL - Presidente

Transactional Analysis is many things. First, it is a philosophy – a point of view about people. Second, it is a theory of personality development, intrapsychic functioning and interpersonal behavior.

The overall philosophy of TA begins with an assumption that we are all OK. This means that each of us, regardless of our behavioral style, has basic core which is lovable and has the potential and desire for growth and self-actualization.

Since all people are basically OK, each of us deserves positive strokes just because we exist. Acceptance, love, recharge our Child, providing us with energy. In relationship both parties enter as equal partners. Both have needs, wants, and feelings which are important and should not be discounted.

TA theory is based on a decisional model. Each of us learns specific behaviors and decides upon a life plan as we are growing up. Although our childhood decisions are strongly influenced by parents and others, we ourselves make these decisions in our own unique style. Since we have decided our life plan, we also have the power to change it by making new decisions at any time.

First Day

- Ego States
- Estrutctural Analysis
- Functional Analysis

Second Day

- Transactional Analysis
- Rules of Comunication
- Relationship Diagram

Third Day

- Relatinal Needs
- Groups

References:

Berne, Eric (1961). Transactional Analysis in psychotherapy: A systematic individual and social psychiatry. New York: Grove Press.

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CO - 13 INTRODUCTION TO A COMMUNITY THERAPY

Liliana Beccaro Marchetti¹; Lia Freitas Garcia Fukui²; Maria Henriqueta Camarotti³ - ¹TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP - Psychologist, Family and Community Therapist and Coordinator of TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP; ²TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP - Sociologist, Community Therapist and Coordinator of TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP; ³MISMEC-DF - Movimento Integrado de Saúde Comunitária - Psychiatrist, Community Therapist and President of MISMEC-DF

Abstract: Community Therapy is showing itself as a valuable instrument of basic attention to great groups of the population. The purpose of this course is to bring to the specialist in group therapy familiarity with this new procedure. To accomplish that objective, the team of TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP and MISMEC - DF developed this course with a content directed primarily for those who don't know what Community Therapy is, bringing them a concise but complete idea about its approach. TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP and MISMEC - DF are involved with Community Therapy learning in the cities of São Paulo and Brasília. Program content: Introduction, Theoretical-methodological premises, Concepts, Procedures and Results. Procedures: expository classes, interactive activities and one's experience of this new instrument. Didactic material will be supplied.

CO - 14 PSYCHODRAMATIC PSYCHOTHERAPY IN ADOLESCENCE

Irany Baptistella Ferreira¹; Mariana de Fatima Figueiredo Bertussi² - ¹Sopsp - Supervisor of Nucleus of Adolescent; ²Sopsp-Sociedade Paulista de Psicodrama -

This is a theoretical and practical course for around thirty people, and it will be accomplished in three days, for one hour and a half day.

This course wants to focus on the period of adolescence. Adolescence is the period of life between the childhood and the adult world. The biological, psychological and social factors innhed will be studied. The psychodynamic of adolescence will be developed. Specific questions will guide the job: the normal adolescent, the indications of psychotherapy, the agreement with the adolescent and his parents, the limits of this agreement, the confidentiality. Finally there will be supervision of some study cases.

As it is a psychodrama course we will use the warm-up technique, role playing, and also role reversal, mirroring, suplus reality as will as doubling. And finally there will be moments for sharing.

CO - 15 SEXUAL GROUP THERAPY FOR MARRIED COUPLES

Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieri¹ - ¹Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieri, PhD - F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde de SP

The authoress will offer Sociodramatic Theurapeutic Techniques of Sexual Therapy with couples in several phases of marriage life time, to increase the pool of erotic games and considering Prevention of HIV, HPV infection and AIDS.

PROGRAM:

Clas 1: Sociodrama as a Method of Groups Sexual Therapy. Miths and Taboo of Marriage Sexuality. Co construccion of Orgasmic Marriage Relationship.

Clas 2: Conjugal Erotization. Anorgasmic Disfunction in Married Couples.

Clas 3: Oral Sex, Anal Sex and Saves Sexual Positions.

Method: Thematic Sociodrama. Analysing sexual educative video tapes for married couples. **Material:** Data show, DVD.

Key Words: Couples-Sociodrama-Sexuality- Groups-Therapy-Prevention-Anorgasmic- Orgasm- HIV-HPV-AIDS-Married.

Bibliography:

Zampieri, A.M.F. (2003). *Erotismo, Sexualidade, Casamento e Infidelidade. Sexualidade Conjugal e Prevenção do HIV e AIDS*. Editora Agora. São Paulo. São Paulo. Brasil.

CO - 16 Domestically violence on school - Others procedures realized by the school : detection, notification and direction

Dalka Chaves de Almeida Ferrari¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama / CNRVV (Centro de Referência às Vítimas de Violência)

THE AIM OF THIS COURSE IS: Prepare the education professionals with Psychodrama's utilization to ethic and critical combat of the violence against children's and adolescents in the school. The course will employee practices and reflections, anchored on theory bases about the ECA (Brazilian law that protected the child and the adolescent) and Interinstitutional Services Network. **PROGRAMÁM** Children and adolescent's development. The family how the place of socialization. The abusive family. The psychodynamics' abusive family. The child and the adolescent in critical situation. Strategist's school abusive families. Strategies as fairs ECA (Brazilian law about Children and Adolescents). Interinstitucional network. **METODOLOGIA:** Job's group; Oral class; Video's discussion; Role-playing. **REQUIRED EQUIPAMENTS:** TV/Video/DVD; Data show; Free classroom for role-playing. **REFERENCES:** MORENO, J. L. - Psychodrama. Ed. Paidós, Buenos Aires, 1961; FONSECA Fº, José S. - Psicodrama da Loucura. Ed. Ágora, SP, 1980; KARP, Marcia e HOLMES, Paul - Psicodrama, Inspiração e técnica. Ed. Ágora, SP, 1992;

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CO - 17 PSYCHODRAMA ON DREAMS: A THEORETICAL AND EXPERIENTIAL COURSE IN A MEDIUM GROUP

Maurizio Gasseau¹; Leandra Perrotta² - ¹Faculty of Psychology - University of Torino - -; ²University of Torino - Italy - Faculty of Psychology

THE AIM OF THIS COURSE:

- Learn some central ideas of how to stimulate and incubate the memory of dreams and the sharing of dreams in a group.
- Learn how to play nightmares, visions, symbolic dreams, recurring dreams, great dreams with a social meaning.
- Combine the teaching input with a daily experiential course

PROPOSAL:

More than two thousand years ago in the Mediterranean area, patients looked for a way to heal their suffering by incubating curative dreams in the Ancient Temple of Asclepium in Epidaurum, Kos and Pergama.

For Shamans in America, Africa and Asia, dreams were important not only for the treatment of patients but also for their initiation and personal training.

For Sigmund Freud, dreams were the main road which lead to the Unconscious.

Karl Gustav Jung believed that the structure of dreams was no different from the structure of drama: a dream was a theatre where the dreamer was scene, actor, director, playwright, audience and critic all rolled into one.

Jacob Levy Moreno taught us how to play dreams and how to continue them on the psychodramatic stage.

Maurizio Gasseau has worked on more than twenty thousand dreams. With the help of Leandra Perrotta, he will teach how to incubate dreams in psychodrama, how to play with the Auxiliary Ego, how to double the dreamer, how to reverse role, how to explore the landscape of dreams, how and when to use the mirror.

They will teach how to play long dreams, how to solve recurrent dreams by playing dreams and free associations of memories, how to connect dreams to everyday life and personal memories, and how to avoid the influence of unconscious material in the group.

They will also teach how to be aware of the Collective Unconscious material which emerges in dreams and transgenerational issues involved in dreams.

PAPER PANEL/PANEL/ PAINEL

PP - 01 FAST SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND ROLE OF ANALYTIC-GROUP CULTURE

Claudio Merlo¹; Annamaria Burlini¹; Renato De Polo¹; Silvia Corbella¹; Maurizio Gasseau²; Ermete Ronchi³ - ¹COIRAG - Italy; ²Faculty of Psychology - University of Torino - Italy; ³COIRAG ITALY - Psycho-socio-analysis & research

Discussant: Frances Bonds-White

Chairperson: Maurizio Gasseau e Claudio Merlo

Presenters: Renato de Polo, Annamaria Burlini e Silvia Corbella, Ermete Ronchi

In our society events happen at a very fast rate. These changes and the elaboration processes that go with them are often marked with sufferance, sufferance that can be seen in many aspects: social uneasiness, violence, marginality. Organisations that are in charge of these problems, need tools that can face the impact of sufferance and can recognise new kind of pathologies. We think that our effort in recognising and developing the knowledge that comes from group-experience and group-psychotherapy can offer new theoretical and practical perspectives and can be a resource in developing educational training and in facing organisational and social problems.

A Proposal for Integrated Psychoanalytical Approaches in Training

Annamaria Burlini, Silvia Corbella

This research, of which the results and the modality of the process have not yet been made known, has been conducted by the C.S.R., (*Centro Studi e Ricerche*) of the C.O.I.R.A.G., (*Confederazione delle organizzazioni italiana per la ricerca analitica di gruppo*)[1]. The eleven associations that adhere to this confederation deal with groups and derive from different areas, but all have in common a psychoanalytical foundation. The aim of the research was to identify the members' diverse training modalities; all the members are group therapists. The attainment of the aim was achieved not only by objective data but also through highlighting and successive elaboration of emotive and cognitive difficulties that emerged throughout the research. This process has produced a project for training, resulting from the integration of the distinct professional areas and specifically addresses the work sphere.

[1] The Research and Studies Centre of the Italian Confederation of Analytical Group Research

Social Transformation and Violence: function of group-analysis

de Polo Renato

In this society where overwhelming processes of globalisation are contrasted by violent movements of differentiations, group-analysts could use their

competence and help people and group in keeping the balance between globalisation and differentiation, between what is familiar and what is alien. The conservation of the preconscious area and the possibility of having spaces where emotional events are thought, are discussed in term of the contribution given to this process.

DREAMING AND ORGANIZATIONS

THE FIRST RESULTS OF A CSR COIRAG RESEARCH PROJECT

*Ermete Ronchi ***

The Research "The Dream and the Organization", an Italian project carried out by COIRAG Center of Studies and Research (www.coirag.org), proposes an unusual methodology through the development of procedures by which collective subjects are treated. This brings into use the on going expertises that are applicable on individuals, groups and organizations. When we accept the idea that a collective subject or even an entire professional institution can dream, does it change the quality of listening to our dreams? Does it change the awareness of the self in relationship to the professional institution, whose very existence is dependent on our contribution to it? We spend a large part of our lives in organizational settings, or systems of groups. To donate dreams that are related to the context of a professional organization to a research group, and carefully listen to the dreams of the colleagues (carried out under clinical conditions), seems to activate a thought process directed towards the well-being of the individual and the professional institution, seen as a living subject. Research has shown how the oneiric material that the dreamer considers in relation to their institutional context (which can be used to formulate some useful reflections) is copious and underestimated. In this paper, I will introduce some important aspects of the research and its current results.

* Psychotherapist, Psycho-social-analyst, Group Analyst, Director of Reaserch and Study Center of COIRAG, Professor of Methodology of Special Groups and Training Supervisor of the Specialized Psychotherapy COIRAG School. Member of ARIELE PSYCHOTHERAPY, SPR, IAGP, AIF, editorial staff member of PSYCHOMEDIA Telematic Review and "GRUPPI".

PP - 02

DEVELOPING THE ANALYTICAL CONTAINING FUNCTION IN CHILD PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUPS AND PARALLEL PARENT- GROUPS: CLINICAL WORK, CO -THERAPY AND TRAINING: - Experiences within Mental Health and Psychology training in a Pediatric Department at a teaching hospital (U.N.I.F.E.S.P.)

Mary Lise Moyses Silveira¹; Mariangela Mendes de Almeida¹; Carla Lam¹ - ¹UNIFESP - EPM - Departamento de Pediatria, Disciplina de Pediatria Geral e Comunitária, Setor de Saúde Mental.

The panel presents connected papers addressing the work of Psychoanalytic Group Psychotherapy with children and simultaneous Parent Groups in a mental health division within a pediatric department at a general teaching hospital in São Paulo/Brazil. The relevance of this work in promoting child and family mental health and in contributing to the training of professionals within the child psychology field is emphasized. Theoretical and technical issues will be discussed through clinical illustrations, stressing the simultaneous attention to children and parents, containment through co-therapy and supervised observation as training for professionals. The development of the containing function takes place within the group work with the patients, within the therapists, within the co-therapy processes, within the observing trainees, and within the professionals in supervision.

PAPER 1

SIMULTANEOUS ATTENTION TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

AUTHORS: Furuta, E.A.; Silveira, M. L.M.; Silveira, M.S.; Gorge, A.H.; Povedano, M.C.A.

ABSTRACT:

We live in a time of changing paradigms, with confusion regarding values and roles within the family. Health and educational professionals have the chance to observe the relationship of the child within his family and to detect mental suffering that appears through physical symptoms and behavioral signs. Disturbed family dynamics interferes in the child's emotional development. In this context, the Mental Health division within Pediatrics of a general teaching hospital (Hospital São Paulo / UNIFESP), has developed a Group Psychotherapy project to take care of the great demand of patients with emotional symptoms, sent out by the pediatric clinic.

Patients are assessed and referred to Child Psychotherapy Groups, being the Mothers referred to parallel Parents' Groups. The purpose of the children's group is to work with them through psychoanalytic psychotherapy, carrying out changes in the intrapsychic balance of the participants. The mothers' group aims at improving the relationship with their children through listening and promoting understanding of parent-child interactions among group members. A third objective is to enable students in a Child Psychology training course – aimed at Psychologists, Speech therapists, Pediatricians and Social Assistants - to develop this kind of work. Clinical activity with children involve instruments, like play and graphic material, that make possible unconscious processes to emerge and to be worked through. The therapist's role is to decode for the patients the emotions that appear during the session.

When children have the chance of expressing themselves, they can elaborate the distress and anxiety that may have been acted out through physical symptoms. The mothers, in turn, can speak freely about their daily problems, family difficulties and conflicts related to child care. The group tries to engage mothers in reorganizing their role in the family group, strengthening bonds between family members and allowing a more attentive and sensitive look between mothers and children. After years of experience, group work has revealed a viable and efficient alternative within the psychotherapy field in the hospital setting.

PAPER 2

CO-THERAPY IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CHILDREN AND PARALLEL PARENT GROUPS – Articulation of transference and countertransference movements by the pair of therapists

AUTHORS: Mendes de Almeida, M.; Nazareth, C.; Araújo, S.; Schuster, F.; Silveira, M. S.; Silveira, M.L.M.

ABSTRACT:

This paper describes the work of co-therapy in Group Psychotherapy with children and parallel Parent Groups at the Mental Health Division, Pediatric Department, at UNIFESP, São Paulo, Brazil. Our aim is to stress the therapeutic aspects related to the parental model of containment provided by the instrument of co-therapy (thinking minds in constant communication, exercising and favouring processes of containment and working through of emotional contents). Within a psychoanalytical frame of mind, the work of comprehension, elaboration and articulation of transference and countertransference elements by the pair of therapists within the group sessions is examined. Clinical vignettes are presented as illustration. The exploratory nature which characterizes the communication between therapists and with the group is emphasized and seen as similar to the mental state of mind present in the maternal function, which through “reverie” processes, offers containment and builds up meaning, fostering the infant’s emotional development. It is observed that the internalization of modalities of containment by the group members is an essential factor in promoting children and parents’ mental health. We consider that these resources are amplified and potentialized by the work in co-therapy, contributing to the creation of a containing field and space to “think” (as defined by W. Bion), in the context of the therapeutic group experience.

PAPER 3

OBSERVATION OF PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUPS AS A TRAINING TOOL FOR THERAPISTS

AUTHORS: Lam, C.; Povedano, M. C.A.; Schuster, F.; Silveira, M. S.; Silveira, M.L.M.

ABSTRACT

Group Psychotherapy has been part of the curriculum for a training course for psychologists and allied professionals at the pediatric mental health department of UNIFESP. The work in group psychotherapy has a twofold objective, namely as a therapy option for children and their parents and as an academic experience for the trainees.

During one semester, trainees participate in the weekly groups that take place at the outpatient unit as observers. These groups are composed by around seven children and their mothers (or main caretaker), therapists and trainees. In the first fifteen minutes, everyone is placed in one room to work interactively on some question, normally raised by the group itself. Immediately after that, the group is split into two subgroups (children and mothers) and placed into independent rooms, with a consequent division of their specific therapists and the trainees-observers. Along the sessions, trainees register dialogs and group movements. At the end of the sessions, professionals (therapists and trainees) reconvene and there is a feedback discussion where therapists encourage trainees to share their feelings and impressions, in preparation for the supervision exercise that takes place immediately afterwards. There, the whole group reflects over the session and link up clinical practice with theory, utilizing mostly a psychoanalytic mindset and framework.

The main purpose of this paper is to reflect on the importance of observation as a formation tool for new therapists. The trainees-observers are exposed to situations that are very emotionally charged, as opposed to what happens in the usual observation done through a one-way mirror. Their inclusion as part of the group allows them to experience the strong emotions that normally arise in the setting, without necessarily having to adopt an active posture. As they contain the emotional impact, they are trained to accept this non-active stand, and to be involved in interventions which do not happen as the trainees would themselves do. This helps them to tolerate stressful situations and contain their own emotions of anger, anguish or anxiety which, in turn, expands their ability to become more sensitive and effective therapists in the future. At the same time, given the observations are relatively extended in time (six months), the trainees get the opportunity to watch groups’ evolution patterns and behavioral transformations.

PP - 03

CONTRIBUTIONS OF GESTALT THERAPY TO THE WORK WITH FAMILIES, INTIMATE SYSTEMS, GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES

Selma Ciornai¹; Myrian Bove Fernandes¹; Luiz Lilienthal¹ - ¹Instituto Gestalt de SP - Gestalt terapia

Gestalt therapy innovated the scenery of therapeutic trends since it’s an approach that, based on Holism and Field Theory, works with a systemic perspective. It brings therefore an important contribution to the work with groups, since from its beginning it only understood human beings in their contexts.

It's an approach that has always focused on the quality of contact as the main factor to health promotion, taking from Phenomenology and Existencialism the basis to the construction not only of its epistemology, but, also, of a therapeutic posture characterized as "dialogical" between client and therapist. It emphasizes the relevance of presentification of experience, emotional involvement, affects and intersubjectivity in the elaboration of the themes developed and unfolded throughout the therapeutic process.

In this panel we'll be presenting traditional elements and some of the contemporaneous evolutions of the Gestalt approach, as well as its applications to the work with different human systems: family, intimate systems, groups and communities.

PP - 04 SOCIONOMY: THREE EXPERIENCES WITH COMMUNITIES

Luciana Bareicha¹; Chiara De Marino²; Paulo Bareicha³ - ¹FACULDADE JK - FJK; ²Centro de Psicodrama e Sociodrama Zerka Moreno Buenos Aires - -; ³UnB - TEORIA E FUNDAMENTOS - TEF

Socionomy is the field of knowledge that investigates and acts on group phenomena: Organization types, action and social transformation. This panel is composed of three complementary experiences. On the first one, Luciana Bareicha, under the drama pedagogy perspective, exposes the importance of warming up and role definitions to initiate a social dramatic scene, within justice context. Paulo Bareicha, in Referendum 2005, presents the emergence of an unknown group theme, which becomes on the main theme and focus of the group interaction. Lastly, Chiara Marino depicts a sociodrama entitled *Look at the shoots of your roots*, in which the "tele" phenomena is observed, discussed and shared. Collective feelings, such as insecurity, confrontation and fear, compose different social dramas faced through the socionomic approach.

Collective construction of freedom through drama pedagogy

Luciana Bareicha
Faculdade JK

This article's objective is to present the discussions generated through work with groups of criminal teenagers convicted to social work penalty. The youths, considered delinquents, were under 18 and were part of the *Projeto Galera Legal* in Brasilia during 1997 through 2004. The main hardship was to set meetings to promote the link of the socionomist to the group. Methods of theatre-education approach were used. The main goal was to create a place for freedom of speech and sharing of ideas that the teenagers could relate to. Besides, another goal was

to create a group connection capable of motivating the group to discuss their emotional livings related to the violence and drug abuse context. During the process, spontaneous actions were taken through acting, displaying learning context. A requirement to reduce difficulties was the supporting of the group's *warming up*, so that the goals were reached. Such procedure created rules that geared the group and was used itself as object of reflection and criticism of institutions which the youths were part of, such as family, church, school and state. Through the *warming up*, the therapeutic link was kept alive to the end of the process. The main difficulties found were: 1) creation of a link with the group; 2) keeping the motivation to do the task; and 3) establishing goals to each session. The main conclusion states the need to create rules and laws (socio-nomy) accepted by the group to validate the proposed solutions and, in the same way, defining roles (socio-dynamics) and realizing one's place in the group (sociometry) and they were significant on the games and theatrical plays, helping to empower creativity and spontaneous behavior. Through such experience, new pedagogical proposals on acting with criminal teenagers could be made and worked out on, which made possible treating social violence through dramatization.

Referendum 2005: Brazil faces the fear

Paulo Bareicha
University of Brasilia

Brazil went to the ballot boxes on the 23rd of October, to vote on the prohibition of the commercialization of weapons and the ammunition. People voted for or against it, with a simple "yes"/"no" answer. Based on this democratic and historical event, three sociodramas (two before and one after the voting process) took place at the University of Brasilia. The aim of this initiative was not only to discuss the alternatives, but also to investigate the sociodramatic reasons for the individuals' choices. A total of 197 individuals participated in the three sociodramatic events: 27 teachers and 123 students, both from UnB, and 47 other individual from the city of Brasilia. In the first encounter people enthusiastically defended their alternatives and ideologies. In fact we did an axiodrama about the value of life. Obviously, as expected, there was no agreement between them. The "yes"/"no" groups expressed their opinions, at first, orally, and then, dramatizing the meaning of their choices. Both groups appeared deeply touched and motivated by the play and could hardly wait for the next encounter. In the second meeting we began with the sharing and dramatization of scenes based on the individuals' living experiences. Each person could dramatically testify his/hers motivation. Different and far away from the simple yes/no choices a complex motivation was disclosed: the fear. In the

last encounter, despite the already known result of the Referendum, “no” had been chosen, we had the biggest audience of all. Spontaneously, the groups started having an argument by exposing their feelings about the result - what we used as a warming up. After bringing back to them the main scenes from the last encounter, we continued the dramatizations from where we had stopped. By exploring through the theatre of spontaneity the awareness of the fear, statements such as “*lack of hope in the future, impotency, insecurity, lose of faith in the public security institutions, knowledge that the outlaws are better equipped than the police*”, helped them to create a social representation of their fear. As a final result, both groups as a whole, proposed to get together in the future and create new sociodramas, in order to find ways to deal with the fear as a shared social drama.

THE HISTORICAL DRAMA OF MIGRATION “LOOK AT THE SHOOTS OF YOUR ROOTS”

Chiara de Marino

The historical moment that Western European countries – and, in a new and surprising way, Italy too – are passing through, is deeply characterized by the big phenomenon of immigration, legal and/or clandestine, from the South of the world.

Together with the typical one, a new form of migration has recently appeared: the “return migration”. Sons or grandchildren of those who left decades ago towards South America are now forced by the same needs to come back to our countries, again facing similar problems, similar fractures.

In parallel with the big efforts that the Institutions are carrying on to find a new balance inside a new multiethnic and multicultural society, the civil society is also developing a complex series of interactions with these new realities, in informal and often confused ways, but certainly complementary to the formal ones.

In order to make the answers, the interactions, evolve to growth, a factor of choice, confrontation, meeting, interchange must be implied.

To this purpose, in September 2004 we realized a “Simultaneous Sociodrama”, contemporarily in Lucca (Italy) and Buenos Aires (Argentina), intitled “Look at the shoots of your roots. Your roots, through an often dispersed path, brought to distant shoots”.

Acting with a simultaneous sociodrama between Lucca and Buenos Aires, we managed to express the feelings of belonging, the emotions bound to building up a life elsewhere; to look at the wounds that this phenomenon produces as a possibility to go further, collecting indications as a bases to start building a virtual bridge between the two realities.

This virtual bridge has materialized through the shapes and colours of two paintings that simultaneously gave form to the emotions that were being spread out by the squares.

The surprising result was the production of two pictures representing each one the physical/ architectural/spiritual sensation of the other city/ reality – without any of the painters having ever seen what he was going to paint. Two pictures specular in language, form, composition. Tele.

PP - 05 TRAUMA, GROUPS AND CULTURE THE INTERFACE

Bonnie Buchele¹; Richard Beck²; Shoshana Ben-Noam²; Nora Alarifi Pharaon¹ - ¹AGPA - -; ²AGPA + EGPS - -

Panel members will discuss the interaction among intrapsychic trauma, the culture within which the traumatized person resides, his or her personal cultural identity and how a group treatment can facilitate healing from trauma, especially a mass trauma. The role of group life within the culture in general will be considered as a factor when psychodynamic group psychotherapy is used. Panelists will discuss these interactions from the following cultural perspectives with which they have experience: USA, Northern Ireland, Israel and Arab Americans.

PP - 06 GROUPS: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES IN RESEARCH

Nedio Antonio Seminotti¹; Sergio Antonio Carlos²; Assie Gildenhuis³ - ¹Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - Programa de Pós Graduação; ²UFRGS - Psicologia Social e Institucional; ³University of Pretoria - Psychology

Small group as a study object in Group Psychology constitutes an object which is distinct from the sum of its individual components. It is the product of interaction between its members and it produces subjectivity from these very members. It is more and less than the sum of individuals taking part in such a group; it is influenced by the social and historical contexts to which it belongs and its coordinator has an integrating role in its life. In other words, the coordinator is a co-processor and co-organizer and, as such, when playing the role of a researcher, he is recurrently product and producer of the group. He therefore places himself in the center of group process and inevitably becomes a research subject and object as well.

Considering all that, we wish to point out some problems involved in the research of psychological groups and also justify the importance of discussing such matters in a forum on current research being carried out at the university.

The small group as the learning environment organizer

Dr. Nedio Seminotti

PP

The contemporary academic notion suggests that professors should not limit themselves to just teaching. Creating a research environment in which university students can produce knowledge is desirable. This knowledge should develop along with the growth of the students' awareness. The aim of this research was to understand the contribution of different organizations of students in the classroom which were more effective for those purposes above. The participants of the research were 23 groups, totalizing 600 students. The procedures for data collection were group observation and a field diary. The analysis followed a qualitative approach. The results point to the fact that students' auto-organization in the classroom, joined to the formal organizations, make more effective organizers in trying to meet those challenges mentioned above. Yet, there is no clear separation between roles and leaderships in the group organization, since they are all seen, in human interaction, as leaderships.

Key words: learning environment; small group; organization; leadership

The Teaching of group dynamics for Psychology graduating students

Dr. Sergio Antonio Carlos

For over five years now it's been adopted a group dynamics teaching model based on Enrique Pichon-Rivière's Operative Groups theories and techniques for psychology graduating students in the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – Brazil. It takes place in the mandatory classes of Psicologia das Relações Humanas e Dinâmica de Grupo I e II (Human Relations Psychology and Group Dynamics I and II), which occur, respectively, in the fourth and fifth semesters. In the first semester the emphasis is in the observation of small groups, with the goal to enhance the ability for observation and analysis of the group process. Authors like Silvia Lane, Kurt Lewin, Sigmund Freud, Georges Lapassade and W. R. Bion are put in relief.

The next semester the emphasis falls on the student's instrumentation to coordinate small groups. The number of students in each class varies from seven to nine. Enrique Pichon-Rivière's theory is the choice as methodological approach. Along with the study and discussion of theoretical concepts, each student takes over the duty of reporter and coordinator for two meetings. An extra meeting to prepare the coordination takes place with the coordinator-to-be, the past coordinator, the monitor of the class and sometimes the reporter-to-be. The presence of the professor in these meetings is intercalated with the other classes. The objective of such meeting is to define some triggers for the coordination. At the end of each meeting/class the monitor, alongside with the group, evaluate the practice of coordination.

These disciplines experience stands out a method of teaching group dynamics based in a critical analysis of the student's own reality, either through the observation of groups in the community or the practice of coordination in the classroom.

This model of teaching/learning has the advantage of offering the student multiple views, such as the external observer, the participant, the observer/reporter and coordinator of his own group. The evaluations have been showing that these role changes are benefic as a way to "allow" the students to put themselves as coordinators in future groups.

Developing An Internet-Assisted Virtual Learning Receptacle In Group Work: The Virtual Institute Of Group Analysis

Assie Gildenhuis

In this paper I will chart the process of the development of three versions of a part time, distance learning introductory course in group analysis. It will be presented in two sections. In the first part I will indicate how the wider practice in group work informs the developer on the key structural and relational aspects that underpin the evolving matrix and culture of the program. This discussion will lead to the important questions about the architectonics of the layout and the need for a symbolic receptacle to hold the program as a whole. Consideration of the unique socio-contextual and situational factors forms part of the initiating phase. I will be outlining the key constructs gleaned from theory and clinical practice instructing initial thinking. The discussion will center on the usefulness of molding a foundational structure. Such a structure should inform the design, process of interaction, developing relations to the various spaces in the virtual environment, and aid the creating of various internal and external links through a continuous flow of communicational 'assistors'. Working with the relational dimensions in establishing a learning environment leads to clarification of the relevant constellations of appropriate learning support mechanisms. The virtual representation links the relational, spatial and constellational dynamics, which is helpful in differentiating and weighting learning events in the multi-directional flow of the program. Visualizing the template of the multi-directional learning matrix forms the core of development and assessment of key junctures of transitions. Using constructs from the small and large group constellation it will be argued that a context sensitive model should provide a variety of learning events in which the participant can develop and evaluate the value of the analytic stance, assimilate the conceptual framework, formulate transformative agency and offer aligned responsiveness to the course as a whole. In the second part I will use illustrative material to show how the program evolved. The depiction of the

learning environment as a virtual institute representing a constellation of spaces that accommodate a variety of thinking and responsive activities will be made accessible to the audience with this demonstration. The significant function of continuous and accessible internet-assisted exchange will be highlighted. In conclusion it will be argued that in the development of such programs, much thought should be given to the coherence in the design that would enhance the variance in communication and participation and allow for an exchange across the program as a whole.

**PP - 07
GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC
APPROACHES IN EATING DISORDERS**

Silvia Brasiliano¹; Alicia Cobelo²; Cybelle Weinberg²; Ana Paula Gonzaga² - ¹PROMUD - Programa de Atenção à Mulher Dependente Química - Inst. Psiquiatria - Hospital das Clínicas - FMUSP; ²PROTAD - Projeto de Atendimento, Ensino e Pesquisa em Transtornos Alimentares na Infância e Adolescência - Inst. Psiquiatria - Hospital Clínicas - FMUSP

This panel's goal is to discuss the different groups approaches used in the multidisciplinary treating program for eating disorders patients and their families of the Research, Education and Care Program of Eating Disorders in Childhood and Adolescence – PROTAD – of Clínicas Hospital's Psychiatry Institute of the University of São Paulo Medical School. Three topics will be presented: psychodynamic psychotherapeutic group for anorexia and bulimia nervosa patients (Ana Paula Gonzaga); group of mothers (Alicia Cobelo); and multi-family psycho educational group (Cybelle Weinberg). Each presentation will outline objectives, practices and techniques used in the different groups. Also it will present a summary of the key elements of treating children and adolescents with eating disorders.

**PP - 08
DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-CONCEPT DUE
TO PREJUDICE – WORK WITH HIV/AIDS
INDIVIDUALS, PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL
VIOLENCE VICTIMS**

Fabio Goffi Junior¹; Roberta Rodrigues Alves Torres²; Tereza Cristina Cruz Vecina³; Maria Amelia de Sousa e Silva⁴ - ¹EPP - psiquiatria; ²Nascente - Instituto de Psicologia e Psicodrama - -; ³Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama; ⁴sedes sapientiae - DPS

This paper panel discusses how groups socially excluded and in revictimization risk deal with these situations, considering their relatives and social contacts and the way they influence their identity formation. The study is based on three distinct groups : HIV-positive individuals and victims who underwent physical and sexual during childhood/

adolescence. These groups receive psychoprophilatic assistance by non governmental organizations. It is by establishing social contacts that transmission of opinions, ideas and values happen, which make it easier or harder for these groups to deal with their lives. The social environment is a source where concepts are transmitted and constantly judged. Even though this exchange is necessary for society, many times it leads to preconceptions that can obstruct the formation and global development of an individual, including his sexuality. When Moreno developed his concept of *cultural conserve*, he ment that because of it individuals tend to lose their spontaneity and creativity. Within this concept we can also identify crystallized pre-concepts, which hinder new and different responses of individuals to search alternative ways for quotidian situations. We observed that, in these groups, the general comportamental pattern – identity concept submission attributed to external influences - is many times accepted and repeated without any questioning nor transformation possibilities. Add to this, feelings of shame, guilt, fear and low self-respect. Usually these individuals consider they deserve this kind of exclusion. The psychoprophilatic work is developed by group activities with these specific individuals at non governmental organizations, through games, dynamics and sharing sessions which lead to the possibility of: questioning normative pre-concepts of their identity; changes of crystallized vision of their difficulties: better quality of life among the group participants of the non govenamental organizations, as an individual, and in familiar, social and sexual relationships.

**PP - 09
BAD GIRLS : WOMEN AND THE STRUGGLE
FOR PASSION & DESIRE**

Leyla Navaro¹; Anne M. Slocum Mceneaney²; Maria Van Noort³; Miriam Berger⁴ - ¹- - ; ²New York University - - ; ³Private practice + freelance consultant - x; ⁴IIGA -

The Passion of the Bad Girls
Leyla Navaro (Turkey)

This paper is relating to gender differences in passion. Women's passion has not been addressed in its own rights, has been misunderstood, misinterpreted for longtime, mainly seen as limited to love relationships, sex or mothering capacities. This paper will discuss the constructed 'pathological' implications of such limitations on women's mental health (Women's Madness: Misogyny or Mental Illness, J.Usher) through the life of passionate women (i.e. Camille Claudel).

Bad Girls: Eating Disorders and the Struggle for Desire
Anne McEneaney (USA)

PP

This paper will discuss the struggle with food symptoms as a metaphor for struggling with desire more generally. While anorexics “successfully” repudiate their desire for food, bulimics and binge eaters feel overwhelmed by it. Recovery is about owning one’s desire and finding ways to fulfill it. The paper will explore the crucial role group psychotherapy can play in helping women with eating disorders identify, own, and learn to fulfill their desire.

Furies and the Desire for Revenge
Maria Van Noort (The Netherlands)

This paper will address the pathological and non pathological forms of revenge and its psychological functions. What happens when one gives in to desire and what when one resigns? It is not by accident that there are more female goddesses for Revenge than male ones. This paper will address the three Greek goddesses of Revenge and their role in the tragedy of Oresteia (Aeschylus). At one point the spiraling, infuriated goddesses are transformed into the so called Eumenides, the good ones, with help of the goddess Athena (in this case a sort of therapist)

Good mothers - bad women
Miriam Berger (Israel)

Women have been brought up to believe that their personal desire and their own “true self” (Winnicott) should consist primarily of a devoted caring for others, especially their families and children if they want to belong and be valued by their community. A woman using self-determined passion for herself, will precipitate a retaliatory denouncing and consequent abandonment by others. A sense of selfishness, destructiveness, and fear of abandonment—these are the consequences for women who forget their place, renege on their generative role to express their own passions. The biblical “Solomon’s Judgment” will serve as an illustration for the unconscious powerful dynamics that underline our social dictates and obstruct the development of a creative passionate self that women can own legitimately.

PP - 10 THE EXPERIENCE OF PSYCHOANALYTICAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL CONTEXTS

Waldemar Jose Fernandes¹; Beatriz Silverio Fernandes¹; Rose Pompeu de Toledo² - ¹Nesme/ Spagesp/Abrap - -; ²NESME - Publicações

- Group and diversity – a bridge between subjectivities– Fernandes, W. J.

Starting from the notion of group and grouping, the author will discuss the concepts of difference and diversity, approaching its importance in relation to groupality. Themes on linking psychoanalysis and communication will be discussed, at the same time reviewing questions about the kleinian theory, the schizoparanoic and depressive positions, as well

as bionians - thinking and the individual and group thought. Then, it will be showed how the new idea relates to the different and the diverse ones, enclosing the concept of establishment and catastrophic change, from Bion.

Next, it will be discussed, from the author’s experience with psychotherapeutic groups of adults in private practice, and also with groups of training candidates (psychotherapeutic and groups of supervision), how the theoretical and practical aspects interrelate in the communication, linking and prejudice questions.

As a conclusion, it will be verified that the group can be a bridge between the subjective and the objective diversities, having important papers in the integration of internal aspects of each one, between individuals and cultures.

- Experience in clinical schools - Fernandes, B. S.

The objective of this work is to reflect about the group sessions in clinical schools. A path along the way that takes us to the teach-learning process, that is related to the specialization in clinical psychology. The Clinical school thought as a circulation of knowledge and also as the germination of the technical capacities of each pupil, in a way that each one remains inside of its interests and its potentialities, will take ratio of a structure that will be able to provide support for the pupils professional identity. Nobody will be able to work in which one does not believe and appreciates, as well as no pianist could be a violinist if this not to please him/her, and if is not prepared for it. The group work, as well as the institutional one cannot aim at only social and cultural training, but it will have to fulfill multiple psychic functions for the singular citizens in their structures, dynamics and personal economy. The ideals with which the work was initiated. will be able to last, and to give more to the pupil than the technical transmission; to awake in each one the possibility of removing from him/herself the professional identity inside the institution group.

- The experience of seeing a group of relatives in a Center of Psychosocial Infantile Attention (CAPSi) – Toledo, R. P.

The author will present a group work, developed with relatives of children with diagnosis of global development disorder, in a CAPSi of the city of São Paulo, whose proposal includes attention to the child, actions directed to the relatives ones and is committed to the construction of social insertion projects. She will make a brief characterization of the CAPSi; after that, she will present a clinical illustration of group session e, then, will make commentas on the subject of the session and the group dynamics using the psychoanalytical group psychotherapy theoretical references, considering the institucional context.

PP - 11

COMMUNITARIAN INTERVENTION And TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

Jorge Cesar Franco¹; Margarita Rosa Robertazzi²; Diego Khoury Biraben³; Gabriel Bernardo Cavia⁴; Fernando Aranovich⁵; Jorge Adolfo Civallero⁶; Maria Celia Mancuso⁷; Carlos Marano⁴; Araceli Beatriz Sangronis⁴; Carlos Lema³; Laura Jimenez³ - ¹UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES - FACULTAD DE PSICOLOGIA - INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES; ²Facultad de Psicología - Universidad de Buenos Aires - Secretaría de Investigaciones; ³Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Psicología; ⁴Universidad de Buenos Aires - Secretaría de Investigaciones - Facultad de Psicología; ⁵Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Medicina; ⁶Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Psicología; ⁷Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales

The present is a proposal of a introductory course to present/display the foundations of a subject that deals with the community, the innovation and the technological transference. This it considers to the society in a crisis that consists of the disappearance of the limits of the old State-Nation. The systemic-cognitive scientific model that it sustains to us considers to the mind extended and composed by brain, body and world. It is a centered evolutionary model in the development of the boy and with a neuroscientific perspective. The film star: the professional, specially the Lawyer in Psychology, professionals in education (specially), health (doctors, biologists) and production (engineers, economists) interested. It is not a seminary in social psychology. What is? It is to orient to form in group dynamics and psychological knowledge for tasks of technological innovation and in communitarian attendance by exclusion. That is, innovating agents in an end and discarded " , disembarked people " , in the other. One is how funtionalyzing both groups for the psychic change in the agents and the rescue of the excluded ones, making them land with his " identity´s rags" and recover them in self-esteem and capacity of production. The nonexistence of the specific treatment of the social question at academic level and the deficiency of specialists - "transferencists" psychologists - in the community who contribute with the economic and social development motivate this proposal. Now we contemplated this familiar world that there are been constructing and at the same time, without hardly becoming aware of which one was becoming, another frightful world. The material, social and political dangers of the cities of the developing countries in places like Bangkok or Calcuta, in which twenty million people live in dense agglomerations are the inverse image, impoverished, of the human concentrations of the World Trade Center. The technological world takes built-in the social marginalization in its design: unemployment, diseases, poverty. This also is the globalization. They are powder

magazines as a result of the decision of the humanity to separate of the Earth - a decision that forces it to often live much more in the urban dirt that in the virtual space. Also I thought about the borders of the technological world, still more deep that existing between the developed societies and those that are developing. One of those borders is the one that separates to men and women.

PP - 12

THE ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF SHAME IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: CLINICAL, THEORETICAL AND CULTURAL DETERMINANTS

Fern Cramer Azima¹; Howard D. Kibel²; Felix de Mendelssohn³; Sabar Rustomjee⁴; Esther G. Stone⁵ - ¹McGill University - Psychiatry and Psychology; ²New York Medical College - Department of Psychiatry; ³Sigmund Freud Private University - Department of Psychotherapy; ⁴Monash University - Melbourne - -; ⁵Private Practice, M.S.S.W - -

2. INSTITUTIONAL SHAME: AN APPLICATION OF OBJECT RELATIONS THEORY OF NARCISSISM

Howard D. Kibel, MD

Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Valhalla, New York

Adjunct Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, White Plains, New York

An institution that is renowned for excellence becomes the object of admiration in its respective field. Over the years, being the object of attention, respect, envy, and even awe, creates a certain kind of grandiosity in the members, particularly, the senior employees of the organization. There is a risk that such an institution develops characteristics similar to those seen in narcissistic personalities, such as grandiosity, self-centeredness, and an absence of interest in or lack of regard for professional colleagues outside the institution. However, even under the best of circumstances, an institution of renown will show some of these tendencies.

When the organization changes for the worse, there develops a disparity between the formerly idealized image within its key members of their institutional self and the reality of the institution's mediocrity. Within the organization one can see evidence of somewhat primitive denial, splitting, and excessive use of projection mechanisms, even to the point of paranoia. The author will present two clinical examples to demonstrate these processes in a psychiatric hospital whose level of excellence was destroyed.

3. TRANSGENERATIONAL SHAME: THE HEROIC DILEMMA

Felix deMendelssohn, BSW,

Head, Department of Psychotherapy, Sigmund Freud Private University, Vienna, Austria

PP

This presentation will discuss conflicts over transgenerationally transmitted shame in different cultural contexts, as experienced with small and large psychoanalytic groups in Austria, Ukraine, Israel and Japan. One common dilemma seems to lie in the need for a 'heroic' solution. Such a 'flight into heroism' would appear to have both curative and pathological aspects, both of which require working through in a kind of 'decontamination process'. Prerequisites for the conductor are patience, containment (good boundaries), tolerance, adequate background of historical knowledge, curiosity for details and a judiciously applied sense of humor.

4. THE EXPLORATION AND TREATMENT OF UNBEARABLE SHAME WITH COMBINED GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

Sabar Rustomjee, MBBS, DPM, FRANZCP

Senior Lecturer and Co-Cordinator of Group Analytic Studies, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

The author will discuss both clinical and theoretical aspects of 'unbearable shame'. The issues connecting shame and jealousy, shame and violence, shame and narcissism, shame and the false self will be discussed. The difficulties of the group leader and group members in recognising, facilitating and containing emotion-laden discussions centering around the topic of shame will be illustrated, with examples comparing Eastern and Western cultural

interpretations of shame.

5. THERAPIST'S COUNTERTRANSFERENCE: SHAME, GUILT AND SECRETS

Esther Stone, M.S.S.W.

Private Practice

We were taught that "to be a therapist one must act like a therapist". However, our behavior as therapists often conflict with this ideal. While many of these enactments are part of our humanness, and may not be detrimental to the therapeutic process, it does have an effect and can become a slippery slope. More so, as therapists we feel shame and guilt about these behaviors and therefore keep them secret. These secrets in turn further impact upon our interactions so we can not be as present as we should be, to our patients, to our colleagues and to ourselves. It is important that as therapists we recognize, discuss and find a place for our subjectivity. To quote Schopenhauer: "if I maintain silence about my secret—it is my prison".

PP - 13 PSYCHODRAMA PUBLIC IN A CULTURAL CENTER OF SAO PAULO

Maria Aparecida Davoli¹; Pedro Henrique de Avila Mascarenhas²; Marcia Almeida Batista³; Antonio Carlos Cesarino⁴ - ¹Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama; ²SOPSP - Psicodrama; ³Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia; ⁴SOPSP SP - -

Pedro Henrique Mascarenhas
SOPSP SP

Presenting the experience of public psychodramatic sessions that take place in the Cultural Centre of São Paulo, Brazil, since August, 2003. These sessions are conducted by several different psychologists, in several different ways and are open to many people. This presentation intends to reflect on the following topics:

- Techniques
- The influence operating on the population who participates
- The ethics implied on this kind of work

Marcia Almeida Batista Instituto Gaya / Convenio Sosp- Pucsp

The social inclusion is discussed from the experience lived in the Centro Cultural São Paulo where the present people is very heterogeneous.

The multiplicity aspects of them is introduced by several points of view: the physical (wheel chair people); the mental health (psychotics and mentally handicapped) and social, cultural, economical and age.

The psychodramatic work put together several types of thoughts and action, creating spaces of interlocution where the "other" has voice and face, not a threatening ghost.

Antonio Carlos Cesarino
SOPSP SP

The public spaces of Sao Paulo city rarely is used for the expression of citizen that frequent there. Generally, they invite the people to be there passive and isolated form. This places doesn't provoke neither an interference in the space nor some inter relation of each other.

The loneliness and the individualism of the cities is a real fact, creation of public spaces more the people themselves, in a process of naturalization of the unhuman incessanting.

This project of the Psychodramas Publics was born to contribute to care this social demand.

PP - 14 HOME-STREET-SCHOOL: THE SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS AT RESCUE OF PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE IDENTITY

Marlene Magnabosco Marra¹; Luis Falivene R. Alves²; Marcos de Noronha³; Antonia Lucia Ribeiro Freitas⁴ - ¹Instituto de Pesquisa e Intervenção Psicossocial - Interpsi; ²FEBRAP e LOC-IAGP - - ; ³ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PSIQUIATRIA CULTURAL - Presidência; ⁴ABP - ACOTEF - -

Home-street-school: The social interventions at rescue of personal and collective identity Marra, M. M. 1 - 1-Instituto de Pesquisa e Intervenção Psicossocial - Interpsi

Today we have many agglomerations human beings, isolated or on people for transitory and superficial relationships. They increase: the fear, the

anxiety, the depression. They grow: the violence, the delinquency, the abandonment and the isolation. It has an absence of links with the tradition, with history, with the community. Inside of thematic of the congress "Groups: connecting individuals, communities and cultures" the presenters of this panel bring its contributions showing the importance of the group works for the rescue of a relational and collective identity. Luís Falivene talks about the importance of the "Brotherhood: home- street - school", Marcos de Noronha explain "social and cultural context as resources for patients", Antonia Freitas speaks of "The shelter as locus of the social intervention".

Panelysts:

- 1- Luis Falivene Alves – IPPGC/FEBRAP-Brazil
- 2- Marcos de Noronha - 1ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PSIQUIATRIA CULTURAL - Brazil
- 3- Antônia Lúcia Ribeiro Freitas – ABP, FEBRAP-Brazil

- 1- Brotherhood: home, street and school - A proposal of recovery of the group life
By Luís Falivene R. Alves
Doctor by USP-Psychiatrist
Didactic Psychodramatist Supervisor
FEBRAP-IPPGC-Campinas-Brazil

The formation and development of a child, more basically of the adolescent, is made through which I call brotherhood: home, street, school. Home provides affective shelter, physical and material support, delimitation of behaviors and transmission of familiar trans-generational values. At street we have playful aspects, confrontation of values, similarities and diversities, acquisition of experiences, possibility of trespassing some rules, opportunities for joining new groups. The school takes care of the intellectual development, the transmission of knowledge, behavior norms, ethical and moral values of universal nature. There the discovery of a much bigger world, still distant, but very important for a comparison with the home-and-street one, is made.

The young one, to fulfill his or her adolescence, depends on this "brotherhood" as a true ego-assistant, in order to transpose this important and agitated phase of life. If this brotherhood has flaws, the youngling will lose the great chance of building his or her personality, developing his or her potentials, liberating his or her creative spontaneity.

The "apartheids" multiply themselves: social, economic, ethnic, ideological or intellectual apartheids that only impoverish human evolution. Groups without some heterogeneity strengthen segregation and prejudice. We never need in such a way alliances as in this phase, so the importance of the group companionship reaches its climax.

The recovery of the adolescence, in its various present formats, is made through the rescue of the home-street-school brotherhood. We cannot let aside any of these factors, for they are not replaceable. We need to work in the interior of families, streets and schools, preserving them as health locus - a proposal for the society. The whole society calls for group organization.

I propose the creation of a "Sociatric Agency" which, through its sociatric agents, takes care of families, schools, streets, workplaces, institutions and organizations of several natures, supporting groups as matrixes of freedom and transformation.

The Psychiatry Practice Considering the Context Social and Cultural as Resources to the Patient Noronha, M.1 - 1ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PSIQUIATRIA CULTURAL - Presidência

Although there is a consensus in the bibliography that the social and cultural context modify the psychiatric symptoms, it is usual to disregard these factors in the etiology evaluation, or in the establishment of a treatment in the practices of biological focus, that seek mainly the relief of symptoms. Emphasizing the therapeutic function of the culture, this presentation tries to stimulate the therapist's creativity that will reduce their misunderstandings if it enlarges his vision of the patient and will have better results as a professional activity if consider these as resources to the patient. In our current time it would be hypocrisy to think in a neutrality affectionate or cultural, as manifested by some, more influenced by the psychoanalysis. It is not the case of establish an ideological model of attendance, but to propose a model to discover the human being's essential aspects and to privilege social encounters that propitiate the communication. The Etnopsychiatry intends to study the man in his relationship with the nature and the society. In doing so, it uses their habits, thoughts and faiths. It is necessary to understand it as a condition to perfect techniques of therapeutic approach, that could abbreviate the patient's recovery. As we have been improving techniques to work with the traces of the individual's character in psychotherapy, we can see the development of techniques that include cultural patterns. Members of the Section of Transcultural Psychiatry of the World Organization of Psychiatry in the last decades presented treatment forms that used to overcome difficulties in the work with immigrants and refugees; other times in a community attendance in a certain ethnic source that have patterns distinct of our modern society; or, facing the necessity of treating a population of diversified ethnic origin. In my clinic, since 1987, I tried to develop also an approach and a treatment to consider the patient's context and his cultural inheritance, systematically based in Henri Collomb's teachings,



French teacher considered as one of the precursors of Etnopsychiatry. It seems that the knowledge of ethnopsychiatry would be addressed to the work with immigrants' populations, ethnic and religious conflicts. However, what I intend here is to show that the use of this base is possible in every psychiatric practice. The culture is present in any society and can be considered.

3 - The shelter as a "locus" of social intervention

Antonia Lucia Ribeiro Freitas

The social protection programs are inspired in families that, in search for survivor, create strategies that were initiated in exclusion context. Abandoned and lacking children/adolescents still live in the 'triangulation process': home-streets-institution. In this process, the family links loose their meaning for their root deslocation: the family and the community.

One type of inclusion for these child-teenager population is placing them in a Shelter, where the social parents replace, or try to do it, their biological parents, with social educational and protection steps indicated by the Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente (ECA).

We are going to relate the experience made in a Shelter in Brasília, where we develop a volunteer work. We hold meetings with biological and social families, where we used group dynamic techniques, socialdramas and talkings. Later, we moved to a work just with the social parents, in a role training. We used the systemic theory as our theoretical reference, well used in family therapy and also the psychodrama as a vivencial group method with technical support. This action offers us an excellent condition to understand relations, as well for the role learning.

PP - 15

Advanced theories in Psychodrama: new answers for our time

Jorge Burmeister¹; Manuela Maciel²; Sue Daniel³; Michael Wieser⁴; Anna Maria A. A. C. Knobel⁵; Connie Miller⁶; Rosa Cukier⁷; Maurizio Gasseau⁸ - ¹Avicena Training Center - Co-Director; ²- - -; ³Psychodrama Institute of Melbourne - Training, Education and Research; ⁴University of Klagenfurt - Psychology; ⁵Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama; ⁶spring lake heights counseling center - owner; ⁷Febrap - Psicodrama; ⁸Psychology Department - University of Torino

Presenter and Moderator of the Panel (in alphabetic order): Jorge Burmeister, Manuela Maciel. In this panel we will present and explore the development of some core topics of psychodramatic theory and practise. The panel is nurtured by a sample of

contributions going to be published in 2007 by the editorial house Routledge/London under the same title. The following list gather the contributors of the panel and their features: Sue Daniel/Australia will talk on Role Theory and the Cultural Atom, Michael Wieser/Austria will illustrate an update of psychodrama and scientific research focussing especially on studies on treatment effects of psychodrama psychotherapy (ordered by ICD-.10) **, Anna Maria A. A. C. Knobel/Brazil will present the recent theory and practise on sociometry and psychodrama, Connie Miller/USA will explore the topic of psychodrama and spiritual development, Rosa Cukier/Brazil will present her new conceptualization (realized together with Adam Blatner/USA) on the main concepts from J. L. Moreno and finally Maurizio Gasseau/Italy will highlighten the advanced theory and practise of jungianian psychodrama which he has developed together with Wilma Scategni. The panel will be moderated by the two editors of the book, Manuela Maciel/Portugal and Jorge Burmeister/Switzerland and Spain (the third editor, Clark Baim from Great Britain, <>unfortunately cannot <>attend the panel).

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IF VOCATION IS A FATALITY, IS THE PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE A EASENESS?

Antonio Luis Tychonski Russo¹; Gisela Maria Rocha Pires Castanho²; Lucila Camargo³; Maria Stella Leite⁴ - ¹SOPSP - Psicodrama; ²SOPSP - -; ³Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama; ⁴Colmeia - Instituição a Serviço da Juventude - Orientação vocacional

Luis Russo

The objective of this panel is to discuss professional orientation focusing on psychoanalysis and psychodrama, its intersections and its divergences.

The psycho dramatist Gisela Castanho proposes a brief psychotherapy with a focus on conflict resolution, which would therefore sieve into ones' career choice.

The psychoanalyst Maria Stella R. de Sampaio Leite uses drawing as a projective technique for vocational guidance.

Finally the psycho dramatist Lucila Camargo discusses the idea of professional orientation/guidance as a way to transform improbable dreams into attainable lifetime projects.

The use of the drawing technique in Vocational Guidance

Maria Stella Leite, psychoanalist

The experience with Vocational Guidance (OV), in the Colméia Instituição a Serviço da Juventude, enabled the development of a highly efficient method and techniques. I would like, with this presentation,

to report some aspects about the use of the projective drawing technique in the process of Vocational Guidance in group. I will use some of the drawings made in groups and proceed with their clinical analysis.

The technique consists in asking everyone to make a drawing about their future, when they are about 30 years old, and another drawing about their present. This projective technique has been very rich because it enables on one hand to obtain highly positive results concerning the college candidate dynamics and, on the other hand, offers a variety of aspects, all of them related to the understanding of professional work.

Using the drawings made by the different groups, I observe that the challenges of the career choice are expressed on each one of the group's members' drawings, in other words, if we take the description and the stroke of each person's drawing, we'll obtain broad signs about the various conflicts experienced by each one. And overall, it's also possible to consider the drawings as a whole. Thus, reaching an interesting gathering of the various aspects of a professional activity as well as the fears related to the future: personal and familiar accomplishment, economical expectancies, social recognition, hierarchy, values and gender conceptions, social integration etc. In other words, we consider in the drawings the individual myths and the group's myth. From those features, a broad variety of subjects can be further developed.

Brief Psychotherapy focusing on Career Choice

Gisela Castanho, psychodramatist

Brief psychotherapy focusing on career choice searches for an understanding of the psychic dynamics of the individual and the solving of conflicts emerging in this stage of life.

Clinical cases will be shown to illustrate the practice based on the Psychodrama theory and on R. Bohoslavsky. I therefore expose the importance of interviewing each adolescent's parents in the group, and the steps in the process.

Lastly, I present criteria to consider an individual as an adult and reinforce the difference between Career Choice in adolescence and Career Choice in adulthood, as well as their peculiarities.

Games which assist to make professional dreams come true

Lucila Camargo, psychodramatist

My hypothesis is that psychodramatic resources effectively help in the job of professional guidance. When well employed, they encourage and motivate the transformation of dreams of professional fulfillment – taking from the world of illusions, which is widely broadcasted by the media – to create a professional reality by envisioning and building a life project.

At this opportunity, I will describe the experience of dramatic games with groups and individuals. I will show the outcome of some of them which were created as a part of a systemized project of professional orientation for the application among teenager groups of middle and lower-middle income classes.

Among the goals of the project are:

- Expansion of self-knowledge
- Acquisition of extensive information about the labor market
- Motivation for overcoming obstacles.

I suggest starting with a game of physical and spatial perception, for the recognition of the Self and of the Others, which I called "My Space and I". A second game, which is carried out in pairs, stimulates the recognition and respect towards the Other one. This is what I called "To guide and to be guided".

Several games follow until the group is ready to play with careers in the game I call "T.A." – the game of Technical and Academic Professions.

By means of a visualization game I call "Journey to the Future" each one of the group is taken to build his project of life which will help for reflection, discussion and information enrichment.

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Neuroplasticity and therapeutic change

Heloisa J. Fleury¹; Galabina Tarashoeva²; Ana Sofia Nava³; Ernesto Fonseca⁴ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama; ²- - -; ³GAS - -; ⁴ESCOLA DE PSICODRAMA I SOCIOMETRIA DE CATALUNYA - DIRECTION

Objective of the Paper Panel:

Heloisa J. Fleury

Neuroscience has shown that environment factors and learning can modify the synaptic connections within our brains, and thus its effectiveness. These studies have identified neuronal alterations due to psychotherapies which are different from those produced by pharmacologic interventions, thus opening new perspectives for the understanding of processes of therapeutic change. The discrimination of two categories of learning and memory processes, the explicit or declarative and the implicit or procedural, favor the second category as most influencing experience and behavior through relational memory traces. It seems to serve the function of linking experiences in infancy with the interpersonal relationships in adult life. Studies of the effectiveness of psychotherapies have identified in the patient-therapist relationship (i.e. the a relational dimension) as the main therapeutic common factor to most theoretical approaches. In Psychodrama, therapeutic change is based on the experience of the shared emotion of the therapeutic relationships, in the here and now and in the "as if" frame (that is, with the Psychodramatist or within relationships in the dramatic context), which allow

the creation or recreation of new relational models in the implicit (procedural) domain. Current science has proven some of the philosophical and theoretical assumptions of psychodrama, as well as the importance of the existential components of the Psychodramatic scene. In this congress, we look toward the possibility of connection among Psychodramatists from different regions, anticipating an improvement in methodologies as well as new understandings of the mechanisms of therapeutic action.

Abstract of the Presenters:

Galabina Tarashoeva – Neuroplasticity and psychotherapy

Galabina Tarashoeva, MD, Psychiatrist, Psychotherapist - Sofia, Bulgaria

Neuroplasticity is the ability of the central neural system to adapt to the changes of the environment – at biochemical and neurostructural level – by constantly modifying and reorganizing neurons and glial cells.

In the last years the neuroscience has started to explore the neural correlates of therapeutic changes, including psychotherapeutic ones. Recent neuroimaging studies have demonstrated that psychotherapy significantly changes functions and structures of the brain. The research in neuroplasticity enlarges and deepens our understanding about the role of explicit and implicit memory, learning and early attachment processes. There is growing evidence for a modification of gene expression by emotional experiences.

This is a review of the evidence for the neurobiological effects of psychotherapy. From one hand, all these newly found data may help us to understand the nature of psychiatric disorder as a whole and they may put an end of the dualism of psychic and somatic. From the other hand they put a lot of questions in front of us, the psychotherapists:

- Does the ability to monitor the effects of psychotherapy by neuroimaging methods help to the theory and practice of psychotherapy and if so, how?
- If we focus too much on the brain images, isn't there a risk to underestimate the psychic?
- Could the localization of the pathogenic and the therapeutic processes in certain brain structure make the psychotherapeutic methods more nosospecific? Or syndrome-specific?
- If the pharmacotherapy and the psychotherapy have similar effect on structural and metabolic level, what is the place of each of them in the therapeutic plan?

Ana Sofia Nava - EMPATHY AN AMPLIFIED PROCESS IN GROUP ANALYSIS: AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH BASED ON THE MOST RECENT NEUROSCIENTIFIC DATA

The author suggests an integrative approach on empathy based on the most recent works in psychology and neurosciences.

An exploration is made on the way in group analysis empathy is a method for investigation and may open a very special pathway to the interior mental life of our patients. Based on the most recent works (2000/2004) in this field a suggestion is made that in group analysis and in group psychotherapy this tool is amplified.

A reflection is made on the way empathy is involved in the intrinsic therapeutic process of group analysis.

Ernesto Fonseca - PSYCHODRAMA AND NEUROSCIENCES In this work, I try to combine Goldberg's findings in "The Executive Brain" about the biological Ego changing according to the Body Image in the brain, Antonio Damasio's who said the Subjectivity ("Descartes' Error") does not need the spoken language, and the so-called Kandel Principles. Kandel, in his Project of the Human Brain, on the long run structural changes of the plastic neurons (Psicones), that appear as a result of treatments with psychopharmacology as well as Learning. This findings are similar with psychodrama's characteristics, as a method that utilizes the body and the body in action, and I would like to explain how Psychodrama can be an integrant Psychotherapy that will bring a Human meaning to advances in neurosciences.

PP - 18

Rethinking Aging in the Psychotherapeutical Clinic

Elisabeth Maria Sene Costa¹; Ruth Gelehrter da Costa Lopes²; Dorli Kamkhagi³ - ¹FEBRAP - GRUDA - IPQHC FMUSP; ²Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia Social; ³Puc- São Paulo - Programa de Pós -Graduação

PSYCHOTHERAPY INTERVENTIONS IN ELDERLY GROUPS

Autora: Ruth G. da C. Lopes
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - PUCSP

ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to describe and reflect about the evolution of the Elderly Attend Service developed in the Refinement Section of Scholar Clinic at PUC-SP where a psychotherapy group started in the beginning of 1989. Here we are going to explain which notion guided it. We started from the assumed notion that aging do not exist separately. What exists is a singular person composed by a biology organism inserted in a specific culture and historical moment where all together will assign him a social place with specific meanings. We thought about a body that was submitted to alterations resulting from the time passage, which is impregnated with sensations and

passion. The psychological work looks at the elaborated expectations in relations to the others helping them to deal better with themselves and with what appear as new challenges. We know that the work as a psychologist are based nor on the change of the biological condition, neither on the social conditions, but it is set up in the possibility of changes that allow a better way of life. The elderly is the main part of his own history. We started from an assumed point that the psychological support depends on and resists in the relation that we have with the others. Entering in the group the main purpose of the elderly is to face his individual problems. So the aim is to reflect with responsibility about the situations that appear about each person's personal life as a common sense. It is important to go through his life history. To share what it was experienced in life during the past and to bring it up to the present enabling the elderly to understand old experiences and to modify the current way of feeling and dealing with their day by day in the present moment.

THE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A POSSIBILITY TO RECOVER OLD MEMORIES

Autora: Dorli Kamkhagi

Psicóloga, Psicanalista, Mestre em Gerontologia, Doutoranda em Psicologia Clínica

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to understand the subjectivity of aging through the discourses of the members of a therapeutic group constituted by elderly men and women. The raw material of these meetings were either the memories awaken in the group or the forgotten facts or situations of each one's life that they still couldn't be in touch with. The discussion and the experiencing of all this helped them to regain the path of each one's life. Remembering, when done in group, as well as the construction of different histories of life, can be useful to the aged person in this phase of life when he/she feels excluded of any kind of social relationship. By experiencing this new way of understanding the process of aging, always particular and subjective, the individual is able to articulate new forms of understanding the past and the present and so build bridges towards a new future. This research is still in course in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy at the Hospital das Clínicas of São Paulo since 2002 by the supervision of Dr Luiz Cushman.

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GROUP/INSTITUTIONAL CO-CREATION: LINKING TOGETHER TRAINING, RESEARCH AND TITLE OBTAINMENT IN THE BRAZILIAN PSYCHODRAMA MOVEMENT

Stela Regina Souza Fava¹; Maria de Lourdes Sgorbissa²; Mariangela Pinto da Fonseca Wechsler³; Marília Josefina Marino⁴ - ¹FEBRAP - Diretoria de Ensino e Ciência; ²FEBRAP - DEC - Titulação; ³Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama; ⁴SOPSP - FEBRAP- NÚCLEO DE FORMAÇÃO

Teaching and Science Directorate (DEC)

Brazilian Psychodrama Federation (FEBRAP)

Objective - To have exchanges with the national and international community, in relation to experiences gained by DEC on the pathway constructed jointly with Brazilian federated entities, involving the other FEBRAP directorates, and in its efforts to become set up as a working team structured in three integrated nuclei: training, research and title obtainment.

Justification - The DEC administrations for 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 have been drawing up an ethical and scientific Educational Project with the Brazilian federated entities, for Training and Continuing Education for Psychodramatists. The Project has a commitment towards recognition of contemporary realities and social transformation. It is guided by the principles of Jacob Levy Moreno's theoretical-methodological approach to psychosocial sciences (Sociometry), and in this light, efforts have been made to move forward with three basic actions:

- reformulation and improvement of the guiding document "General Principles of Training and Title Obtainment in Psychodrama", from which the federated entities have constructed their Educational Project;

- systematization of the career of psychodramatist, structured in three levels, and the procedures for obtaining the corresponding titles;

- production of socioeconomic research on "The community under the spotlight", held in partnership with 22 teams of psychodramatists who undertook interventions in different localities in the city of Belo Horizonte, State of Minas Gerais, during the holding of the Fourteenth Brazilian Congress of Psychodrama, in June 2004.

In this panel, the three thematic actions will be developed through the words of each nucleus coordinator, under the general coordination of FEBRAP's director of teaching and science.

PP - 20

PANEL OF THE SECTOR OF GROUP THERAPY AND SOCIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR CARE AND ATTENDING DRUG ADDICTS (PROAD) OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO (UNIFESP), BRAZIL

Sergio Alves Lima¹; Roberta de Cassia Pio Soares¹; Marília Castello-Branco¹; Deborah Yafa Goldshmidt¹ - ¹UNIFESP - EPM (PROAD) - Psiquiatria

This panel contains texts produced during an almost two years clinical experience for the creation of a "Group Psychotherapy and Social Investigation Sector" within PROAD's services for attending, researching and teaching in the field of drug addiction (pharmaco-addiction). The sector would be characterized by its counter-hegemonic proposals

and would be clinically based on psychodynamics and the attempt to reduce damages. The short live of psychotherapeutic groups, therapeutic workshops and other groups within this institution may be due to the lack of space for appropriate supervision in order to stimulate thorough thinking and reflection enabling therapists to use in their clinical work a reproduction of ideological aspects. Intermittence of harmonic bonds is a characteristic of pharmac-addicts and, analyzing the question more deeply, perhaps of life in our present civilization. Such a sector would therefore propose the creation of a space for reflection and intellectual production based on the clinical experience of the addicts group, chiefly to provide therapists with an instrumental distance from the hegemonic ideology. The "Welcome Group" provides an initial attending of patients and their families as a way to promote their future link with the institution. The exchange of experiences and the identification of common problems turn this group into a strategic space that progresses into therapeutic alliance. The description of an adult welcome group becoming a psychotherapeutic one and its evolution – when therapists use projective techniques and an occupational therapist joins the group's coordination – is the theme of the first presentation. The second presentation describes the dramatherapy group with adolescents, a transition model between the welcome and the therapeutic group. The most adequate dramatherapy technique should be chosen according to the specific needs of patients. A significant part of the patients is recommended by institutions that care for adolescents in conflict with the law, or their family just seeks our assistance. In a major or minor degree such persons frequently present delinquent behavior not being aware of their conflicts. It is therefore that the intervention with techniques that emphasize ludic aspects of the experience of being in a group can be strategic for providing a link between the adolescent, the therapist and the institution. The third and last presentation proposes reflection about the space of supervision and creation of this sector as a way to keep the groups determined as less as possible by ideological issues. Aspects of the practices in mental health that propitiate understanding of the importance of supervision as a strategy to turn group activities into a long term proposition should also be considered.

**PP - 21
GROUP ACTIVITIES: INSTRUMENT FOR
TRANSFORMING – CITIZENSHIP**

Antonio Carlos Cesarino¹; Maria Aparecida Davoli²; Shu Gong³; Marlene Magnabosco Marra⁴ - ¹SOPSP SP - -; ²Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama; ³International Zerka Moreno Institute - -; ⁴Instituto de Pesquisa e Intervenção Psicossocial - Interpsi

The cultural, ethical and social diversity of the communities reflects the systemic rather than linear complexity of the way they function, as well as their creative and unpredictable potential. In this sense 'multi-culturalism' consecrates the differences, promoting the possibility of social relationships and commitment to transformation. How do social activities make it possible for the individual to become the subject of his own individual and collective proposals? Do the interventions, in their most varied forms of approach, promote revitalizing of the cultures and awareness of the intrinsic political nature of the citizen? Can we affirm that group activities are a clinical intervention of a social nature for the purpose of social construction?

1- Public Psychodramas in a Cultural Center in Sao Paulo

By Maria Aparecida Davoli

The ever-growing loss of trust between citizens that is proportional to the increase of the fear in a given community. This fear might be connected to the growth of the capitalistic culture and generates isolation.

The world of images we are constant ly being submitted through TV, movies, advertising, internet, produces citizens with poorer imagination capabilities.

The globalized world is always working to crystalize the human types in the way they are - in the way they think - and thus creating persons as though they were made in industries.

The public sessions I have been directing in São Paulo are based on the psychodramatic methodology and point to three different techniques:

- Creative Imagination- The possibility of being the other, playing different roles in a creative way- The construction of new knowlegdes through the meeting with their partners"

2 - Culture-Drama [i]: a New Enactment Genre for Peacebuilding

By Jon P. Kirby and Gong, Shu (*)

In our post cold-war, global era ethnic conflicts have increased dramatically. Tensions that have been bottled up for generations are now bursting forth. Despite the rhetoric of globalization, tribalism and sectarianism of all sorts seem to be on the upswing and Western-styled confrontative and negotiative diplomacy do not get to the heart of the matter. This article introduces a way of resolving the conflicting cultural pathways that undergird most ethnic conflicts by means of a new enactment genre called "culture-drama".

Where psychodrama works with intrapersonal, interpersonal and transpersonal relations, culture-drama deals with intra-cultural and inter-cultural relations. Culture-drama enables the communities to 'heal' themselves first by recognizing, then by accepting and coordinating, and finally by integrating various implicit, 'hidden' pathways within a workshop format which makes use of this enactment method.

(*) Ph.D, ATR, TEP, LCSW is the founder of the Center for Creative Development and the International Zerka Moreno Institute. She is a member of the American Art Therapy Association, a fellow and life member of the American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama (ASGPP) and a member of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy. She served on the executive council of the ASGPP. She was an examiner on the American Board of Examiners in Psychodrama, Sociometry and Group Psychotherapy. She is a consulting editor for the Journal of Group Psychotherapy Psychodrama & Sociometry (formerly the International Journal of Action Methods).

3 - Group activities: An Instrument for Transforming Society – Promoting Collective Citizenship

By Marlene Magnabosco Marra (**)

The proposal of the group activities emphasizes the importance of the coming together of local forms of knowledge in building up collective knowledge. Permanent experimentation, continuous movement of integration among the different individuals faced with a common task to be executed, not only opens the way for an effective performance but also allows for transformation. The knowledge that is built up together by peers in the most varied forms of intervention, in the “art of intuition”, in the multiplication of the experience and in social commitment, promotes social emancipation, and widens the cultural and political identity of the citizens. Group activities may be considered poles for promoting and reorganizing social reality, increasing the sustainability of the communities.

PP - 22

THE SCENE IN THE GROUP - SYMBOLIZATION AND CREATIVE ELEMENTS: MASK, BODY, IMAGE, WORD, PLAY

Mario Jorge Buchbinder¹; Claudine Vacheret²; Laura Villares de Freitas³ - ¹Instituto de la Máscara - -; ²Université Lyon 2 France - -; ³IPUSP e SBPA - PSA

Panel Coordinator: Diana Singer

The scene in the group

Symbolization and creative elements: mask, body, image, word, play.

This panel stresses the importance of the use of different ways for working with groups in general and particularly for training and therapy.

The symbolization and creative elements are unavoidable: mask, body, image, word, play.

Observed from different reference frameworks, we emphasize this common aspect: for therapy or for training, the creation of subjectivity is essential, be it working with masks, with psychodrama, with intermediate objects, with photo-language, with creative imagination as in the myth signification.

The presentations ranged from clinical descriptions to conceptualizations.

Mario J Buchbinder’s presentation

Argentina

The group scene.

Symbolization and creative elements: mask, body, image, word, play.

The therapy group is filled with scenes (dramatizations), mask, body, image, word, play. Regardless of the techniques employed, the group therapist must register which is used. But it must be taken into account that the use of these elements generates conditioning for the symbolization. This is highly favorable in a world where the significance networks are affected and in groups where along with the spoken word, other forms of creation and significance are required.

We have seen that communication in neurotic, borderline and psychotic patients is different. If communication via the spoken word is possible with neurotic patients, it is difficult with the other cases. Furthermore, with neurotic patients it is not infrequent that the death desire takes priority in the groups

It is only subjectivity when there is creativity, starting with Freud’s oft mentioned new act in the passage from autoerotism to narcissism to the particularities that Castoriadis defines in the “singularities of creative imagination”.

In the psychoanalytic movement, the imaginary that took a secondary position as opposed to the symbolic, gained greater importance. The imaginary constructions, that we always maintained, generated a condition that gives access to what is symbolic. They are enhanced by devices in which the dramatization, the mask exercises, along with creativity and reflection has free rein. The spoken word is enhanced by the possibility of meeting with the other.

The psychoanalysis, the poetical unmasking and healing are the fundamentals of these elaborations.

Psychotherapy is based on the relationship between creativity and aspects of subjectivity. Devices are incorporated that allow a broadening of the listening range.

The scenic becomes particularly relevant when combined with expressive resources and psychodrama. The scene gives determined degrees of coherency.

We employ work methods that we have developed at the Institute of the mask.

To create does not imply dismissing the death desire, the mourning or unrest, all that that makes a noise in subjectivity. It implies to take charge of the consistent and inconsistent multiplicity. Clinical and conceptualization experiences will be described.

Claudine Vacheret's presentation
Francia

HOW TO THINK THE CONJUNCTION BETWEEN THE GROUP AND THE MEDIATOR OBJECT.

In this presentation, I try to think psychical process which go on in a specific way, in a groupal setting, when is used, in the same time, a mediator object in therapeutic work. The mediator object may be photography, as I use it in PHOTOLANGAGE method, or music, painting, sculpture, literary text or mask, for example. Those mediator objects are different but all of them mobilize perception and sensoriality. They are spaces of depositing and projection, from them, the imaginary of a participant, who affectionately chooses and creates this object, is expressed, but they are also areas of exchanging different imaginaries of group's members. The individual associative chain and groupal one find in a mediator object a point of crossing. But this object is transformable and then it helps the articulation between intra-psychical and inter-subjective reality. The double conjunction group and mediator object is a specific configuration. The group may be used only with talking, and also the mediator object may be used alone in projective techniques setting. What I wish wonder is what produces the conjunction between groupal processes and psychical processes produced by mediator object. It is possible to speak about synergy between those two parts of setting. My purpose is to think about the characteristics of this synergy. That is why I shall use the psychoanalytical theory of group and concepts of René KAES, to try to show unconscious process which can be analysed in our contemporary researches.

Experiential groups according to a Jungian approach

Laura Villares de Freitas

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This article considers the possibility and the value of experiential groups according to the perspective of Jungian analytical psychology in our present socio-cultural context. It outlines a practical purpose of groups involving the creation of masks and personages, and presents different authors' contributions which take in a creative way the ritual under a psychological viewpoint and question the viability of group works. It also offers a mythological approach which comments the Gorgona, Dioniso, Artemis, Echo and Narcissus, and emphasizes the Greek goddess Hestia, her characteristics being related to aspects that are necessarily present in the experiential groups and to the possibility itself of

something psychological to happen. The experiential groups are seen as promoters of alterity in the relationships, as each participant has the opportunity to assert himself and to be confirmed, of expression and reflexion, in a fruitful interactional field.

Index Terms

Jung's Analytical Psychology. Experiential Groups. Persona. Group Self. Hestia.

PP - 23 PERSPECTIVES IN GENDER APPROACHES - ABOUT PSYCHOTHERAPY AND TRANSCULTURAL ISSUES

Luiz Cuschnir¹; Marisa Lourenço Micheloti²; Giovanna Cantarella³; Aparecida de Lourdes de Cicco³ - ¹IDEN - Centro de Estudos da Identidade do Homem e da Mulher - -; ²SOPSP - -; ³- -

Coordenador: Dr. Luiz Cuschnir, S. Paulo, Brasil
Membro do Bord of Directors da IAGP
Psiquiatry, Psychodramatist, Writer

Group Therapists with more than 20 years therapeutic experience, belonging to different theoretical approaches (group analysts, psychodramatists and transpersonal) will present the results of their scientific research in gender group therapy. The discussion will focus on differences, advantages and disadvantages in homogeneous gender groups (male groups, female groups) and mixed gender groups. The discussion will explore specificities in contemporary world male and female psychologies, taking into account cultural factors in the formation of male and female identities.

Resumo 1:

Marisa Micheloti, Brasil, SOPSP (Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo)

Psychologist, Psychodramatist, Sexologist

Supervisor of Gender Group, Psychotherapy's Service from Psychiatrist Institute of Clinical Hospital of the University of São Paulo

Gender Group: men, women and mixed groups

This study shows the works which have been carrying out at Psychotherapy Service of the Institute of Psychiatry from the Clinical Hospital of the Medical Faculty from São Paulo.

We have been carrying on and studying a new proposal in which men and women that took part in psychotherapy group together with the people in the same gender group will then take part in mixed group.

These mixed groups have something in common with the specific gender group, but with one extra goal, observing the question of gender between men and women in order to extend these changes and reflections. Reflections that propose patients a therapeutic field in searching for desirable directions.

Resumo 2:

Giovanna Cantarella, Italy, Past President EATGA
AEATG European Association for Transcultural
Group

Analysis, Past President Associazione
Psicoterapia di gruppo Milano
(Ipa Psychoanalyst)

I will speak of the results of my research on
women therapeutic groups psychoanalytically oriented
in Italy.

I will speak about specific group cultures,
group dynamics and way of bonding in women's
therapeutic groups in Italy.

Recurrent women's dreams allow
comprehension and working through of difficulties
and blocks due to the assets of families in Italy
today. The following discussion will then explore,
if required, differences due to factors like age,
culture, nationality. Differences and similarities with
men's groups.

resumo 3:

Aparecida de Cicco, Brazil, Psychologist,
Psychodramatist

Supervisor of Gender Group, Psychotherapy's
Service from Psychiatrist Institute of Clinical Hos-
pital of the University of São Paulo

Member of Universidade da PAZ,

THE POSSIBILITY FOR A FEMALE'S REAL CONTRIBUTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE.

This presentation aims to lead to thinking about
the possibilities a woman has with its expressions
like: creativity, intuition, resolution of conflicts and
other characteristics of the female's universe that
can contribute in the building up of the culture of
peace.

PP - 24

INTERVENTIONS IN THE CITIES: BREAKING THE LACK OF COMMUNICATION - INTERVENTIONS IN THE CITIES: BREAKING THE LACK OF COMMUNICATION

Luciana Mannrich¹; Maria Altenfelder
Santos²; Emilia E. Broide³; Marisa Greeb⁴; Ana Ce-
cilia Moraes⁵ - ¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica de
São Paulo - Faculdade de Psicologia; ²PUC SP -
estudante de Psicologia; ³Universidade de
Guarulhos - Psicologia; ⁴Role Playing-pesquisa e
aplicação - Escola de Sociopsicodrama; ⁵Mudança
de Cena - Teatro

The cities of today are, more than ever,
fragmented spaces from an urban social and cultu-
ral perspective. We cannot precisely determine the
origin of this fragmentation, yet we can verify its

most notable consequences: the lack of
communication. As a result, we have many cities
within the same city. It is true that some of these
cities overlap, have similar features, which are
therefore shared or at least sharable. However, there
are other cities that are exclusive to certain
communities and inaccessible to other communities.
In these cases, even if in theory they have features
equally shared, they function like small cities,
separating "us" and "them" via both physical and
symbolic demarcations, based on intimidation, fear,
or simply on the striking differences that do not
appeal to us, or worse than that, repel us.

There is a dichotomy formed in the city that
draws to opposite poles the good ones and the bad
ones, ordering in a simple and radical manner an
area that is complex and profound. This way, it is
possible for him, who considers himself the "good
guy" to create a sanitary ring around himself which
separates him from those considered the "bad ones",
causing inevitable consequences for the city.

With these questions in mind, we propose a
discussion among the authors of three experimen-
tal attempts with a common goal at retrieving the
purpose and feeling of the city for its inhabitants,
overcoming the dichotomy via work done with
groups. These works differ among themselves
beginning with the city chosen for the experimental
attempts: Guarulhos (SP-Brazil), São Paulo (SP-
Brazil) and Dundalk (Ireland). They also differ in their
technique, varying from psychodrama, operative
group and artistic approaches. The three projects
have in common the concern about the community,
combining useful elements in the creation of public
policies.

In 2005 we developed the Project Focus on the
Population Facing Violence and Other External
Threats. This Project began with a partnership
between the Ministry of Health and the Health
Secretary of the City of Guarulhos/SP for the
creation of an integrated database on the different
reports on accidents and violence in the city in order
to encourage public policies between different
sectors aimed at coping with the problem.

Hired as consultants to develop the Project, we
formed a group that brought together the several
secretaries in the city (of education, health, culture,
traffic, social work, labor, etc), the different sectors
in the civil society, the non-profit organizations, the
councils of social representations, as well as public
and private schools, universities and social
movements.

The objective of this group was to create the event
IN THE CITY, originating the first Workshop of
Mobilization: Live building peace, a series of
integrated actions which gathered about 1200 people.
In the morning, several authorities attended the event,
the young people taking part in the public social
programs participated actively through theatre and

circus performances, several panels were presented to promote the works developed in the city, helping build the feeling of citizenship. In the afternoon, we worked with all the participants through activities in Operative Groups. Through the presentation of this panel, we intend to develop the work accomplished with these groups and its consequent unfolding.

The current world situation calls for our attention. Globalization requires true openness of vision. However, things only happen in locus, in the relations, in the actions, and it is always from the stories woven inside the groups that the present culture builds up seeking to recreate itself. The current tools seem old-fashioned at the beginning of this millennium with its dizzying changes. Therefore, this moment demands a change in our mental geography. The Psychodrama of the City emerges as an opportunity, as a friendly way to make politics, where it is possible to relate to people in a straightforward manner, creating a reflective ear. It is the possibility of a new subjectivity. It is the city inhabitant's therapy helping in his relationship with his production of life, with his community and with the State: it is Sociometry in course in the "escenas de los pueblos".

The artistic intervention in communities was the background of this work. Invited through the Non-Governmental Organization Mudanca de Cena, Raul Augusto de Souza Araújo and Ana Cecília Andrade de Moraes developed in the city of Dundalk a four months course to artists and community workers in this city, in the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland. The aims of the course were the proper sense of community, and the ideas of community art, conflict, autonomy, authority, culture, politics, education, collectivity, intervention and oppression. Using essentially the Theatre of the Oppressed as a methodology of research and intervention, the course had as well the contribution of Irish and German visual artists. The concepts of city and community were investigated through the games and exercises of the arsenal of the Theatre of the Oppressed, created by the Brazilian director Augusto Boal, and through two Forum – theatre plays besides the theoretical discussion and the workshops given by the artists. The participants in the end realized interventions in their communities using the Theatre of the Oppressed and other artistic approaches based in their own knowledge and the discussions taken place during the course. Two of those interventions could be illustrative of the process created: the first with a group of homeless people to whom the main concern were the differences between the rules given by the Simon community that worked with them, and the rules known in the streets; the second intervention was with a group of young people that were dropping out of school, and in this case the big challenge was to create the interest to build a common work, like the theatre plays.

PP - 24B

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Betty Svartman¹; Marcio Chevis Svartman²; Luiz Carlos Osorio³; Luiz Fernando Garcia⁴ - ¹FLAPAG-presidente - NESME-secretária e ex-presidente; ²NESME - CEPPV; ³Gruppos - direção; ⁴Render Capacitação - Coordenação

Betty Svartman is the chair of this panel, together with Marina Durand.

The other three authors describe their experiences in Business Corporations, utilizing a Psychoanalytical approach with groups. The members of the groups are eventually the board of directors and sometimes, several kinds of employees. Their interventions depend of the demand of each enterprise and the authors discuss in this panel their particular experiences. Each one has a different perception and their opinions variate as the result of different courses. All of them agree in the conclusion that the kind of intervention that they chose that is based in Psychoanalysis improve the capacity of the participants to deal with challenges and to endure the demands of their professional and private life. Cases are reported by all of them.

The exchange of points of view based in different experiences and different necessities of clients is the richness of this panel.

PP - 25

EMPIRICAL PSYCHODRAMA RESEARCH

Michael Wieser¹; Jasna Veljkovic²; Valeria Cristina de Albuquerque Brito³ - ¹University of Klagenfurt - Psychology; ²Institute of neuropsychiatry illness: - border-line and psychotic patients; ³Universidade Católica de Brasília - Psicologia

Studies on Treatment Effects of Psychodrama Psychotherapy Ordered on the Basis of ICD-10 It is said that the study of Psychodrama psychotherapy have failed to achieve mainstream standards in evidence-based psychotherapy. However, little is known about the kind of treatment effect associated with a particular method and type of measurement as well as research constraints encountered in the field. The present study is concerned with a quantitative systematic overview i.e., a meta-analysis of studies on the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy. The aim of this paper is to explore the kind of statistical evidence which researchers have provided for the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy. The sample consists of fifty-two studies retrieved from PsycINFO and PsyNDEX databases in English and German published along various decades. These studies deal with various research topics within the field of psychodrama psychotherapy effectiveness. Eight studies are randomised clinical trials, fourteen are controlled

studies, and thirty are naturalistic studies. This collection of research papers is grouped in this study according to the systematic of ICD-10, since this is a worldwide standard way of classifying data which is also culturally sensitive. The assessment of the effectiveness of the psychodrama psychotherapy is based on statistical significant results. The analysis showed that in the area of organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (F0), behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances (F5), disorders of adult personality and behaviour (F6), and disorders of psychological development (F8) there seems to be a need for any type of psychodrama psychotherapy studies. A wide variety of measurement tools has been found. It should be noted that some of those tests were designed fifty years ago and may not be in use nowadays. Nevertheless, it is necessary to come to an agreement with regard to the kind of measurement instruments to be used in evaluation of psychodrama psychotherapy effectiveness, which allows us to compare studies with each other and even with other psychotherapeutic methods. This will be a task for the psychodrama research group in the International Association of Group Psychotherapy (IAGP).

STUDY ON TREATMENT EFFECTS OF PSYCHODRAMA PSYCHOTHERAPY ON THE AREA OF LIFE QUALITY IN PSYCHOTICS PATIENTS The main theme of this report is dealing with the results of one follow-up study, of the groups of psychotic patients. Effectiveness of Psychodrama treatment has statistical evidence. The area, which is main subject of our interest, is the *life quality*. It's well known that the life quality in psychotics is very poor. Living in their autistic world, they live like a Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, alone on their island. There is a very small number of studies of application of psychodrama method on the groups of psychotic patients. The reason for that is unknown, but we could afford to have a fantasia about that. Entering in the process of group psychotherapy with psychotics is for the group therapist like - entering in the Waban's "black hole", what is one endless job, with small gratifications. On the other hand, working group psychotherapy with psychotics is the very responsible task, because the therapist is fighting for life, instead of death, for communication toward autistic isolation. Psychodrama, as an action methods of group psychotherapy, enable to psychotic patients move from the "dead uncle", to the many different uncles from which the world and the people in that world could be understood with a less of distortions of reality. We shall mention the first steps, of treatment: The first step is to be in the role of the other person, to be the "other"; The second step is to reverse role. The sample in this research consist of fifty psychotic patients and twenty adolescents. All of them are diagnosed according to ICD-10 criteria, and were psychologically tested. A wide

variety of measurement tools have been found. Thirty of them were on Psychodrama psychotherapy group treatment, at fewer one year and on psychopharmacological treatment. Twenty of them were not on psychodrama treatment, only on psychopharmacological treatment. We have a group of twenty adolescents, who were on psychodrama treatment for one year. In this study, we shall report effects of psychodrama treatment on life quality in those groups, and compare the differences between the groups. The analysis is based on statistical significant results of psychodrama psychotherapy effects. Results: There are the significant differences between the group of psychotics who were and the psychotics who were not on psychodrama treatment. The differences are reflected in several aspects of Life Quality, which are statistically measured. There is significant difference in Life Quality in the group of adolescents. Discussion: This results showed the great effectiveness of Psychodrama treatment on the area of Life Quality of psychotic patients as on the area of the Life Quality of adolescents. Such kind of work needs to be continued and compared with the work of the other psychodrama therapists, working in this area. The next goal should be unifying of instruments and improving methodology of work.

Same benefits, different challenges: group psychotherapy in public and private clinics Group psychotherapy is frequently used in public clinics as an artifice to reduce waiting lists. On the other hand group psychotherapy is rare in private practice. This discrepancy may generate a distortion of group psychotherapy social status and raise objections for its spreading. This paper presents a qualitative research comparing the experiences of group therapy patients attending public and private psychological clinics in Brasilia-Brazil. Results suggest same benefits and differences in disadvantages associated with public clinic. The authors discuss possible alternatives to increase group psychotherapy in private practice and amend group psychotherapy in public institutions

PP - 26 LARGE AND MEDIUM GROUPS - GROUP ANALYTIC ASPECTS

Haim Weinberg¹; Rocco Antonio Pisani²; Thor - Kristian Island³ - ¹Tel Aviv University, Israel - Program for group leaders; ²University "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy - Department of Neurological Sciences; ³Institute of Group Analysis, Norway - -

In this panel we will explore how group analytic concepts that usually relate to the small group, can be applied for large and medium groups. Three presenters will illuminate different aspects of large and medium groups. Thor Island will talk about the differences between "short term/immature" large groups and "continuous, long term/mature" large groups and various leadership formats and styles.

Rocco Pisani will explain the dynamic and foundation matrix, will describe the small-family, median-social, and large-mass group, and will focus on the large group archetypal process from chaos to individuation. Haim Weinberg will talk about resonance and lack of mirroring in the large group, with their implications for the group conductor and social groups.

Abstracts of the presentations follow:

Mirroring and resonance in the large group and beyond

Haim Weinberg
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Group analytic core concepts can be applied to larger groups and society-at-large. Concepts that usually belong to the small group, such as the matrix, resonance, mirroring, regression, and also notions of setting, dynamic administration, and boundaries, can be explored in the context of the large and social group. Moreover, the conductor's roles and functions should be expanded beyond the small group setting, examining their implications in social leadership.

In this paper I will describe how mirroring and resonance affect the large group. Due to lack of eye contact, benevolent mirroring is difficult to achieve in the regressed large group situation and we are left with affect contagion leading to malignant mirroring. Resonance lies in the basis of a member's identification with the other and is responsible to the "one-ness" basic assumption in the large group.

Following the above, the conductor's roles need to change. I will focus on the protective, nurturant, representational, and diversity encouraging functions of the large group conductor, how they relate to the basic assumptions and their implications for a social leader.

Large and Median Group: From Chaos to Individuation ROCCO A. PISANI

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In Foulkes words "the groups we put together bring with them a considerable common ground, pre-existing any of their interactions. This has been called the **foundation matrix**. On top of this, the individual group itself develops an ever increasing common ground of understanding, of culture, of knowing each other, of expectation; it develops memory, it continues to be affected by what has happened in the past: all this is the **dynamic matrix**".

The small group, the "family group", is more concerned with transference phenomena.

In the Median Group, the social group, the transference almost disappears and the here and now phenomena, especially mirroring, are in the foreground.

The Median Group and mainly the Large Group are more concerned with the masses and the primordial level of the matrix. The philogenetic regression is very easy with archetypal representations.

The large group usually start with **chaos**. In the Greek Mythology chaos is expressed by the myth of tied progenitors, i.e. the Great Mother Earth.

The Great Mother, the Great Father and the Siblings archetypes, expressed by the myths, with their creative and destructive power, are fundamental in the dynamics of the large group. The group process, **from chaos to individuation**, is an archetypal process.

The Large Group: From Disintegration to Dialogue
Thor Kristian Island
island@iga.no

Participation in the large group is often perceived as a frightening experience, where the individual suffers the loss of a familiar and confirming attentive environment which undermines the cohesion of the self. The member of the group feels helpless, alienated, deskilled and caught up in a situation which might represent a threat to the identity of the individual. Much has been written about these primitive and archaic processes that take place in the "limited session" large groups.

In this paper I will present some of the differences between these groups and the processes that take place in ongoing long term large groups with a more established cohesive large group self. These large groups can provide an arena where personal growth can be attained and where individual as well as group and cultural conflicts otherwise not possible to reconcile, can be worked on and resolved. I will discuss some of the prerequisites for the developmental maturation of the large group with emphasis on cultural context and leadership format and style.

PP - 27 GROUP INTERVENTIONS: INDIVIDUAL, GROUP, COMMUNITY

Luis Falivene R. Alves¹; Marlene Magnabosco Marra²; Manuela Maciel³; Victor Shebar⁴ - ¹IPPGCampinas-FEBRAP - LOC; ²Inst.Pesquisa Interv.Social - LOC-IAGP; ³Soc. Portuguesa de Psicodrama - IAGP-Board; ⁴Hebrew University of Jerusalem - Zippori Institute

Our daily life is always lived as a search for meaning in the people and objects around us. This meaning emerges from the participation, fraternizing and loving that our complementariness keeps permanently alive among us. The object of social practices is to reinstall the subject in the social organization. The situations being experienced are organized in such a way as to promote the subject himself and others as well. Whoever participates in

a transforming process acquires ability as the capacity to learn about the very learning process itself is developed. Change represents new knowledge experienced by the subject, group or community, a rupture with a cycle of repetitions and, consequently, access to a new trajectory with new political, cultural, ethical and social dimensions; development of a critical awareness that permits the human being to constantly create and transform reality. How can the visible and the invisible be brought into focus? How can critical knowledge be produced in those who are the basis of the demand and are not apparent? How can the dramas of daily life be investigated while at the same time urgent and democratic responses are provided to them? What happens to the demand when we open up the social, political, cultural and symbolic spaces of "as if"?

ABSTRACTS: DIVERSITY, HOMOGENEITY, GROUP PROCESS AND SOCIAL CHANGE Victor Shebar *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem The Haim Zippori Community Education Center* Any group, even those in which manifestly their members are homogenous in fundamental social identity variables, presents or displays individual behaviors in relation to the other, towards the group as a whole, and to the events of the social context. This process is even accentuated in heterogeneous groups. In which way the group process contributes to the constitution of a more involved society towards the social change, depends in first instance, on the conceptual and operational approach of the therapist and the group members attitude. Two questions arise on the matter: 1) Which one of the intragroup diversities -like ethnic group, culture, gender or social class - are raised, observed, focused or interpreted, being used in the capacity of therapeutic axis-pivot. 2) What facts or events of the social context are incorporated and perceived like adapted in the group process, and what is the treatment of this subject. We will develop these hypotheses, providing examples from Training Groups of Therapists in Israel.

Historydrama in Portugal Manuela Maciel *Chairperson of the psychodrama Section of IAGP and Board member of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicodrama* We have an experiential brand new project in Lisbon, which is a sort of "Therapeutic theatre group" with around 20 people from Psychodrama, "Sociodrama", actors, teachers, and others which are now rehearsing to start performing in 2006 to present "Historydrama": Healing Portugal" Our goal is to reenact and transform the most tragical historical events of Portugal such as its independence, the disappearance of our King Sebastião in North Africa, the Inquisition, the lost sailors, the war in Africa, the immigration, the Fascism for 45 years, the decolonization of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa, etc. These public performances will be done in places that are historically relevant for the events that are being worked and there is the possibility of finding and acting better solutions

for these historical events, allowing not only catharsis but also the "surplus reality" that has a healing power and allows to overcome the once repressed pain. We believe that this may affect the collective unconscious of Portugal and therefore transform the Portuguese Culture to make it more assertive, effective and healthy. A true challenge in the Morenian spirit of "Sociatry".

Multiplier: a social agent for transformation Marlene Marra *Psychologist and Family Therapist. Didactic Psychodramatist Supervisor. Masters in Social Psychology by Universidade Católica de Brasília. Didactic Coordinator at Instituto de Pesquisa e Intervenção Psicossocial. Coordinator of the Local Organizing Committee for the 16º International Congress of Group Psychotherapy* The present text proposes to put forward a notion of the Multiplier as a role and function for people who are acting in the community. The Multiplier is that subject capable of intervening and participating in social transformation, in the construction of a new reality and in social inclusion. The agent for social change is one who, by including himself in what is new and unpredictable, allows for creative responses in the lessening of suffering and the improvement of relationships. The Multiplier brings to the community receiving attention, a new perspective that makes possible, for another person working with him, new ways of relating to others and to the problem in view, thus imparting greater flexibility and openness to change. The group is seen as a pedagogical principle of multiplication methodology. It is seen as a learning and development process because of its recognized capability for energizing interaction as its main resource.

PP - 28 PSYCHODRAMA AS A RESEARCH METHOD: EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL DIMENSIONS

Devanir Merengue¹; Valeria Cristina de Albuquerque Brito²; Marina da Costa Ramos³ - ¹IPPGC - Inst. de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo de Campinas - docencia; ²Universidade Católica de Brasília - Psicologia; ³Clínica focus - clínica

The post modern epistemological debate gives qualitative methodologies a new status in psychological research. Psychodrama enhances the scope of action methods in qualitative research both in conceptual and methodological dimensions since it allows researchers and participants to interact in various degrees of reflexivity. The authors describe the steps of the research project using psychodrama as a method for scientific investigation and also the questions concerning the concrete aspects of this project. They emphasize the distinctive knowledge that arises of dramatic intervention. Focusing the outcomes of the research they indicate other possible uses of psychodrama as an investigative tool in group dynamics

Scientific research is frequently considered a rigid and tedious assignment as Science is defined in positivistic terms. Redefined by qualitative epistemology axioms, research can be designed as a creative quest that generates both knowledge and transformation of human relations. This paper discusses Psychodrama as a rich source of qualitative methods both for clinical and social research in Psychology. Considering Moreno's definition of encounter practical and ethical aspects of qualitative researcher reflexivity are extensively discussed

The division of the psychodramatic session into three phases minimizes the technical challenges the director has to face. The concept of scenic segmentation may be use as a means of simplifying the teaching of psychodrama, as well as, a tool for qualitative research of the psychotherapeutic acting out. In this paper this concept is through outlined

Masks are universal symbols following us since the origin of the humanity. Masks express some aspect of inner experience and crystallize it in its image. A mask simultaneously occult and discloses human feelings. Based on the work of J. L. Moreno, the present qualitative research investigates the use of masks to enhance the emergence of histories and dramatization in partner-educative groups. I intended to understand how masks facilitate the selection of the protagonist during the psychodramatic game. The processing of the intervention and the analysis of follow up interviews with participants indicates that the use of masks helps all phases of psychodramatic session. Warming up and dramatization flow securely and calmly, allowing that partner-educative groups to elaborate personal issues protecting protagonist from excessive self exposing. I conclude that the use of masks may help the psychodramatist in producing a safe and effective environment for psychodramatic interventions in partner educative groups.

**PP - 30
EMPATHY, TRANSFERENCE AND COUNTER-TRANSFERENCE IN GROUP-ANALYSIS IN GROUP-ANALYSIS AND ANALYTIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY – ITS INTERACTION**

Antonio Guilherme Ferreira¹; Carla Maria Pires e Albuquerque Penna²; Ana Sofia Nava³; Claudio Sarmiento³; Julio de Mello Filho⁴; Jose Carlos Carpiovsky⁵ - ¹Sociedade Portuguesa de Grupoanálise - -; ²Associação Brasileira de Psicoterapia Analítica de Grupo - SPAG E.Rio; ³GAS - -; ⁴SPAG-E RIO - UERJ ; ⁵SPAG E.RIO - -

The different authors discuss the basic conceptions of group-analysis and group analytic psychotherapy, the first one defined in terms of

matrix, pattern and internal relational matrix, the second focused, above all, in the first of these concepts, though the particular importance of the figure of the therapist in the treatment is not forgotten.

Inside this general framework, particular attention is given to the transference and counter-transference that are fundamental in the organization of a group transference neurosis (or equivalent situation) considered fundamental by the Portuguese group-analysts.

The importance of empathy in the organization of counter-transference was already pointed out by P. Heiman, Little and Money-Kirle. The studies of Kohut, expressed as self-object relations, and these more recent, of Eagle and Wolitzky, Grayton Kowe Jr. and Stolorow (all of 1997) and David Stern (1998), show its contribution in psychoanalytic treatment. Its extension to group-analytic and analytic group psychotherapy is done by the authors..

The approaches of the two groups, the Portuguese and the Brazilian given by two examples, one by each of them, are similar, in spite of the apparent theoretical differences, namely the importance given the conception of the group-analytic pattern, used by the Portuguese group-analysts. Nevertheless, in both approaches, the importance of empathy, particularly in counter-transference is pointed out

**PP - 31
GROUPS INTERVENTIONS IN THE COMUNITY**

Betty Svartman¹; Amaury Tadeu Rufatto²; Marina Durand³; Silvia Brasiliano⁴ - ¹NESME + FLAPAG - diretoria; ²NESME E PREFEITRUA DE SÃO PAULO - CLINICA; ³NESME - Diretoria; ⁴PROMUD - Programa de Atenção à Mulher Dependente Química - Inst.Psiquiatria - HC - FMUSP

Betty Svartman is the chair of this Paper Panel
Amaury Rufatto will describe a Project of Sao Paulo's Government aiming at Childhood and Adolescence. (TEIA is the name of the Project) This report intend to show part of brazilian public policies in Mental Health and Education.

Marina Durand will present considerations about psychic processes of Culture which are present and interfering in the implementation of the Project named TEIA.

Silvia Brasiliano describes in her paper the efforts of a team of professionals to stablish an efficient service in an important public hospital. She observes in her daily experience that working with Mental Health in institutions demand second thoughts of theoretical concepts and also the creation of new kinds of interventions that fit the specific necessities of people that need the attention of this institutions.

PP

VI - 01.1

DOCUMENTARY ABOUT A SOCIODRAMATIC PRACTICE IN A PUBLIC SPACE

Juliana Vieira Tfauni¹; Nelson Carrozzo²; Fernando Vincenzo³; Fernando Guerra Sandim³; Flavia Tompson⁴ - ¹Instituto de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento da Saúde Mental e Psicossocial A CASA - Hospital Dia; ²Instituto A CASA - Hospital Dia; ³Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama; ⁴USP - ECA

This work intends to present a documentary, in a short-film format, to share a look, a vertex, of a filmmaker on a sociodramatic practice in a public square. Deeply lived and directed by a group formed by three psychologists, psychodramatists in formation, partnership with the director of the Institute of Research and Formation in Mental Health, "A CASA" ("THE HOUSE").

The objective of this intervention was to facilitate the appropriation of the public space so that the community acted and developed in a new perspective of social responsibility. Through a work of socioeconomic research-action to propitiate a place of integration and socialization to the users of Rosa Alves da Silva Square.

We carried through seven meetings with the community, using as method the Public Sociodrama, it occurred on Sundays between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., with duration of two hours. As commonly occurs in public spaces, the population was variable in all the meetings, with the presence of: children, adults, and elderly people. Some members of the group, mainly children, appeared in more than one meeting. The socioeconomic and cultural level also varied. We received some homeless people, children who lived in the slum next to the square, sometimes followed by their parents. We had also the presence of people with high socioeconomic and cultural level.

With sociodrama we can detect that the method of socioeconomic research-action matched the demand of the community in finding a place adequate to work and exercise a new form of citizenship, by creating an environment where they can be listened, feel safe and work towards their empowerment.

We perceived that the community could instead of complaining for its rights, experiment to be the authors of its transformations.

This documentary tries to put together, in co-creation, the diversity of looks that was present in the dramas lived by the community and the team.

VI - 01.2

COMMUNITY THERAPY. A VIEW OF TCENDO.SP.

Liliana Beccaro Marchetti¹; Lia Freitas Garcia Fukui² - ¹TCendo.sp - Psychologist, Family and Community Therapist and Coordinator of TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP; ²TCendo.sp - Sociologist,

Community Therapist and Coordinator of TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP

Abstract: The purpose of this video is to show the uniqueness of Community Therapy as a group therapy. Community Therapy is showing itself as a valuable instrument of basic attention to great groups of the population. This public aspect is an essential part of this type of work. Through a specific sequence of procedures it offers the opportunity of problem solving, formation of a net of support and solidarity and development of self steam. To show that, the team of Nemge - USP developed this video with a content directed primarily for those who don't know what Community Therapy is, bringing them a concise but complete idea about its approach. TCendo.sp - Nemge - USP is involved with Community Therapy learning in the city of São Paulo. Its mission is to develop, diffuse and strength Community Therapy. It shares its mission with Nemge - USP (The center for study of gender social relationships from the University of São Paulo).

VI - 02.1

A SESSION OF PSICODRAMA PLAYBACK MODE IN COMPANY TRAINING

Antonio Vitorino Cardoso Neto¹ - ¹Instituto Cosmos - Instituto Cosmos de Joinville

The purpose of this video is to show an real example of psicodrama applied in organization training. The video is integrant part of a research [1] on the application of psicodrama in the Playback mode, in a leadership training. The content of the film is: a) introduction or warm-up of the auditorium, by means of the technique of flowed sculpture and carousel of emotions; b) to tell stories and to stage them, and c) commentaries or sharing. The total duration of the video is 57 minutes [2]. The participants of this research, as well as the company, have authorized publishing of this scientific research. After the presentation of the film the author will answer questions of the participants. [1] Inscribed in this Congress under nº RS14597B [2] being able to be reduced, to adjust it of the congress structure.

VI - 02.2

SALAD AND EGG WITH BREAD

Maria Helena Franco¹ - ¹ECOS - Comunicação em Sexualidade - Comunicação e Marketing

This video shows several situations to discuss teenager's rights, which most people are not aware of. A girl goes to the Public Health Centre to get some free condoms. A teenager mother wants to breast-feed her baby during the lessons. A couple talk about the best moment to have sex. Friends in a bar watch a gay couple arriving holding hands. These and other scenes were staged and after shown to a group of teens. They will talk about their impressions, feelings and debate their reactions.



VI - 02.3

AMONG DRAMAS AND ROMANCES

Regiane da Silva Macuch¹; Marisa Schmidt Silva² - ¹Conttexto - Associação de Psicodrama do Parana - ensino; ²Conttexto - Associação de Psicodrama do Paraná - ensino

Our proposal of showing a video, among the several produced by the students who participate in Cinecidade Project, aims to open a concerning the authorships condition and performance of these adolescents, as well as the reality and imaginary revealed in the thematic chosen by them, that is seen entitled "Engendrando olhares" – from the audiovisual productions to the subjectivity constructions of the adolescents in Cinecidade Project. The video shows the thematic of love and death, presented by the plot between two adolescents that meet in school, become friend and fall in love. The girl's father finds out that boy in his son, from a relationship before his marriage. When he tells his wife the two adolescents are siblings, he finds out that they are not the girl's parents – their biological daughter was born dead and the nurse had substitute the baby by another child. When the girl listens to the parent's conversation, she runs to the boy's house to tell him about everything. When she reaches the house she see him almost committing suicide. Without having time to tell it, she listen to the boy saying he loves her and he kills himself with a gun shot. She, desperate, does the same in a tragic "Romeo and Juliet".

VI - 03.1

PSYCODRAMA OF A SUBJECTIVE CITY: A POLITIC OF GROUP

Marisa Greeb¹ - ¹Role Playing-pesquisa e aplicação - Movimento Social

This work has as objective to present the Psychodrama of City which took place in Brazil in the city of São Paulo in 2001, in which were realised a work in 153 groups simultaneously and sought to understand the drama and the forces that build the articulations existent in the life of the city and the responsibility of the citizens. It was a liberating action because it broke away with the old and conservative way to treat the city. It was a revolutionary action because it took place in 153 points simultaneously around the city and revealed the desire of the citizens for more direct and effective actions. It was a happy action because it generated happiness and a desire to live and amplify the creative forces. It was a therapeutic action because it encouraged the victims to seek to overcome the forces of resentment so that they could try to rescue their active and creative potential. And yet, it was an action which discharged new fluxes because at the same time it was an action that released energy into the social environment, thus starting a movement: a Politic of Group. Given the international repercussion, in 2002 it was also held the "Escenas de los pueblos" in the same day in 15 countries. Key-words: Liberating, revolutionary, happy, therapeutic, breakingthrough.

VI - 03.2

SIMULATION OF A FAMILY THERAPY SESSION- OBSERVATION OF THE NON-VERBAL CODE IN VIDEO RECORDING

Miltiades Soultanis¹ - ¹HAGAP - Family Therapy Section

Simulation of family therapy sessions is a common tool in family therapy training. In this video some of the participants will simulate a fictional family, assume certain roles, and the co-ordinator will analyse the family dynamics acting as he would in an actual therapeutic situation. The session will be recorded on video. In the assessment of their reactions allowance will be made for the fact that they are aware of being recorded on video. Observations on the video session itself. Fully register their reaction to their watching the video session, taking into account the real time that has elapsed since the actual simulation. The psychological material that emerges will be evaluated in relation to the dynamics developed in the specific group before, during and after the simulation. The phantasies arising during the whole process will be used to contribute to the group process as a whole. After the end of the session the participants will watch the video and offer their comments on every aspect of the dynamics that developed during the session, but especially on their non-verbal dimension.

VI - 03.3

THE EMERGENCE OF RESISTANCES: PARTICIPATING IN A MEETING OF THE HELLENIC GROUP-ANALYTIC KOINONIA

Vassilis Menoutis¹ - ¹HAGAP - Group Analysis

The video contains a selection of sequences from the meeting of the Hellenic Group-Analytic Koinonia (HelGAK) that took place at the garden of the Crete Naval Hospital on September 10, 2005. HelGAK functions in the context of the Transcultural Section of the Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy's (HAGAP) Seminars - Workshops Cycle. The selection was conducted in order to focus on resistance emergence.

Generally, in large groups, we needed to overcome many of our fears and, especially, those of dangerous large group resistances. After a long-term effort, a series of those resistances, from 1 to 20, has been recorded. The order in which the below mentioned resistances have been listed, indicates the priority we should give to the first resistances. If the resistances nearer the top are not satisfactorily dealt with, the emergence of resistances further down the list is far more likely.

Large Group Resistances:

1. Eye-to-eye contact is reduced, tending to paranoigenesis.
2. Large Group is treated as purely experiential or experimental.

3. Dialogue is impeded because of cattle-market-semi-organized forms, where "anything goes".
4. Group Situation is confined as far as possible to one-to-one psychoanalytic interpretations.
5. Over-interpretation, "scientism", and infantilization impede members' serious contribution.
6. Large group microculture is restricted to a limited number of basic assumptions.
7. The group phenomenon is dismissed as illusory.
8. Dialogue is treated as play, in order to be rendered trivial.
9. The emerging matrix, which takes on different forms or cultures, is doubted.
10. Group situation is treated as if it were a massive group, consisting of leader-led relationships.
11. Sex differentiation phenomena arise as the balance of male and female numbers is disturbed.
12. Large group does not run as-a-whole due to monitors "subgroup" (present to interpret).
13. Silent observers' subgroup tends to split the communication off (non verbal vs. verbal).
14. Large group is treated as if it were a family constellation.
15. Large group runs only if supplemented by a small group.
16. Meetings are limited to as few as possible.
17. The tendency to be present in a high degree gets lower.
18. Absenteeism increases the possibility of group disfunction.
19. Each group's membership gradually decreases (drop outs).
20. The whole program's membership gets smaller and smaller, as time passes.

VI - 04.1 DANCE AND POETIC FRAGMENTS TO INTRODUCE BASIC PSYCODRAMA CONCEPTS

Cecilia Caram¹; Maria Ines Tavares Pinto Coelho²
- ¹consultorio particular - consultorio particular; ²FHEMIG - CPP

"Psychodrama can be compared to dance; its characteristics are shown through transformation, reintegration and integration with other forms of art.(Adam Blatner)".

This affirmation inspires this piece of work as it weaves, dance, music and poetic fragments together with the basic concepts of Psychodrama. It could be called a "tridimensional written piece".

The expectator has access to it in a multimedia creation that needs to be projected in a wall screen or in the computer.

VI - 04.2 JACOB LEVY MORENO - HIS LIFE AND HIS MUSES

Marco Jose Domenici Maida¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama

"Jacob Levy Moreno - his life and his muses" comprises excerpts of six interviews recorded in New York City in 1997 by Marco J.D. Maida, a Brazilian psychologist and psychodramatist born in 1968. In addition to showing the viewer more about the people closest to J.L. Moreno, the creator of psychodrama, the video also addresses some essential issues concerning psychodrama theory and highlights the very important contributions of several women to the elaboration and consolidation of psychodrama as a respected scientific theory.

VI - 04.3 TO BE DIFFERENT, WHAT DIFFERENCE IT MAKES?

Maria do Carmo Mendes Rosa¹ - ¹Delphos Espaço Psico-Social - Diretora

This video is about people with a genetic disorder named Neurofibromatosis. It affects one in each group of 3000 people and presents many characteristics, one of them, very hard to deal with in our narcissistic, body-minded society, is the uncontrolled growth of skin tumours that results in serious deformations. "To be different, what difference it makes?" is a patchwork of interviews, testimonies and parts of socionomic acts directed by the author in mutual support groups carried on The National Neurofibromatosis Center in Rio de Janeiro. Issues like self steam, prejudice, victimization and regaining power and spontaneity are around others that are discussed and shared in this sociodramatic work.

VI - 06.1 HOW TO LOOK AFTER THE SICH WITHOUT NEGLETING THE HEALTHY

Adalberto de Paula Barreto¹ - ¹Movimento Integradado de Saúde Mental Comunitária - Ceará - Terapia Comunitária

The present video displays a Communitarian Therapy session. It is an open space for the community, where the members can talk about their daily anxieties and preoccupations without worrying about being judged but with the conviction of being understood in their suffering. There were 120 participants in the present Communitarian Therapy session. The theme which was presented was about a mother who has a three-year-old daughter who is blind and deaf. The mother is desperate because she no longer knows what to do. The fact is that the other son keeps complaining that neither the father nor his mother have any time to dedicate to him. After the moment of anxiety, there is a moment of reflection which is suggested for the whole community who share among them alternatives to overcome or to live together with the preoccupation presented by the participant whose theme was chosen for discussion.

VI - 06.2

Graphs for the affective spectrum: Focus on the group in the treatment of depression

Maria Aparecida Junqueira Zampieri¹ - ¹Ciclo de Mutação - Ensino e Pesquisa

Interruption and relapse are common in the treatment of depression. Family members and acquaintances frequently counsel or even exert pressure by showing uncertainty, confusion and false beliefs about supposed harm or addiction to medicines. It is considered that a good understanding of the disease as well as recognizing the signs and symptoms by the patient and their family may be of great value when facing up to depression. With this video we present clips of experiences in the prevention and treatment of affective disorders, facilitated by the use of Cartesian graphs in individual or group interventions. Patients and family members can graphically express the history of the disease phases, discussing with more objectivity their fears and myths. As didactic support, the author uses a simple language to explain shared monitoring in the therapy to try to improve compliance to treatment and empathy with the people the patient has contact, however without stimulating the desire to receive more attention. Directed at the client, the images are published with written consent of the participants, who assented to help other people who, like themselves, suffered from an incident or disorder, with or without co morbidities.

VI - 06.3

AN EXPERIENCE WITH PARENT'S GROUPS IN LOW INCOME COMMUNITY

Rosa Maria Stefanini de Macedo¹; Joao Laurentino dos Santos² - ¹PUC - SP - Pós-graduação em Psicologia Clínica; ²Pontífice Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia Clínica - Núcleo de Família e Comunidade

This vídeo presents a work developed in the NGO Meninos do Morumbi, São Paulo, city. It is our objective to show you the different strategies used to support parents role regarding their adolescents sons and daughters. We worked with Reflexive Groups, Community Therapy sessions and Focus Group to allow parents to share their concerns, experiences and expectations with each other in the community. Our intention was to help parents to improve their self esteem, self confidence and the assumption of their authority in order to facilitate the family relationship: limits, communication, respect and affective bonds. Our proposal is to discuss and share with the participants the richness of this kind of experience.

VI - 07.1

WHEN S.H. FOULKES MEETS N. KAZANTZAKIS AS "ALEXIS ZORBAS – THE GREEK"

Dimitris Giakoumakis¹ - ¹HAGAP - -

"Alexis ZORBAS -the Greek-" is the free. Each one of us will be a new Zorbas. Zorbas did not turn down without

sacrificing, however, his personal freedom. Many times Zorbas, as a part of us, let ourselves go into a frenzied dance so as to be redeemed of the vulnerability, which lay in wait. This dance, especially Syrtakis Greek dance, which drew the bodies into exhilaration, inspired the whole of the society, stifled the drama and brought us back to the joy of life. Apollo and Dionysus are eternal figures. Apollo, who is one of the 12 Olympian's gods represent the light, the music, the poetry. Also, Dionysus, represent the wine, the feast, the fecundity. Both of them were represented the meaning of life. The Dionysian spirit possesses the play as a part of our life and it, therefore, indirectly expresses God's festive presence in it. The society in which Zorbas and each one of us lives is not innocent in its "rawness". Its members are poor people who had organized their lives in the island of Crete, according to their own rules; furthermore, they were people who were led by the nose of their sentiments as well as by their instincts. Nowadays people organize their lives in these parts of the different culture in the same society, according to existing rules. In the end of the play two people, two women (scapegoats) had to die in order for the bodies to burst into the violent ecstasy of the dance, which became the most sincere expression of the acceptance of life. This study will present the dynamic function of the interaction between the Zorbas as a part of us (either small, medium or large group) and the transcultural member of this by music reaction (Syrtakis Greek dance). The Zorbas Music expressed the never-ending hope, under the spirit of love. The Music of the "Zorbas the Greek" representes the meaning of life. Each one of us as a part of Zorbas will be a new successor to life with love and S.F. Foulkes' spirit. Let's dance

VI - 07.2

MULTICULTURALITY AND GROUPS IN NURSERY SCHOOLS

Maro Tzanidaki¹; Chryssoula Saroglou² - ¹Hellenic Association of Group Analysis Psychotherapy - Paedopsychologist; ²HAGAP - TRAINING

A multicultural education stems from the belief that all people are equal and that cultural and linguistic differences do not constitute a disorganizing factor but, on the contrary they are considered as an enrichment and they are included in the subject-matters of educational programmes. Multicultural education in the Greek nursery schools serves as a democratic, educational answer to the needs of a multicultural reality in the Greek society. The formation of small and median groups through the dynamics that evolve, promote multiculturality in the nursery school. The purpose of the educational approach is the relations of infants, the ways of communication and the interactions within the group. The use of multimedia devices to monitor the operation of these groups enables us to have a live image and get vital information through non-verbal communication such as facial expressions, gestures. Moreover, we can thus notice the evolution of the group and perceive all

changes of its members. The evolution doesn't simply occur, but is influenced, formed and guided from all the important factors that are involved in the procedure and that influence the group dynamics such as the parents, the teachers, the sociocultural and natural environment. Therefore, by keeping records of all the groups as well as monitoring them through videos offers a complete picture of the group dynamics and the role of multiculturalism in nursery school in an educational environment that struggles to find its own way to balance the desires of the individual and the needs of the group, the formation of skills and creativity, the respect to the family and the participation in a wider community, the regard to the cognitive development and the interest in issues of temperament, feelings and mind.

VI - 07.3 GREEK LANGUAGE AS TRANSCULTURAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC METHOD

Panagiotis Sarantakos¹ - ¹HAGAP - -

The definition, the philosophical reason of existence throughout the centuries, maternal and musical dimensions of the Greek language are presented. Its use as a modern psychotherapeutic method and its effect in human psyche, behavior and the human character are reported. Furthermore, the effect of the Greek language, ancient and modern in the technology, the architecture, the culture and even the cooking are also analyzed. The results of clinical experiments and contemporary research are included.

PAPER/CONFERENCIAS/PAPER

PA - 01.1 THE CONTRIBUTION OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS AND THE MODIFICATION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL RESPONSES IN CANCER PATIENTS

Catherine Mela¹; Poulcheria Petraka¹; Dimitris Bafaloukos² - ¹Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy & Education in Group Analysis (H.O.P.E. in G.A.) - -; ²METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Athens - Oncology Clinic

Social Brain is structured from its experiences and activities through its activation or withdrawal of the neuronal synapses according to its use forming a biological and physical structure that constantly changes and is called Density Matrix an analogue of the dynamics of the Denser Phenomenon in Psychotherapy.

Density matrix framework can also be viewed in neuroanatomical terms as the Central Autonomic Network of the Nervous Tissue reflecting the interactions of the psycho- neuroimmune system.

Long-term Synaptic Plasticity might be an attractive model for the neurophysiology and for psychopathology as it reflects the dynamic changes in any information processing synaptic and neural network.

The contribution of the structural neural element called "tubulin" seems to participate in the energy expression of the neuron as well in the neuronal expression of pain. LHPA axis has profound effects on mood and behavior and is most linked with the stress response (as well as with PTSD disorders).

Stress combines both brain and immune-endocrine components and can be regarded as a classic neuroendocrine circuit.

Stress caused by shame and guilt is closely related "cancer personality", where

Group Analysis and Psychotherapy contributes, since that it is related with traumas of the childhood.

The neuroimmunology of many other representative feelings associated with onset of malignancy will be discussed as well as their psychotherapeutic treatment.

The patient's immunological profile could also be viewed as a mirror of his personality encoding laboratory findings to psychological equivalents.

Stress can be defined in the malignancy onset as a promotor or as inhibitor and can be also approached by the Freud's concept as the clinical expression of trauma.

The sentimental situations that are related with cancer will be described with references to proposed psychotherapeutic interventions according to the histological type of cancer.

PA - 01.2 WAITING ROOM GROUPS (WRG) WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE BREAST CANCER: LOSSES AND DEATHS

Rita de Cassia Gandini¹; Adriana Pereira de Sousa¹ - ¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia - Instituto de Psicologia

The aim of this work was to comprehend contents of losses and deaths experienced by women with breast cancer during Waiting Room Groups (WRG). WRG are one of the forms of service offered to patients with breast cancer and their companions by the Program of Psycho-Oncology in Mastology of the Institute of Psychology and performed at the Malign Mastology ambulatory of the Hospital de Clínicas-UFU, aims to assist the clientele while they wait for medical appointments. Analysis of five meetings revealed that references about losses and deaths were present in the majority of the patients' talks, being hidden or direct: reaction to diagnosis, denial as the main defense mechanism association of the medical figure to God, somatization and excessive preoccupation about any symptom, the worsening of health with significant organic and functional progressive losses, crisis because of loss, fear of death, bargaining with God to postpone one's own death, difficulty or temporary loss of libido, physical limitation of the homolateral arm post-surgery, affective losses experienced in the past; besides the loss of dignity due to the difficulty in accessing the Single Health System (Sistema Único

de Saúde), among others. This study revealed the importance of comprehending the diverse dimensions of losses and deaths in the lives of patients with WRG, enabling an opportunity professionals to reflect on the possibility of dealing with this content and stimulating the clientele to make their objects good

Key words: waiting room groups, breast cancer, cancer patients.

PA - 02.1

Integration of cognitive, directive and psychodynamic elements in a group psychotherapy for managers and executive staffmembers suffering from burnout. Challenges and pitfalls.

Esther Wermers¹; Jetty De Hoop² - ¹GGZ Friesland Noord - Health psychotherapy for work related problems; ²Ggz Friesland - Health Psychotherapy for Work-related Problems

In this lecture we, co-therapists respectively cognitive and psychoanalytical oriented, reflect on our experiences in a short term group-psychotherapy for managers and executive staff-members.

The aim of this group is facilitating the use of more creative personal qualities of the members of the group-psychotherapy through insight, interaction and training. We will show how we weave psychodynamic interaction through cognitive schemes, analysis of the personal qualities and pitfalls, investigation of each ones balance of energy and team role with always the personal focus of the group-members in the center.

In the result we will name the active ingredients of the solutions next to the often stubborn, sometimes hidden obstructions during the process of the therapy. We end with a few recommendations and like to exchange experiences with colleagues to promote the creative potential of het (co)therapists.

PA - 02.2

MULTI REFERRAL GROUPS

Leda Regis¹ - ¹LM Consultoria - Consultoria

MULTI REFERRAL GROUPS

WORKING WITH GROUPS IN ORGANIZATIONS

Leda Regis

What is MULTI REFERRAL GROUP?

It is an approach for group work, created through the integration of four other references: *The Operative Group*, *The Organizational Therapy*, *The Energetic Dynamic Psyche* and *The Organizational Constellation*.

The design of this integration has been facilitated by *the multi referral plural approach* developed by Jaques Ardonio of Paris VIII University, who states that the heterogeneity of looks and languages is related to the comprehension of human and social phenomena.

The contribution of each reference

The Operative Group, a methodology created by Pichon-Rivière in Argentina, is based on Psychoanalysis

and in Social Psychology. It allows us to understand how a group organizes itself, and how its operational and development systems function.

The Brazilian Organizational Therapy, which was developed by Vilma Chiorlin, is a therapeutic approach applicable to organizations. The objective of this methodology is to act in the professional arena while respecting the needs of each group. It integrates four skills: Psychodrama, Bioenergetics, Biosynthesis, and Biodance. It also allows the organizations to better understand employees' behaviors.

The Energetic Dynamic Psyche, created by Theda Basso and Aida Pustilnik, is a transpersonal Brazilian methodology. It brings a new comprehension of conscience including topics of the body energy field. It also furthers the development and transformation of the group through the discovery of the consciousness levels and the unblocking of energetic flow in the group field.

The Organizational Constellation, originated from *Family Constellation* by Bert Hellinger in Germany, brings phenomenological and systemic views as it relates to the morfic field. This is the field of invisible information from organizations. The application of this methodology allows the creation of solutions through the studies of morfic field by checking systemic disorders.

The view

We believe that working with groups potentially stimulates personal and group growth. Consequently, the whole organizational system changes faster. It happens because in a group each person is a mirror for others, so, people are encouraged to work with one another despite their differences. This diversity allows the birth of a transformational field, and inside it the solutions tend to arise with wealth and sympathy.

Overall, transformational field allows the group to seek cure and development.

Who is *multi referral group* designed for?

The reason of this approach is the development and the change of the men/women as social human beings. It is also intended to help people who work in groups to be aware of their strength and weakness, so they can stimulate their self-confidence in order to change their lives into a newer and happier direction.

PA - 02.3

PROFILE OF RESULTS PEOPLE

Luiz Fernando Garcia¹ - ¹Render Capacitação - Coordenação

Scientific Activity : Paper (30 minutes presentation)

Subject (Area): Organizations and business.

Theoretical Approach: Behaviorism

Abstract:

Objective: To share the conclusions obtained by observing the behavior of people that highlight in the business area and other activities demanding positive results.

HISTORY: Using a methodology that includes the “focused interviews” technique, (developed by Owen Flanagan 1991) with people from business area and independent professionals, we identified behavioral profiles with more or less behaviors leading to positive results. We selected the profiles from people with a positive contrast in professional and personal results.

In these profiles, we identify a common behavior with recurrent key features. They are: visualization, challenge, keeping the focus, creating course maps, expectancy (keeping the purpose) and drive, tolerance to ambiguity and uncertainty, and self-reinforcement for self esteem. Based on developing these features these people can reinforce their behavior to obtain positive results.

One of the relevant remarks about these features is that they oppose to the behavior identified on those people with not so positive results, such as: arrogance of certainty (does not consider messages from environment indicating the focus to be followed), inaptitude for future vision and lack of plans, lack of focus (specification of vision), inconstancy on keeping the purpose, impediments on making decisions, idealization of possibilities, procrastination, little tolerance to anxiety, to ambiguity, and to uncertainty of critical situations inherent to personal and work life.

Working with the profile of results people may be through the following exercises:

- Visualizing the short, medium and long term;
- Specifying the vision;
- Setting plans of personal and professional action;
- Setting check-lists for monitoring the objectives;
- Observing and re-directing course errors;
- Self-reinforcement because of attained objectives;
- Self consciousness.

PRESENTATION: The proposal is presenting the work with features of results people, in a 30 minutes talk, including some exercises for testing.

PA - 03.2 Integrated Group Psychotherapy to the field of Addictions

Mario Colli¹ - ¹Hospital Psiquiátrico de La Habana - Departamento de Psicología - Sección Adicciones
Departamento de Psicología-Sección Adicciones, Hospital Psiquiátrico de La Habana, Cuba.

Abstract :

It show a description of a Theoretical Model of Integrated Psychotherapy from Giusti, Montanari (2004), and Erskine (2001), which one have elaborated models to the functioning of the combined psychotherapies. It has the integration of techniques like Transactional Analysis, Gestalt Therapy, Client Centered Therapy, and Cognitive Therapy. All of this aplicated to the field of group psychotherapy for alcoholics and addicts, like has been developed in the D.T.E. (outpatient clinic) of Psychiatric Hospital of Havana in this last ten years.

Key words :

Integrated psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Gestalt therapy, Addictions.

PA - 03.3 PSYCHOANALYTIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF DRUG-ADDICTED WOMEN

Silvia Brasiliano¹ - ¹PROMUD - Programa de Atenção à Mulher Dependente Química - Inst. Psiquiatria - Hospital Clínicas - FMUSP

Drug addiction has been traditionally more investigated among men than women. Over decades therapeutic approaches based on men’s needs have been applied to women, regardless of gender differences. Today there is a virtual consensus in the literature that drug-addicted women benefit more when treated in gender-sensitive programs and with women-only group psychotherapy. This study aimed at describing the experience of a psychoanalytic group psychotherapy program that has been developed for about ten years in the Drug Dependent Women Treatment Center (PROMUD) of Clínicas Hospital’s Psychiatry Institute of the University of São Paulo Medical School. Over the years the singularity of drug-addicted women has compelled us to change our theorization and rethink our roles as providers. Issues such as patients’ commitment, difficulties in working out the option of discharge and therapist’s gender, which were all essential to the psychotherapy progress, are here addressed. Women’s participation in the groups is also discussed as well as our intervention using a discourse not much circumscribed to drug use but rather characterized by talking about the patient’s personal history. In summary it is sought to relate femininity to the building up of a psychoanalytic practice among drug-addicted women.

PA - 04.1 THE ACT GROUP AND THE PROCESS GROUP, AS COMPLEMENTARY METHODS OF AIDS INTERVENTION - A SOCIONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

Angela da Costa Almeida¹ - ¹Instituto de Psicodrama de Ribeirão Preto - IPRP

This paper was realized as a requirement for the conclusion of the Ribeirão Preto Psychodrama Institutions Formation Course, in order to obtain the title of psychodramatist. The author is graduated in Psychology and reports her intervention in a health institutional context, being developed in a hospital-school, in the state of Sao Paulo. Its role is to present the growth of a psychological support structure for patients with AIDS, working with a socioeconomic methodology proposed by Jacob Levy Moreno. Such necessity is justified by the complexity of the treatment, where the psychosocial counterpart of the disease demands an integrated and larger structure, capable of complementing the multidisciplinary work offered to the patient. The intervention was done with

PA

two types of treatment: Act Group and Process Group. The main invoked themes were stigma, family, doubts and need of information about the disease/treatment, loneliness, helplessness and death fear. Each session, supported on the bases of Socionomy, was looking for spontaneity and group creativity, implying in new movements of the cultural aspects and allowing the participants to work with new emotional possibilities. In sharing experiences – pain, uncertainty, joy –and revealing a common situation, the groups created a space for socialization and improved the interaction among the participants. Generally speaking, the groups offered the participants a space for socialization, allowing them to abandon the individualistic point of view about the battle against their disease and to see themselves as co-authors of a new reading of reality. It was possible to notice that, in the Process Group, some participants showed a meaningful development in their spontaneity-creativity, creation of new roles, translated in the search and consolidation of new emotional relationships; better acceptance of the diagnosis; insertion in the work market; improvement in the social performance and consequently the growth of their sociometric network, constituting in a unique way of relational strategy, in which, the emotional demand was present. The author concludes that the creation of Process groups constitutes an important source of intervention, while the protected space takes in the vicissitudes of living with AIDS, facilitating the appearance of more spontaneous and creative resources in facing the disease. On this perspective, the Socionomy theoretical reference brought conceptual elements that integrated to a knowledge, till that point, experiential, imposing itself as an effective and possible methodology in the institutional context.

Key words: AIDS, groups, psychodrama, sociodrama, Socionomy.

PA - 04.2 SPONTANEOUS THEATRE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE FROM A WINNICOTTIAN PERSPECTIVE: A PSYCHOPROPHYLACTIC APPROACH

Christiane Isabelle Couve de Murville Camps¹; Tania Maria Jose Aiello-Vaisberg¹ - ¹USP - Ser e Fazer

The “Being and Doing” (“Ser e Fazer”) Workshop on Spontaneous Theatre is part of a series of items of work that are being carried out at the Psychology Institute of the University of São Paulo, with the purpose of researching the transformation potential of distinctive psychoanalytical frameworks capable of meeting current clinical demands, starting out from the promotion of constant interlocution, made more profound through Winnicottian thoughts. Geared specifically to the teenage problem situation, this workshop is held in a state school in the city of São Paulo, involving adolescents aged between 12 and 17, who have been shown a case

containing several different objects, conducive to the creation of characters, so as to favour the creation of plays by the group. Over a period of eight months, we have been able to observe that the young people have given a dramatic rendition of weddings, bringing with them the issue of death, referring back to fears and doubts with regard to their sexuality and the establishment of love relationships. Within a human environment, where emotional communication comes out in play activities, it becomes possible to feel the surprise and the satisfaction in seeing oneself as able to express and expand the drama experienced within the creative gesture. This is an innovative form of psychoanalysis that imparts acceptable contours on the most profound forms of anguish, and encourages the arising of the creative ability of the human being, generating psychoprophylactic effects, in the Blegerian meaning of the term.

PA - 04.3 THE MEANINGS OF LOVE IN TIMES OF AIDS: A GROUP OF BRAZILIAN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

Denise Miranda de Figueiredo¹ - ¹PUC - Psicologia Social

This paper presents a qualitative research, which follows the theoretical-methodological path of Vigotski’s social-historical psychology. This research is part of the Studies and Researches Center “Adolescent: Emergent Questions and Conceptions”, of the Postgraduate Studies in Social Psychology (PUC-SP), that comprehend the adolescent historically inserted in the Brazilian culture. Two six-participants groups, that took place in “Morumbi Boys” Social Project, were organized aiming at understanding love meanings in times of Aids for a group of Brazilian adolescents. The author chose to analyze the discourse produced in one of the two groups, composed by girls aged from 12 to 15, and five meaning cores were identified in the adolescents speech, which were analyzed from the intersubjectivity produced in the group. Understanding love meanings in these times of Aids for a Brazilian group of female adolescents allows us to re-think about practices of intervention with this population, taking into account the historical, social, political and individual aspects.

PA - 05.1 PUBLIC PSYCHODRAMA IN DISCUSSION

Antonio Carlos Cesarino¹ - ¹1.Cesarino, Antonio Carlos - SOPSP

The author will explain his thoughts on public psychodrama, based on several experiences in Sao Paulo. The recurring therapeutic meaning and ethics’ issues of psychodrama, as well as the social, political and cultural aspects will be explored. The article paper will delineate the differences between the therapeutic experience in a public environment and the private office.

PA - 05.2 PSYCHODRAMA: NEW TENDENCIES CURRENT VARIABLES

Roberto De Inocencio¹ - ¹Private Practice - Private practice

New tendencies in Psychodrama have added variables that differ substantially from that of the original Morenian model.

This workshop will give the participant the possibility to explore the new tendencies proposed in the technique, advantages of them and possible disadvantages of the neglected aspects of the original model.

The “why” and “why not” of aspects of Psychodrama will also be presented and discussed.

PA - 05.3 THE THERAPEUTIC STRENGTH OF THE TRIADIC GROUP

Sonia Bernadete Simoes dos Reis¹; Maria Lizabete de Souza Povo² - ¹Escola de Biodanza Sistema Roldando Toro do DF - -; ²UnB - Sociologia

This work presents the Triadic Psychodrama and highlights its importance as a group therapy. It focuses on the three theoretical approaches and practices used in this psychotherapy form: Morenian psychodrama, psychoanalysis and group dynamics; as well as the importance of the co-therapy and the two group co-therapists, while related units. It presents the handling of different techniques and theoretical approaches in dealing with group sessions as a form of supplying a practical understanding of this psychotherapeutic model, which makes possible more readily the development of group trust and the access to the “fearsome scenes”. Such approach according to Almeida (1980) constitutes “the good therapeutic group” which “produces, develops, creates and feeds a precious product, the human individual” and allows the gathering of people who “experience and understand each other with all their being”. The therapeutic strength is the power of the group present in the identity which is established among their members and which allows the subjects, through a loving energy, to reveal their truth and “build up the strong Man, in freedom and dignity, in rights.” **Keywords:** triadic psychodrama, group therapy, co-therapy, fearsome scenes.

PA - 06.1 MULTIPROFESSIONAL APPROACH TO CARDIAC PATIENTS

Adriana Barbosa de Freitas Capparelli¹ - ¹Instituto de Psicodrama de Ribeirão Preto e Hospital Santa Genoveva - Psicologia

What activities are developed by the hospital psychologist? What is the importance of these activities in order to improve the patients condition? These questions are important and necessary for a new definition of the hospital psychologist, as the

doubts related to this professional are frequent among the patients, family members and even the health team. Usually, these activities aim the minimization of the negative consequences of the hospital admission, which include emotional pain and illness-related problems. Getting sick is a task for which we are not prepared, as we are constantly confronted with our physical vulnerability and the fast pace of life itself. For the hospital psychologist the most important question is to try to understand the dimension of an illness in a patients’ and in his family’s life. Confronting a disease and its evolution varies individually, from the realist acceptance of the physical damage and the reasonable attempts to reach satisfactory habilitation to the excessive dependence, minimization or even denial of the condition, while, in some cases, there is the use of the cardiac condition to manipulate and control the others by inspiring empathy and misery. Recognizing and making interventions into psychological needs of cardiac patients is very important for their rehabilitation in short and long terms. The psychological evaluation of the patient while in the hospital can help the approach of the multiprofessional staff not only during treatment but in a preventive way. There are many writs of prevention that can be taken when facing cardiac disturbances and group assistance can help their comprehension. This study reports the importance of prevention and emotional support offered by the group assistance in cardiac patients. Under the coordination of the Psychology department of a private hospital, the “Heart Hospital Group” was created for the patients that have already been discharged with the goal to promote their interaction and sharing their experiences, increasing personal compromise with the treatment.. The group helps the patient and his family to receive information and solve every doubt related to the treatment, rehabilitation and behaviour with the help of a professional health team. During the meetings of the “Heart Hospital Group”, lectures and psychodramatic techniques are offered when searching for new perceptions and reflexions. Patients declared that participating of this group was extremely positive, as it meant sharing and listening to other patients and understanding singular difficulties and progress, providing mutual support when facing day-by-day limitations and cardiopath pain, but also because they could learn more about their condition.

PA - 06.2 EMPOWERMENT OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS THROUGH GROUP PROCESS

Isil Bulut¹ - ¹Baskent University, Health Sciences Faculty - Dept. of Social Work

Prof. Dr. Isil Bulut, Arzu Kutmandu, Prof. Dr. Nurhan Ozdemir, Dr. Fusun Sozen

Empowerment is a powerful concept to explicate the underlying aim and the change principles for generalist social work practice through group process. The people who are physically or mentally challenged, are particularly vulnerable to actual and perceived powerlessness. Small groups are important for empowering members through social support, concrete assistance, learning new skills and especially, increasing critical consciousness and commitment to action. The aim of this study was empowering the hemodialysis patients in the psychotherapy group, who are treated at Baskent University Hospital in Ankara, by creating a basis of social support with the help of group process. Because of the health problems like anemia, bone problems, itching, sleepyness during the day and insomnia at night, wrong nutrition, financial difficulties.. these patients are always in need of social and economic support. For this reason, the other aim of this study was introduce them to the economic resources.

The study covered group psychotherapy for six months, 20 sessions with 15 members and social assistance activities to this members. Group psychotherapy was held by two social workers; (one is a professor in the University, and the other is working in the hospital, hemodialysis clinic) with the support of a family doctor and the director of the Clinic. Social assistance activities was held by the social worker, under the supervision. Psychodramatic techniques and social activities are used in the group process. Brief Symptom Inventory is used at the beginning and the end of the group process to discover the influence of group experience. Group members were not only shared their problems and the ways of solving them, but also help each other to find social and financial resources. They noticed their strengths and used it in their daily life.

At the end of the study, results of the Basic Symptom Inventory carried out before and after implementation, indicated that positive improvements had been reached. According to the patients' evaluation, group process helped them to realize their role in the family and community. They are still going on to support each other after the group process.

PA - 06.3 EDGELESS: AN ATTEMPT TO A NEW PATH

Luciana Mannrich¹; Marilia Zylbersztajn² - ¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Faculdade de Psicologia; ²Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia

During the year of 2005 we took an internship in the medical clinic of the Perola Byington Hospital. The practice consisted in weekly groups in the waiting room. We started to listen to whatever was brought to the group, aiming to embrace any afflictions, anguishes, doubts or fears. The population assisted in the hospital is generally composed by low income women referred to the hospital by the Basic Health Units of their

neighborhoods. Many of the issues brought by the women to the groups were about their difficulty in finding a quality treatment. Furthermore, everyday life topics were also discussed, including sexual and domestic violence, working and family problems and the lack of a social network. We realized that beyond the evident need of material resources, there was also a lack of emotional resources, capable of elaborating the meaning of exclusion, misery and pain. And this was the kind of listening that we could offer. We are talking about women that are exploited at work, not understood at home, people who migrated without a place to arrive, who have to take care of their relatives, without being taken care of themselves. When we created these groups, we tried to be facilitators of a dialogue that would be able to provide new ways of facing a reality that, although it is mainstream it is also marginal. [1] State reference hospital in women health

PA - 07.1 USING PSYCHODRAMA IN SEX THERAPY GROUPS

Arsalus Kayir¹ - ¹Istanbul Medical School - Psychiatry

The common form of treating sexual dysfunctions is couple therapy. We

have been treating sexual problems in groups since 1988. Therapeutic

factors of the group is very effective in these groups. In 1992 we added

psychodrama to erectile dysfunction and vaginismus groups. We often find

psychodrama to be useful in sex therapy groups for men and women.

In this paper examples of psychodrama will be given for sexual dysfunction.

PA - 07.2 CLINICAL STUDY ON IN-PATIENTS WITH SEVERE PSYCHIC AND PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS TREATED WITH GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHODRAMA

Barbara-Rose Legeler¹ - ¹Klinik am Osterbach - Psychotherapeutic Medicine

The psychosomatic unit of Klinik am Osterbach, Bad Oeynhausen, Germany, medical head Barbara-Rose Legeler, has conducted a study together with the university of Hamburg Eppendorf, Dept. of medical psychology, which meets the standards of a scientific clinical pre-post, a retrospective catamnestic and a prospective catamnestic study, over 5 years. The aim was to prove the clinical quality of the treatment in general with the exclusive situation of the department, being the only psychodrama-unit. The tests applied were standart psychological instruments like SCL-90, SF 36, IIP, BSL, ADS, PDS and a basic questionnaire for social and medical data (BaDo) at the beginning and the end of

the treatment and with a 6 month catamnestic questionnaire. The results of 1200 patients treated in the clinic with group and individual Psychodrama were compared to the results of 6 other clinical departments specialized on the in-patient treatment of psychosomatic patients with an analytical and/or cognitive behavioral concept of treatment and equivalent length of treatment (43 days). In general, the cases of the psychodrama unit were more severe due to a specialization on sexual traumatization, posttraumatic stress disorders, dissociative disorders, personality disorders and psychosomatic pain disorders prior to all other diagnoses of the F categories in ICD 10 excluding psychotic patients and manifest substance addicts, if detected before admission. The average number of diagnoses per patient were 3.8, exceeding the other hospitals by far (average 1.8), the social situation, income and employment status were significantly below the patients of the other hospitals. Still, the treatment achieved a symptom reduction to the same level, that the other departments and hospitals could provide starting from a better level. Especially 362 patients with complete prospective catamnestic data show that the results do not only show in the pre-post comparison, but stabilize further in the catamnestic data. 400 more patients undergo prospective catamnestic research at the moment. The prospective study will be completed in June 2006. So far it can be said, that Psychodrama treatment has proved highly effective in a clinical setting, even with patients with severe disorders, high comorbidity and low social status and security level. The data will be shown in detail.

PA - 07.3 MALE AND FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS. IS THERE ANY PSYCHODYNAMIC CORRELATION?

Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo¹ - ¹Faculdade de Medicina da USP - Psiquiatria

Introduction/Objective: Being the majority of the population heterosexual, there is mutual influence in the quality of sexual performance of both men and women. This study intends to assess and to discuss the possible psychodynamic mechanisms involved in this supposed mutual influence, comparing the prevalence of certain male and female sexual dysfunctions. **Materials and Methods:** More than 7000 subjects, 18 years old and more (54.6% male and 45.4% female) answered a self-administered and anonymous questionnaire composed of questions on different aspects of sexual and affective life (sexual behavior and dysfunctions, affective relationships, habits and lifestyle factors). The survey was carried out in 18 cities from 13 Brazilian states. The retrieved data was analyzed with chi-square tests and $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. **Results:** Prevalence of rapid ejaculation varied from 10.8% (state of Pará) to 28% (Ceará). Coincidentally, the lowest rate of difficulty in excitement (22.2%) was

found in women from Pará, and the greatest rate (31.6%) was found in Ceará, in which state it was also found the highest prevalence of difficulty in orgasm (31.8%). In contrast, only 17.2% of the women from Rio de Janeiro complained of difficulty in reaching orgasm, where men from that state presented the second lowest score (13.7%) of rapid ejaculation in the country. The highest rate of anorgasmia was seen in women from Minas Gerais (37.6%), where the survey found the second highest prevalence of moderate and complete erectile dysfunction (respectively, 14.9% and 3.4%) in Brazil. More than a simple coincidence, the results demonstrate the importance of analyzing the couple as a dysfunctional unity. **Conclusions:** There is a strong correlation between male and female dysfunctions in sexual partners. High rates of male dysfunctions are associated with high prevalence of female dysfunctions. Also in the sexual life, psychopathological couples tend to form a complementary relationship in order to minimize or even to increase the individual difficulties, as a way of adjustment.

PA - 08.1 GROUP THERAPY FOR SOMATIC PATIENTS

Julio de Mello Filho¹ - ¹SPAG-E RIO - UERJ

Introduction

Somatic patients groups are growing all over the world.

Homogeneous groups (only one pathology) predominate over the heterogeneous ones (different pathologies in the same group). All of that is related to the increasing of psychosomatic pathologies in varied cultures. The author has been developing this subject for thirty five years.

Somatic groups

Informative, Self-help, Supportive, Role-playing, Reflexive and Analytical groups

Objectives

Provide information on formation, selection, gathering, techniques and evolution of dealing with these groups using clinical examples.

Methodology

Flashes of group functioning and cases studied displayed in *Power Point*.

Technical Approaches

Catharsis, Support, Psychotherapeutics Techniques (Clarification and Confrontation). The role of interpretation.

Case Records

Heterogeneous: hospitalized patients groups
Homogeneous: basically ambulatorial patients

Dermatological patients, Hansen's Disease patients, DPOC patients, Rehabilitation of Heart Disease patients, Breast Cancer patients, Hemophilia, AIDS, Hemodialyzed, Bulimic, Diabetic Overweight and Transplanted patients

Prof. Julio de Mello Filho

Professor of Medical Psychology at UERJ
Vice-President of Brazilian Association of Groups
Psychotherapy (ABPG)

Author of "Group & Body": Group Psychotherapy for somatic patients, ARTMED, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, 2000.

PA - 08.2 GROUP THERAPY OF PSYCHOSOMATIC PATIENTS IN A HOSPITAL

Lazslo Avila¹ - ¹Faculdade de Medicina de São José do Rio Preto - Psiquiatria e Psicologia Médica

This work presents a description of a psychotherapeutic group of psychosomatic patients, conducted in a hospital setting. We show the achievements of insight in the group's organization and inter-personal communication, as well as the relief of symptoms in seven patients attended by this psychoanalytically oriented group therapy.

We discuss the extent and the limits of the group technique for such patients and we conclude with some proposals about the efficacy of this therapeutic approach.

PA - 08.3 NARCISSISTIC AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Raffaele Visintini¹; Elisabetta Cattaneo²; Valentina Bregani²; Maria Monica Ratti² - ¹Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy Unit, Vita-Salute University - School of Psychology - San Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy; ²Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy Unit - San Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy

This paper focuses on the interpersonal functioning of personality disordered patients in dynamic group psychotherapy, in particular both borderline and narcissistic personality organization. The authors suggest the importance of a correct understanding of all the different characteristics identifying those personality organization, in order to achieve positive outcomes. Some considerations about prevalent relational ways are proposed and evaluated in terms of possible causes of those personality disorders. In conclusion the dynamics frequently observed in group psychotherapy with personality disordered patients are explained and some suggestions related to possible interventions suitable for the group setting are proposed.

PA - 09.1 SHORT-TERM PAIN LONG-TERM GAIN: EXPERIENTIAL GROUPS FOR THE INEXPERIENCED IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY TRAINING

Fiona Warren¹; Christopher Scanlon² - ¹University of Surrey - Psychology; ²Henderson Hospital - HOST

Recent recognition at a policy level in the UK of the poverty of services for personality disordered patients has generated scrutiny and activity around the skills and training of staff in general as well as specialist services.

A training course in working with personality disorders was designed to be applicable to staff of any discipline, working in either general or specialist services. The course was provided collaboratively by two leading therapeutic communities in the UK. The conceptual model underpinning the course was that a key feature underlying unhelpful management of personality disordered patients is that individual interactions of staff and patients are products of the internal worlds of both (or beliefs of each about the other) and that it is often failure of staff to appreciate their part in the interaction that makes it difficult for them to work with these patients. Facilitating this level of thought about the interaction for staff in generic settings should, therefore, reduce their difficulty. To this end, the course included reflective groups in its structure and also employed service-users in the role of trainers (thus reversing the roles to which the staff were accustomed).

The course was evaluated using primarily qualitative methods. Recognition of the importance of reflecting on their own perspective (or insight) emerged obviously from the interview data from course participants, suggesting that the course strategy was successful at least at this level.

The conference presentation will elaborate on the rationale, process and evaluation results of this course and include some notes for future training and research.

PA - 09.2 SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOSIS

Juliana Vieira Tfauni¹; Beatriz Aguirre² - ¹Instituto de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento da Saúde Mental e Psicossocial A CASA - Hospital Dia; ²Instituto de Pesquisa e Saude Mental A CASA - Psicanalise

This paper intends to present some considerations that we find important in the treatment of patients diagnosed as psychotics or having serious neurotics disorders

We use Psychoanalysis and complementary contributions of Psychodrama as our theoretic reference. The group sessions occur in a context of a Day Hospital, where other therapeutical activities are also offered, such as: Occupational Therapy, and

open groups (Radio, Assembly, Music, Daily Laboratory, Women Group, Men Group, Group of Dance, and others).

The patients are cared in four groups, and the staff is composed by psychoanalysts, psychologists, occupational therapists, psychiatrists. The staff is organized to develop a personalized attendance to the patients and their families. The support to sustain such kind of treatment is the transference established between the patients and the therapists, and the circulation of the necessary roles within the group of professionals.

It is important to point out that the transference positions are flexible, changeable and dynamic, varying in accordance with each patient, history of life, and context of the therapeutic group. In general patients arrive confused, lost, depressed and with a sense of social persecution, if not in a total psychotic crisis, with delirium and hallucinations that correspond.

At first, the group offers a space of shelter and acceptance for all who need to speak in confidence about their suffering.

The assurance of a comfortable and secure environment for the patients has been able to guarantee a structuring and therapeutical process in the development of new sorts of relationships. By considering each treatment's demands, the therapists and the group offer a closeness and continence to each patient that comes near to sharing their psychic structure and body. This has to be done respecting each patient's limits, necessities, singularities and possibilities of social and affective re-integration.

PA - 09.3 BEYOND ZANZIBAR

Paulo Bareicha¹ - ¹University of Brasília - TEF - UnB

The aim of this article is to present results of an inaction-research which included 62 patients of a psychiatric-day-hospital in Brasília. During a period of three years more than 150 workshops occurred. The content of the next meeting was always established at the preceding encounter. Artistic languages were applied to all procedures. Our goal was to facilitate patients' communication and expression so that they could a) better understand their suffering and their concerns; b) establish with each other a dialogical relationship; e c) enhance coping strategies for dealing with their sufferings and also develop new perspectives for their future. In the first workshop focusing free interpretation were used local newspapers. During the entire process many methodologies were applied, such as: free words and sentences-associations to images and music, sentences building, scripts creation, axiodramas, psychodramas, theatrical sketches and finally, a video production titled *Zanzibar*. At the end of the entire process the focus was to act and freely-interpret

shared scenes of the patients' real lives. Results pointed that: 1) receiving new patients in the workshops showed to be more efficient than the standard procedure; 2) The artistic languages helped the group interaction during the tasks performances; 3) the development of free narratives increased individuals' and group's spontaneity and creativity; and 4) the patients' interest and complicity in sharing their ongoing experiences increased during the group process.

PA - 10.1 INTERGENERATION, OPTION TO INSERT OLD PEOPLE

Dorli Kamkhagi¹; Luiz Cuschnir² - ¹Puc- São Paulo - Programa de Pós -Graduação; ²IDEN - Centro de Estudos da Identidade do Homem e da Mulher - -
Resume: *Concepts, release, and practices to integrate generations.*

The objective of this study is to think over the possibilities of new arrangements which elderly people may develop through psychotherapy, may bring about its participants.

According to the group analytic psychotherapy the remotest association can be triggered, considered and interpreted.

The remaining things that came up, were used as a thread to link past and present, making it possible for them to be hopeful about the future.

This experience led us to another question: What place do these people have in your society? There is a feeling that the elderly, do not have current society as a reference. The possibilities of reflecting about the time lived appear as a new resource in which people are not static.

The purpose of this work is an attempt to recreate a perception of their story, which comprises the past, the present and maybe the future.

Key Words- aging, futur, past, insights.

PA - 10.2 THE PHYSICIAN AND THE DEATH: AN INTERFERENCE IN THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

Jamil Aidar¹ - ¹IPPGC - ensino

During the whole medical graduation there are very few opportunities to discuss death, chronic sickness and their consequences to the patient and his family.

Inside the medical imagination, death is always presented as an enemy to be defeated. It is the one that challenges the physician's knowledge, his power and competence. As a consequence, death reveals to the patient and to the doctor himself, the impotence of whom thinks or is thought to be invincible.

The battle between doctor and death changes the focus on the doctor-patient relation. The "dramatic project" that develops in such a relation and which

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should be that of “taking care of the patient’s health” becomes “to save or cure him”, what means “to set him free from death or illness”.

This way doctor assumes the function of fighting against illness, taking from the patient any kind of co-responsibility for the healing process and making valueless any kind of medical care which hasn’t resulted in cure. The patient as a subject loses his role in the relation, being replaced by illness, which gains the status of main character. The doctor, on his turn, changes from being victimized by death, to a position of manager of the situation.

This paper refers to the work performed along with a group of resident doctors in Pediatrics at Hospital e Maternidade Celso Pierro, Campinas, Brazil, during their training period in the Newborn Intensive Care Unit. The objective was to discuss the difficulties faced by the professionals in reporting worsening or death of babies to the parents.

Through dramatizations it was possible to explore and discuss difficulties related to the profession, promoting role-playing and search of a most adequate way to deal with these situations. It was possible to investigate and discuss the inner motivation aiming at the choice of their careers, besides talking over their own myths and beliefs and their own fear of getting old, sick or dying. Finally, discussing how the reported factors may have either a positive or a negative transferring interference in the doctor-patient relation.

This way, we search for humanization of the medical practice, with the establishment of a new kind of relation, based upon mutual respect and responsibility, leading doctors to a more spontaneous and adequate practice, and the patients and their families to a more comfortable path through the sickening and dying process.

PA - 10.3 MARATHONIST, ANINHA, RUNNER, FLOR: STORIES EMBROIDERED BY PATIENTS “WITHOUT COMPLAINTS” AT THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC WORKSHOP OF TAPESTRY AND OTHER EMBROIDERIES”

Roberta Elias Manna¹; Tania Maria Jose Aiello-Vaisberg² - ¹Unidade de Referência à Saúde do Idoso - Sé de São Paulo - Psicologia; ²USP - Ser e Fazer

The present essay presents the life and encoutering stories which have happened in a space known as Oficina Psicoterapêutica de Tapeçaria e Outros Bordados (Psychotherapeutic Workshop of Tapestry and Other Embroideries). It is an inclusive group, inspired by D. W. Winnicott’s thoughts, which is configured according to the clinical style of being and doing which has been developed at the University of de São Paulo (USP) in Brazil. As a unique psychoanalytical framing, such practice characteristics are the presentation of mediating materializations, which facilitate the emotional

communication through the creation of ‘transitional worlds’, and the use of holding as fundamental intervention. At this point, our objective is to approach an interesting aspect of this framing which, by being psychoanalytical, does not rely on the enunciation of interpretative sentences: the fact that the patients are not required to being able to articulate neither their complaints nor their demands in order to attend the sessions productively. That is a fundamental issue here because many people defend themselves against suffering through dissociating defensive strategies and end up by preventing the search for psychological help, even in very emotionally painful life situations. In order to pursue it, we shall focus on the stories of four users of the equipment which we have worked with. One of them answered to another professional’s indication whereas the others attended the sessions by their own initiatives, declaring interest in embroidering. Those women’s follow ups through months were registered by elaborating psychoanalytical narratives and it revealed the realization of existential transformations which followed the sense of dissociation overcomes and self distancing, in other words, the sense of greater personal integration. Therefore, it is possible to state that in a Winnicot clinical context, which does not have the increase of self awareness as a goal, but instead, enhances the feeling of being alive, real and capable of spontaneous gestures, this creation psychotherapeutic workshop may be considered a psychotherapeutic environment able to favor emotional maturity.

PA - 11.1 TREATMENT OF TRANSGENERATIONAL TRAUMA - A GROUP INTERVENTION FOR YOUNG ADULTS WHO HAVE A PARENT WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS

Ethel Tillinger¹ - ¹University of Melbourne - Counselling Service

Holocaust studies focussing on second and third generations (children and grandchildren of survivors), emerging studies of generations following the Vietnam War and recent genocides indicate the reverberation of parental trauma across the generations. Developmental studies also show the impact of parental trauma on children.

Clinicians at the University of Melbourne have become increasingly aware of the burden and isolation of a section of their clients living with a parent struggling with a mental illness. They display similar symptoms to the children of Holocaust survivors, children of Veterans and children of survivors of genocides.

This presentation will outline an approach piloted at the University Counselling Service that brings psychoanalytic and trauma perspectives to bear on specific difficulties in development and identity formation in this population. A six-week group

approach was trialed in 2005 with two facilitators and a small group of clients referred from within the Service.

The group utilized a similar model to that of the Paying Attention to Self (PATS), developed by the Centre for Adolescent Health, Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne for adolescents (12-18 years old) whose parents have mental health issues. This combined a small group intervention with an ongoing opportunity for members to become involved in a reference group for future groups and projects.

The theme that emerged in our group was that of "keeping your life the main story", with each of the six sessions crystallizing around aspects of this theme.

The use of a psycho-educational/psychotherapeutic group intervention to address the dimensions of isolation, contamination and stigma will be explored and findings, questions and directions for future groups will be outlined.

PA - 11.2 CHILDREN OF DIVORCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH IN FAMILY TRANSITION - INTERVENTION AND RESEARCH

Maria Dolores Cunha Toloi¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama

In the Western world divorce and marital separations are recognized as a phenomenon presenting specific characteristics in the historical, social, political contexts.

Since December 1977 when the Law that regulates couples separation in Brazil (Law n. 6515/77) was promulgated, through a project presented by Congressman Nelson Carneiro, the study of marital dissolution has become a subject of great interest by historians, sociologists, anthropologists, jurists, psychologists, educators and many other professionals involved in family, marriage and child counseling related areas, thus facing all sorts of different matters concerning marital separation in the Brazilian families.

Many couples living through unstable marriage relationship started going to Court as a means of getting legally separated thus increasing the number of broken families. Children resulting from these broken families namely, in this context, children of separation and divorce were considered, in this new role, the "Divorce Children".

Hetherington (1993) presented the first review in literature through a longitudinal study with 1.400 divorced families for a period of approximately 30 years (Virginia Longitudinal Study of Divorce and Remarriage) and demonstrated a considerable amount of data and analysis of the context.

Many studies are considered from the American literature viewpoint as guidance for the Brazilian reality. In Brazil we can observe that alongside the Family Laws changes the family conception has also

been through a lot of modification during the last decade, evolving from a hierarchical structure to egalitarian and democratic ideals.

By taking the psychological view, the resilience paradigm initiated in the 90s, brought up significant features in the analysis of the divorce context. It also added on a new conception to the way we used to understand and work with divorced families.

The resilience paradigm intends to consider all processes and factors that enable children and adolescents to respond well in despite to the adversities caused by the divorce context.

In this system, children are conceived as having their mental health associated to risk and environmental protection factors.

In that sense this paper aims to present different aspects of intervention and research in dealing with Brazilian families who are going through the process of changes relating to dissolution of marital bonds.

PA - 11.3 STRENGTHENING PARENTAL ROLE IN REFLEXIVE GROUPS

Rosa Maria Stefanini de Macedo¹; Joao Laurentino dos Santos² - ¹PUC - SP - Pós-graduação em Psicologia Clínica; ²Pontífice Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia Clínica - Núcleo de Família e Comunidade

To understand the parents values in educative practices we must consider that social, economical and political changes reflect in families and in value transmission to the new generations. The objective of this paper is to present an experience with parents of low income, that has been done since 2002 in the NGO, Meninos do Morumbi, southwest zone of São Paulo city, Brazil. Our intention in these meetings was to understand what they think, feel, their values and how they experience the responsibility of being parents nowadays. The work has been realized in four steps, such as: 1- questionnaire about attitudes and values of the adolescents; 2- Reflexive groups for the parents to talk about their concerns and strategies dealing with sons and daughters education; 3- Community Therapy sessions for parents to give them emotional support and opportunity of sharing their experiences with other parents of the community; 4- Focus groups to discuss in a more specific way the most critical themes that emerged in the reflexive groups and sessions of Community Therapy. The results have shown that as a consequence of being legitimated in their role as educators (by the group) the exercise of their authority become easier and the feeling of self-esteem, and self confidence were increased. We have observed also a strengthening of the affective bonds with their children and of the family resilience. For this, we are convinced that it is very important to offer to the community spaces for groups to reflect and share the experiences of being parents nowadays.

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PA - 12.1

CROSSING MIRRORS IN FAMILY THERAPY: CREATING A THERAPY GROUP THROUGH MULTILATERAL TALKS

Sandra Salomao Carvalho²; Ana Cristina Felisberto¹
- ¹Instituto Municipal P. Pinel - Ambulatório; ²PUC/Rio - Psicologia

This is a model for therapeutic intervention with families and building of family therapists' capacities. It was developed after the decision to exclude the *mirror room* resource. The use of *hidden resources* resulted from the need to introduce a reflection team into the field, and into the family therapy, the teaching procedures and the practical counseling scenarios. The experience takes place at the Specialization Course in Family Therapy According to Systemic Family Therapy and Gestalt-therapy Perspectives.

We shall describe the theoretical foundation, the instruments used and the steps taken in the therapy process conducted with the family in the presence of the professional team, whose therapeutic action occurs through the family-team group.

Based on our joint experience in the public health system, and with university supervision, education groups and other contexts involving teaching and group work, we developed a model that offers more power and resources, with the presence of the entire team on the field and integrating both approaches.

The sessions are conducted with a pair of therapists who interact directly with the family, the reflection team, a supervisor and, occasionally, a consultant. Based on the phenomenological and dialogical intervention perspective, we adopted the practice of talking and building experiential interventions based on what happens *between and among us*, team and family. The reflection team explores new contexts for family interaction and promotes the experimentation of new patterns, offering new "models" to the families, as all participants experience the coexistence of multiple versions of what takes place on the field.

This model promotes the construction of the process of learning how to intervene, through partnership and relational counseling. We use the students', the therapists/teachers' and the families' *experiential competencies*, and the conceptual and technical background offered by the two approaches.

Counseling of the families and building of the professionals' capacities creates possibilities using the strength of the group – a network spun by each and all persons involved. The families develop their competencies crossing the conversation and experimentation steps proposed during the process, which integrates several persons in different functions and experiences, giving shape and expression to the previously hidden resources.

PA - 12.2

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: GENERATIONS ASPECTS

Ana Maria Silva Neves¹ - ¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia - Instituto de Psicologia

The present research intends to analyze low-income families in which domestic violence occurs. It discusses the parental physical violence against their children, highlighting psychic, structural and social aspects that last throughout generations of children, parents and grandparents of the same family. The study was performed in Uberlândia/MG with three low-income couples that had been disclosed for physically violence against their children. Income of parents was lower than four minimum wages. A total of 16 participants, including parents, maternal and paternal grandparents and one great aunt of abused children were interviewed. Methodology was conducted in a qualitative perspective and for the purpose of the investigation; the form of case study was adopted. The interviews were guided by a semi-structured thematic outline and were performed individually. Interviews were also registered, transcribed and analyzed. Data analysis revealed that, among other factors, structural conditions such as precarious dwelling, peripheral and unhealthy pile-ups expose the intimacy of the family and contribute to the disclosure of domestic violence. It was observed that physical violence experienced by the aggressor during childhood did not emerge as a determiner of the aggression on his/her own children; however childhood experiences of abandonment appeared to provoke affective perturbations and difficulties in establishing bonds with sons and daughters. Grandparents, parents of the abusive couples were ambiguous in their reports and this enhanced the outstanding differences among the experiences of remote moments of nostalgia and mystification of childhood contrasted with hurt and resentment badly dealt with which appeared between the lines and in isolated complaints of abandonment and rejection. Punishments, beatings with rods and belts acquired different significances all along the generations. The association between not beating sons and daughters and the lack of mechanisms constructed all along his/her own emotional life which would contribute for the bringing up a child appears to be an important factor in the analysis of domestic violence.

PA - 12.3

PSYCHOANALYTICAL TOOLS IN A HEALTH BASIC UNIT

Waldo Hoffmann¹; Dulce Maria Senna² - ¹Centro de Saúde/Escola Butantã USP e SBPSP - Programa de Saúde Mental e Diretoria Científica; ²Centro de Saúde/Escola Butantã USP - Saúde Mental

The paper focus the psychoanalytical listening as a important tool for a mental health group in join work in a health basic unit to deal with this relevant issue: enfant victims of violence. Often the aggressor is one of the members of the family who is responsible for caretakes and also presentes mental suffering himself.

PA - 13.1

GROUP ANALYTIC NETWORK AND BRAIN MECHANICS THE FOULKESIAN ASPECT OF THE BRAIN PLASTICITY.

Catherine Mela¹; Margarita Kritikou¹ - ¹Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy & Education in Group Analysis (H.O.P.E. in G.A.) - -

Koukkou's & Lehmann's model indicates a complex living system in an entity composed of a set of organs and its subsystems which during life, are in a continuous and dynamic interaction with each other.

Complex living systems, thus also humans, are subsystems of the physical and social realities in which they live and they are in a continuous and dynamic interaction with these realities, that are their natural partners.

Behavior at each moment during the life of each living system presupposes these complex and parallel interactions and emerges out of them.

According to Kurt Goldstein, the organism always behaves as a unified whole and not as a series of differentiated parts. What happens in a part affects reflects the whole.

Any particular symptom displayed by a patient cannot be understood solely as a product of particular organic lesion or disease, but has to be considered as a manifestation of the total organism.

Brain can always regenerate or generate significant functional elements in response to stimulation. It has both "digital" (neuronal) and "analogue" (intercellular) modulating functions allowing rapid functional adaptation to the environment.

The "Foulkesian" brain, is shaped by its experience of the world and retains prodigious capacity to accommodate to environment change.

The body subject constitutes its motivation. The neuronal process and the brain mechanisms of the neural membrane underlie the general philosophical framework that declares that a great number of our actions are derived from our emotions and that the coupling of pleasure/suffering, controls the expression of our desires.

Can human affective reactions control neural mechanisms?

Mental representations of the 'good' or 'bad' nature of the given information of the extracorporeal space, which are constantly signaled by the opponent systems, are associated with brain actions.

An approach of the Foulkesian aspect of the brain will be attempted in relation to the principles of the Brain Plasticity.

Clinical examples based on Group Psychotherapy will be presented in relation to many Psychosomatics Disorders.

PA - 13.2

GROUP AS A DISCURSIVE PRACTICE: SOUNDINGS IN GROUP THERAPY AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONISM

Emerson Fernando Rasera¹; Marisa Japur² - ¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia - Instituto de Psicologia; ²Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciência e Letras de Ribeirão Preto - Departamento de Psicologia e Educação

Social constructionism represents a critical movement of the view of knowledge as representation, of the subject-object duality and of the truth rhetoric in Psychology. In the family therapy field, it has been translated into a stance that focuses the microsocial process of conversation, the collaborative participation between therapist and clients and the questioning of illness and cure definitions. Social constructionism emphasizes the meanings brought by the clients, the analysis of the relationships they are immersed, and their potentials and resources for change. This work brings the social construction invitation to group therapy field. From a review of the constructionist literature and its use in psychotherapeutic field, some theoretical and practical redefinitions of group therapy are proposed. Based on this perspective, the group contract is a way to specify some conditions of the making sense process. The group composition is derived from a negotiation between therapist and participants. The preparation conversation is a co-responsibilization practice and composition is a shared construction, limited by social expectancies of the therapist's function. The problem and its solution are a part of a single conversational process marked by conversations that try to stabilize some meanings at the same time it expands other ones. The therapist acts as a conversational partner. The group duration is defined from its understanding as a political and ethical intervention. The end of group therapy is a rite of passage that promotes clients new self description and social status. These comprehensions denaturalize some traditional forms of understanding group therapy, point out alternative possibilities of describing it, and consider it as a discursive practice characterized by its political and cultural embeddedness in our society.

PA - 13.3

A PSYCHOANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SMALL MULTILINGUAL GROUPS: CROSSROAD OF POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PHENOMENA

Pablo de C. Godoy-Castanho¹; Maria Ines Assumpção Fernandes² - ¹Instituto de Psicologia da Universidade de São Paulo - Laboratório de Estudos em Psicanálise e Psicologia Social (LAPSO); ²Instituto de Psicologia da Universidade de São Paulo - Departamento de Psicologia Social e do Trabalho

In a globalized society, we come across more and more often with multilingual groups. As professionals of group processes, the question of how subjectivity is crossed by language differences nowadays assumes an increasing importance. Surely the multilingual situation implies a huge array of other differences such

as cultural, economical, political etc... Nevertheless, we believe it is useful to distinguish and study the specificities of multilingualism as long as we don't isolate it in itself, but proceed to study how it connects to the former dimensions. We guide ourselves essentially through the concepts of French and Argentinean psychoanalytical group theories. Based on field and theoretical research, we highlight some properties and interfaces of the phenomenon of language differences, thus hoping to offer useful parameters for the coordination of small multilingual groups. As we say multilingual, we imply the concept of language. We define it, initially, as Saussure's "langue" which is separate from "speech" ("parole"). The dimension of language as a social, political and cultural object gains much more importance as we rely on the sociolinguistic perspective. We also resort to the theoretical production emerged from traditional individual psychoanalytical practice in a foreigner language for extra support. Our field work took place in a Portuguese school for foreigners and it consists on classroom observations and the conducting of operative groups (technique inspired in psychoanalysis and developed by Pichon-Rivière). Guided by the concept of "intermediate cultural formation" (René Kaës) applied to language, we try to identify representations, psychic process and formations related to language differences. Because of the own nature of this concept, we identify and study how language connects, without merging, with (and within) different dimensions. The function of language differences in bounding, both externally and internally (intrapsychic), is an essential characteristic which could be deeper studied through Pichon-Rivière's and René Kaës's concepts of "internal groups". Thus, we were able, for example, to view a parallel in the role language differences assume on social group boundaries and in internal psychological splitting. Questions regarding identity and small difference narcissisms (Narzißmus der kleinen Unterschiede) appear to be central in dealing with language differences and may find in Pichon-Rivière's "task" concept a very useful technical tool to be approached. Search for awareness of the different representations which each language variation assumes during the group is fundamental and may help us understand how unresolved political and historical issues come to play a strong role on the underlying phantasies and disputes inside a multilingual group.

PA - 14.1
THE PSYCHODRAMA AS THE SAFE PLACE FOR THE SOCIAL EDUCATORS WHO WORK WITH THE PROGRAMMES OF THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIAL ACTION OF CURITIBA (F.A.S) - PARANA BRAZIL

Ellen Lamberg Carneiro Bond¹; Maria Emilia Garcia² - ¹Sociedade Paranaense de Psicodrama - Presidência; ²Sociedade Paranaense de Psicodrama - Sócio

The professionals hired describe their psychodramatic experience in eleven Units of the Foundation of Social Action of Curitiba (F.A.S.), in 2005.

They demonstrate the efficiency of the Psychodrama with the Directors and Social Educators through role-playing and the development of the groups and the solutions of their conflicts.

The first meeting with the members of the Board of Directors of F.A.S, was held on September first, 2005, where the approved Units and their respective Directors were introduced. They brought their specific needs.

The general objective of the work was defined: it should try to achieve the integration of the members of each group and the development of their professional roles.

As specific objective, it was defined to come supply the needs of each Unit. And as priority the help and care of the professionals, the supervision of practice, texts and orientations on children and on adolescents, sexuality and alcoholism.

Finally, the authors developed their work based on Moreno's conceptions of spontaneity and creativity and in the narrow correlation among the Social Educators who develop their dangerous activities with street boys and girls or ones with no conditions to have a place to live in.

It is exactly in surprising or risky situations when the role of creator is required. Moreno thought human beings very badly equipped to face these moments.

One of the aims of the work is to establish or reestablish the tele among people, making possible the transformation of the insight into change of behaviour, or in other words, the conscience of what to do after having experienced the facts.

This experience reflected in the net of connections will allow a healthier Institutional life, through sociometric method.

The reality, subjective or objective, depends on the bridge we build between them, it depends on our conscience of facts and it also depends on our attitudes from wishing to know up to the refined attitude of knowing what to wish.

PA - 14.2
THE ROLE OF PSICHIC SPACE IN A GROUP LEARNING SITUATION. RESEARCH IN ART, PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHODRAMA

Rolando Cesar Varela¹; Maria Josefina Basterrechea² - ¹Instituto Universitario Nacional de Arte - —; ²Instituto universitario nacional de Arte - —

The study of the role of space as a psychic configuration linked to the individual and group expression has become a relevant component in our teaching experience. For the last ten years we had worked with multidisciplinary teams including various artistic disciplines, Psychoanalysis and Psychodrama.

This paper is an attempt to present the work we have been doing while lecturing on the subject of ‘ ‘Groups and Institutions, Theory and technique’ ’ at the National Academy of Art, Buenos Aires University.

The aim of the work we carried out was to study the expression of the individual and group psychic space and its impact on the individual sense of psychic space at the end of the task. With this in mind, we used a matrix of analysis divided in three stages. 1-a preliminary survey. 2-a record of the group process (written form and audiovisual) 3-a final survey. We used the David Liberman computerised programme to process the data. The psychodramatic scenes were analysed in accordance with the principles of the ‘language of drives’

We focused on:

- The importance of psychic space in the construction of a group envelopment as a necessary frame for the learning and display of creativity.
 - Observation of the kind of individual psychic space displayed by each one of the members of the group.
 - Observation of the psychic space adopted by the group during the task.
 - Observation of the relationship between the individual psychic space and the group psychic space.
 - Analysis of the changes observed in the participants.
- Conclusions:

Every member of the group expressed more than one kind of psychic space as predominant according to the ‘language of drives’

The kinds of psychic space expressed in the group process were always variations of the predominant individual psychic space.

PA - 14.3 FROM MYTH TO SUBJECTIVITY IN PSYCHODRAMA GROUPS WITH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Angela Sordano¹ - 'apragip coiraG -
PSYCHODRAMA

The present work aims to point out the figurative thinking role and the oneiric psychodrama function in the elaboration of child and adolescent integrative problems.

Often, the need of a continuity in self representation connects in an apparent irreversible way children to their parents mythical issues.. This dependence denies them the possibility to relate to the present, to integrate the new and to realize an original self project.

The experience of becoming part of a new symbolic matrix, the reciprocity feeling and a good mirroring in a different ethnic group lets emerge the ability to overcome the original ties and to activate a subjective function in the relationship with the others.

In children and adolescent groups it's necessary to underline the difference between the ability to be subject, that is to be a person able to make a synthesis in own emotive experience and to gain a free position in the interpersonal relationships, and the subjective function

that is the ability to activate creative solutions to front the cyclic chaos that abolishes the mythical ties of the group singleness.

Paper proposed for psychodrama area or clinical application of groups

PA - 15.1 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURES

Artur Marinho de Medeiros¹ - 'TEMPO - Tecnologia Métodos e Procedimentos Organizacionais S/C Ltda. -
Culturas Organizacionais

There is a whole study field involving the issue Organizational Culture, in which we have a wide experience of many years playing the role of Human Behavior Consultant for Organizations, by what we can produce one of the three approaches below, ready to read and discuss it as a Paper in a 30 minutes session.

A) INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE IDENTIFICATION

Mechanisms, techniques and action approaches of a procedure consulting that leads to a complete Organizational Circumstance Reading, by the organizational history study (retrospective vision of the institutional genesis); the technical system study (prospective vision of Human Relations to identify cultural patterns); the aspiring set study (projective vision for tendencies and expectations that can integrate both technical and human systems, making a clear sign to establish a stimulating, modern and functional Organizational Culture).

B) INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE MODERNIZATION

Mechanisms, techniques and action approaches of a training consulting for development that defines Organizational Intervention, following the Organizational Culture Identification, by a programme that considers didactic effort of mobilization and tanking conscience to achieve new cultural patterns, starting by the top management group which makes the institutional identity matrix.

C) INTERINSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS RESOLUTION

Mechanisms, techniques and action approaches of a procedure, training, development and counseling consulting that deals and contributes to a relationship resolution among institutions in straight collaboration, when a cultural shock perspective with obvious implications on trustful relationships, constant interactions, interfaces between CEO's or Executive Boards is capital to success on initiatives such as fusions, acquisitions or strategic alliances. These efforts are indispensable for conflict resolutions or significant diversions, negotiating the rescue of a trustful relationship to turn viable once more the effective and productive interinstitutional cooperation, with clear implications on executives and employees life quality.

PA

PA - 15.2

A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED STUDY OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR PATIENTS WITH WORK RELATED DEPRESSION (BURN-OUT)

Christer Sandahl¹; Annika Lindgren¹; Jorgen Herlofson¹; Gunnar Rylander¹; Ake Nygren¹; Marie Asberg¹; Catharina Asklin Westerdahl¹ - ¹- - -

Aim: Long-term sick leave has increased in many European countries during the last five to six years. Mental health related diagnoses such as depression, burnout or stress reaction have become the most common ones among white-collar workers on long-term sick leave in Sweden. The aim of the project was to develop and evaluate group therapy methods suitable for this patient population. **Method:** 120 patients on sick leave for more than 90 days, with a diagnosis of major depression which was related to work, were randomised to one of three conditions; cognitive or focused psychodynamic group therapy or treatment as usual. The patients were assessed before treatment, at six months and one year after inclusion. **Result:** All patients improved in the symptom scales at the six months follow-up. Drop out rate was somewhat higher in the psychodynamic treatment. At the one-year follow-up the patients in the psychodynamic treatment had a continued improvement in measures of depression. All groups improved in terms of sick leave, but there was no difference between treatment and control groups at the six months and one-year follow-up. **Discussion:** It seemed that the group treatments contributed to a decrease in symptom level and improved well-being among the patients. For some patients there might be reasons to complement the group treatment with other rehabilitation measures in order to actively get the patients back to work. At this stage it is not possible to draw any conclusions regarding differential treatment effects between the two group therapy methods.

PA - 15.3

SUBJECTIVE AND INTERSUBJECTIVE CHANGES IN THE PROCESS OF OCCUPY, RESIST AND PRODUCE

Margarita Rosa Robertazzi¹ - ¹Facultad de Psicología - Universidad de Buenos Aires - Secretaría de Investigaciones

In this communication the reconstruction of the psycho-social processes appears that conformed the route made by a group of workers who today constitute a company recovered by they themselves. The relevance of this story aims to indicate to the power and the successful result obtained by a small group of eight workers in its confrontation with very powerful opponents.

One is partial results obtained in a study of executed case in Chilavert Graphical Arts, the press of the district of Pompeya, City of Buenos Aires.

This work comprises of a project of UBACyT investigation, whose central objectives are: to include/

understand the operated process of subjective transformation in the direct and indirect protagonists, from the fight to defend the work source; to explore the previous conditions that turned out facilitators for the concretion of the happened transformations and to offer scientific support and to contribute to the fortification of a communitarian psycho-social process that implies the appropriation of the companies recovered like "corporate properties" or of the community.

The methodology is qualitative and participative, takes into account everything what the protagonists valorize to know and is focused in the critical historical reconstruction of the process "to occupy, to resist and to produce", slogan that it identifies to the National Movement of Recovered Companies.

Partial results of an individual, social and communitarian process will appear that demonstrates transformations in the behavior and the sensitivity of the studied group.

The analysis of the speech of the obtained material allows to reconstruct a framework of interdependent psychogenetics and socialgenetics aspects.

The voices of all the protagonists, direct and indirect are reflected: the workers, their relatives, neighbors, members of other recovered companies and different occasional personages who received meaning during the analyzed process.

This study takes care of one of the social movements more singulars than they received visibility in Argentina after the very serious crisis lived in December of 2001 and that they made the sprouting possible of new subjective and intersubjective modalities.

PA - 16.1

LISTENING, CREATING AND CONNECTING: ART AND MUSIC IN GROUP THERAPY WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) CHILDREN

Avraham David Mazor¹; Marcia Honig² - ¹Tel-Aviv Sourasky Medical Center - Psychiatric Clinic for the Child and the Adolescent; ²Tel-Aviv Sourasky Medical Center - Psychiatric Clinic for the Child and the Adolescent

Background: Children with ADHD are impulsive, hyperkinetic and have difficulties in paying attention. The negative impact on interpersonal interactions is expressed in poor understanding of social cues, difficulties in focusing on tasks and hostile tendencies. Therapy using group work has obvious benefits for such children. In addition, art and music are creative means that enable them to express needs and emotions. Through art the ADHD child can express multiple feelings similar to his experience of external and internal stimuli and acquire a structured alternative way of expression. Music enables primary expression of anger and impulsiveness. The structures and boundaries provided by the therapist transform these activities into empathic communication. We present a model illustrating these

therapeutic techniques in group work by focusing on a conflict between an impulsive 7 year old repeatedly suspended from school and the other group members.

Objective: To present a model of group psychodynamic therapy with ADHD children using art and music to enable them to express emotions in a structured fashion and improve interpersonal relations.

Method: We conducted 12 weekly group sessions with 6 children aged 7-10 years and 5 group sessions with their parents. The children's sessions were structured and had clearly defined boundaries. Artistic activities evolved from individual expression through interpersonal communication to group activity. The structure and the activities changed according to group dynamics. Interpersonal conflicts were processed via art and music. The parents group received education and counseling and supported the children's participation.

Results: The process of resolving conflict led the children to mutual discovery that enabled them to identify with the aggressive boy's suffering and bound the group together. The children used art and music to process painful emotions and to develop a creative way of solving further conflicts. The described boy is no longer aggressive and 5 of the 6 children have progressed substantially.

Conclusions: Using the presented model, ADHD children can make significant intra and interpersonal changes in the clinic and outside world. It is essential to work with parents as well and more than 5 sessions may be needed for parents who are not adequately aware of the implications of ADHD. This model supports the importance of combining different therapeutic techniques when working with ADHD children.

PA - 16.2 PSYCHODRAMA AND SPEECH THERAPY: A NEW APPROACH TO CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE DISORDERS AND ITS FAMILY

Lilia Ancona Lopez¹ - ¹Sopsp- Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Fonoaudiologia Clínica

This work proposes the use of Psychodrama (Moreno, 1978) in the speech pathology clinic. The theoretical framework for this paper, considers that language on one hand is the expression of a role, and on the other hand, it determines the roles that exist in a society. Therefore, language disorders express role-conflicts or dramas that occur when playing a role contradicts a person's or the family group's beliefs and history. These dramas are also expressed through body language which is viewed through a Reichian perspective (Reich, 1933), in an attempt to integrate language and body language as comprising role conflicts. A case study of the treatment of the family of a 6 years old child with stuttering disorder is presented. The treatment focused on the overall and collective problems rather than the innermost psychological problems of the family and child. It is understood that this approach best fits the speech therapist's work. Sociometry concepts as well as role-playing were used as a means to enhance consciousness

and promote transformation. This exemplifies a broadened therapeutic view that fits the work of educators and speech therapists. The paper ends by indicating suggestions for using the psychodrama in the Speech Pathology Clinic.

PA - 16.3 GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH BEARERS OF SPECIAL NECESSITIES

Maria Luiza Vieira Santos¹; Marcia Fiates² - ¹Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Sócia ; ²- - -

This paper reports the experience of integrating Psychology and Psychopedagogy through group psychotherapy, dealing with affective and cognitive aspects of bearers of special necessities. Psychodrama is used as theoretical and practical referential, which, focusing on action, allows individuals to live their experiences, understand and decipher them concretely. Criteria for formation of each group is based upon individual levels of emotional and cognitive development, and not upon diagnosis (syndromes or disorders). Currently, three groups are formed (young adults, teenagers and children), with patients of both sexes. Procedures include weekly sessions, monthly sessions of attention and orientation for parents, besides contact with teachers or other professionals involved in the care of each patient. The results of this practice have been surprising: members of each group appropriate themselves of their identities, elaborate their difficulties, frustrations, sufferings and also share joyous moments, successes and accomplishments. Understand themselves and each other more easily. Accept better their limitations. Demand their place and learn to respect others'. Acquire more autonomy and independence in executing their daily routines. Consequently, attain the maturity that is possible. The initial challenge of integrating affective and cognitive aspects in a proposal of group psychotherapy with bearers of special needs became a rich and widening experience, resulting also in a process of education.

PA - 17.1 DISCOVERING THE RESEARCHES ABOUT THE LIAISONS BETWEEN GRANDPARENTS AND THEIR DELIQUENT GRANDSONS

Fatima Fontes¹ - ¹PUC/SP - Programa de Estudos Pós-Graduados em Serviço Social

The aims of this article is to present the psychologist, psychodramatist and social psychologist Fatima Fontes' bibliographic research in her doctoral degree in Social Work PUC/SP, "The quality of the Liaison generation between grandparents and their delinquents grandsons", that were written in the last 20 years. It was noticed the existence of very few researches about the intergeneration relationships in families with a criminal context, even though, in Brazil, the presence and the support of the grandparents is a strong reality in the families dynamics, specially those with a law conflict situation.

PA

PA - 17.2

THE MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-ADOLESCENTS IN TRIADIC PSYCHODRAMA IN GROUP - A STUDY CASE.

Maria Lizabete de Souza Povoá¹ - ¹UnB - Sociologia

This study establishes a relationship of the game inside the Morenian and Piagetian approach and highlights the use of games in the cognitive and social-moral development of students with learning difficulty. In the game sessions performed with pre-adolescents from 10 to 12 years old inside the Triadic Psychodrama approach, it was observed that the conditions of the "dramatic game of rules" exerted positive effect in the moral development of the participants. This process, according to Piaget (1932), and Macedo (1996), has as pillars the mutual respect and the reciprocity. The Piagetian relationship of mutual-respect corresponds to the relationship *I-you* of Moreno (1997). Such relationship develops the *tele* and allows us to see the other one with his/her eyes rather than with our own eyes, as well as dealing with him/her not as a thing, proper of the relationship *I-That*, but through the relationship of mutuality that makes possible the growth. From this study pedagogic actions are proposed using the game of rules which can help the teachers to promote the moral development of their students. **Keywords:** Dramatic games and game of rules, social-moral development.

PA - 17.3

GROUP WORK TRAINING PROGRAM WITH PSYCHODRAMATIC TECHNIQUES FOR SCHOOL COUNSELORS IN TAIWAN

Ching-Mei Chen¹; Chu-Chang Chen¹ - ¹Kuang-Chih Social Service Foundation - Youth Mental Health Center

Aim:

To implement an out-reach project from our previous study of psychodramatic treatments for six groups of adolescents in Taiwan, we developed a psychodrama training group program for primary and secondary school counselors, who expressed their desire to conduct group work with students, so that school mental health program could be extended effectively and efficiently.

Methods:

This project was led by a social worker and clinical psychologist or an occupational therapist under a psychiatrist's supervision between November 1997 and June 2005. We designed twelve sessions of weekly basic training course and each session lasted for one and a half hours to two hours to two hours in order to introduce basic knowledge of psychodrama and to exercise psychodramatic techniques, starting with twenty school counselors each year. We also provided six bi-weekly sessions of three hours as the advanced course, if more than ten members of each basic course would participate further. The effect of this program was evaluated by the Chinese version of group

therapeutic factors modified from the Yalom's of original scale and the group process factors designed by our research team, at the end of every four sessions in the basic course and at the end of every three sessions in the advanced course.

Results:

Totally, 151 counselors from 104 schools in Taipei City participated in eight basic training groups and 41 counselors from 35 schools took part in four advanced courses. In the first and second advanced courses, group members played sociodrama in five sessions and psychodrama in the last session. In the third and fourth advanced courses, group participants practiced sociodrama in three sessions and psychodrama in later three sessions.

Overall review of group therapeutic factors revealed that the most favorable factor was "universality" and the next favorable factors were "group cohesiveness" and "existential factors". The least favorable factor was "guidance" and less favorable factors were "family reenactment" and "atharsis".

Overall review of group process factors revealed that the most favorable factor was "degree of personal participation" and next favorable factor was "personal feeling of involvement". The least favorable factor was "spontaneity of group members" and less favorable factor was "quantity of group activities".

Discussion:

The entire course of this eight-year project is analyzed statistically. Differences and increasing trend in developmental change of average scores of group process and therapeutic factors among eight basic-course groups and four advanced groups are elaborated and relationships between group composition and group process and therapeutic factors are evaluated. Methodological consideration of this group work training program and its perspectives on school mental health project are discussed.

PA - 18.1

A STUDY ABOUT THE RELATION BETWEEN THE STDS AND GENDER USING SOCIODRAMA AS METHODOLOGY

Andrea Claudia Souza¹ - ¹Potenciar Consultores Associados - Psicologia

The aim was to show the correlation between the lack of knowledge of one's internal and external genital organs, male and female, with the lack of STDs prevention. The research corroborates the relation between knowing and preventing, based on the knowledge of his/her own body. The research portrays the high degree of lack of knowledge of the female's external organs and the male's internal organs, and correlates with the lack of prevention and sexual dysfunctions. Someone's sexuality and the way to prevent and to relate is closely linked to its anatomical constitution (sex) and to the moral values linked to it (gender). Using the psychodramatic methodology, it's easy for the person's own denied questions to surface,

like the fertilising effect of the sperm (the importance of the male's reproductive organs). Using questionnaires and draws the participants demonstrated their level of knowledge of the internal and external organs, male and female. The data shown that for all the characteristics analysed like age, sex, sexual practices, masturbation and prevention the best knowledge of the genitals follows the same order: 1- Place external male's organs 2 - internal female's organs; 3 female's external organs; 4- male's external organs. 34 (52.3%) of the participants had a high degree of knowledge of the male's external organs. In recognising the female's genital organs, just 2 (3.67%) of the participants. The female's internal organs is recognised in average by 67% of its functions while the male's in just 30%. The prejudices arise from the concepts valid for a certain time, but became obsolete in another time. We could say that the prejudice related to the use of male's preservative fixed roots with the concept of the male's potency and the lack of information about paternity, as well as in relation to the female's preservative and the concept of faithfulness and maternity also comes from the lack of confirmation from paternity. When applied in a grupal context, the research becomes an intermediary object of the reflection of the knowledge and the individual and social values that interfere in the comprehension and the apprehension of the values related to sexuality, maternity and fatherhood.

**PA - 18.2
GENDER GROUP - PSYCHOTERAPY WITH MALE, FEMALE AND AGING GROUPS AT THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL**

Luiz Cuschnir¹; Marisa Lourenço Micheloti²; Giovanna Cantarella³; Aparecida de Lourdes de Cicco⁴ - ¹IDEN - Centro de Estudos da Identidade do Homem e da Mulher - -; ²SOPSP - PSICODRAMA; ³- -; ⁴0 - 0

Coordenador: Dr. Luiz Cuschnir, S. Paulo, Brasil
Membro do Bord of Directors da IAGP
Psiquiatry, Psychodramatist, Writer

Group Therapists with more than 20 years therapeutic experience, belonging to different theoretical approaches (groupanalysts, psychodramatists and transpessoal) will present the results of their scientific research in gender group therapy. The discussion will focus on differences, advantages and disadvantages in omogeneous gender groups (male groups, female groups) and mixed gender groups. The discussion will explore specificities in contemporary world male and female psychologies, taking into account cultural factors in the formation of male and female identities.

Resumo 1:

Marisa Micheloti, Brasil, SOPSP(Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo)
Psychologist, Psychodramatist, Sexologist

Supervisor of Gender Group, Psychotherapy´s Service from Psychiatrist Institute of Clinical Hospital of the University of São Paulo

Gender Group: men, women and mixed groups

This study show the works which have been carrying out at Psychotherapy Service of the Institute of Psychiatry from the Clinical Hospital of the Medical Faculty from Sao Paulo.

We have been carrying on and studying a new proposal in which men and women that took part in psychotherapy group together with the people in the same gender group will then take part in mixed group.

These mixed groups have something in common with the specific gender group, but with one extra goal, observing the question of gender between men and women in order to extend these changes and reflections. Reflections that propose patientes a therapeutic field in searching for desirable directions.

Resumo 2:

Giovanna Cantarella, Italy, Past President EATGA AEATG European Association for Trabsultural Group Analysis, Past President Associazione Psicoterapia di gruppo Milano
Ipa Psychoanalyst)

I will speak of the results of my research on women therapeutic groups psychoanalytically oriented in Italy.

I will speak about specific group cultures, group dynamics and way of bonding in women´s therapeutic groups in Italy.

Recurrent women´s dreams allow comprehension and working through of difficulties and blocks due to the assets of families in

Italy today. The following discussion will then explore, if required, differences due to factors like age, culture, nationality. Differences and similarities with

men´s groups.

Resumo 3:

Aparecida de Cicco, Brazil, Psychologist, Psychodramatist

Supervisor of Gender Group, Psychotherapy´s Service from Psychiatrist Institute of Clinical Hospital of the University of São Paulo

Member of Universidade da PAZ,

THE POSSIBILITY FOR A FEMALE'S REAL CONTRIBUTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE.

This presentation aims to lead to thinking about the possibilities a woman has with its expressions like: creativity, intuition, resolution of conflicts and other characteristics of the female´s universe that can contribute in the building up of the culture of peace.

PA

PA - 18.3 THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN: POWER PATTERNS AND TRADITIONS

Sonia Grubits¹; Ivan Darrault-Harris²; Maira Pedroso³
- ¹UCDB - Programa de Mestrado em Psicologia; ²E.H.E.S.S. de Paris - Grupo de Pesquisas em Semiótica; ³PUCSP - Psicologia Social

This study contemplates reports and reflections about gender and the interfaces with work, power and woman's political participation within the Bororo indigenous communities in Mato Grosso, Guarani/Kaiowá and Kadiwéu ones, in Mato Grosso do Sul. In the study with the Bororo community, the woman valorization occurred because she represents the culture guardian and the traditional knowledge, and at the same time, she is an important speaker for the Bororo with the non indigenous society. In the case of Guarani/Kaiowá community, the most important facts are, on one side, the departure of the men and their wish to become city men, and on the other, the women who wish or need to keep the Guarani identity and live in the reserve. In the Kadiwéu community, the most important fact is the women political power and a role division between men and women, without the attribution of more value to one role or the other.

Key words: Indigenous women; Gender; Culture.

PA - 19.1 DRAMATHERAPY AND PSYCHODRAMA IN RHEUMATOLOGICAL PATIENT GROUP

Pedro Torres¹ - ¹Universidad de Chile - Depto. de Teatro Facultad de Artes

Our dramatherapeutic and psychodramatic work proposal with rheumatologic patients puts these group encounters as an affirmation tool in the field of new therapies for psichoinmunorheumatologic patients. In particular, patients who are carriers of sistemic erythematous lupus and rheumatoid arthritis coincidentally show situations involving traumatic grief, poor stress and interpersonal relationship skills, and highly deteriorated couples as a consequence of their debilitating illness.

On the basis of exploratory interventions in dramatherapy and psychodrama with groups of lupus and arthritis patients from JOSE JOAQUIN AGUIRRE and SAN BORJA ARRIARAN Universiy Hospitals in Santiago, Chile, we present a few preliminary conclusions about the sociodramatic behaviour of a group of eleven patients studied over a period of a year. We show the nature of their dramatizations, the possibility of bettering their quality of life by way of gaining a better living understanding of their health and illness, improve the psycho-educative processes and maintaining medical treatment, managing certain critical situations, working with traumatic grief and conflict resolution by way of active techniques.

PA - 19.2 WORKING IN GROUPS WITH SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Maria Koleva¹ - ¹BLinN/ Humanitas - Psycho-social support to victims of human trafficking

With the support of clinical examples, some of the peculiarities in the psychotherapeutic group work with women survivors of human trafficking will be discussed and analyzed. This paper focuses shortly on describing the nature of the trafficking experience in the particular cases of abusive exploitation into prostitution. Follow systematic review of the main psychological consequences of these repetitive traumas and further the accent lies on sharing professional insights, conclusions and challenges resulting from long-term therapeutic work with this client group. The practice of working in groups with trafficked women is related to several challenges and professional provocations. The nature of the trauma as originally experienced and the therapeutic process into which survivors become engaged interfere in complex way. This paper includes also a presentation of practical model which the author has developed in response to these challenges. It offers recognition to the specific intrapsychic conflicts and interpersonal problems of this clients' group. The theory of psychodrama, group analysis and art therapy are forming the base of the approach. The treatment model starts with more structured framework, which develops a base of mastery and then moves into interpersonal modes focusing on relationships and stability of the self. Organizing principles in the therapeutic work are the stimulation of recovery, personal exploration, interpersonal encounters and psychological empowerment.

PA - 19.3 EPISTEMOLOGY OF SOCIONOMY: RESEARCH ON GROUPS

Maria da Penha Nery¹ - ¹UnB - Universidade de Brasília- Instituto de Psicologia

The author presents the socio-clinical Psychology route, since the attempt to include it in the empirical/positivist paradigm of the 19th century, its inclusion in the subjectivist/constructivist/interpretative paradigm of the 20th century, until the development of socionomy, with the research on groups and on groups interactions.

The evolution of the studies and of the individual behavior in relation to group shows the influence of epistemology of socionomy. Socionomy broadens the vision of humans, who have behaviors and the unconscious to be studied, in order to bring forth a human-being-in-relation or a human-being-in-situation. *The human-being-in-relation presupposes that subjectivity develops and expresses itself by means of intersubjectivity. The research on groups must deepen the knowledge of phenomena related to the specific mental exchange that occurs within groups and in intergroup interactions.* Thus, one may propose researches both existentially and scientifically valid, constituted in continuum.

The scientific path of psychology from its beginnings until the research on groups has brought some challenges to psychologists-researchers, such as the development of qualitative research methods; the integration of qualitative and quantitative methodologies; the research practice as a process of socio-clinical intervention; the incorporation of therapist-observer-participant roles, and the improvement of the use of active research methods, such as psychodrama and sociodrama.

Sociodrama is a method that is fundamented in modern epistemology, as it aims to suppress the quantitative-qualitative research dichotomy by proposing interventive and active research. The individuals' living experience and participation in the situation-problem are vital for the liberation of their spontaneity-creativity, which leads to the solution of conflicts.

PA - 20.1 THE (UN) USER OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: A PRELIMINARY APPROACH

Devanir Merengue¹ - ¹IPPGC - Inst. de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo de Campinas - docência

The author, who is a psychodramatist and psychotherapist, makes use of a subjective impression to discuss the theme. In the last few years there has been a clear drop in the demands for group psychotherapy. From this experience, the author defends the idea that the individual perception is stronger than the group perception in the Brazilian middle class, which is the author's practice. Next, the author discusses the idea that the psychotherapy group is opposed to the individual in the so called "liquid modernity" quoted from Bauman, as an alternative to the post modern concepts. From this individual is asked autonomy, independence, mobility. When a client looks for psychotherapy s/he does not conform to the mentioned ideal individual. The client is the one who has not adapted; his/her social roles do not conform to what is expected from them. The problem is not only to be disfunctional, but to become naked in front of a group in times when health, efficiency, youth and appearance seem to be more important than ever. Thus, the group is the place to become naked and maybe it is close to the community's idea discussed by Bauman: the nakedness/nudity is possible because human beings meet beyond an suffocating expectative.

PA - 20.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTENDING PATIENTS INDIVIDUALLY AMONG A PSYCHOTHERAPY PROCESS

Helena da Costa Lino¹; Carolina Passos Terra¹; Natalia A. Areias Gomes¹; Jeannie C. Illison¹ - ¹Centro de Saúde Escola Geraldo de Paula

Souza/ Faculdade de Saúde Pública da USP - Saúde Mental

As part of a psychology specialization, that exists for approximately twenty years, the mental health crew of this health center/school, develops pedagogic and assistencial activities in regard of group psychotherapy.

Having in mind that, in our daily work, there is high necessity of individual assistance for patients who are in process of group psychotherapy, our interest in presenting this work is discussing with our colleagues this way of attendance. Emphasizing that, according to our bibliographic research, this theme hasn't been often approached, therefore isn't much material discussing it.

This discussion will be based in three cases that show us how important the individual attendance is, each one in the following situations:

- The preparation of patients for entering a group psychotherapy;
- Patients in crises during the group attendance;
- Patients in crises during a passage from one group to another.

PA - 20.3 GUN STUCK ON THE TEMPLE: THE DISCONTENTS OF REPRESENTING (OR NOT) AGGRESSION IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF A SELF-AWARENESS GROUP

Photis Lampadiaris¹; Ersi Tsopanaki²; Constantine Lerounis³ - ¹HAGAP - Organizational Consultant; ²HAGAP - - ; ³Lerounis - HAGAP

This paper will concentrate on the ways group members express stress and aggression during the first meetings of a self-awareness group, taking its cue from the analysis of a particular incident that took place in a group meeting in Athens. The group is newly formed and consists of five members, two conductors and an independent observer. During the second meeting of the group A made her fingers into the shape of a hand gun and placed them on the temple of B, because B had complained that A's successive questions during the previous session were pointless. This was not surprising given the tensions lurking in the group from the very beginning. On the level of every-day life this gesture is a forma symbolic act but what could it mean in the context of the group? We shall attempt to follow different paths of enquiry: could it be that this gesture, a representation displacing a representation, expresses aggression stemming from group resistances to the group process? At this point, what is the import of trying to usurp the patriarchal function of Logos, which essentially consists in coercion and imposition? Finally, we shall suggest ways the conductors may decode group languages and implement effective and efficient strategies of defusing group aggression.

PA

**PA - 21.1
MUSICAL DRAMA FOR PERSONAL GROWTH
IN GROUP THERAPY: LOOKING AT ONE CASE
STUDY IN TAIWAN**

An-Ti Julia Tsai¹ - ¹Fu-Shin Music Therapy Centre - -

Content: This case describes a six-week music and drama intervention for a group of students dealing with some personal issues at a local college in Taiwan.

Type of Activity: A music and drama approach was utilized in group work with music psychotherapy techniques including music and imagery, music and zen, and interactive musical improvisation. This provided a safe environment for the participants to explore their inner feelings, confront their conflicts, release their emotions, and develop new and more creative problem-solving strategies. Details of the processes involving the group activities will be presented with a focus on the following: creative imagery, spontaneous music expression, and sensitivity development.

Topic: The meaning and values of creative imagery, improvisation, and interactive music and drama process in group therapy.

Theoretical Approach: Musical drama for personal growth can assist clients to better assess their inner weaknesses and strengths, and lead to the development of more effective personal coping skills.

Keywords: Music Psychotherapy, Musical Psychodrama, Music and Zen

**PA - 21.2
MUSIC, ART, DANCE AND PSYCHODRAMA
THERAPIES: ANCIENT ROOTS AND MORDEN
APPLICATIONS**

Joseph Moreno¹ - ¹moreno institute for the creative arts therapies - director

The modern creative arts therapies that include music, art, dance and drama all have their sources in indigenous shamanic healing traditions around the world. The modern therapeutic modalities have a relatively brief history, while these still-living and thriving indigenous traditions have a history of perhaps forty or fifty thousand years. Certainly we can learn a great deal from fifty thousand years of clinical practice!

This presentation, based on the presenters field research, and supported by PowerPoint slides and musical examples, will trace the development of the arts therapies from examples in prehistoric art to a survey of many living traditions around the world today. These will include encounters with American Indian healers in the United States, as well as with healers in such diverse settings as Madagascar, Kenya, Peru, Bali, the rich Afro-Brazilian practices of candomble that still permeate Brazilian culture today, Turkey, Korea, Pakistan, and elsewhere. These dynamic healing traditions give us a

living model of the holistic integration of the arts therapies, and a universal model of humanistic therapy that support the value of non-verbal means of communication. The limits of the predominant western medical model have become apparent to most healthcare practitioners, and every client should have the opportunity to express themselves in their own most natural ways. Whether this be through psychodrama, music, art or movement, or some combination of these, the choices should be available to each client, without imposed limits enforced by the boundaries of any one approach Jacob Moreno was a great therapeutic creator and a symbolic shaman of the twentieth century. He encouraged all creativity, recognized no boundaries, and never limited psychodrama to verbal interaction alone. He actively explored the role of music in psychodrama, as well as collaborated with dance and art therapists, thereby supporting a living model of the integration of the arts therapies. His holistic and inclusive ideas, which helped to inspire this presenters work in music and psychodrama, can provide a liberating pathway for all therapists today.

**PA - 21.3
MUSIC AND DRAMA AS A SCENE - A
PROPOSAL FOR A NEW COMMUNICATION
CHANNEL.**

Julianna Emma Radvany Florez¹ - ¹FEBRAP - FEBRAP

A report on a experimental research involving students close to graduation on Music Therapy and Psychology at UNI-FMU – São Paulo. Soon to be graduated some students are anxious due to cumulative activities and the proximity of loosing a student status on top of not foreseeing the possibility of action on their selected areas of activity. Facing that, teachers on Music and Psychology courses put together their specialties and classes aiming to work on the situation. Three joint sessions with the two classes where conducted where techniques and concepts on Music and Sociatric Therapies (Music, Psychodrama and Sociodrama) were applied, with the intention to put together all the creative potential, inhibited and crystallized by tense situations. Only one of the approaches could have been used, alternatively, but the end results indicated that the proposed fusion relieved tensions and speeded the integration processes for the two groups allowing for a creative and artistic collective production.

**PA - 22.1
BUILDING PARTNERS IN THE
PSYCHOLOGIST 'S FORMATION
ANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY OF GROUP
AND PSYCHODRAMA**

Dirce Ferreira da Cunha¹ - ¹SOBRAP/JF-FEBRAP - Comissão de Ensino

16th International Congress of Group Psychotherapy-summary Registration

Area: Clinical applications on groups or education themes and professional formation

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Title: BUILDING PARTNERS IN THE PSYCHOLOGIST'S FORMATION

ANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY OF GROUP AND PSYCHODRAMA

Freud in one sentence - true the spirituous - in one of his last work, affirms that "to educate, beside governing and to practice psychoanalysis, is an impossible profession (1937). The old master points above all, the limits of the educational action, reminding the educator that his instrument of action is not alone of powerful like he supposed.

So, as a teacher and futures psychologists' supervisor, I proposed in the University where I carry out my functions, the group work as apprenticeship field, seeking the preparation of professional for the futures, in the treatment through groups at clinics and institutions.

The theoretical referencial used to base the group processes at clinic is the psychotherapy of analytical group, in the breast of the which, the psicodrama appears, getting up the enrichment possibility with the partnership. The students (therapists) are organized in couples - coterapy - with also, the supervision in group.

Finally, I have as slogan the D.Anzieu's words (1979):. Giving much weight to the symbolic significances, the psychoanalysts end having a little power on the affections: on the other hand, the psicodramatists when seeking the emotional discharge, produce effects, maybe spectacular but ephemeral. Her necessity of being completed seems us, more and more necessary." Like this, I intend to deep each one of these placements, besides examples of adolescents' groups and adults' groups, now supervised.

16th International Congress of Group Psychotherapy - Inscrição de resumo

Área: Aplicações clínicas de grupos ou Temas educacionais e de formação profissional

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Título: CONSTRUINDO PARCEIROS NA FORMAÇÃO DO PSICÓLOGO:

PSICOTERAPIA ANALÍTICA DE GRUPO E PSICODRAMA

Freud em uma sentença - tão verdadeira quanto espirituosa - numa de suas últimas obras, afirma que "educar, ao lado de governar e psicanalisar, é uma profissão impossível

(1937). Aponta o velho mestre, sobretudo os limites da ação educativa, fazendo lembrar ao educador que seu instrumento de ação não é assim tão poderoso como supunha.

Então, como professora e supervisora de futuros psicólogos, propus na Universidade onde desempenho minhas funções, o trabalho de grupo como campo de estágio, visando o preparo de futuros profissionais no tratamento através de grupos, seja em consultórios, seja em instituições.

O referencial teórico usado para fundamentar os processos grupais em clínica é:

a psicoterapia de grupo analítico, no seio do qual, surge o psicodrama, levantando-se a possibilidade do enriquecimento com a parceria. Os alunos (terapeutas) são organizados em duplas - coterapia - como também, a supervisão é em grupo.

Enfim, tenho como lema as palavras de D. Anzieu (1979): "Por dar demasiado peso às significações simbólicas, os psicanalistas acabam por ter pouco poder sobre os afetos;

por outro lado, os psicodramatistas ao visar a descarga emocional, produzem efeitos, talvez espetaculares mas efêmeros. Sua complementaridade nos parece, cada vez mais necessária." É o que vou tentar exemplificar com os grupos de adolescentes e adultos atualmente em atendimento supervisionado.

PA - 22.2 ARE OUR TRAINING TEACHERS GOOD? COULD THE EVALUATION OF A TRAINING SCHOOL BE A POINT OF INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES?

Elisa Frigerio¹; Daniele Malus¹; Maria Michelazzo¹; Chiara Andreatta¹; Raffaella Faggioli¹; Claudio Merlo¹; Ermete Ronchi¹ - ¹Coirag - Italy

COIRAG is a confederate of different associations: one of its activities is to train doctors in psychology as group-therapists. Every year about 400 students, divided into 7 institutes attend this school.

In 2001 a group of students of the institute of Milan decided to start a research project looking at the quality of the training itself.

At the beginning, our aim was to highlight negative variables that, in our view, were affecting the training: after a while, we started to spend more time analysing our group dynamics and institutional dynamics as well. We decided to work inside the organisation and we found support in some of our teachers and in the COIRAG Study Center. In this way it was possible to set up a project that has been developed along 4 years. The methodology has been quali- quantitative, including inventories, focus groups and large groups. Two different questionnaire were administered to the students: one at the end of every course and one at the end of every year. 6-points Likert scale were used to allow parametric analysis, while open questions were analysed using textual analysis software such as Atlas-t and SPAD.

Each year an average of 350 questionnaires have been collected.

A discussion concerning the methodology used, our research group dynamics, and institutional dynamics is presented trying to focus on which variables might be important in evaluating a group-analytic training. The possibility to combine perspectives that comes from different "world" is also taken into account: is an evaluation planned and carried on by students different from one organised by teachers? And how is it possible to integrate these data? Some of the authors of this presentation are students, others are teachers and we will try to give some answer to these questions.

PA - 22.3 PSYCHODRAMA FINAL ASSESSMENT- DRAMA INSIDE PSYCHODRAMA

Slavko Mackic¹; Vladimir Milosevic² - ¹private practice - -; ²- - -

Final assessment of psychodrama training consists of an essay on psychodrama, conduction of the psychodrama group session and following processing of the session with examiners. Candidate is expected to show adequate use of psychodrama techniques, understanding of the group process as well as therapeutic approach. Through these elements his/her competence is assessed.

Beside this professional and formal aspect, special pressure of this event is carried out by candidate but also by his/her trainers and examiners and other group members. This pressure is related to deep and complex relations created in psychodrama training group.

In this paper the authors will explore and present emotional aspects of psychodrama final assessment and its impact toward it.

PA - 23.1 THE PSYCHOANALYSIS ON THE CRITICAL SOCIAL SITUATIONS: A GROUP APPROACH ON THE VIOLENCE THAT RAZES THE YOUTH IN THE PERIPHERIES

Jorge Broide¹ - ¹PUC-SP - Pós Graduação em Psicologia Social

The Delimitation of the Research's Issue: This research has the purpose to contribute for the comprehension of the violence process that razes the youth living on the peripheries of the large Brazilian cities through the clinical material of an operative group developed under the conception of Enrique Pichon Rivière. Therefore it's expected that the group emergents may bring allowance for public policies, as well as for programs in attention to the population and personal capacitation to the work group.

The Clinical Field of the Research: In the end of the year 2002, we were requested by an ONG, wich

works with the youth on the periferias of São Paulo, in the purpose to realize an operative group that was coordinated by Emília Estivalet Broide and me. The institution have been surprised by the fact that two young boys, energetic participants in programs against violence, have committed homicide, with no aparent reasons. In the same night of the homicide, these boys looked for help in the institution. It immediately arised innumerable questions to the thecnical team searched, among them : how to proceed with the boys? How to shelter them in a way that doesn't mean collusion with the homicide, the death of another young boy? In face of the situation, the ONG proposed the constitution of a discussion group about the occurred in wich the boys involved in the homicide should take part, together with other boys also affected by violence situations, as well as some community leaders, the ONG's manegers and directors and some intellectuals connected to the institution. The case was emblematic according to some deep questions it brought up: why do some young boys kill while others don't? Why some of them get involved in this violent situations and illegality and others don't? The expectations were that the group should reflect about the violence lived by these young boys on the periferias . This knowlodge , therefore , should subsidize concrete actions for the institution. It have been realized eight group sessions that made it possible to approach the impact of that homicide in those boy's lives, as well as it made clear the comunication dificulties due to the social class diferences presented in the group. It also sowed the many dificulties in the institutional work, the life on the periferias and much of what it brings about the violent actions on those territories, among othes issues.

PA - 23.2 PSYCHOTHERAPIES IN ASIA VERSUS EUROPE AND AMERICA: ENCOUNTER AND DIFFERENCES PSICOTERAPIAS EN ASIA VERSUS EUROPA Y AMÉRICA: ENCUENTROS Y DIFERENCIAS

Jose Antonio Espina Barrio¹ - ¹VALLADOLID UNIVERSITY (SPAIN) - PSICHIATRY AND MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Summary: Describe the aims of Tao and the goals Asia's Religious and Europe's Psychotherapies. Compare Zen and Europe and America Philosophies. After, explain about Zen Morita Therapy and make a intercultural comparison about the concept of Self. Also explain the encounter and differences between Dogen's Philosophy (Soto Buddhism) and his application in Family Psychotherapy, and Brief Psychotherapy Solutions Centred. Finally. Conclude with differences between the two cultures.

Presentation: Power Point.

In English and Spanish languages

PA - 23.3

OLYMPIC FLAMES: IS THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA A CRADLE OF DESTRUCTIVENESS?

Ingo Stermann¹; Marina Mojovic² - ¹General Hospital of Bressanone (BZ)/Italy - Department of Psychiatry; ²private practice - -

Ethologically speaking, man is a "groupie": the early hominids lived in groups with changing interpersonal and hierarchical relationships, and the number of members did not exceed the dimension of what group analysis today would call a "median group". Living in family contexts and in distinct individual ways belongs to later phylogenetic levels. In fact, Occident's history seems to be dominated by dynasties, individual efforts and large group movements, each of them increasingly characterized by narcissistic tendencies to self-fulfilment. *Pari passu*, at least in Europe, this process has brought forth destructive ways of relating to others. Especially the Mediterranean area has been a place, at the same time violated and actively engaged in destructive enterprises of expanding geographical reach.

— Are there connections between the disappearing of the ancient median group cultures and the rise of small group thinking and individual endeavours on one side and the prevalence of destructiveness on the other? — Why did median group culture decline throughout time, given the fact that three important pillars of Mediterranean civilisation, Hebraism, Christianity and the Islam, have been blessing social communities based on humanistic virtues and peaceful co-existence, emphasizing interpersonal features very similar to basic median group psychodynamics such as dialogue, respect and *koinonia*. — What are the reasons responsible for the following paradox: Mediterranean tradition and spirit, highly valued for their contribution to European individualism and humanity, often display intolerance and aggressiveness towards other cultures. A prevailing incapacity to co-exist with equals and substantial difficulties to tolerate differences come to the fore, driven by a somewhat paranoid feeling according to which, in the presence of two forces, one has to be suppressed for the other to survive. These issues will be considered reviewing ancient Greek mythology as one cornerstone of Mediterranean and European culture. Its cosmogonic and theogonic concepts, the model of the Olympic clan of divine entities and their influence on human fates are a kaleidoscope of relational experiences and attempts to achieve individuation by separation, situated in the transitional zone between small groups, changing social contexts, large groups and dominating authorities. Interestingly, this album of mankind, after some 4000 years, has preserved many enigmatic aspects and hermeneutic pitfalls, while it exerts a strong unconscious, i.e. irrational influence on our modern minds, culture and politics.

PA - 24.1

DEPRESSION IN THE SCHOOL CONTEXT: INTERGROUPS SOCIALS REPRESENTATIONS

Airton Pereira do Rego Barros¹ - ¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia - Instituto de Psicologia

This research aimed at to verify the social representations of the depressive symptomatology in High School students context of public and private schools in the city of João Pessoa-PB. Seventy-two (72) adolescents of both sexes (feminine 54% and 46% masculine), average 16 years old took part into this study. Children Depression Inventory (CDI) was used as instrument of Screening. After that, semi-structured interviews were applied individually. The interviews had been analyzed using Bardin (2001) content analysis. The results point the following empirical categories: concept/description, manifestations of the depressive symptomatology, causes and treatment, which were subdivided in subclasses that had emphasized the affective aspects mainly, affective, cognitive, psycho-socials and behavioral. One perceives that the groups not only construct its established representations in the erudite knowledge or the informal communications, but also in the set of practical problems that they find in the socio-cultural scope directly interrelated belongs it and the group identity. **Key-Words:** depression, socials representations, adolescence.

PA - 24.2

GROUPS WITH ADOLESCENTS: FROM THE FAMILY TO THE SOCIAL

Carla Maria Pires e Albuquerque Penna¹ - ¹Associação Brasileira de Psicoterapia de Grupo-ABPG - Sociedade de Psicoterapia Analítica de grupo do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - SPAG E.RIO

This work is based on the observation of a therapeutic group of adolescents age ranging from 13 to 17 years old. From this experience I shall endeavour to reflect on the question of the changes that arise during adolescence with respect to the circle of family relationships where the struggle for lost childhood, the biological changes and the process of differentiation of young people demand novel patterns of behaviour.

From a historical standpoint the concept of adolescence is relatively new, having been forged from our ideas of Modernity and the paradigm of Western Individualism. The changes of the globalization have resulted in a weakening of institutions and a transformation of the sphere of symbolic references regarding social roles. I intend to discuss the influence of this changes on adolescents and groups.

Key words: adolescence, analytic group, identification, social context.

PA - 24.3

THE PROS AND CONS OF GOING BY THE BOOK

Nikos Stathopoulos¹ - ¹H.O.P.E. in G.A. - -

Books on psychotherapy consist of thoughts and knowledge that have come to surface through innumerable hours of clinical work; thus, theory and technique of group psychotherapy provide the therapist with a very useful tool, a "compass" to lead his way.

Still, we all come to a point where we have to decide if we'll go by the book or not in a particular situation or a case. But, when we decide to leave the safety of known territory and the widely accepted way of being a psychotherapist, what do we really do? Do we try to expand our creative potential, satisfy personal, that is narcissistic, needs or allow ourselves to be aggressive by attacking the therapeutic process (not to say the discipline of psychotherapy) itself?

A clinical vignette from a late adolescents' group is used as a stimuli for reflecting and discussing the topic.

PA - 25.1 GROUP THERAPY WITH PERSONALITY DISORDER PATIENTS, A DIFFICULT TASK?

Ineida Aliatti¹; Adriana Regina²; Elisiane Saldanha³; Marcia Nicolaidis²; Adriana Dal'pizol² - ¹Hospital Psiquiátrico São Pedro/RS - Serviço de Saúde Mental Melanie Klein; ²Hospital Psiquiátrico São Pedro - Ambulatório Melanie Klein; ³Hospital Psiquiátrico Melanie Klein - Ambulatório Melanie Klein

Personality disorder are a diagnostic class in Psychiatry which leads to a lot of discussion and several controversies, generating a challenge in the diagnosis of such conditions, demanding – in most cases a longitudinal follow-up and multiple interventions. Among these important serious disorder, we highlight TPB which can be seen as a public health issue, if we consider its high rates (around 3% of general population, 10% of patients seen in ward and 20% of those who are psychiatric patients inpatients) together with suicide attempts, low rates in therapy success and professional incapacity. Aiming at assisting to multiple demands from the patients suffering from severe personality disorder (TPB, narcissistic traits, histrionic and anti-social), the Mental Health Service Melanie Klein of HPSP suggests a program which comprehends their diverse dimensions. That would be accomplished by means of interdisciplinary practice based on the concept of wholeness, which is its epistemological basis, to reach to “the individual's reconstruction from internal chaos”. With this paper we intend to present and think about the psychotherapy groups in this program. We decided to write this paper in a constant attempt to think about the program and it is a short description of the group therapy seen as a very important tool. We grant importance to the interdisciplinary approach and to the associated mixed techniques in TPB treatment, on the grounds that patients' structure and behavior are multifaceted in their complexity. The presentation of varied identification models contribute to the strengthening of the ego and development of more stable objectal relations. We insist on this specific therapeutic strategy considering the effective aspects in the clinic betterment at internal

organization level. We stress group therapy has fostered the possibility of bonds by means of the group, family bond rescue, perception of the other, empathy and discovery of creativity, rescue of social and professional skills as well.

PA - 25.2 TIME-LIMITED MULTI MODAL GROUP PRACTICE FOR MIXED PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS IN AN UNIVERSITY PSYCHIATRIC DAY HOSPITAL PROGRAM (DHP)

Jose Onildo Betioli Contel¹; Ana Guimaraes² - ¹Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, USP - Dpto. Neurologia, Psiquiatria e Psicologia Médica; ²Univ. Sagrado Coração de Bauru - Psicologia

Abstract

Introduction. The Day Hospital Program has been in operation, without interruption, since 1974. It was an option for the treatment of psychotic patients in crisis, selected under certain inclusion criteria, instead of their admission in a ward of the Regional State Mental Hospital. In this respect, the DHP has been participating, precociously in South America and has, also, something to do, with the world movement for democratic forms of treatment for psychotic patients, largely known as Therapeutic Community (a). Three principles command the DHP: 1st Group Psychotherapy is a central procedure; 2nd Multidisciplinary Team is a forum for the examination of the interdisciplinary work; 3rd The DHP function as a system which is influenced by and influences the group practice, the multidisciplinary team, the psychopharmacological treatment, the teaching for trainees and the patient family (b). To administer the integration of these potent bio-psycho-social variables coming from those three group levels into one systematic treatment and teaching, was always the prevailing style of the DHP, for the last 31 years. The DHP is an example that the partial hospitalization functions optimally when it works closely, in a network, with other psychiatric facilities such as, inpatient and outpatients units, mainly when they are administered by an university general hospital, which has a large catchment area. To show the distribution of the quantity and quality of this multi modal group practice and to discuss its influence on treatment and teaching nowadays, in a nine week average, time limited duration of the treatment is the aims of this three hours long workshop. The verbal behavior of twenty-six adult patients and a therapist during 15 consecutive 60-minute group psychotherapy sessions was evaluated through qualitative analysis. **Method.** Verbal expressions with comprehensible meanings were categorized as either explicit or implicit. Those related to initial group topics were designated explicit and subcategorized by theme. All others that were comprehensible but were unrelated to the initially

selected topics were designated implicit. **Results.** The therapist and patients produced 2459 comprehensible verbalizations, 634 (25.8%) being explicit and 1825 (74.2%) implicit. **Discussion.** The fact that 1365 (55.5%) out of 2459 comprehensible verbalizations were produced by the patients helped them perceive themselves as holding a position within the group. **Conclusion.** Overall, the sessions were only slightly more patient-centered than psychotherapist-centered. Therefore, all groups required psychotherapist leadership, which imposed considerable structure.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Group; Day Hospital; Ambulatory Care Facilities; Qualitative Analysis; Therapeutic Community; Psychotic Disorders

PA - 25.3 GROUP - ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS IN THE ACUTE SECTION OF A PSYCHIATRY HOSPITAL IN ATHENS, GREECE

Konstantinos Liolios¹; Nikolaos Stefanis¹; Catherine Mela² - ¹HOPE in GA, ATHENS, GREECE - HOPE in GA, ATHENS, GREECE; ²Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy & Education in Group Analysis (H.O.P.E. in G.A.) - -

This study describes practice and ideas, both theoretical and clinical, related to the recent onset of a group- analytic psychotherapeutic group of acute inpatients in a Psychiatry Hospital in Athens, Greece. Clinical vignettes refer to different developmental stages in the early life of a slow- open, group- analytic group. A short- term, initial personal psychotherapy of each patient precedes the entrance to the group, facilitates the establishment of the basic trust between analyst and patient and decreases his psychotic fears. Psychotic patients are encouraged to get closer to others, to express their feelings, to listen, to offer support and advice, to form friendships, to reveal oneself, in spite of their difficulties. There is no place for inactive and non directive group- analytic therapist, who must intervene providing stability and cohesiveness, adopting a basically human and supportive behavior towards his patients. First results as well as group- analytic methods that reinforce dialogue, confrontation, criticism, expression and working through of anger will be discussed. The emotions evolved in the therapist are crucial and mirror the improvement of the psychic condition of the patients. If some or all of the situations described above can be achieved, both patients and therapist may be surprised by how rewarding and helpful such a group therapy may become.

PA - 26.1 THE CONSTRUCTION OF PSYCHODRAMA FROM THE PRACTICES OF J.L.MORENO

Anna Maria A. A. C. Knobel¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama

This paper presents the bases, the action mechanisms and the articulations of the classical psychodrama method.

To achieve such results, I used the structural text analysis (created by Gerroult and Goldshmidt to study philosophical texts) on three of J. L. Moreno's writings, in which he describes his work on the following fundamental axis of psychodrama: The Theatre of Spontaneity (Barbara and George), the Sociometry (Dimensions of Interaction within a Small Group) and the Clinical (Psychodrama of Adolph Hitler).

I've researched, when necessary, on some of the author's other contemporary publications, the theoretical foundations for his actions. It made visible a certain "theory of the practice", built by Moreno himself, which was spread throughout many of his writings. I also emphasize the constants and the action mechanisms of the classical psychodramatic method, which are organized in an organic way, on a articulate group of ideas and practices. This research is more specifically described on "Moreno em Ato" ("Moreno in Act"): Ágora - 2004.

PA - 26.2 CLASSICAL PSYCHODRAMA : EPISTEMOLOGICAL PROBLEM AND / OR POSTMODERN THEORY?

Renee Oudyk¹ - ¹School for Psychodrama - -

This presentation will describe the search for a fitting epistemological framework for psychodrama theory, which found its start in the following problem:

Although psychodrama methods are practised and recognised throughout the world, such a consensus is lacking as far as psychodrama theory is concern.

On the one hand, it is clear that the founding father of psychodrama, Dr. Jacob Levi Moreno, has changed the psychosocial world with his ideas. Concepts such as '*man as actor*', '*role playing & role training*', '*co-creativity*', '*sociometry*', '*warming up*', '*sharing*', '*action research*' and so on, are now widely accepted. On the other hand, some of the well known psychodrama literature describes his theory as complex and founded on a wide scope of seemingly irreconcilable epistemological, philosophical and religious concepts, while some other psychodrama practitioners indicate that they find a more solid footing in other theoretical frameworks such as psychoanalytical, Jungian, Gestalt, transactional or neuro-linguistic theory, or even made a fundamental or practical choice to work from a non-theoretical orientation. Especially for psychodrama education is this a not satisfying situation and in fact a problem for the professionalization of psychodrama.

Also Dr. Moreno asked himself why his method was more widely recognized as his theories. Could it be that in Moreno's time, epistemology was as yet too narrowly developed for his creative mind? And could he have overlooked the fact that his theory

PA

building displayed such a spontaneous, creative mixture of both circular and linear thinking, that he confused his readers up to this day? In his writing, Dr. Moreno moreover moves easily between the perspective of the actor and that of the observer. While essential for 'observing participation', especially for those who are trained in Positive Thinking - and at least in the Netherlands this is still dominant in the social and particularly the psychological sciences - this is nevertheless confusing and seen as scientifically misleading. Especially critics from the corner of Positivism made that psychodrama is both well-known and unknown: well-known as *role play* while unknown as *scientific theory*. When psychodrama wants to legitimate its scientific approach it has to take this critics of Positivism serious and enters the epistemological discourse.

In this presentation will be proposed the usefulness of seeing Psychodrama from a Pragmatic Constructive and a Post-modern point of view. The first one for its action- and interactional epistemological basis and the second for its resistance against mono-epistemology, in order to offer modern man more breathing room. By following their contribution to epistemology, scientific recognition is no longer only established by objective 'truth finding' because intersubjectivity and interaction are equal experienced as a psycho-socio-cultural construct and a main body of knowledge. More and more is discovered that scientific development is served when the world is approached as a world in motion in which creativity and communication are core competencies. This offers space for a new orientation on and a new location for psychodrama theory.

PA - 26.3 THE PSYCHODRAMATIC TRUTH AND POETRY OF A GROUP

Sergio Perazzo¹ - ¹SOPS-FEBRAP - Psicodrama

The core objective of psychodrama is to recover the poetic and psychodramatic truth Moreno saw in all of us, to revitalize it, and to take it into one's ownership. The understanding of this internal truth which is externalized in human relationships is only possible if associated to the concept of the Morenian man and to the pillars of the psychodramatic theory fit together. It is relative to the concept and delicate association that the author unfolds his ideas, the basis of psychodrama itself.

PA - 27.1 TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SEXUAL PREFERENCE DISORDERS

Giancarlo Spizzirri¹; Heloisa J. Fleury²; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo¹ - ¹Faculdade de Medicina da USP - Psiquiatria; ²Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama

The human sexuality has been subject of studies and publications lately. In spite of this, the Sexual Preference Disorders (SPD), also called paraphilias, are still rarely contemplated by medical literature. New treatment possibilities are been researched and applied. Objectives : a) To relate psychodynamics aspects found within DSP patients. b) Describe the used methodology in treating SPD patients. Method, divided in three steps, 1- Bibliographic review about the subject , listing psychopathologic aspects of SPD patients and psychodynamic theory contribution in understanding these individuals. 2- Describe the group psychotherapy program to patients carrying SPD, developed by ProSex (Projeto Sexualidade) housed by Hospital das Clínicas São Paulo University. Identification of psychodynamics resources and drug therapy utilized. 3- Program explanation and results presentation. Results : Since June 2001, SPD patients have been weekly assisted on group psychotherapy, during 1.5 hour session. This group is opened but limited to 14 patients. All males, ageing from 22 to 65 years old, with or without others psychiatry illness such as depression, obsessive compulsive and personality disorders. Psychoanalytical theories facilitates the understanding of these individuals and psychodramatics techniques support the management and the session drive. The association of these resources with assisted drug therapy (serotonin reuptake blockers, antiepileptics and mood stabilizers) diminish impulses and controls the symptoms. Conclusion: The utilization of psychodynamics resources associated to drug therapy has shown efficiency in the SPD patients control.

PA - 27.2 THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF RELAPSE PREVENTION GROUP MODEL ON SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Joe-Chang Roda Chen¹; Hung-Yu Lin¹ - ¹National Dong-Hua University - Clinical and Counseling Psychology

The purpose of this study was to examine whether: (1) after group intervention, there were any significant differences between the no-treatment control group and the experiment group of sex offenders in any of the following domains: cognition, emotion, denial, and interpersonal relationship; (2) there were any changes in the group climate or therapeutic factors during the different phases of group intervention.

In this study, a five-month group therapy program, mainly focusing on relapse prevention, was held by various therapists, for sex offenders in the prison system and in the community treatment program. The research sample included 94 sex offenders in the experimental group, and 91 sex offenders in the control group. In addition to the demographic data, other data were collected from five measurements, including Static-99, Attitude

toward Sex, Emotion Evaluation questionnaire, Group climate questionnaire, and Yalom? therapeutic factors measurement. The data was analyzed by MANCOVA, ANCOVA and paired t-test. The results showed the following: First, there were significant changes in the emotion domain after group intervention for experimental group. Second, compared with high and low risk groups of sex offenders, the apparent change was only seen in the middle risk group. Third, the group climate and the therapeutic factors, in particular engagement and conflict, were changed in different phases of group therapy. Moreover, as time passed, group engagement showed a continuous increase. In general, this study provides some support of the present practices in group therapy and points to possible areas of improvement. With training and support, therapists can become more effective agents of change for the sex offender.

**PA - 27.3
THE THERAPEUTIC FACTORS IN THE NARRATIVE PROCESS OF SEX OFFENDERS GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY**

Tai-Ling Wu¹ - ¹catholic mercy hospital - psychiatry

Under the long-term training in the medical system, we have become medicalization to all of the clients in our practice. Beyond the medical therapeutic effectively dilemma, we tried to describe the therapeutic factors in the narrative process of sex offenders group psychotherapy in the Taipei prison.

As the Yalom group theory, he developed the therapeutic factors as altruism0catharsis0group cohesiveness0identification0universality0 family reenactment0interpersonal learning-input0self-understanding0interpersonal learning-output0instillation of hope0guidance0existential factors.

We also figured out five positive therapeutic factors: affect echoing0empathic understanding to others0reframing his own life story0narrative thinking0metaphor use and five negative therapeutic factors: defensive denial attitude0overpolite attitude0rigidity thought0moral fatigue0social inferior identity.

The positive therapeutic factors were meaningful as an indicator to assess the therapeutic transformation in the narrative process of group psychotherapy. The negative therapeutic factor will tell us the risk evaluation of relapse prevention.

In our experience of intervention to sex offenders, they often represented their life story as multiple dimension and different editions just dependence on the therapist they met. We tried to create a potential space to let them to express their own subjectivity to face their true self. So we tried to make a difference between the narrative true and official edition in the legal system.

We believed they may be change their life repetition and decrease the reoffend risk if they had the new experience in the process of our group psychotherapy. Even they told us an artificial and fault life story, but we believed it is meaningful to him to say such a edition.

The goal of therapy is to reframe his life story and prevent the repetition life pattern through the way of renarrative his life story. Of course it will include the crime event.

**PA - 28.1
THE TRANSCULTURAL PAIDEIA AND GROUPS TO THE KINDERGARTEN**

Maro Tzanidaki¹; Ourania Euthymiadou¹; Chryssoula Saroglou² - ¹HAGAP - Group Analysis; ²HAGAP - TRAINNING

The Kindergarten Paideia is very important because for the first time the infant is getting closer in organization to the so called "different". Consequently, it is the first time when the student is considered and in particular his/her family, culture, country, religion, social descent and life.

In our days, for the first time in Greece, so many persons from the different civilizations, countries and nations are living together in our country and this transcultural reality is obvious and in the schools.

The Paideia focuses on the belief that all the people are equal. So, the transcultural differences of the languages are contained in different educational programs of the Transcultural Paideia, that is a new form of social organization.

Our Paideutic approach emphasizes to the relationships of the infants and their communication. In other words, any child is considered in the contexts of his/her personal history and personal speech as well as of interpersonal and transpersonal relationships with:

- a) The parents,
- b) The teachers,
- c) The other children,
- d) All the group,
- e) The socio-culture environment.

As the result from the above approach two (2) basic points are presented:

The actions and the communication in the group are fundamental elements for the identity of the child.

The composition of small and large groups in our Kindergarten is based to transcultural dynamics. Sometimes the groups are composed by the teacher and in other cases the infants ask to compose their groups. Every group consists of 5-6 infants as members. These members often deal with different special objects (music, theater, dance, etc.).

There are five basic small groups and one large.

The Large Group consists of all the infants and numbers about 30 members. The teacher is the convenor. He/she tries to grow the ability for empathy, personal responsibility and active participation of all members.

The environment of this group focuses on equality – equivalence (isotimia), acceptance, idioprosopia and reverence of the differentiation without prejudices and patterns. So, the possibilities to avoid future scapegoats are minimized.

PA - 28.2 CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES ASSISTED BY ANIMALS TO ORGANIZE A STUDENT GROUP: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Nedio Antonio Seminotti¹; Ceres B. Faraco² - ¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - Programa de Pós Graduação; ²PUCRS - PPGPsicologia

This communication presents the report on an experience of classroom activities assisted by animals, conducted with a group of students in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil. The students were marked by a lack of success in school and family histories of abandonment, loss and violence. In school they had difficulties integrating with other students and at times with communication. The objective of this intervention was to evaluate the importance of activities assisted by animals as tools to promote emerging organizations in groups of students with these characteristics and to promote new meanings in relationships. The intervention was realized in 18 one-hour meetings over a period of nine weeks. The activities used different species of animals (dogs, ducks, cockatiels, cats, etc.) during regular student hours and activities in which the teacher of the group was always present. To collect data and information, the research team used a social-demographic questionnaire, open interviews with the teacher, pre- and post intervention, the systematic intervention of students, recording of sound and image in video and a field diary. The data analysis was qualitative and revealed modifications in the organization of the group, the emergence of new relations and changes in their quality. The inclusion of animals in the classroom group promoted new interactions; changes and an alternation of the students' roles and behavior. It stimulated communication, allowed exchange of information and a demonstration of caring among the members of the group, including the animals. The analysis also revealed that the students demonstrated a greater understanding of the daily situations in the classroom, a decrease in aggressiveness and greater readiness to execute tasks. At the end of the intervention, it was found that the presence of the animals was the facilitating element of the emerging inter-group relations and organizations, producing new meanings to the group processes themselves, to the roles and their relationships. The results suggest that the creation of a multispecies group [1] in the classroom, composed of students and animals, can favor the psycho-social needs of the students. **Key-words:** Student group, activities assisted by animals, group processes and organization.

[1] The expression multispecies group was introduced by Faraco and Seminotti (2004) and is used to signify a group that includes people and animals in their daily life. Analogously, we define the multispecies family as a family group that recognizes that it is constituted by people and their animals.

PA - 28.3 THE SCHOOL ON THE REVERSE SIDE: INCLUSION AND EXCLUSIONS AT THE MEANINGFUL DIFFERENCES MANAGEMENT

Solange Aparecida Emilio¹ - ¹Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie - Centro de Ensino São José

The present work intends to show the reverse side of the school quotidian and to launch reflections on the inclusion process of significantly different individuals. It was born when the author perceived that there is the inclusion that is defended and desired and also the one that has happened in the quotidian of the schools that declare themselves inclusive. Between both, a great distance can be found. In the texts on the subject, much silence, mainly on what does not work and what needs to be rethought.

The author entered as a psychologist and researcher at the context of a regular school of primary and secondary education that was engaged in the responsible inclusion process of students with special educational needs. She participated of the context for more than three years, having as her main objectives to verify the group and institutional implications of the inclusion. The PhD thesis, defended at the University of Sao Paulo in 2004 and named: "The school quotidian on the reverse side: on bows, fastenings and knots in the inclusion process", resulted from such experience.

Here, she brings some pieces of that, pointing out the desirable and possible inclusion and the distances between them, besides the contributions from the psychology professional and the group specialist on this process.

PA - 29.1 PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF SÃO PAULO: A PSYCHOANALYTICAL GROUP PERSPECTIVE

Pablo de C. Godoy-Castanho¹ - ¹Secretaria Municipal de Saúde da Prefeitura Municipal de São Paulo - Centro de Convivência e Cooperativa Pq. Guarapiranga

Our research field has been carried out at a mental health facility called: "Centro de Convivência e Cooperativa" (CECCO) located at a park in a poor and one of the most violent neighborhoods of Brazil. "Cecco" is an invention of the city of São Paulo, they were created as part of a network intended to substitute for the traditional psychiatric asylums. They have a profound psychosocial vocation carrying out their activities mainly in public open places such as parks, public clubs and public schools. At these

places, the work is ideally done with mental patients, handicaps and the general population in the same groups. From that perspective, mental suffering - the target for Cecco's intervention- is not located solely at those with psychiatric diagnostics, but in the community around him/her and in the larger society. That is why we hold that a study about physical violence in the region through the analyzing of the activities and daily work at "Cecco" is both scientifically consistent and technically desirable.

Our investigation is mainly conducted within the theoretical field developed by René Kaës, specially the author's concept of Intermediate Cultural Formation. We actually propose to understand physical violence as a specific Intermediate Cultural Formation. In studying it, we employ the same approach we have developed in a previous work (Godoy-Castanho, 2005). This means we see violence through two inseparable dimensions: the dimension of the representations of physical violence; and the dimension of psychic process and formations which accompany or support physical violence (or references to it). We do not disagree with the psychoanalytical view of violence as related to lack of figuration (Freud's *Darstellung*), but we argue it also becomes part of a complex cultural and symbolic fabric in the studied community. We thus discuss several aspects such as: some implications of physical violence in the processes of identifications, identity and in gender issues; and overall its use in the pursue for social visibility and recognition.

PA - 29.2 ASPECTS OF MOURNING WITH ASYLUMSEEKERS AND REFUGEES

Frits Van Hest¹ - ¹Phoenix - Clinical treatment for asylumseekers and refugees

Refugees are not able to mourn in their homeland. Certainly they have the need to mourn for their beloved ones. They want to do this as an individual but they also want to do rituals with others. As a psychotherapist I help the patients from our clinic for asylumseekers and refugees to mourn in accordance with their cultural background. First we have to establish the need for mourning. We also have to make a differentiation between mourning, depression and psychosis. After having done this, we design a ritual together with the patient. If possible family members and other people from their homelands are invited invited by the mourner. Because mostly friends and familymembers stayed in their homeland, we mourn together with the other patients and members of the personal. All those people are invited by the mourner. Because we felt that we needed a multicultural/multiethnic place to mourn, we designed a monument and asked the patients to advise us in the conceptualization. We will discuss the criteria we used before we started the building. The monument will be opened with a multicultural ceremony in the summer 2006

PA - 29.3 WORKING THROUGH THE TRAUMA OF THE HOLOCAUST IN A BI-NATIONAL ONGOING GROUP PROCESS - A multi-generational perspective of the group process, in a group of the Israeli Polish Mental Health Association (IPMHA)

Ilana Kremer¹ - ¹Haemek Medical Center - Psychiatry

I am leader of a group of Israeli and Polish therapists which has been in existence now for six years in the framework of the Israeli-Polish Mental Health Association (IPMHA), which operates as part of the psychiatric associations of both countries. One meeting takes place each year, alternately in Poland and Israel, with a regular core of participants from both sides, and a number of irregular participants who only participate in some of the meetings. I will tell the story of the establishment of the group, the overt motivations and the covert ones of the members, the process of crystallization of the group, and in more detail about three meetings' intensive group work. The group is multi-generational. It is possible to identify among the participants various mental processes of working through the trauma of the Holocaust, where the difference most noticeable is inter-generational. I would like to show how in this group, in small steps, an intrapsychic and interpersonal process of Forgiveness takes place in a different way in persons of different generations.

In the group there is a meeting between individuals who have an identity of having committed an extreme wrong together with others who have an identity of victims who were badly injured by that same wrong. A slow and complex process takes place of "forgiveness of the unforgivable". In this matter we are not speaking about an act of reconciliation, but about forgiveness from a moral, specific and high psychological position, from the standpoint of its position in the developmental process. We are speaking of a voluntary process, based on choice, which involves renunciation of animosity and revenge, through the surprising development of empathy and even affection between the members of the group. Among aging Holocaust survivors this process has a different character as compared with the parallel process among the second generation of the Holocaust, and different also from what the third generation of the Holocaust who participate in the group experiences. Surprisingly, most of the resemblance is between members of the same generation of both sides of the dialogue, and on each side it is the difference between generations which is prominent.

That is to mean that mental processes of Holocaust survivors should be understood in the context of mental processes of ageing and different from mental processes of the second or third generations of the Holocaust.

PA

In my presentation I will bring a description of the process in the group, with quotations, and the theoretical relations for understanding it. The mental process will be shown from the view of the aggressor and from the view of the victim, separately at first, but with an emphasis on the interpersonal process.

PA - 30.1

A group-analytic model for psychosocial interventions

Apostolis Angelopoulos¹; Gerassimos Repassos¹ - ¹Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy and Education in Group Analysis (HOPE in GA) - -

Being a largely under-theorised term, psychosocial interventions refer to the activity of “psy” professionals which is oriented to various groups and communities and focuses on the solution of a diagnosed social problem. In essence, psychosocial interventions are usually viewed as psychological approaches to social problems.

Having experience of conducting such projects in a wide range of social settings in Greece we propose a group – analytic model of psychosocial intervention.

Through this model we tried to resolve theoretical, methodological and practical problems such as: to give a clear description of what activities constitute psychosocial interventions; to distinguish criteria about where and when psychosocial interventions are needed and where and when they should be carried out; to provide a theoretical framework for analysis and proper evaluation of their benefits (social and personal value); to give an outline of professional ethics that the conductors should be inspired by.

The contribution of Group Analysis to the methodology of psychosocial intervention consists on the distinction of psycho-therapeutic and of socio-therapeutic processes; the holistic approach of the group or the community, and the focus on the personal participation of every single member; the focus of interest to the creative dynamics of the group due to the network of healthy relationships between its members; the approach to the relationship “conductor– members” as a multidimensional dynamic interaction; the distinction of dynamics into small, median and large group; the containment of both personal and group resistances through the creation of safe contexts for their elaboration.

Group analytic psychosocial interventions could serve as a basis to cope with contemporary psychosocial problems and a cultural activity towards the humanization of social life.

PA - 30.2

THOU IN THE BOND, WE IN THE GROUP; AND I IN THE WORLD? The process of psychosocial reintegration of patients with mental disorders in a socialpsychodramatic project, involving the familiar groups

Dolores Maria Pena Sollero¹ - ¹Psicologa - Autonoma

Jacob Levi Moreno, author of the socialpsychodramatic methodology, has also idealized the third psychiatric revolution, which came out between the two world wars. After Pinel had proposed the release of the so-called mentally ill patients, and the institutional psychoanalysis had intended to improve working conditions of hospital, which were considered the ideal place for treating mentally ill patients, Moreno proposed the treatment of a delirious person in its proper environment, in the family core. In the Hitler case (MORENO, 1983), he acted in this way to deal with Karl and his wife.

Historically, once the force of the systemic approaching was established, whose studies had been basically directed to the importance of the family and the community, reinforcing the totalizing view of man, it was initiated the reversion of the model of treatment focused in the illness, which was adopted until then. Also, the designation *insane person* was changed to *mental disorder patient*.

Following and responding to the movement against insane asylums and of humanization, in 2001, the Law number 10.216 on the rights and protection of mentally ill patients that redirects the model of mental health assistance was sanctioned. It defines the objectives of the treatment in hospital internment regimen and regulates the voluntary and involuntary interventions. It determines therefore that the treatment must be complete, offered by a multidisciplinary team, and that the hospitalization must only be recommended when the extra-hospital resources are insufficient. It acknowledges the hospitalization as a valid therapeutic resource, since it is of good quality, and stands out the necessity of specific policies of discharge.

In this context, and under the guidance of the Law number 9.656/98 that regulates the insurance for psychiatric disorders by health insurance companies, the mentioned project appears. It was idealized by the Health Insurance Management of the Health Insurance Service of the Federal University of Viçosa - PAS-UFV, which identified cases of hospitalization of health insurance users that exceeded 24 months with no perspective of discharge, and also for agreeing that the hospital treatment is expensive and inefficient. The project, with the main objective of providing complete health assistance to PAS - UFV users, aiming at its biopsychosocial reintegration to the family and the society, was implemented in January 2004 by a multidisciplinary team, consisted of a psychiatrist, a social assistant and a psychologist.

We confirmed from the studies that had originated the project that, despite of all the efforts, waged fights and established changes, revealing the historical process of humanization, the mentally ill patient’s family itself comes across serious difficulties due to the fear of

coexisting and dealing with the mentally ill person. The family therefore reflects in the most restricted ambit what is still a reality of the society as a whole.

In this direction, the project has justified the involvement of the mentally ill patient's family in the treatment process, also aiming at a change in the representation of insanity within the context of the family and community.

The activities developed in the project consist of diagnostic and complementary interviews carried out by the team; regular psychiatric consultations; visits to the family and thematic groups for the caretakers led by the social assistant; group psychotherapeutical assistance for the identified patients, the familiar groups and the group consisting of relatives and patients (alcoholic story), conducted by the psychodramatic psychologist.

From the results obtained in the first year, March 2005, the project was extended; a trainee from the Physical Education Department - UFV and a health agent, a nurse technician experienced in pedagogical activities with families, were joined to the team. Thus, the first therapeutical activities had been added with ludic-therapeutical and social-cultural weekly sessions, together with "creative workshops" (painting, drawing, clipping, pasting, simple craftwork, etc.). All the activities also include the relatives into specific groups and schedules. This expansion has been significant for the results of the treatment, including the development of motor skills, recognition and use of the body as an interactive resource, greater expressiveness, sociability, self-esteem and creativity.

The sociopsychodramatic methodology imprints in the project day by day a kind of dynamic and interrelated making. The interdisciplinary team carries out studies of cases during the days that the project takes place (twice a week), in the last hour of working, after the consultations. They also gather biweekly, with the supporting team, when the occurrences and remarks that came up during the developed activities are widely commented. It is in these meetings that new intervening actions are planned and reorganized. Therefore the process is fulfilled in a co-sharing way, giving opportunity for significant moments of team co-creation.

More specifically, as an expression of this methodology, the psychodrama has been confirmed as a psychotherapeutic resource, mainly when there is the necessity of searching for solutions through treatments aiming at a greater movement, agility, rapidity and communication. From this perspective, which is the same of the project, the application of the sociopsychodramatic methodology has been one of its differences.

In the psychodrama, the intra and interpsychic aspects of the patients, regardless of their diagnosis, are integrated by the psychodramatic action within the groups. I say that: – The stories are constructed while they are lived, and when told and dramatized, they are reconstructed. The scenes that had been reconstituted, reconstructed and with its meaning remade are

promoting, by the integration catharsis, new responses to past situations, and this consists of giving opportunity to the health, creative and spontaneous being. We observe therefore the rescue of the creativity and spontaneity as relevant in the process of psychic and social reintegration. The preserved conduct sends us to the transference nuclei from which the transference or psychotization levels occur. The psychodramatic way allows the diagnosis of transference nuclei searching for unloading them by solving the conflicts, with the objective of reestablishing the spontaneity. The Psychodrama aims at improving the quality of life and therefore of all the relations in the entire human dimension. The fact of being together, the mental disorder patients and their families (not all complete), the solution of the conflicts, the co-creation, bond reviews facilitate the "tele", and consequently it allows the experience of new bond possibilities and reorganization of the family group. In this aspect it is important to value the bonds in the psychodramatic theory, once it is a central topic from the Morenian concept of the Identity Matrix. Analyzing the psychopathogenesis (mode and construction of mental illnesses), we confirm the order of importance of the bonds and the respective bond dynamics in the process of becoming mentally ill.

The mental illness can be considered as human communication pathology, which according to the Moreno-Buberian concept is the pathology of the I - THOU encounter. The supremacy of THOU in the bond is identified. The inner aspects of the conflicting bonds (the innate THOU) originate the difficulty to associate and to remain themselves related, once the THOU, "disqualifier of I", is generalized (the annihilator Other) and will prevail with a distorted, sicken conception of I (fragmentation of I). The bond complementarity in these conflicting bonds becomes pathological.

In the familiar groups in which "in corridor" or "indifferentiation" bond dynamics are identified the WE overlaps the I(s) and THOU(s). In this pathologization premise, the I clamors for its expression in the world. Reproducing the report of a classical case ("Peter's case"): – "I was as a dead man. I isolated myself from other people, and shut myself away. It is necessary to live in the world with the others. If it is not this way, something dies inside of you..."

The process of psychosocial reintegration, considering the process of intra and interpsychic evolution and the family dynamics, is continuously watched and it is expressed in the improvement of the psychiatric pictures and the family coexistence.

The changes in the family groups, besides favoring the gradual demystification of the sick persons and then their inclusion in the family and community group, allowed the identification of other relatives in psychic suffering, who also have received pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatment, being included in preexisting groups or constituting other psychotherapeutic groups.

The coexistence within the great group is marked by the cooperative and supportive environment, which makes us conclude that this project carries out what the social psychiatrist Maxwell Jones names "to learn by living", characterizing a true "therapeutic living".

PA - 30.3 THE PLACE – POTENTIAL SPACE

Ineida Aliatti¹ - ¹HPSP e PUC - Psicologia

This article aims at showing the results of research conducted on belonging to a group. It was conducted with members of the so-called Friendship Club, which is part of the public network for mental health care. Participants were 24 members, psychically challenged people who had several psychiatric-related admissions to a hospital. It aimed at understanding group processes that allow the construction of belonging to such group. Material was collected by means of three focus groups and the field diary, whereas data was analysed by means of qualitative textual analysis. Results indicate that group processes that construct belonging are: group organisers (rules and norms, activities, roles, membership of the club etc), friendship bond (support/help, identification, recognition) and the Place – Potential Space (place of meeting, co-existence, distraction/fun, place that reduces anguish, place to learn, place of social reinsertion, of alternative treatment). Then we understand that belonging to the Friendship Club group is partly constituted through such group processes and, at this moment, we will emphasise belonging-constructing group processes related to the Place - Potential Space. We understand that the group may be understood as the Potential Space, in the sense that this space is hypothetical between the internal and the external "me", as, in that group setting, there is a space between the "me" and the "other", which intermediates the relationship with this "other" and transforms into a rich zone of creativity where everything can happen, such as the meeting, co-existence, learning and social reinsertion. It is, therefore, by means of a receiving, constant and foreseeable group environment that safe limits are constructed from which each one develops the feeling of belonging. Experiencing holding will lead to group cohesion, which will increase as integration grows. The group, understood from this perspective, defines itself as this zone of possibilities of creativity between wish and reality. The group, therefore, is and represents this Potential Space, and will allow its members to constitute the feeling of belonging. Keywords: group, potential space, group organisers, friendship bond. * PhD in Social and Personality Psychology, psychotherapist and group therapist.

PA - 31.1 THE ENCOUNTER OF FORGIVENESS AND DEATH IN PSYCHODRAMA

Annatalia Meneses de Amorim Gomes¹; Jacqueline Moreira Tavares² - ¹Secretaria Estadual da Saúde - Núcleo de Humanização na Atenção e Gestão em Saúde; ²Instituto de Psicodrama e Máscaras - Ensino

This essay is a look into forgiveness and death from a literary review of the main works of Jacob Levy Moreno, namely Psychodrama (1975); The words of the father (1992a); Who shall survive? (1992b), and Psychodrama and group psychotherapy (1999). This study was aimed to find in these works references to the meaning of forgiveness and death.

From the found meanings, we assumed that forgiveness and death are related to the moment category and to the theory of spontaneity. We set the relationship between these concepts, pointing out the possibility to apply the psychodrama to human experience.

PA - 31.2 WOMEN THAT ARE VICTIMS OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE: AFFECTION/HUMOR AND RESPECT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

Nice Pereira Brandao¹ - ¹Delphos Espaço Psico Social - Diretoria Geral

In this presentation, the author wishes to share her experience in working with a population of women that are victims of all kinds of violence and that lives in favelas in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro. This group is formed by 30 to 45-years-old women, all with a mean of 8 children, most of which from different parents.

Through the use of psychodrama methodology in psychotherapy groups, she presents her singular way of working with this population that is in need of financial support and affection. From these shared experiences, these women today believe in the possibility of being structured persons and in the possibility of transformation of the Human Being.

The concepts of Role, Tele, Spontaneity and Creativity of J.L. Moreno are her theoretical foundations. She points out the new matrix of this specific population, obtained by the observation of the new patterns of behaviour and by the strong exchange of experiences in the stage of sharing the sessions.

The author becomes distinct by the use of the sense of humor as the basis of her work with groups, in particular, with this suffering population. Her experience shows that, strengthening respectful bonds awakes, through the humor, the sense of self value that is dormant in these women and make them believe again, in some cases, for the first time, in the possibility of transforming the Human Being.

She concludes her presentation showing the surprising results that she attained concerning the frequency to the sessions and the solution of the conflicts.

PA - 31.3
THE OUTCOME OF THE GROUPS
COMBINING PSYCHO-EDUCATION AND
EMOTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE
PERPETRATORS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE

Ta-Jen Chang¹ - ¹Jianan Mental Hospital, DOH - Taiwan
Abstract

Background:

The issue of marital violence become more and more notable in Taiwan.. Meanwhile, the mandatory treatment of the perpetrators has been legislated. Therefore, what is the appropriate treatment model deserves designation and evaluation. This study tried to investigate the couple interaction and evaluate the effectiveness in order to construct the optimal model of group treatment.

Method:

This research took special-domain sampling and quantified each individual data through paper enquiry of the persons. Eleven members of experimental groups were forced to take an 18-week after finishing pre-group preparation course. No action was involved on the comparative group, which was composed of 24 peoples in this study, the psychotic and drug addict were excluded in this study.

Results:

The experimental group has more tendency to admit their guilt and positive reaction for the family violence than the comparative group. The highly valued therapeutic factors included 1.feeling alone no longer, 2.someone in the group giving definite suggestions about a life problem, 3.finding someone in the group I could pattern myself after. The re-crime rate of perpetrators was 41.7% after the end of group therapy.

Discussion:

10The 18-week course of psycho-education group is feasible.

20The close group style is recommended.

30The selection of topics can be flexible for different group stage.

40The wine drinking should be prohibited in advance before accepting the 18-week course.

50The spouse of the injuring people may be encouraged to attend this course.

PA - 32.1
THE BRAZILIAN WAY OF BEING - VALUES,
BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES WHICH LEAD OUR
WAY OF RAISING OUR CHILDREN, GIVING
THERAPY AND CONSTRUCTING OUR
COUNTRY IN CONTRAST WITH OTHER
WAYS OF BEING, BELIEVING AND DOING ...

Ligia S. Forjaz Lesbaupin¹ - ¹ONG ECCO-COMENIUS - Terapia Familiar e Comunitária

Based in a Systemic Approach, this paper objectives raising every day questions given by the Brazilian reality, and according to our values, opinions and beliefs, we make decisions and attitudes. They are apparently simple, but they are very complex questions, therefore polemical, on which our reflections and dialogue are fundamental for the construction of a more prosperous Brazil, with a better life quality for every Brazilian, no matter social class, educational level, sex, color or religion (in this order in Brazil, differently from other countries). The author invites us to enjoy the chance of having an International Congress to get in touch with "other ways of being, thinking and feeling". Identifying the differences enable us to perceive how we are and in what we believe. Therefore, it enable us to find out the grounding of our statements and actions. After that we can socially think and "chose" actively values we want would be the basis upon which build our family, our community, our country, our world ...

PA - 32.2
REVISITING THE BRAZILIAN
AFRICANALITY: FROM THE AFRICAN EX-
PERIMENTAL THEATRE, BY ABDIAS DO
NASCIMENTO, TO THE PROTOCOL THE
BLACK-WHITE PROBLEM, BY MORENO"

Maria Celia Malaquias¹ - ¹Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - psicodramatista-didata-supervisor

In the present study I have tried to reflect the "African Experimental theatre" from Abdias do Nascimento, an important mark of African Brazilian movement. This is about a group constituted by 40 africanbrazilian actors and actresses who in the mid-forties, in the city Rio de Janeiro, use the theatre to set a scene for discrimination and prejudice issues experienced by the african -brazilian people, through a cruel, subtle, intense and efficacious process of exclusion, since of the advent of the slavery in 1888. In order to have my analysis and reflections, I present the protocol of Jacob Levy Moreno, "The black-white problem", from 1945, in which Moreno reports his experience in directing a sociodrama in a university in the United States, having a African-american vouple, who were in the audience, as protagonists. From this perspective and attempting to contribute for the psychodramatic scenery, I point some reflections on sociodramas I have been directing since 1999, about the thematic of interethnical relations, that I called " Revisiting the Brazilian Africanality".

PA - 32.3
A LITTLE DICTIONARY OF THE ART OF
CONVIVIALITY

Suzana Modesto Duclos¹ - ¹Partner - Psicologia
All cultures in the world praise the importance of understanding the ways people live together and with themselves.

All cultures worldwide search for patterns that could provide resources for the good interaction between people and each individual with himself.

This "Little Dictionary of the Art of Conviviality" is a creative expression of many years of my dedication to the attendance, coordination and guidance of groups of persons, working as a psychologist, a psychotherapist and a psychodramatist. Although my practice reaches both the educational and organizational areas, my daily work plunges me into the clinic area.

I anticipate that the present work consists of a choice and presentation of a bunch of words that I have selected and disposed in alphabetical order.

Each word is followed by: 1- The meaning, or its version – if it is a foreign word – as given by a lexicographer;

2- A brief consideration or contribution according to my feelings about what I here call "The Art of Conviviality";

3- A poetic image - a brief reference to the wisdom of great protagonists of our culture. My purpose is to offer - perhaps in a creative form – a brief repertory of words, which are here deliberately stressed and privileged due to their importance to the Art of Conviviality. By the way, this has always been a very difficult art...

It is important to say that this is not in any way a guide or linking map. To conceive this Little Dictionary of the Art of Conviviality is only a way of talking metaphorically about the Ocean. It is a way of talking about the visible and invisible vastness of the sea. What I am pointing out here, in an unpretentious way, are the waves and the sea-foam. While using these "water-words" – that are more or less known to all of us - I experience the pleasure of remembering, of recognizing, of reviving, of sharing, and of navigating.

PA - 33.1 STRESS IN AIRLINE PILOTS: HOW TO HANDLE? PSICODRAMATIC GAMES HELP TO DEAL WITH IT

Fabio Goffi Junior¹; Vania Melhado²; Joao Castro³; Heber Mathias⁴; Paulo Magalhaes⁴ - ¹EPP - psiquiatria; ²Fundação Ruben Berta - medicina de aviação; ³F.R.B - medicina de aviação; ⁴F.R.B. - medicina do trabalho

Pilot headstaff of an airline company requested the medical team to diagnose and present specific treatment due to high stress level of pilots and co-pilots during company's crisis.

Professional engagement was affected by lack of stimulation and insecurity; loss of airline's identity reflecting on professional identity; deficiency in communication, lack of leadership and goals, threat of unemployment.

Within this context, it was decided to make meetings, including, at long run, all base pilots and

co-pilots. The form of attending to the meetings was done by shedule requisition. All situations presented were passed on publically to all colleagues not present in order to reach all the tripulation community. One specific method was chosen to be used at all meetings, which would organize and standardize the pilots reports, and at the same time, would have an individual and groupal psicodiagnostic and therapeutic influence. The method was selected from Psicodrama, a psicodramatic game known as "Tribune", developed by Silva Dias(1), used in group teryapy. This method propitiates the pilots, in their professional role, to share their problems and help elaborate them.

Each meeting consists basicaly of three stages. First, headstaff assumes the meeting bringing new data of the company. Second, the medical team takes over with the specific game. Third, headstaff reassumes with final comments of what can be done with all presented questions, orienting resolutions, by all means, possible.

Results were satisfactory. The partaking, where each pilot expresses his own opinion about the facts allows a more global vision of what occurs in the group. It also permits each one an "outside" observation of himself, represented by his colleague, and with this distance, aids to lead the emotional aspects in order to help in his elaboration of impotency and limits.

The results were positive, also organizing an interaction between the headstaff and pilots. It gave the pilots necessary support, in professional terms, to have themselves heard and their opinions concerning decisions. On the other hand, changing experiences and opinions contributed to strengthen the cohesion and alliance of the group.

PA - 33.2 JOURNALISTS' QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE MACRO REGION OF CAMPINAS / SP

Maria Inalda Gualtieri Beraquet¹ - ¹Laboratorio de Saúde Mental e Trabalho - Faculdade de Ciências Médicas-Unicamp

As far as being a journalist is concerned, it is one of the most stressing in the contemporary world. Among the occupational risks concerning to the profession itself, it could be pointed out the high amount of working hours; the alternate working shifts; news coverage related to emotional and stressing issues such as natural hazards; crimes; the interviewed refusal; the struggle for information as well as the urgency and the lack of time. A descriptive and exploratory study has been realized through an inquiry on-line considering thirty-six (n=36) unionized journalists from the Metropolitan Area of Campinas, in the State of São Paulo as a sample, aiming for giving the socio-demographic aspects of that sample a characterization, the Quality of Life (QOL)

evaluation, and comparing the average of Quality of Life (QOL) concerning to sex, age, civil state, the working time and the amount of hours spent with such a job weekly, as well as comparing these data with other professional categories. The WHOQOL-Brief (World Health Organization Quality of Life), a Questionnaire on Quality of Life from World Health Organization, in order to be used in Brazil by Fleck *et al* (1999), for socio-demographic data and the terms of free and clear reference, have been sent by e-mail. Those data related to fieldwork were collected in March 2004. About these data, the following statistical procedures were made: analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the test *t* for Student. The ANOVA concerning to WHOQOL – Brief made evident that the Physical dominion average (14,7) was significantly superior to the averages on Social Relations dominion (12,61) ($p=0,0008$) and Environment (13,08) ($p=0,0353$); and that the Psychological dominion average (13,69) was significantly superior to the Social Relations ($p=0,0353$). Significant differences could be observed while related to working time categories “up to 14” and “more than 14 years”, considering Psychological ($p=0,016$); social Relations ($p=0,014$) and Environment ($p=0,004$), and no significant differences were found while related to Physical dominion ($p=0,386$). With regard to categories “up to 40 working hours” and “more than 40 hours of work” a week, significant differences were noticed as well. It was observed a superior perception of QOL for those journalists who work “up to 40 hours a week”, concerning to: Psychological ($p=0,023$), Social Relations ($p=0,048$) and Environment ($p=0,003$) while no significant difference was observed regarding to Physical dominion ($p=0,649$). Those journalists who work more than 40 hours a week and have been working for more than 14 years in such a job, demonstrate worse perception of QOL, concerning to Psychological, Social Relations and Environment than those ones who work up to 40 hours weekly and have been acting for less than 14 years in this same occupation.

Key words: Quality of Life (QOL). Journalists. Mental Health. Stress

PA - 33.3 A GROUP OF SURGEON DENTISTS DISCUSSING ABOUT THE FUNCTION OF THE DIVAN ON ODONTOLOGY

Sonia Pineda Vicente¹ - ¹AEPSP - estudos psicanalíticos e psicossomáticos

The need of a basic knowledge about psychology, psychoanalysis and the application of adjusted techniques for the patient's behavior control area important and necessary for a successful relation between the dentist and the patients in the time of odontological treatment for children, teenagers and adults.

During the odontological treatment sessions, we have the possibility to catch problems that sometimes go unnoticed to parents. Then, by diminishing the distance among my patient and my capacity of listening to his complains, I can establish the necessary link on the professional-patient relation, for the re-humanization of odontology, what will make the difference in my attendance. Who is my patient? What is he expecting from me?

The odontological publications in our country (Brazil) agree that the great interest of the odontologist professional is the technological and profession's scientific pragmatic development. Actually, the psychosomatic medicine, psychoanalysis and psychology spread applied to odontology has been implanted almost exclusively by doctors and “psy” area professionals in magazines and specific books.

The comprehension of the psychosomatic process revealed on the mouth area require knowledges of the same principals and general laws of the psychosomatic medicine studied in any other part of the organism and it needs a lot of familiarity in the psi area.

The proposal of this work was to study some of the psychosomatics/psychologics/psychoanalitics aspects of clinical situations lived in my office for 24 years and by a group of 30 surgeon dentists that collaborated with the making of the research material of this job, what allowed me to establish parameters between the professional-patient relation and the professional success.

PA - 34.1 GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR VICTIMS OF POLITICAL TORTURE, AND OTHER FORMS OF SEVERE TRAUMA

Andreas Von Wallenberg Pachaly¹ - ¹Düsseldorf - Germany

The contributor discusses the possibilities of group therapy with highly traumatized humans. He will on the one side discuss the possibilities the group setting provides to do effectively therapy with victims of torture and on the other side explore, how this extreme form of trauma provides a magnifying glass for understanding the dynamics and impact of traumas in general.

Treatment in the group setting will be illustrated; especially the dimensions and preconditions will be discussed that are necessary for a rebuilding of personality.

I will put special emphasis on:

The group as a good nurturing maternal object that stands up against the destruction of the internalized good group.

The group as a transitional space and object will be explored, within which the members can have a safe space, a sanctuary. This enables them literally to recreate their inner worlds by introjecting the healthy aspects of the group matrix.

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The importance of the acknowledgment of and the work with the large-group-system the tortured is embedded in and the necessity for the therapist to conduct therapy beyond "neutrality".

Further key-words will be: defense mechanisms, avoidant behaviour, projective mechanisms and counter-transference feelings, life-attacking group dynamics of torture, sexual torture, Large Groups system dynamics.

The referent is contributor to Robert Klein's and Victor Schermer's book on "Group Psychotherapy for Psychological Trauma".

PA - 34.2 THE MATRIX OF COLLABORATION IN PRISON

Anna Moutafi¹ - ¹HAGAP - -

Women's delinquency during the last decade has rapidly changed along with social changes and conditions, and the transcultural point of view is of special interest. Among the women who enter Korydallos Women's Prison today the larger percentage corresponds to drug addicts or transgressors, who end in criminal acts because of drug use. According to statistical data, the drug addicts come from disturbed families, where the father is absent, realistically or symbolically, while the mother is usually emotionally indifferent. Women enter the prison unconsciously as a last effort to internalize limits and even through barriers and regression, fell the missing care and concern. In a framework like this, cooperation was established between the personnel of a Closed Women's Prison and the personnel of a Therapeutic Community (T.C.) as they were functioning in the same place. They worked together aiming at the amelioration of the members' standards of living in Prison as well as the creation of better prospects after their discharge.

PA - 34.3 THE END OF SILENCE

Monica Rahal Mauro¹ - ¹Getep - Coordenação

This work has its fundamental goal to get deeper on either practical and theoretical view taking and individual who has been or has seen any traumatic event getting to his/hers full dignity recuperation. The trauma will be discussed either social, psycho and political dimension and given therapeutic actions. The people who faces violence situations might lead to isolation, taken by self initiative, by feeling ashamed of the situation, by the prejudice of others towards the problematic. In their group environment, silence could be present in most of the cases imposed by fear, lack of finding a solution or to avoid reviving a suffering situation. The consequence is more silence, because is not possible to talk about the subject, or anything that refers or reminds you to the subject, and so on. Only when your feelings are exposed the true healing will occurs. The investigation attention selected by this study was based on narrative and psychodrama. The narrative basic premise is that humans are story teller beings and telling stories is a basic method that people uses

to create, support and transmit meanings in their lives. The psycho dramatic experience allows correlation between inner world relationship (intra psychic) and outside world (reality), seeking for spontaneity recover, diminishing the stress, contextualizing the content and talking about feelings. So, the psycho dramatic approach can allow a better confidence to express the already known situations, even when the words get so difficult to be expressed. Recalling traumatic experience leads to painful emotions. Most of the cases it is extremely difficult for individuals to express experiences into words, many times story is incoherent. There is a tendency to keep silence concerning its past. The majority of people has huge necessity to talk about their own painful experiences. On this manner the fragmented memories are transformed into a coherent narrative structure. That practice allows processing painful emotions, building unobstructed contingency of dangerous and safe circumstances, conducting in general significant emotion recuperation.

PA - 35.1 GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY TREATMENT OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITIES

Bill Roller¹ - ¹Berkeley Group Therapy Education Foundation - -

Group therapists have been treating borderline personality disorders for over forty years. This paper will elaborate some of the salient characteristics of group therapy that we believe are pertinent to the improvement of borderline personalities and make a case for therapists to consider concomitant individual and group therapy for these patients. We stress the necessity for close collaboration between therapists when group and individual treatment is conducted by more than one clinician. We shall confine our discussion to small groups that contain from one to four borderline personalities in their membership in addition to four to six members with other diagnoses. Homogeneous groups with respect to borderline personalities present another picture outside the scope of this paper.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUP THERAPY

Group therapy provides fertile ground for the application of object relations theory to the understanding of borderline patients. The human imagination has the capacity to arrange within the mind relationships between images of the self and images of others. These images hold power over how we perceive ourselves in relationships with others in the world throughout our lives. How our inner world affects and is affected by external reality is a dynamic that is constantly played out in the relationships we form in groups. From this perspective, the aim of therapy is to alter the inner realm of the individual in order to improve the quality of his relations in the external world.

The process in which internal parts of the self, or representations of the self, are externalized or projected onto group members or the group as a whole is one common to group therapy. The attention paid to this process by group therapists is one factor that determines the depth to which the members will go in their work. Once embarked upon this road, both therapists and patients must understand that it will require a long term commitment to make these unconscious processes conscious by working through the part object transferences.

COMBINED GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY

Although we believe that group therapy is a primary form of therapy for borderline patients we do not mean to say that it is the only treatment. We believe that the combined treatment of group and individual therapy addresses the needs of borderline personalities for object constancy, the integration of object and self representations, the possibility of attachment to others, the ability to sustain loss, and entry into a world of relations with their peers. Both individual and group therapy are primary because together they provide the conditions that address these needs.

Whereas individual therapists require that their patients trust them, group therapists must trust the members of the group to help the therapists in the healing process. This requires a modesty and democratic openness that is uncommon in any profession. It may be a necessary condition that the group therapist possess the capacity to respect the presence in group of even the most disturbed individuals in the simple belief that they too had something to contribute. Over the years we have learned to listen carefully to the verbalizations of our borderline patients and often admired their directness, intuition, and eloquence as they interacted with their fellow group members.

Both group therapy and individual therapy have limitations. The provision of both concomitantly to the borderline patient goes a long way toward offsetting these limitations. Individual therapy can prove isolating for a person who needs to test how he constructs object relations in his internal world against the external reality of other individuals. On the other hand, group therapy can prove disorienting for the borderline patient, adding to her internal chaos, unless she is grounded by her bond with the individual therapist who can interpret for her the vicissitudes of group.

We must emphasize that the groups we lead are long term analytic group psychotherapy — lasting in some cases as long as seven years in the treatment of a borderline patient. Although such duration may be necessary to heal the early and deep narcissistic wounds of these patients, the passage of time alone will not suffice to help the patient reach that goal..

Finally, group therapists must possess appropriate humility in recognition of the difficulty of healing borderline patients even in the time frame of many years, combining individual and group treatment. As Bruno Bettelheim once said to his teachers at the Orthogenic School: Freud liked the idea of medical training for psychoanalysts because doctors knew they could not save all their patients. We must proceed with cautious optimism, a refined sense of judgment based on assiduous study and practical experience, and a keen appreciation of the need for more theory to guide us in the treatment of our patients.

PA - 35.2 CODEPENDENCY

Dirce Assis Rudge¹ - ¹Associação Espaço Comunitário Comenius - ECCO - Presidência

Codendency seen through the personal experience of the author in the treatment of families affected in the process of chemical dependency; comments of the type of involvement and difficulties found in the treatment with these people. Many times involved in a destructive process and paralyzed before the suffering of the familiar system, these patients become unable to act. Actually they act as if perception and action were blocked and they lose the auto-effectiveness, starting to live in a confusion of emotions, reacting to the situations of stress, become ill and automatically participate in an unhealthy cycle of very difficult control. This pattern-echoes the chemical dependent especially those who are becoming their recovery. This pattern can lead the newly recovered patient to relapses. Considerations on the approach to these individuals, especially with those relatives that are the key for the recovering of the dependent ones in a treatment program. The use of the communitarian therapy in this process.

PA - 35.3 PORTRAIT OF CODEPENDENCE – PERSONALITY DISORDER AND SYSTEMIC MANIFESTATIONS

Maria Aparecida Junqueira Zampieri¹ - ¹Ciclo de Mutação - Ensino e Pesquisa

Introduction: Although disorders due to psychoactive substance abuse are well defined, official classifications do not consider descriptions of wide-ranging socio-familial systems, or even, diseases of addict's partners. However, individuals with characteristics similar to the addict have been observed repetitively associated with addicts, both in the family itself and in the workplace. This relational pattern has been observed, even independent of the presence of alcohol or drugs, in several settings; in the familial relationship and in public and private administration. The aim of this paper is to describe different patterns of codependency and an interview's method. Criteria are proposed for the diagnostic classification as a personality disorder, according to the classification of Mental and Behavioral

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Disorders of the CID-10 and describe the manifestations in different groups. **Discussion:** This work focuses on the disease of the system that includes dependence. The possibility of classifying codependence is discussed: on an individual plane, as a personality disorder by proposing objective criteria for its diagnosis and on the socio-relational plane, identifying manifestations as a systemic disease. **Conclusions:** In conclusion, this study presents a classification of codependence distinct from other personality disorders, configures it according to previously published general criteria for such disorders and presents peculiar aspects of codependence. Additionally, this classification, as well as the identification of its manifestations, may identify the existence of this disorder, occurring in different situations that require specific care and prevention measures. Finally, sociodrama might be an important method of intervention as a form of combating and preventing this endemic disease.

**PA - 36.1
ACCEPTANCE – REJECTION OF THE GROUP-ANALYTIC APPROACH WITHIN ORGANISATIONS / COMPANIES**

Anna Tantou¹; Theresia Mantzakou² - ¹HAGAP - Education- Training; ²HAGAP - -

The group-analytic approach is relatively new and unfamiliar to most business organizations. This kind of programs has started to be of interest to them only in the last 2-3 years. Up to now, employee development or training was limited to seminars and was technically oriented. The presence of a “new kind” of relationship management within the organizations requires a period of adaptation and growth.

We could mention that there are two different kinds of novelty within a company. The first is the acceptance of new products and new employees, and the second is the acceptance of change (new management/new structure etc). Regarding the first issue, it is relatively easier, due to the fact that the pre-existing company structures are used to incorporate products and employees in the system.

Regarding the second issue, it is much more difficult to accept changes due to a lot of reasons and phenomena, such as, distrust, resistances and fear of the unknown. At this point we should mention, that we need to identify and work with all these boundaries and barriers in order to overcome the difficulties. All these, result in isolating the feelings within most organizations/companies, which leads to stress and tension, which may occur on a daily basis. There are some organizations/companies that prefer rejection instead of dealing with the fear of the unknown.

However the business environments are getting more and more interested in this new kind of “training”. In the cases where the company overcame the difficulties and accepted the new approach, regarded it as a developmental procedure and the findings are encouraging.

**PA - 36.2
PSICODRAMA ´S EVALUATION (PLAYBACK MODE) AS A RESOURCE FOR TRAINING**

Antonio Vitorino Cardoso Neto¹ - ¹Instituto Cosmos - Instituto Cosmos de Joinville

The concern in training evaluation is part of research’s program of scientists of the Brazil and others countries, and the training evaluation is important for professionals who work with learning in organizations and job training. At the last years more psychologists are working with groups training and become necessary to verify this results of their work and analyse how they are produced for improve the knowledge in this area. The aim of this research is to evaluate the technique of psychodrama of “playback” applied in organizacional training. The used method was of the observation direct of a group of 17 employees in training on leadership, and a questionnaire. For observation was filmed from a session of psychodrama. In the analyses was based in the description of the factors what are responsible for the intervene in the behavior learning. The results indicated are that psicodrama in Playback mode is a very good instrument to increase a sense belonging in a group and move employers for perceptions of changes on their works conditions.

**PA - 36.3
SUPPORT GROUPS FOR WORKING PROCESSES**

Luiz Carlos Contro¹ - ¹IPPGC (FEBRAP) - nenhum

The author reports some processes achieved through Psychodrama with institutional groups which were labeled by one of these groups as *Support Groups for the Working Process*. By acting upon the interconnections between the micropolitics of the relations and the structures generated in the daily routine of work, this proposal aims to seek a production permeated with deeper satisfaction, commitment, involvement, creativity, interest and democracy.

**PA - 37.1
SICKNESS AS A SOURCE OF TRANSFORMATION: A STIMULUS FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCY**

Maria Henriqueta Camarotti¹; Rubens S. do Sacramento Filho² - ¹Movimento Integrado de Saúde Comunitária do DF - psiquiatria; ²Movimento Integrado de Saúde Comunitária do DF - Terapia Comunitária

Sickness as a Source of Transformation: a stimulus for Community Resiliency

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The authors present a reflection about sickness as an inexhaustible way of human learning and growth. They propose the Community Therapy as a

form of therapeutic intervention, building of mutual nets and opportunity of collective growing-up.

In order to understand the human suffering, it is necessary to appraise the historicity of each person, his relation to the body and biophysiological cycles, his emotional states, working activities, family, culture, religiousness and social relations. The enlarging of this understand enriches not only the clinical practice but also the engaged professionals, building this way conducts and therapeutic paths related to the individual processes.

Understanding the enrichment of the clinical practice, including the social and community actions, a constructive link is widened between what is felt in daily relations of a health service and collective construction of the human being.

The purpose of this text is to think over what the living of a sickness process may contribute to the individual growing and as this growing up reflects on community. The purpose is also to understand the individual resiliency caught up in living pathologies and how this is changed into familiar and community resiliency.

In order to reach these objectives, the authors propose a reflection about the meaning of sickness for the human being, Resiliency and the vision of the Health-Sickness binomial. They discuss the principles of rendering public health services and, finally, try to understand how the individual Resiliency learning can be developed into a familiar and collective Resiliency.

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PA - 37.2

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY RESILIENCE - RESOURCES FOR SURVIVING - STRESS IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

Pei-Li Wu¹; Soh-Leong Lim²; Linda L. Terry² - ¹National Taiwan Normal University - -; ²San Diego State University - -

The proposed project aims at investigating how immigrant family members survive stress with individual and family resilience. This project will investigate how the immigrants face their living situation, their strength and their vulnerability, by examining their coping strategies when encountering stress. Finally, for the professionals working with trauma, resilience-related issues will be explored in order to offer suggestion for treatment.

The authors will examine the families who have moved from Taiwan to the United States for more than one year and are willing to participate in the study. Five to ten families will be studied, and 2 or 3 members in each family will be interviewed. The

data will be collected from the interview. Each respondent will tell a narrative story to reflect his/her life experience (Lieblich, McAdams, Josselson, 2004; McAdams, Josselson, & Lieblich, 2002). Each respondent will be asked to describe his/her story related to the major life events since he/she moved to the United States. The questions will examine various aspects of family ecology, including individual responses to the significant events, patterns of adjustment, family support and services used by parents, and individual's feelings and future expectations. Finally, by the method of narrative analysis, the results will demonstrate the family functioning under life-threatening situations (Riessman, 1993).

Family resilience is a dynamic force that leads a family to change its direction in order to resolve stressful encounters. Rolland emphasizes that resilient immigrant families would be able to restore a sense of continuity and coherence to their lives (Rolland, 2003). In the face of uncertainty, they will have to maintain mastery by enhancing the following capacities: acknowledging the possibility of loss, sustaining hope, and building flexibility into family life-cycle planning that conserves and adjusts major goals.

In the 21st century, more and more people choose a better living place for raising their children. This choice making is actually followed by the need for communion and understanding in the trend of rapid globalization. Apparently, this project will contribute a new knowledge to the study of immigrant stress in the field of counselling psychology. It will also help them solve the problems by offering professional help.

Keywords: immigrant family, stress, resilience, family functioning, family support, narrative story, life experience, strength, coping strategies

PA - 37.3

SOCIODRAMA IN V WORLD SOCIAL FORUM: MULTIPLYING NETWORKS TRANSFORMATION

Sissi Malta Neves¹ - ¹Delphos - Espaço Psicossocial - Científico

This work aims a reflection about the transforming potency of Sociodrama in large groups due to its function of multiplying social networks composed by community agents. The action of Psychodrama in Social Networks points out the development of the role of social interceder. We assume that Moreno (1992a apud Malta Neves, 2005) was a pioneer in psy world when he brings the notion of "Subjective City" near to the conception of Community, believing in its psychogeographic mapping as a wide network that would indicate the psychological processes of groups of individuals in a particular social organization. His concepts of Networks and Social Atom, as the most significant group of people the individual relates

with, are close to Dabas (1993) who sees Social Networks like open systems generated by a permanent bonding building process that can be either personal or collective. In fact, Social Networks make possible to find new answers to the needs and interests of the community, in a more sympathetic a self-managing way because of their horizontal character founded on interdependency and complementarity. A awareness about the rights that have not been allowed yet is achieved by a mutual self-knowledge which comes from the relationship among the members of the group, from the co-action and co-experience which are also the foundation of the morenian project of Socionomy. A reflection on the meaning of the expression "large groups" seems to define a certain number of people that make a contrast with small or medium-size groups. As we question the quantification of the members of a group we come across an intricate Moreno's equation to be resolved: to what extent the interpsychic and the intrapsychic, as interdependent spheres, generate a flux from the mental health of the individual to the mental health of the collective. Taking this issue as our field of investigation, that means, the sociodramatic intervention, some questions arise: It will be directed by whom, for whom, why and for what? The multiple networks to what each participant belongs constitute a sociodramatic network in which there are connections to all his/her most significant affection bonds. This leads us to believe that intervening sociodramatically in the community is a way of extending creative resonant notes to a countless number of people. Considering that, how many participants there will be in our group? We believe in a new conception of interdisciplinarity that includes the action of the socionomist – clinical or educational – in many different contexts, and in its capacity of producing community empowerment. The Community that used to be forgotten by the psychodramatic movement seems to be in the center of the postmodern paradigm founded on Friedrich Nietzsche's thought (apud Malta Neves, 2003). According to this philosopher "the truth" is subordinated to the filters of experience. Following this paradigm, morenian conception has much in common with the point of view of physicists, biologists and philosophers that connect the future with the networks. Capra (1996) presents the ecological view as a radically new ethical system in which it can be seen the interdependence of all natural phenomena, individuals and societies since they participate in the same cycle of nature. For the sciences of life we are part of a web of relations and the ecological interdependence is a product of the relations of a system. The survival of humanity depends on our understanding and practicing of some ecological principles: interdependence, recycling, partnership, flexibility, diversity and, consequently, sustainability. Our hypothesis is that belonging to networks is a requirement for the individual mental health and for

the development of a society. We chose the term Sociodrama to characterize a number of methods focused on culture, society and individual, conceiving the Public Sociodrama as a kind of workshop that allows community groups to investigate their invisible processes or affection flux and to unveil the social places they occupy as well as their values and ethic. That way, Public Sociodrama rises the curtain to show the stage where social networks perform their role and, as Moreno thought (1994), democracy is build up.

PA - 38.1 OPEN-PEOPLE' AND THE '5TH BASIC ASSUMPTION'; A BRIDGE BETWEEN GROUP ANALYSIS AND THE BIONIAN TRADITION

Joshua Lavie¹ - 1- - -

In a recent paper "The Lost Roots of the Theory of Group analysis: Taking Interrelational Individuals Seriously!" [*Group Analysis*, December 2005, vol. 38, 4], I presented my interdisciplinary reasearch about the two lost roots of Group Analytic theory: 1) Elias's discovery of the simultaneous-interdependent process of 'Individualization and Socialization', and 2) Foulkes's innovative conception of the "mind as a multi-personal phenomenon". The main argument of this paper was, that the theory of group analysis 'takes interrelational individuals (in the plural) seriously', not the reified concept of 'The Individual' nor the abstract concept of 'The Group'. This article stimulated a debate with Frhad Dalal which also appeared in the same issue.

In this lecture I'll take my argument a bit further. I will try to show how Elias's notion of "Homines Aperti" (open people) is a core concept in the theory of the therapeutic action in Group Analysis, whereas the notion of "Homo Clausus" (closed man) is a fundamental concept in the theory of the social unconscious operating in the preservation of pathology in people who seek group therapy.

Gordon Lawrens from the Bionan-Tavistockian tradition, while describing the phenomenon of "Meness" as the 5th basic assumption, wrote about Norbert Elias's notion of "Homo Clausus" and used it as a main source for his argument. In a private conversation (Israel, October 1995), Gordon Lawrence told me that he was a sociology student of Norbert Elias, in the days when Norbert Elias was part of the Group Analytic Society which he and other members founded under the leadership of S.H. Foulkes.

I'll argue in this lecture that the concept of "Meness" and the concept of "Homo Clausus" are twins which can bridge the gap between Group Analysis and the Bionian tradition. Both concepts describes the modern individual's self image as living in a closed cage seprated from others. Sometimes this image becomes a pathology (with symptoms and signs) which brings people to group therapy.

PA - 38.2 A SIXTH BASIC ASSUMPTION?

Paulo Cesar Sandler¹ - ¹Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanalise de Sao Paulo -

“Passionate love” is the nearest I can get to a verbal transformation which “represents” the thing-in-itself, the ultimate reality, the “O” as I have called it, approximating to it’ (Bion, *A Memoir of the Future*, 1975, pp. 197).

Clinical experiences form the empirical basis that seems to back the hypothesis of this study. It belongs to the realm of psychoanalysis proper and of applied psychoanalysis. It is dedicated to those colleagues interested in: i. Studying some intra-group tensions that seem not to be successfully explained and dealt with clinically by existing theories; ii. Dealing psychoanalytically with the so-called ‘crises’ within the psychoanalytic movement as reflexes of the encircling social environment governed by the hypothesis here adumbrated; iii. Investigating possible factors implied in the so-called diminishing numbers of *‘gifted younger professionals looking for analytic formation’* (Wallerstein and Kernberg, 1984); iv. Investigating possible factors implied in the feeling that there is a diminishing quantity of people looking for analysis.

Bion observed that groups are forged in shared hallucination; therefore, they are a fertile soil for wars against reality (Bion, in *Transformations*). My clinical experience with groups and psycho-analysis shows that groups provide social loci to shelter a psychotic feature, described by Bion as a factor in hallucinosis, namely, the phantasy of superiority, a function of primary narcissism (after Freud, 1914), primary envy (after Klein, 1957), expressing a freezing in the paranoid-schizoid position. Its outcome is contempt to truth and life.

THE SIXTH BASIC ASSUMPTION: THE HALLUCINOSIS OF ‘EXCLUSION/ APPERTAINING’

The analytically trained intuition allows for the detection of three underlying modes of organization/ disorganization of groups, the ‘basic assumptions’ observed by Bion in his Northfield experiments: *Fight/flight*: the group splits itself in a mutual destruction of its members; *Pairing*; the fragmentation consists of the members forming pairs that would bring forth a saviour; *Messianic or dependence*, the group agglutinates itself around a leader felt as superior. Bion wrote about the psychotic nature of the three basic assumptions in the forties; his later advancements since 1965 lasted up to his death in 1979 - he never lost interest in groups — illuminated more and more how the basic assumptions hamper or preclude the formation of ‘work groups’, whose existence is dependent of regard to truth. *‘The*

assumption underlying loyalty to the K link is that the personality of analyst and analysand can survive the loss of the protective coat of lies, subterfuge, evasion and hallucination and may even be fortified and enriched by the loss. It is an assumption strongly disputed by the psychotic and a fortiori by the group, which relies on psychotic mechanisms for its coherence and sense of well being’. (Bion, *Transformations*, p. 129)

I observed the existence of a sixth ‘basic assumption’, which I propose to name, ‘Hallucinosis of Exclusion/Appertaining’. A quasi-symbolic notation may be, Groups {‘A’ and ‘Outside A’}. I suppose that people hallucinate they appertain to a given group (or subgroup within a group) and/or hallucinate that they are excluded from that given group they aspire to make part of. The very group is a product of the mind and has no counterpart in reality, its ‘materialness’ or acted-out manifestations notwithstanding. The study also is based in an observation adumbrated by Durkheim, that of two kinds of “solidarities” that coheres people in groups: ‘mechanic’ and ‘organic’. The latter can foster a real ‘inclusion attitude’ towards, and in its members. It is a matter of interest.

PA - 38.3 ITALIAN PSYCHO-SOCIO-ANALYTICAL MODEL: connecting individuals, groups, institutions and social-cultural emotions

Ermete Ronchi¹ - ¹COIRAG ITALY - Psycho-socio-analysis & research

Every group is the outcome of its members growth or distress processes. We know that, when a group is able to turn from a distressed state into a situation where the group learns how to cope, non defensively, with its problems, this means that its members can approach distresses of life in a different manner. This statement is true in an individual therapeutic context, in a group therapeutic context and in an organizational context when the consultant’s approach is inspired by using a psycho-socio-analytical method.

In an individual and group context the coordinator (psychotherapist) directs his/her attention (and makes the “contract”) on “internal groupality” and on internal issues. While doing that, the therapist has to help the group to connect the emotions that come out to the dynamic of the group and to the “external” context of life.

In an organizational/social group context, the group coordinator (namely manager, consultant, trainer) directs his/her attention (and makes the “contract”) to the “external” groupality and on the “external” emotive context and issues. While doing that, a psycho-socio-analytical oriented coordinator, will not forget the quality of life of the various levels (individual, groupal, organizational and social) and the connections among them. In the psycho-socio-analytic approach the way in which the clinical instruments

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are used, e.g. interpretation, is very different in each different context (individuals, groups, institutions) even if the emotional languages are inter-connected.

When we deal with a system of groups, that is to say, an "institution" (organizational context) as-a-whole (subject), or with a system of institutions, such as a community, we deal with emotions at a cultural level. By studying these distinctions, we can learn how to use the "group resources" in order to listen and understand emotions which link individual, communities and cultures.

This approach helps leaders and group members to distinguish

a) individual emotions, b) group as-a-whole emotions, c) institutional emotions and their dynamical inter-actions that produces culture.

I will try to present some basics of the Italian psycho-socio-analytical model, which connects individual, group, institutional and socio-cultural emotions.

This approach, from my clinical experience, is an important opportunity for the study, the research and the operative use of the group as a suitable and very effective resource in different contexts. Today, we know that we can learn how to use group skills not only as a treatment for pathology, but also for improving social health and real well-being, not obtained at the expense of other groups or cultures.

Psycho-socioanalyst, Group Analyst, Director of the Studies and Research COIRAG Institute (www.coirag.org), Editorial staff member of Psychomedia Telematic Review (www.psychomedia.it) and "Groups in Clinics, Institutions, Society", member of IAGP, member of Ariele Psychotherapy Association (www.arielle.info), Italy.

PA - 39.1 WORKING WITH CHRONIC PSYCHOTICS- LIFE SENTENCED, USING ART GROUP- ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY

Konstantinos Liolios¹; Nikolaos Stefanis¹; Margarita Kritikou²; Charalambos Mitsonis³; Nikolaos Dimopoulos³; Olga Protogerou³ - ¹HOPE in GA, ATHENS, GREECE - HOPE in GA, ATHENS, GREECE; ²Hellenic Organization of Psychotherapy & Education in Group Analysis (H.O.P.E. in G.A.) - -; ³PSYCHIATRY HOSPITAL OF ATHENS, GREECE - SIXTH ACUTE INPATIENT SECTION

This study illustrates our experience and some ideas evolved after working with chronic psychotics, who are also life sentenced, using art group- analytic psychotherapeutic groups. Because of the chronicity and the severity of their mental disorders, a strictly structured group is needed, while the interventions of the therapists are critical and obligatory, maintaining the stability of the group. A working model, which is constituted of ~ 10 min preparation-

free discussion, ~ 30 min painting, ~ 40 min discussion about the paintings and ~ 10 min review and evaluation, appears to be a very helpful and effective model for this specialised clinical situation. Psychotic patients through projections and projective identifications, dreams and fantasies, slowly disclose their deep inner conflicts, up to the barriers that all of them avoid. This situation is preceded by high tensions and resistances and followed by new insights into the psychodynamics of each member and the group as a whole. The matrix of such a group contains the destructive psychotic fears and anxieties. The situation described above seems to become a useful tool in the therapeutic approach of chronic psychotics, especially the imprisoned ones, offering them the opportunity to improve the communication with others and their own self as well.

PA - 39.2 FAMILY THERAPY IN THE HELLENIC NAVY

Miltiades Soutanis¹; Lilian Chronopoulou² - ¹HAGAP - Family Therapy Section; ²HAGAP - Group Analysis-Family Therapy

This paper referring to the period January 1999-August 2004, records therapeutic experiences both in the Psychiatric Clinic of the Athens Naval Hospital and the Office of Preventive Mental Health (OPMH).

The Hellenic Navy Group-Analytic Network (HeiNaGAN) focuses both in mothering (with its permissiveness, acceptance and basic trust), as well as in fathering in its military environment (with its boundaries, award and other Super-Ego elements). Furthermore the consultative and therapeutic approaches include interventions based on psychodynamic, systemic and mainly on group-analytic theory and knowledge. Under these conditions this Network is called to function as the transitional space that facilitates adaptation and symbolically leads to adulthood. For this reason, a broad therapeutic context exists in order to allow individual and family therapy consultations, as well as small, median and large group sessions.

Up to that point, flexible and integrative methods had been applied, such as 24-hour support telephone line, short-term and long-term counseling and psychotherapy, crisis intervention, systems consultation, sensitivity groups, psychosomatic therapy, and group-analytic interventions. The main goal is to support the healthy parts of personality and to build upon them new corrective experiences.

When referring to family therapy, as a method of therapeutic approach, the clinical experience demonstrates that expressed symptoms are highly connected to thoughts and emotions that the family denies, represses and isolates. The identified patient reflects whatever the family has unconsciously rejected. The analysis that takes place includes not only the vulnerable family member ('the identified

patient') but also the dynamics of his whole family. As a result the intention is to examine behaviors as responses to the current changes in the military environment in analogy to the changes in society. Special emphasis is given to the multipersonal analytic family approach because the family in Hellas (Greece) plays a crucial role to the transition of its young members to society. In this paper the multipersonal analytic family therapy interventions will be analysed in order to demonstrate its effectiveness.

**PA - 39.3
WRESTLING WITH THE DEVIL. COMPELLED
INSTITUTIONAL GROUP-ANALYTIC MILIEU
TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENTS (13-18
YEARS) WITH DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL
BEHAVIOUR.**

Mossi Antonio Zaferi²; Per Stene¹; Zemir Popovac² - ¹Totenkollektivet - Child Care; ²Totenkollektivet - Child care

Experiences from a 14 years norwegian treatment program of adolescents with drug and criminal behaviours. A systemic and groupanalytic milieutreatment of adolescents whom are compelled to longterm institutional placement. Our paper will include: A presentation of the adolescents internal world, their group and gangbehaviour, work with reference agencies, families and school program.

**PA - 40.1
ACTION MULTIPLIERS IN HEALT
EDUCATION, RESCUING FAMILY
RELATIONSHIPS, WITHIN INFRAERO DO
BRASIL**

Claudete Aparecida Rodrigues Milare¹ - ¹F&Z - Ex-aluna

FOREWORD: The current work has been developed with professionals from the health sector, in order to turn them into action multipliers for the improvement of professional and personal relations. It begins with a thematic, constructivist sociodrama as a means for achieving the objective. In this specific case, the training is carried out with INFRAERO employees, who are involved in alcoholism and/or drug addiction, aiming to make them aware of the conflicts generated by their addiction, such as family, spouses, sexual and affective conflicts. Also, the impact of the preventative nature of their work regarding stress, which in itself is also responsible for the degree and nature of the addiction. **OBJECTIVES:**

To make available new knowledge in order to produce action multipliers in the health sector.

To develop awareness and sensitivity to alcoholism and drug addiction.

To develop awareness and sensitivity to stress prevention.

To promote better quality of life, health and work of the employees and of their families, to enhance the level of awareness, and development among them.

METHODOLOGY:

Population: Professionals trained: physicians, psychologists, social workers and nurses.

Target group: INFRAERO EMPLOYEES, between 20 and 60 years old, instruction level: elementary, junior high and high school.

Methods:

21 Sociodramas: Alcoholism: in conflicts with family, spouse and sex, in relation to their parents, children and in order to prevent setbacks. Drug addiction: in conflicts involving family, spouse and sex, in relation to codependence and in order to prevent setbacks. Stress: factors responsible for increasing the level of stress. 21 meetings of 2 hours each.

RESULTS:

Related to the multipliers: integration involving medicine (treatment), psychology (comprehension) and social services (help).

Recognizing their own difficulties by manifesting themselves spontaneously within the treatment groups, placing themselves as a target of improvement and thereby dealing with their experiences to their own benefit and to the benefit of others.

Related to the target group (addicted): changes in behavior resulting in family harmony.

Multipliers and addicted: healthier family and professional coexistence, taking better advantage of the human factor.

FINAL THOUGHTS:

Group sociodrama allows, through its efficacy, to influence a great number of people, problems and/or situations by heightening sensitivity, even on the family level. Thus, families also work as multiplying elements in the preventive education that starts at home.

Generating action multipliers in companies directly reaches of those involved, allowing reflections on a individual and collective level within a process of social integration, acknowledging the true role of the human being on the personal and professional level.

KEY WORDS:

Sociodrama, prevention, quality of life, companies, action multipliers, alcoholism, drug addiction.

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PA - 40.2

SMOKING COUNSELING AND TREATMENT PROGRAM (PRONTTO)

Marco Aurelio Cigognini¹; Maria Julia Zimmermann² - ¹Universidade Regional de Blumenau - Medicina; ²Setting Psicoterapias - Psicologia

Smoking is a chronic illness, which is characterized by the addictive use of cigarettes, pipes or cigars. Nicotine is the main substance responsible for the addiction and its dependence is similar to other drugs. According to the World Health Organization there are more than a billion smokers in the world and half of them if continue to smoke will die prematurely. Tobacco use represents one of the lead problems in public health nowadays. Addiction is manifested by the constant desire to smoke, the need of increasing the quantity of cigarettes and the difficulty in controlling the use.

Many factors contribute in the smoking quitting: lack of information about the harms and hazards, the absence of medical and psychological counseling, difficulties in withdrawal tolerance, lack of self esteem due to unsucceeded prior attempts and lack of family support. Smoking quit increases life expectancy, reduces disease risks, improves sexual activity and professional performance, decreases environmental pollution, helps saving and shows good example to other family members. In this sense, stopping smoking is the most important preventive action for a nicotine-addicted person. PRONTTO is a wide-ranging treatment as it offers psychological, medicinal and educational follow up to whom is willing to stop smoking. It is an adult-driven program for those who are motivated in taking group therapy. The program main features are: prior individual assessment, reserved groups with 8 people maximum, weekly sessions of one hour and a half during two months, holding thematic meetings and results follow up. The structure of thematic meetings is the following: group members' introduction and treatment proposal, general aspects of addictiveness, harmfulness of smoking habit, abstinence syndrome, behavioral changes, medicinal treatment, follow-up, withdrawal and prevention to strong urges to smoke and continuity to treatment. Psychological help, complementary medication use, didactic material and phone calls and/or on-line support structure the cessation of addictness. Meetings are held by psychiatrists and psychologists.

PA - 40.3

BRIEF INTEGRATIVE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Regina Lucia Lima Pontes¹ - ¹Santa Casa da Misericórdia - RJ - Psiquiatria

Objective: Offer the good psychotherapeutic service in public hospitals has been a constant challenge for professionals in Mental Health Care. This study presents a new approach in therapeutic action – Brief Integrative Group Psychotherapy – which can attend needs of the historical moment in which we live in as well as fulfill the intrinsic needs of the construction of subjectivity – we are born and exist in group.

Method: The approach focuses on the work with the affects that appear in the narrative foci within interpersonal action of the group members, observed in the here-and-now of group movement. In the construction of reflection and articulation, the chosen authors are: Sullivan, Strupp and Binder, Silvan Tomkins and Yalom. The technical organization allows us to shorten the length of treatment. The research was based on the outpatients from Sector of Psychotherapy of Psychiatric Service of Hospital Geral da Santa Casa da Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro.

Conclusion: The approach proved to be adequate to the proposal and obtained a significant wellness among group participants – 75% had reached their

goals, with the rest with relative conquer. This kind of approach is being used at this Service with reflections in other types of group treatments.

PA - 41.1 LARGE GROUP AS A SETTING FOR THE ELABORATION OF COMMUNITY'S RESISTANCES TO CHANGE

Apostolis Angelopoulos¹; Gerassimos Repassos¹
- 'Odioporiko" Municipality of Peristeri Center for
Prevention. Athens, Greece - -

"Odoioporiko" implements a universal addiction-
prevention program aiming to the creation and
unfolding of a network of creative relationships. Such
a network is an alternative to the social culture of
indifference, since it provides an opportunity for
democratic dialogue, active participation,
communalism and openness to change.

Resistance to change is both an individual
phenomenon and a collective one. Lay representations
of community are mainly oriented to individual
adaptation through the establishment of common
rules and behaviour legacy. Collective properties are
somehow underestimated or unrecognised. Experts
also, often restrict their activity to the management
of individual or small group phenomena, whereas
collective cultural or large group dynamics are treated
as illusionary or reduced to one-to-one psychoanalytic
interpretations and family-dynamics metaphors.

To overcome this, we directed our interventions
towards the amelioration of the relationships inside
the community aiming to positive change through
processes that enhance participation and facilitate
the elaboration of resistances. We considered
important the fostering of dialogue through
communication and interaction within the community.
Large group meetings of various forms and duration
in real community settings have provided a fruitful
ground for such an effort.

PA - 41.2 THE APPLICABILITY OF THE TAVISTOCK MODEL FOR SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL POPULATIONS: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF AFFILIATION

Diana Semmelhack¹ - 'Midwestern University -
Clinical Psychology

The Applicability of the Tavistock Model for
Severely Mentally Ill Populations: Exploring the
Influence of Affiliation

Diana Semmelhack, Psy.D. and Amanda Jogmen,
Ph.D.

Midwestern University
Clive Hazell, Ph.D
DeVry University

This study explores the impact of a Tavistock style
processing group on eleven severely mentally ill adult
patients residing in a long term care facility. We
assessed the influence of the model in improving

depressive and anxious symptoms in these group
members. Concurrently, we also assessed affiliation
needs of the group members before and after their
participation. The depersonalization experience
characteristic of a hospital setting makes this variable
critical to patients' mental health outcomes.

All members of the group were given a measure
of anxiety (Beck Anxiety Inventory) and depression
(Beck Depression Inventory), as well as a measure
of need for affiliation (Scale for Affiliation Orientation)
pre and post group. We compared the progress of
our group participants with that of a control group.
The control group received the standard treatment
activities that the facility offers.

A cohesive work group evolved, contrary to the
expectations commonly held by many practitioners
that the Tavistock model would not work with a
severely mentally ill population. This group appeared
to provide members with an outlet through which
they increased knowledge of and enhanced their
capacity to engage in interpersonal and group
interactions. A positive change in members' attitudes
with respect to membership and intimacy was
observed through their interactions. This change in
attitude was documented by measures of depression
and anxiety which showed no significant difference
from the control at the beginning of the group but at
post test showed a significant reduction in depression
in the experimental group and a significant increase
in the control group. Anxiety showed a significant
decrease in both the experimental and the control
groups. To date, the results suggest no statistically
significant change in affiliation in the control and
experimental groups. However, it is possible that
affiliation is a construct that builds more slowly over
time. Transcripts from the initial ten group sessions
indicate that members showed an enhanced capacity
to engage in interpersonal and group interactions. It
is possible that the simultaneous decrease in
depression and anxiety in the experimental group is
at least partially linked to these positive group
interactions. Our study is longitudinal in nature and
we will continue to accrue data. In addition to
developing an understanding of the formation and
maintenance of a learning group, we believe members
will form explanatory linkages between their
behaviors in the group and roles they have in other
social situations.

The discussion of this paper will provide an
overview of the implementation of the group at a
long term care facility including a review of its
structure and development. Results obtained from
measures of affiliation, depression, and anxiety will
be highlighted. We will describe the evolution of the
group's membership into a cohesive working unit
highlighting obstacles to development (such as the
impact of members' pathologies and the
restrictiveness of the setting). The discussion will
focus on transference and countertransference issues
activated and dominant themes in the group. Results

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demonstrate the potential utility of the model for facilitating the psychological growth of severely mentally ill individuals.

PA - 41.3 HELLENIC GROUP-ANALYTIC 'KOINONIA' AND ITS VICISSITUDES

Vassilis Menoutis¹ - ¹HAGAP - Group Analysis

Having in our mind the large group dynamics, we embarked on an effort in the Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy (HAGAP), to create a society of our own according to Patrick de Maré's meaning of 'Koinonia', while also taking into account the additional meaning of 'Idioprosopia'. Starting from December 2003, we have met nineteen (19) times up-to-today, in the contexts of the Transcultural Section of HAGAP Seminars-Workshops Cycle and everything seems to point that our effort will be met with success. Already, a basic core of 100 people has been formed. This large group is called Hellenic Group-Analytic 'Koinonia' (HelGAK). Our hope is that in the future the words Hellenic and Group-Analytic, could be omitted from the title, reflecting further transcultural participation and the inclusion of different epistemological approaches.

The idea for the creation of HelGAK is quite old, dating back almost a decade. The request for its creation was originally made by clients, who had concluded their therapy, either in HAGAP or in our private practice. The reason was that they did not want gradually to distance themselves from these grounds. It would be eventually inescapable, since prioritizing professional and/or family objectives would make investing time in maintaining these relationships very difficult indeed. They were requesting the existence of a transitional space between therapy grounds and society, where they usually feel isolated; meetings could be held monthly, bi-monthly, or tri-monthly.

Moreover, in 1996 and 1998, P. de Maré, in speaking and conducting workshops in HAGAP, strongly encouraged us to organize such a large group, given that he was enthusiastic about HAGAP's functioning as a large group. He was also positively surprised by the meetings of very large or vast groups in the Hellenic Navy. It is a fact, that, for the past fifteen years, the presenter has been convening such groups that consist of five hundred (500) to twelve hundred (1,200) seamen in their Basic Training, which is to say that they are just beginning their service in the Hellenic Navy. Many HAGAP colleagues have gained experience in those groups. Also, for many years the presenter convened large groups, consisting of eighty to one hundred and twenty students at the Hellenic Naval Academy.

It would be an omission not to mention the contribution of many of the HAGAP guest-speakers, and especially of the Professor Rocco Pisani, an excellent specialist in median groups, as well as of the memorable Daniel Sladek.

PA - 42.1 SPORT AND PSYCHODRAMA IN A EXPERIENCE OF GRUP WITH ADOLESCENTS IN SITUATION OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Leonardo Couto Rodrigues¹ - ¹Centro de Psicologia - Psicodramatista/ Mestre em Psicologia do Esporte

Abstract:

This report transcribes the work accomplished with pubescents and adolescents who present situations of social vulnerability and abandon, who live in the street, are drug addicted, perpetrate small thefts, are released on bail or come from Fase (old Febem). The investigation purpose is to create a context capable of working with the resistance of this population to partner-educational interventions. The violence experienced in their lives can impair the development of the affective processes and of the acting of healthy roles. Sport/soccer is used as the facilitative strategy and the action is based on Psychodrama, as a Theory, as a Technique and as a Method. The Role Theory of Jacob Levy Moreno, creator of Psychodrama, provides the understanding and the necessary support to facilitate the work with this population so hostile and so discredited by other professionals in previous attempts, as well as by itself and by the general society.

PA - 42.2 THE PSYCHODRAMA AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SPORT: A PERFECT COMBINATION

Marcio Geller Marques¹; Marta Correa Lopes Echenique¹ - ¹Instituto de desenvolvimento humano - psicodrama

Nowadays, sports competitions are extremely competitive; records are being broken all the time, and the expectations about the performance of athletes, coaches and physical trainers are increasing. This observation motivated our work, that is based on psychology of the sport and psychodrama, and their consequences to sportive performance. The used sample was composed of 6 tennis athletes and 12 indoor soccer players, that attended to weekly group sessions of psychodrama. It could be observed that their performance improved significantly. Also, the athletes showed to be more spontaneous and creative, and with larger group cohesion. The conclusion reaffirms the role of psychodrama in favoring the development of the athlete as a person as well as his/her athletic performance.

PA - 42.3 SOCIOMETRIC TEST FOR A TEENAGER SOCCER TEAM FROM PORTO ALEGRE

Marcio Geller Marques¹; Nedio Antonio Seminotti²; Benno Becker Jr.³ - ¹Feevale/RS - Psicologia; ²Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - Programa de Pós Graduação; ³Ulbra/RS - Educação Física

Soccer is a team sport that is profoundly based on group cohesion. The goal of this work was to analyze group processes of a teenager soccer team with respect to group cohesion. We conducted a qualitative investigation-action method, having a sample of all 32 young players from a club in Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, with ages from sixteen to nineteen years old. We applied the sociometric test of Moreno (1992), and results showed that the team reached the circularization-inversion stage, and we could observe a large cohesion among the players. The social atom spread top all players, even when new players joined the group, leading to an environment of acceptance and integration. The investigator was a facilitator for the group process, and it was actually a part of the group. We can conclude that it is very important to create a space where athletes can express their opinions, anguishes and perceptions towards the group, leading to a transparent and cohesive group.

**PA - 43.1
A STUDY OF PHENOMENA OF GROUP ANALYSIS AND MYTHS OF ANCIENT GREEK MYTHOLOGY**

Athena Kladi¹; Dimitra Papisideri²; Ersi Tsopanaki³
- ¹Hellenic Association of Group Psychotherapy - Group Analysis; ²HAGAP - Group Analysis; ³HAGAP - -

The study of Myths, of which the classical character put them between critical components of human past, shows the effective dynamism of symbols and the evolutionary power of human soul.

Thomas Mann in his 1936 lecture: "Freud and the Future" said: "Psychology contains the interest in myths, in the same way that all creative works contain the interest in Psychology". The retrospective penetration of "Psychology of Depth" into the childhood of the human soul is at the same time a penetration into the soul of humanity, into the primitive and the mythical.

In the term "Psychology of Depth", the "Depth" has also chronicle meaning. The Depths of human soul are also "protogenic times". From this deep source of time, the birthplace of myth, the first life principles and figures are drawn from.

Myth is the foundation of life, the timeless form, the religious type according to which life is formed by replicating its characteristics from the unconscious.

In this study we will mention the emergence of Ancient Greek myths in groups (e.g. the myth of Narkissos, Egelados, Echo etc.) which take the shape of Group Analysis phenomena and we will explore how the analysis of myths may become a therapeutic path.

**PA - 43.2
THE TWELVE MOST FREQUENT PRECONCEPTIONS OF THE ANALYSAND**

Claudio Sarmiento¹ - ¹GAS - -

Based on clinical experience, the author makes an evaluation of the most frequent conditions which condition the proposal or the acceptance of group-analytic treatment. They are the preconceptions most frequently encountered and which can be understood and worked through in the therapeutic process. The author's comprehension and analysis introduce elements that may bring joining a group to a successful outcome.

**PA - 43.3
THE SUBJECT IN THE GROUP AND THE GROUP IN THE SUBJECT: THE INTERNAL GROUPS**

Heloisa Mazorra Santos¹ - ¹SBPSP - Instituto

In this paper, I intend to deal with the idea of the groupal dimension of narcissism, the articulation between "internal groups" and "external groups" (René Kaës).

These developments have, as background, the theoretical premise of the constitution of the psychic apparatus from the intersubjective experience and from the bond of the unconscious fantasy.

The unconscious fantasy or internal groups, tributary of the groups wherefrom the subject emerged, structured as group scenes (in which there are the one who desires, what is desired and that which interposes the desire), constitutes, itself, by the transference, the main unconscious organizer of the group.

**PA - 44.1
A HIDDEN SEXUAL PROBLEM IN EASTERN CULTURES: Vaginismus and its treatment**

Arsalus Kayir¹ - ¹ISTANBUL MEDICAL SCHOOL - PSYCHIATRY

'Everything is so great up to that moment' says the couple on referring to a clinician. This means they are married for a long time, the woman is still virgin and probably they want to have a baby. Since no one knows that the couple has not yet have intercourse, the family members have the right asking about why still not having a child.

Although its relative paucity in western countries, vaginismus is the most common reason of application to sexual dysfunction treatment units of Psychiatry in Turkey. The social, cultural, religious and traditional issues may underly this difference.

In our Sexual Therapy Center at Psychiatry Department in Istanbul Medical School, we have been treating vaginismus since 1985. Drawing on our experience of 20 years, our results suggest that Group Psychotherapy is a beneficial approach for these women in our culture. Most of the women come from homes where there is silence on sexuality and grow up with this information that keeps them away from mature sexuality. It's common in eastern cultures to put restrictions to sexual pleasures and to women's body.

In the group psychotherapy sessions where there are women but not their partners, most of the following themes are worked through:

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Style of upbringing, family attitudes towards sexuality, the obligation to protect virginity until marriage, unrealistic expectations concerning sexuality, fear of injury, fear of initial sexual experience, postponing attitudes of the partners, resistance to pass into womanhood, dependency problems, information about women anatomy and physiology, etc...

With the average number of 15 patients, the psychotherapy process is completed in 2 months. 95% success in 10-15 sessions. A combined protocol of sex therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy and psychodrama is used applying different approaches together in the group psychotherapy of vaginismus brings further benefits besides symptomatic relief.

Vaginismus is kept as a secret between partners. This has to remind us that it is a hidden problem in some more countries which needs to be brought up to the surface of the water.

The cultural etiology and psychotherapy process will be presented in this paper.

PA - 44.2 ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF CO-THERAPY, USING TECHNIQUES OF SEXUAL THERAPY AND PSYCHOANALYTIC GROUP THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS

Jose Carlos Seligman Carpilovsky¹; Junia Dias de Lima² - ¹Sociedade de Psicoterapia Analítica de Grupo do Rio de Janeiro - Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise do Rio de Janeiro e da Associação Brasileira de Psiquiatria ; ²Federação Brasileira das Associações de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia - Sociedade de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia do Rio de Janeiro e Sociedade Brasileira de Sexualidade Humana

The authors offer some thoughts about the importance of sexuality as one of four indicators of a human being's life quality according to World Health Organization.

The high prevalence of female sexual dysfunctions (desire and orgasm disorders) is mentioned and the relation between these dysfunctions and negative interpersonal experiences and/or emotional problems.

Starting with the discussion about theoretical foundations of sexual therapy, of cognitive-behavior and analytic group therapy associated with past experiences of the own authors, a group of women, aged 30 – 55 years, with sexual complaints in which sexual organic pathology had been discarded, was formed. The group had a duration of four months, with weekly 60 minutes sessions, that is, a short-time focal treatment, with limited time and objectives.

The group functioned with the presence of two therapists, but only one of them intervened in a particular session. In this way, sexual therapy and psychotherapy occurred in separate sessions.

As to the results, besides subjective evaluation by the therapists, a questionnaire "Evaluation – Screening of Function and Sexual Satisfaction" was applied.

Subjectively, the therapists had the impression of a significant improvement of the sexual function, associated inclusively with self-esteem. Although the small number of the demonstration did not justify statistical data collection, the questionnaires confirmed this evaluation.

As an illustration, fragments of clinical material were mentioned.

PA - 44.3 PREVENTIVE PSYCHOSOCIAL EDUCATION WITH THE COMMUNITY OF DISTRITO FEDERAL BRAZIL

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In Distrito Federal, Brazil, 85% of the reported cases of violence against children and adolescents occur within their families. Moreover, the rates of premature pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases are worrying. Thus, this work had two aims: a) to promote actions of preventive psychosocial education within institutions that attend to low income children and adolescents in D.F., through Constructivist Sociodrama (Moreno, 1974; Zampieri, 1996); and b) to enable professional students from a specialization course in family and marital therapy to use the method in their professional and community contexts. Three sociodramas were carried out. The first involved 50 students and teachers from a public school for basic education and focused on Sexual Abuse. The second happened among 100 teenagers and 8 educators from a centre for the training of adolescents for the work market and focused on Masturbation as a means for the Prevention of Premature Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases. The third was developed with 23 children from an orphanage and focused on Abuses. The methodology involved unspecific warm up, specific warm up, cinedrama, dramatization in subgroups, educational chants, sharing and closure. The training of professional students occurred through the participation in the sociodramas as auxiliary egos and in subsequent supervision and technical-theoretical processing sessions. As a work method for the treatment, investigation and clarification of matters, sociodrama enabled the approach of themes from the everyday life of the clientele attended to in a playful way, allowing for group reflection and expression. Assuming that individuals and groups are active in their life contexts and able to develop competence to face challenges and crises, the project sought to help them identify available resources to deal

with the themes focused. Through group communication, the existing knowledge within the groups was socialized and had its potential reinforced, and new knowledge was co-constructed.

KEY WORDS: constructivist sociodrama, education, prevention, abuses, sex, children, adolescents, violence, masturbation.

PA - 45.1 INSTITUTIONAL HEALING: PSYCHODRAMA AS A WAY OF CHANGING ATTITUDES IN A SECURITY CENTER

Jamil Aidar¹; Ana Paula Motta Mendes² - ¹IPPGC - ensino; ²Cassi - médico

This paper refers to the work performed in a Financial Institution, with the staff of the Center. This Center is in charge of protecting the institutional patrimonial values and to investigate a suspicion of involvement of an employee in depriving values or information of the institution. They also have the attribution to deal with robberies and kidnaps, where there is an employee victimized and the price claimed for the liberation of the victim involves values from the Institution.

The work has been carried out for the latest twelve months in association with the Occupational Medical Area of the Institution, with the objective of improving their health conditions. By means of these examinations it was found in this group of nine workers an elevated index of coronary risk, related to weight excess, arterial hypertension, variations in cholesterol level, and high level of stress.

Besides de medical individual follow up, group meetings using Psychodrama were proposed to reveal the main causes of emotional stress, to promote reflection on the professional role, and to investigate the sociometric relationships within the group and between the staff and the other employees (the group members are sometimes seen by the workmates as betrayers for being so closely related to the Institution).

Through dramatizations it was possible to re-experience scenes of robberies or kidnaps and their efforts in helping the victims, identifying the high level of emotional tension. This way, it was possible to show up a kind of conflict these workers have to face, split between the professional obligation of protecting the Institution values and the solidarity to the victims, who are workmates in danger. It has been shown that for an adequate acting, an optimal communication level and relations based on mutual respect and confidence were very important, mainly when working under pressure.

The whole work has reached the proposed objectives, with a decrease on hypertension levels, a reduction on weight and coronary risks and the addition and maintenance of healthy self-caring habits. It was also observed a decrease on the emotional stress level, with the strengthening of mutual confidence in the group, increasing sensitiveness for the possibility of a

humanized practice, which respects the limits imposed by the Institution, but provides a more pleasant and effective way of working.

PA - 45.2 THE MYTH OF NARCISSUS - AN ORGANIZATIONAL METAPHOR

Sebastiao Sanches¹ - ¹SPAG - SPAG

This paper for the '16th International Congress of Group Psychotherapy' intends to discuss the difficulty to elaborate common criteria of gains when proposing to a company a job with a group psychotherapy referential. We intend also to show a work format to be carried out in companies. This work starts reporting Narcissus myth and then a reflection is carried out proposing to the attendees to make their free associations.

The present period has offered as it has never did, means for communication. The companies and institutions projects become more and more complex with many staffs that should communicate each other and also develop an interpersonal relationship adequate to the role they perform and also coherent to the intended goals. A connection that provides an adequate interpersonal relationship can only happen with the learning effort.

We can notice that work precognition which is present in companies speech, shows a great symptom of difficulty in which it happened and the necessity to develop a work format that increases the members relational competencies of a staff so that the latent and unconscious aspects become apparent and be elaborated, thought by the staff members.

We observe in the companies environments that there are several training proposals for staffs that increase, often unconsciously, the group functioning predominantly at the narcissian position. With that emphasis, the staff members do not acquire new comprehensions that make possible the elaboration of the latent obstructive aspects in order to bring the staff interpersonal relationship into maturity.

We observe, in the group interaction that Narcissus myth is real enough and rich to characterize the relations which are often tense and stagnate in a workteam, and then use it as an organizational metaphor. The preception of that arises when we hear a story of a myth in a group and we talk about, offers a fertile opportunity to think about the comon problems that come across to groups from the company or familiar where the interpersonal relation is fundamental in order to make the intended task successful.

PA - 46.2 IMPORTANCE OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH ADOLESCENTS

Isil Bulut¹ - ¹Baskent University, Health Sciences Faculty - Dept. of Social Work

The aim of this paper is to show the effectiveness of group psychotherapies in meeting the psychological and social needs of adolescents as well as giving them skills to cope with problems, who are under the institutional care.

It is known that, adolescents gain the experience of developing self expression and communication skills through peer groups. Observations indicate that, youth under the institutional care is not adequately developed about self expression. On the other hand, sensitivity to the other peers is at a limited level. The cause of these may be the limited nature of communication with the external environment. Peer relations being highly necessary for development of an adolescent and reducing the feeling of isolation to a minimum through the group, has made group therapy more beneficial for the adolescent. Authors are of the opinion that, action based techniques such as psychodrama, bring about changes in the attitude and practices of adolescents easier with respect to gaining new social skills and direct confrontation with himself/herself. Group therapy with youth under the risk and under the institutional care has the therapeutic functions such as mutual assistance, finding comfort by learning others have similar problems, receiving effective feedback on the difficulties of life, establishing empathy, inspiring hope with respect to gaining desired practices.

Although it is possible to determine at the theoretical level the interest and needs of these youth as indicated above, steps were taken to form the group with youth having similar needs and problems after determining the characteristics of youth housed in institution, starting out from the principal that each individual and group was different. A pool was carried out with 102 male and 60 female students in the 12-18 age group and living in the institution, in order to determine their needs which could be met by group therapy. Furthermore, girls indicated they need group psychotherapy more than boys in the process of gaining psychological, social and sexual maturity. In line with this objective, three groups composed of adolescents (psychodrama, encounter, control) were compared before and after the activity. Group work was carried out for five months. A total 18 meetings were held with both groups (encounter and psychodrama) as one meeting each week. There was no intervention with the control group. At the beginning and at the end of the study, the Hacettepe Personality Inventory was used to measure the psychological and social adjustment of adolescents and to compare the groups.

Before implementation Hacettepe Personality Inventory indicated that with the exception of "family relations" dimension, there were no differences between the three groups. As a result of time elapsing with group therapy, the similarities were eliminated and differences emerged. "Was it what transpired in

the encounter group or the psychodrama group that brought about this change?" in order to find an answer to these questions, both the psychodrama group and the encounter group were individually compared with the control group. The only significant difference between encounter and control groups emerged in the "Social Relations" sub-scale. The difference between psychodrama group and control group indicates that, the group which made the most change was the psychodrama group. It is observed that at the end of the process, members differed from the control group in the "Self Realization", "Neurotic Tendencies", "Anti-Social Tendencies" sub-scales and created positive changes in their adjustment points.

PA - 46.3 THE ADOLESCENTS' DRAMA: THE NEED FOR MATURITY IN TIMES OF CRISIS

Joao Bosco Arcieri¹; Luiz Amadeu Bragante² -
¹SOPSP - -; ²SOPSP - Psicodrama

The "Centro Pastoral Santa Fe", a non-governmental organization supported by the Catholic community, among other activities, provides an after-school program for 14-16 year old teenagers. These young people belong to a highly vulnerable social group.

Focusing on a comprehensive education, a psychosocial group intervention was proposed in 2005, involving three groups of twenty participants.

Socio-drama was the tool chosen to conduct this intervention, which occurred once a month during the school year. Videos developed by an NGO specialized in adolescents' sexuality - ECOS- were occasionally used.

The first action was to provoke the spontaneous expression of the youngsters in contexts that are meaningful in their lives: family, school, neighborhood and leisure time. Violence was an omnipresent theme in the scenes played.

The second action was to provide opportunity for the development of issues selected by the group. Sexuality was a prevalent concern. The development of the scenes that started with the adolescents' pregnancy showed us a self-perception and conceptions of pregnancy: idyllic, immature and typically omnipotent. This perception took us to the third phase of the project: the development of autonomy.

Dramatizing the omnipotent scene provided proximity with the reality of being young parents, as well as the widened perception of taking responsibility for oneself and for his/her own future. In addition, it allowed for an exercise of detachment from group pressures towards unconcerned search for gratification, whether through sex, expressions of violence or drug use.

This project was combined with a parallel intervention with parents, stressing the need to establish dialogue with their teenage children, and educators, to retrieve their own adolescence, with

themes resembling the ones addressed with the youngsters, preparing them for an integrative work.

Psychodrama was an extremely valuable tool for carrying out this project.

PA - 47.1

GD – GUIDED GROUP OF PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO BUSINESS

Luiz Fernando Garcia¹ - ¹Render Capacitação - Coordenação

Objective: Sharing the innovative professional experience of a focal development process for groups of business owners – most small and medium – based on the concept of psychology applied to businesses. From experiences acquired by 14 groups with a total of 420 entrepreneurs. In a 4.5 years experience period.

HISTORY: GD is a development process for entrepreneurs and professionals working on businesses. The objective of GD, a pioneer work, is to approach two worlds until now very distant: psychology schools and small and medium businesses environment. In order to analyze the entrepreneurs' behavior, considering the impulsiveness or the lack of initiative, the focus setting, the objective of his/her life, and the many inter-relations inevitable during the business activities, GD points to accepting a science that studies the human behavior. Given that psychology is distant and misunderstood for this people, one of main results of GD is sharing the idea of great possibilities of development and support for meeting entrepreneurial activities existing at psychology schools. Thus, promoting on the participants the opening for the psychology view, we generate knowledge, security, tolerance and very expressive results on the participants' entrepreneurial structures. The process lasts for 12 months, with biweekly meetings of 8 hours. There will be experimental and didactic activities oriented to entrepreneurial practice and psychology concepts. The group has from 25 to 30 participants and, in Florianopolis, it has the support of Luis Carlos Osório therapist group. Some results obtained in the research with the participants (149 average entrepreneurs): Companies' billing increased in 34,5%; The number of clients increased in 20,12% average; Average owners' monthly withdrawal increased in 21,16% average; There were opened an average of 2,5 new cores of business or locations per participant; Productive capacity of the companies increased in 26,44% average; There was an average reduction of 17,44% in the costs of the companies; 91,17% of GD members feel that their motivation increased; 96,87% of GD members feel that the managing capacity of their own lives increased.

INTRODUCTION: The purpose is to present the GD work in 3 modules: **Module I:** What is a guided group focused on businesses. The target community and its peculiarities; Businessmen and Entrepreneurs/ the entrepreneurial personality; Features and differentiation; Suppositions of methodology; Identification and "impact"; Knowledge, cognitive map and surprise factor (CAV); Metaphors and didactic approaches; Techniques

for feedbacks and affective content; Methodology of guided group; **Module II:** Behaviorism and the three-contingency model on business. The effects of reinforcement on business; The concept of orientation for results and The Behaviorism applied. **Module III:** Psychoanalysis applied to businesses. A Freudian view and defense mechanisms ; The methodology technique for this issue. **Module VI:** The knowledge and its applicability on the methodology. Generating applicability oriented to results on the Module III issue.

PA - 47.2

THE DYNAMIC OF PSYCHIC RETREATS IN THE GROUP ANALYTIC MATRIX DURING A FAST CHANGING POST-WAR SOCIETY

Marina Mojovic¹ - ¹private practice - -

The fast changing societies, like the Serbian post-communist, post-totalitarian, post-war and post-Yugoslave one, often do not provide enough space for working through of all the mental turbulances. It is well known that catastrophic events and periods activate primitive defence mechanism more than usual in individuals, groups and institutions. Among other defences, encapsulations of traumatic experiences on one hand help the survival, but on the other hand they often stay for very long time transmitting trans-generationally unresolved destructive contents together with their dangerous potential for repeating the traumas. They become part of the social unconscious in individuals as well in groups. While running groups during the last two decades in Belgrade, I experienced the importance of understanding the impact of the social dimension on the group matrix in these periods. I found the concept of "psychic retreats" very useful for understanding of some aspects of the group processes. Just to remain that the concept was introduced by John Steiner in 1993. building on the previous psychoanalytic (dominantly Kleinian) work on the pathological organizations of the personality, in which one takes refuge from the world of real relationships and with in which one feels protected. During these years I detected "psychic retreats" in various forms with combined personal and social distortions and I followed the dynamic of these specific phenomena on the group analytic matrix. They are considered in this paper from the side of the problems in working with them, as well from the side of the potential power of the good-enough-group to handle and deconstruct these internal bombs. It is illustrated by few clinical vignettes and discussed.

PA - 47.3

CLIPS FROM JACOB LEVY MORENO AND EDGAR MORIN IDEAS IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

Rosa Lidia Pontes¹ - ¹Acto - Desenvolvimento Profissional e Pessoal - Coordenação de Ensino

The issue that guided this work was the inquire about the possibility of approaching and/or, finding

theoretical complementarities between Jacob Levy Moreno and Edgar Morin, regarding the human being and its relationships, and more specifically the educational one, with the final objective of developing an educative project integrating theoretically and methodologically the two authors, aiming to make professors more sensitive to their interpersonal practices with students.

The theoretical research began with an investigation of the following clips: Human knowledge, God: human being and world's origin, Man as a cosmic being, Human relations: possibilities and difficulties, Man internal's world and his relations, and, Creativity in human relationships.

Once found the approaches and complementarities in relationship in the selected clips, the second step was creating three educative categories to be studied: Relationship knowledge blindness, Relationship uncertainty, and Comprehension teaching.

Verified the complimentary and approaching possibilities also in these categories, the research's first question was confirmed.

Then, an educative project was elaborated integrating the ideas of the two authors with the objective of sensitizing professors to their relation practices with students.

The project was theoretically constructed over the three selected and studied educative categories, using Sociodrama as work method. It was performed with two groups of professors from São Paulo University, when positive evaluations were made.

PA - 48.1 DOUBLING AN INTERPRETING: A PROPOSAL OF A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR TRANSLATORS IN PSYCHODRAMA AND PSYCHOTHERAPY EVENTS

Maria Soledad Filgueira Bouza¹; Anne Haire² - ¹CHU Juan Canalejo, Servicio Galego de Saúde - UHP Oza, Salud Mental La Coruña; ²IES Pontevedra - Languages

Doubling is a psychodramatic technique which is very useful and powerful in helping the emotional and communicational processes of the protagonist. An Ego-Auxiliary acting as a Double may reveal inner contents and skills that the protagonist cannot handle. The similarities that can be found between the Double and the translator/interpreter in Psychodrama and other Psychotherapy events (especially in experiential workshops) lead to the proposal of a specific training program based upon the management of the emotions and the development of communication skills.

PA - 48.2 THE MASK TECHNIQUE IN THE REVEALING OF FEELINGS LINKED TO VERTIGO

Marisa Barradas de Crasto¹; Heloisa Helena Caovilla²; Ana Maria Baccari Kuhn²; Mauricio

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Purpose: To verify if the utilization of the mask facilitates the vertiginous patients to express their feelings. **Method:** A control group with thirty 30 (thirty) patients, was submitted exclusively to the social dramatic method and the experimental group with 30 (thirty) patients used, not only the social drama, but also the mask technique. Each group participated in the warming up, dramatization and sharing steps which lasted two hours. In the warming up step notes were taken on the words that represented the feelings when thinking about vertigo. In the dramatization step notes were taken on the words that represented the incorporation of the vertigo character, what the vertigo caused and the influence of this symptom in the social, family and professional relationships. In the sharing step notes were taken on the words and sentences that represented the feelings that were stirred up earlier in the last two steps. The extension of the exact test of Fisher was applied, with a level of 5% of significance. **Results:** The feeling of "sadness" instigated by the vertigo was most common in the experimental group ($p=0,061$). The answer "without repercussion" of the vertigo in regards to the social relationships was most common in the control group ($p=0,015$). The answer "conscientisation and elaboration of feelings" in the characterization of the standard answer in the sharing step was most frequent in the experimental group ($p=0,090$). **Conclusion:** The mask technique facilitates the expression of feelings associated to vertigo.

PA - 48.3 Theater: Gesture and Attitude - Investigating processes educativos in the middle dramatic techniques, with a group of penitentiary inmates

Robson Jesus Rusche¹ - ¹Universidade Mackenzie - Faculdade de Psicologia

After tanking part in a workshop for penitentiary inmates which aimed at STD/AIDS prevention and changing attitudes toward these diseases in which dramatic techniques based on Augusto Boal's work were utilized, I have raised the following questions:

- Is it possible to change attitudes utilizing dramatic techniques?
- How can one evaluate the educational process triggered of by these techniques?

The theoretical psychological principles utilised for investigating attitudes were taken from Ligia A. Amaral's works, who defines attitude as a psychological disposition which is quasi - corporal and encompasses needs, values and specially emotions and is almost an embodiment of emotions and feelings.

Other basic theoretical sources for this study were the works of Bertold Brecht and Paulo Freire. The formes provided the tools for working with attitudes in drama and analysing then through the observation of gestures and the latter provided the educational process toward attitudes change.

The objective of this investigation was to, by studyng gestures, make inferences about the expression of attitudes and their process of transformation in order to verify if dramatic techniques can promote the expression of affectivity.

Videotapes and written reports were utilised for recording the workshop activities in order to find the relationships between gestures, expressions and body moviments and the speech contents expressed in the scenes and the exercises perfomad during those activities.

I tried to classify the elements of gestures that occurred by utilizing Berotld Brecht's concepts of gestus and strangeness.

Two facts encountered in the invetigation seemed to be fundamental: the expressive gestures that indicate the dramatic potential for dealing with affective elements and the incongruity of the gesture expressions that points out that it is necessary to develop the gesture language into a tool for perceiving and reflecting on attitudes.

I believe that, in terms of educational process, the workshops experience was able to achieve the focusing on and the awareness of the AIDS problem, though it failed to go any further, hence showing that it is necessary to systematise what was discussed.

Therefore, the elements that are needed for the development of an dramatic educational proposal and group psychotherapy can be found in the political-aesthetic proposal of Bertold Brecht and his reflexive work on gesture language and also in the theoretical frame of Paulo Freire's pedagogy.

PA - 49.1 PSYCHODRAMA AND OBESITY

Ana Cristina Benevides Pinto¹ - ¹SOPSP - CENTISER

Across clinic observation with group psychoterapy, statistics data and concepts of psychodramatic theory, the author shows how the psychodrama can be use on obesity treatment, with emphasis on the transdisciplinary approach, without bariatric surgery. The author presents an elucidative scheme to describe the overcoming obesity process, that has as theoretical comparison the identity matrix, the Morenian concept amplified by José Fonseca.

PA - 49.2 OBESITY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS (GROUP THERAPY IN TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS)

Ana Maria Castro Afeche Cohen¹ - ¹consultório - particular

This work was realized with obese patients, who continued presenting alimentary compulsion.

Initially, I have observed resistance toward psychotherapy by these patients, because they put the solution of their problem into surgery, discounting emotional factors.

Another important question was the duration of therapy. They didn't want to face a very long process. Then, I have done a contract of three months. At the end of this contract, they could finish the therapy or not, depending the decision of the group.

To reduce the resistance, I decided to begin the group therapy with the structural analysis of personality (based on Transactional Analysis), focalizing the intra-psyhic processes. The patients learned to perceive the internal dialogues and change them when necessary.

Yet, I have given attention to the time structuring, with special emphasis in pastimes (transactions which reinforce the pathology). The patients spent great part of therapy talking about food or about surgery without taking into account emotional factors.

Then, they become more conscious of their body and emotions, through discussions about these topics and techniques of respiration and bioenergetics.

Following, the psychological games were analyzed. They perceived their main role in Drama Triangle: the role of Victim, and then, persecuting themselves after the big ingestion of food (Persecutor).

In the Basic Course of Transactional Analysis (101), one of these patients perceived a scene of her past, which had caused her great suffering.

Then, she decided to share this fact into the group therapy. A new dynamics begins to occur with the other members relating experiences of their own childhood, despite the initial resistance. The analysis of the script took place.

Concluding, there was an evolution of the group with a decrease of resistance and a new consciousness of the possible causes of obesity. There were changes, too, with loss of weight and the beginning of physical exercises.

How said a patient: "When I was six, after my mother death, I was nursed by my stepmother. She used to eat the best food and let the worst to me and to my brother. When I married and I went to live in my own house, initially, I didn't want to eat. Following, I perceived I could eat everything I wanted and I began to fatten".

PA - 49.3 AN OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE CASE STUDY FROM A LONG-RUN PSGP EXPERIENCE

Inci Doganer¹ - ¹Dr. Abdulkadir Ozbek Institute -

PA

J. L. Moreno is a pioneer who brings the importance of relationships into the realm of psychiatry (1). According to this view, psychiatric disorders, can be transformed into interrelational problems and can be worked through and be solved with relevant techniques.

Psychodramatic sociometric group psychotherapy, allows a voyage from present time to past time with the use of action methods. The therapist can enable the protagonist to return to a scene to re-experience the original feelings, bring into awareness the prevailing physical, emotional, spiritual and intellectual conditions, creatively revise the scene, experience catharsis and gain insight on all these levels thus providing an opportunity for reintegration (2).

In this presentation we will discuss a case example with OCD who recovered after a 3 years long psychodramatic sociometric group psychotherapy. The group met every week for 4 hours (1 hour = 45 minutes). The closed group started with 13 members and ended up with 9, after drop-outs.

Our case is a 47 years old woman. She is a primary school teacher but she only worked for two years before she married 27 years ago. She is now a mother of two daughters, grand mother of one. Before coming to group she worked with a psychoanalytically oriented therapist for two years individually. In addition to therapy antidepressant drugs were also prescribed. When there was no sign of improvement she was referred to us for PSGP by this therapist. Her symptoms started 20 years ago. After the loss of mother-in-law, the father-in-law comes to live with them. He is not good in toilet cleaning. Without opening anything to him because of respect, she starts cleaning the toilet compulsively. By that time they catch a mouse in the cellar of the house. This event makes her worse. She starts to clean the imaginary sheet of the mouses which comes to her home by every person who walks in the streets of town. This means that everybody coming from outside brings the dirt. She cleans and cleans by bleach. Her hands are damaged by the bleach. Since the last 5 years she rarely accepts visitors. Even her husband enters home with rituals.

In the presentation we will sum up the 6 protagonist plays of her. Four of these plays are dream-works. In addition to that, 6 important group plays in which she widened her role repertoire will be discussed.

In conclusion, PSGP was efficient in the treatment of this case, as well as another case of OCD in the same group. As a quantitative report we want to emphasize the importance of PSGP in the treatment of OCD.

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PA - 50.1

WRITTEN MEMORIES OF THE TEACHERS INVOLVED IN THE PEC- TEACHER'S GRADUATION PROGRAM FOCUSED ON EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS

Carolina Nunes¹ - ¹SPAG - SP - aluna

In São Paulo the *Secretaria de Estado da Educação - SEE* decided to offer a graduation course called *Programa PEC - Formação Universitária* to the teachers who work in the state schools in the first grades of elementary school in order to prepare them and give them a certificate. Making a research about this program was really interesting not only because it is a graduate course considered as an initial one, but also because it was conducted in a different way.

The course was based on many activities in which were used some interactive media and they were all developed in the classrooms. Writing *Memories* (autobiography reports) was one of these activities.

The aim of this research is to analyze these reports, considering mainly the teachers feelings and emotions.

The analysis of these *Memories*, which was based on the development theory by Henri Wallon, showed mainly two aspects: first, how emotional the reports were; second, how the reports could be used by teachers to reflect about their present pedagogical practices. Besides this, it was possible to notice that this activity allowed the teachers not only to be conscious of their role as mediator in the teaching learning process, but also to be conscious of the importance of affection in the pedagogical relationship.

PA - 50.2

ACTIVE METHODS IN TRAINING TEACHERS

Libania Nazareth¹ - ¹Universidade de Huelva - Ciências da Educação

In a holistic approach, we try to see the role that Active Methods can play in education. Students and teachers can become more active and interactive, working together towards a more sustainable and equitable future, acknowledging their own role in the classroom. This paper aims to give an overview of what can be expected in a Body Expression Teacher Trainer's course, through a Psychopedagogical line of research with 26 portuguese teachers, since 2002. We also suggest a training plan for teachers as a contribute to develop their potential as "actors" in a pedagogical and therapeutic view. The program includes Psychodrama, Meditation Activities, Expressive therapies, like Dramatics Expression and Dance therapy.

PA - 50.3

CONNECTING INDIVIDUALS IN A TEACHING GROUP EXPERIENCE.

Lilian Klein-Bicas¹ - ¹Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico - Facultad de Psicología

This research work has been and is performed with groups of students who are professionally training in Clinical Psychology at the Universidad Nacional

Autonoma de Mexico, in Mexico City. The course I teach is Analytic Group Psychotherapy in a Brief Psychotherapeutical Modality. Students engage voluntarily in this teaching group experience, which is an important reason for it's effectiveness. These is a group of strangers, although it is not considered only an aggregate of individuals as in most courses. As a result of this teaching experience, they turn into actual Groups, Connecting Individuals. Members work in two main areas ; that of the individual and that of the group process, in the here and now. The group leader recognize and capitalize the emergence of therapeutic factors to enrich the group experience for the members. The students discover and learn from their own group experience the main theoretical concepts concerning group analysis. In this paper, I will focus on the therapeutical benefits obtained by the individuals and the group as a whole.

PA - 51.1
‘‘THE FROG KING’’ AND ‘‘SLEEPING BEAUTY’’ IN GROUP- ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY

Nikolaos Stefanis¹; Konstantinos Liolios¹ - ¹HOPE in GA, ATHENS, GREECE - HOPE in GA, ATHENS, GREECE

Myths and fairytales are narrations about incidents that have occurred in time and space, narrations that express in a symbolic language religious or philosophical ideas; experiences of the soul, in which underlies the real essence of the myth. We are going to explore two fairytales, ‘‘The frog king’’ and ‘‘Sleeping beauty’’ through both group- analytic approach and analysis that underlines the wisdom of past generations, which is always written in a special language, the symbolic one. We will try to apply their meanings and show their psychotherapeutic value for individuals and groups or even societies. After all, it is just the wisdom that each generation passes to the next, which we have to understand for the present and enhance for the future.

PA - 51.2
Manifestations in Analytic Group Psychotherapy as primitive mental mechanisms that did not evolve to symbolic representation

Odilon de Mello Franco Filho¹ - ¹Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise de S. Paulo - -

(Summary)

The author suggests that certain manifestations in Group Psychoanalytical Therapy that, assume a repetitive and blocking characteristic in the evolution of the work, are vestiges of proto- mental traumatic situations lived by the group. One cannot say that these situations are unconscious because they were never constituted as such. They were not available for representation. The same way as the Beta Elements (Bion), they integrate the group space, manifesting

themselves through actings. When they integrate the transfer level, they can be detected and transformed into psychic elements through interpretation. The psychic inscription will allow the passage of the Basic Assumption Group to the Work Group. Some clinical illustrations of this process will be presented.

PA - 51.3
FAVOURING GOOD GROUP SPIRIT WITH GROUP OPERATORS: THOUGHTS ON INTEGRATING BION'S MODEL WITH ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SELF

Paolo Cruciani¹ - ¹University of Rome ‘‘La Sapienza’’ - Group dynamics

Prof. Paolo Cruciani

University of Rome ‘‘La Sapienza’’

Favouring ‘‘good group spirit’’ with group operators: thoughts on integrating Bion's model with elements of ‘‘Psychology of the Self’’

Experience with group operators, that deal with activities that regard psychological suffering, highlight the difficulties that are encountered in order to maintain functioning the ‘‘workgroup’’ as theorized by Bion. The frustration and inadequateness that are felt by the operators can be dealt with by favouring, within the group, new experiences of self-objects that respond to their specific needs.

A collectivity is able to sustain a contact with reality, and with the difficulties that it implies, only when a feeling of integrity, cohesion and faith in their own capacities has been internally consolidated.

The history of the collectivities, in which the blooming of creativity and intellectual courage have been observed, give us, on a macroscopic scale, examples of these processes.

Those who have the task of attending to an operative équipe, are mainly working at both these levels that have been individuated by Bion's theory and by self psychology.

175 words

PA - 52.1
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PSYCHODRAMATIC PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP

Anna Soraya Bacha¹; Carla Godolfim¹; Suzana Modesto Duclos²; Marcia Fiates¹; Kendra Seyer³ - ¹- - ; ²Partner - psicologia; ³Consutório - Psicologia

The group of authors is formed by 5 women, a therapist and four clients, who has been developing a therapeutic process for 5 years. The sociometric choice of the process was made after the ending of a specialization group in PSYCHODRAMA, where the four clients elected themselves and asked the therapist for advise. The group of psychodramatic psychotherapy was then formed. The purpose of this writing is to present, to share, and to analyze through the language, the posture and the reference given by the Psychodrama, the experience undertaken by

PA

this group. The originality of this “group autobiography” is given by the shared authorship where each one expresses his point of view about what has been experienced. The group presents both in an individual and in a shared form a story that had been lived, giving hints of the private and the collective experience. The things that were lived through, the doubts, the impasses, the emotions, the changes, the confrontations, the feelings, the ideas, the awareness of reality, the concepts and principles, besides the expectations and fulfillment of desires, all these are here described. By doing so, the group decided to show itself as a metaphor to a life source. The present work wants to emphasize the arduous construction of the real belonging and the creation of bonds. It also wants to show the importance of being aware that this is a process that never ends and that it presents continuous internal changes. Through the manifold statements given by the group of therapy that is here presenting its autobiography, we want to show the importance of re-creating our lives and bondages due to a process of group therapy.

PA - 52.2 THEMATICAL GROUP THERAPY - A DIFFERENTIATED METHODOLOGY

Eliane de Almeida¹; Thereza Gayoso¹ - ¹CEP - Consultório

It is always a great challenge to promote a growing and evolutionary process within a structure of group therapy. Organizing a group therapy which aims at a major restructuring of the human being identity as a whole, must offer strategical conditions to implement the building up of a gradual process of self knowledge. It is necessary, then to follow the historical construction of said identity, in order to accomplish different degrees of change in a profound and extensive way. We took to ourselves the difficult task of creating a strategy of group therapy, within concepts already known but looking forward to new approaches. We used what we have called the “Principles of intentionality” in the client-therapist relationship, as a basis for our new Group Technology and as a balanced regulating source in the process of cure in psychotherapy. From this point we define our group as: 1.-Closed (referring to the no admission of new persons once it has been initiated), 2.-Thematic (referring to the subjects of analysis), 3.-Oriented (referring to intentional dialogue between client and therapist and 4.- Sequential (referring to the order of themes).

The definition of what we wanted to propose, led us to gradually establish a sequence of themes involving both the personal history and experiences as well as amplifying progressively his/her awareness through several techniques interconnected. We added to this the dynamics inherent to the group, interconnecting theory and techniques; touching the universes of the conscious and the unconscious; the

present and the past; the present and the past; the subjective and the objective; the rational and the irrational, the body, the mind and the transcendental aspects of the human being, in order to reach new insights. We have visualized the group in 5 phases in order to orient the process. Each phase has its own characteristics and achievements.

I PHASE—Configuration of the Group “Creating a Trusting Environment” – 06 Themes.

II PHASE – Gradual Rupture of the Life Script Structure through several techniques – 26 themes

III PHASE – Reconstruction of the Identity – 05 Themes

IV PHASE – Impass “Living the Challenge of Changing” - 01 Theme

V PHASE – Projection “Some Plans for the New Life” - 02 Themes

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ELIANE DE ALMEIDA

CRP – 1358-01 CRP – 0832-01

PA - 52.3 CONSTRUCTING AND CREATING A SCHOOL FOR LIVE

Martha Figueiredo¹ - ¹Celeiro Espaço Sociodramático - Coordenação

Constructing and creating a school for live
(A course via internet for educators of the primary and secondary education)

I - Justification

This course is the outcome of the wish of a group of people committed to the present time and to the will of being in the world in a creative and constructive way. Thus, with it, we have as a goal, the creation of organizational new patterns for the educational work. In an era in which so much is talked about paradigm changes, it is imperative, in the educational field, to enable the mobilization of group creative strength, for the construction of new ways of acting.

The justification for this course is linked to a wish. Our motto “A shared dream is reality”, made us face the challenge of thinking and proposing a course that were different from the current proposals. We thought of a course not done as a “package” previously set. We definitely do not intend to criticize the existing courses which adopt a more directed format. In a more global vision, we know that all kinds of approaches have proper uses and they also achieve important goals. However, our option, based on previously developed psychodramatic practice, led us to create a course which fundamentally took, into account the people involved in it, their experiences, values, dreams, frustrations and hopes. We suppose that this way and with the formation of an exchangeable network, it will be possible to strengthen people for a healthier educational attitude.

II - Goals

1 – Developing the consciousness of group reality.

2 – Proposing tools that enables a happy companionship in classrooms.

3 – Helping educators structure and understand the student's identity

4 – Develop in the educator the consciousness of the virtual world, making a virtual network of creative construction.

III - Methodology – Psychodramatic

We have structured our project in 9 phases.

1st – Presenting the project and the group that will coordinate it.

2nd – Listening to teachers – Diagnosis and warm-up.

Raising problems. Forming the group.

3rd – Creating a moment for sharing – acting out the scenes brought by the participants.

4th – The protagonist scene that reveals the life of the group.

5th – Sharing and processing – making possible the systemic view of the process as a whole.

6th – Establishing networks – forming networks among the participants is one of the essential goals of this work.

7th – Project and solutions of a School for life.

8th – Project to motivate and discipline the students.

9th – Synthesis and conclusion.

Director and auxiliary-egos

Martha Figueiredo: psychologist, psychodramatist, educator, coordinator and founder of Celeiro Espaço – sociodramático, accredited supervisor by FEBRAP.

I coordinate the staff which consists of seven members who are: Eugênio Daniel, Fernanda Gonçalves, Lília de Andrade Prado, Sarah Teixeira Carvalho Mandarin, Maria Sílvia Ribeiro Soares, João Henrique Steffen, Alda Maria Nogueira Figueiredo.

I foresee a great consciousness network joining us and giving us strength for this so critic moment of Education in Brazil and in the world. Let us dream together...

PA - 53.1

THERAPEUTICAL GROUPS IN GESTALTIC APPROACH: A PROPOSAL OF CLINICAL INTERACTION IN COMMUNITIES

Claudia Lins Cardoso¹ - ¹UFMG - PSICOLOGIA

The proposal of this paper originates from the project *Insertion of the Psychologist in the Program of Family Health*, developed in the period between August 1998 and March 2004, with patients with diabetes and hypertension, in a partnership between the Psychology Department of Federal University of Minas Gerais and Municipal Secretariat of Health in Vespasiano (MG). The project was about clinical assistance to the less favored population, culturally and economically, which frequents the PSF. As the

work was being developed, the therapeutical groups became a resource of enormous benefit for the population assisted. Such groups were thematic, lasted about 60 minutes, without continuity between them, with floating composition, themes previously defined and discussion concluded in each meeting. These groups had the purpose of working with the experience of its members using the emergent material, focusing on the emotional aspect, beliefs and actions of each person, also having a pedagogical connotation, since, eventually, some information were shared. Several themes were addressed (such as the experience of being diabetic or hypertensive, feelings, religious experience, concerns, the experience of using medications constantly, self-care, etc), which served only as motivation for people to express about the experiences they were going through at the moment. When an issue that was more appealing for the group arose, it was discussed, even if it was different from the theme initially proposed. In addition to dialogue, other expressive tools were used in order to facilitate the contact and expression of the patients about their experience. This presentation has the purpose of introducing a proposal of therapeutical groups in the clinical work with people from needy communities, using the premises of Gestalt-therapy. In order to do that, the presentation will explain how the philosophical grounding of gestalt-therapy and theoretical premises support the methodology and the work of the clinical psychologist, as for working the expansion of consciousness of the group members, facilitating their communication and developing their potentials, in order to use them to help them to appropriately meet their needs. Because this is a population with specific characteristics, it will also address some particularities of the psychologist role in the community context.

PA - 53.2

THE MULTIFAMILY GROUP THERAPY PROPOSAL IN THE MENTAL HEALTH AREA

Edna Lucia Tinoco Ponciano¹; Cristiane Diniz¹; Marília Toscano de Araujo Gurgel¹; Eliene Pinheiro da Silva Lima¹; Simone Marçal Brasil dos Passos¹; Giselaíne La Rosa¹; Helenir do Vale¹ - ¹UFRJ - Instituto de Psiquiatria

Since the decade of 1960 a new practice about the care for families is being developed in the United States. It is about a group therapy with several families. This group proposal was offered to the families of schizophrenic patients with the objective of bringing the families to the hospital, stimulating them to transform a new environment at the institution. The presence of the families in the hospital contributed for changes in this environment, including the staff. While the families were together in groups, they could elaborate what they understood about chronic mental disease. The intention with these

groups was that each family could comprehend deeply the symptomatic behavior, understanding the way how each family member communicates with each other (inter and intra-family communication). Nevertheless, after listening other families, each family could reflect upon its own history and relation dynamics by different perspectives. This process allows the change and the learning between different ways of being family. This first experience effected a formal proposal of a multifamily group therapy. Since its beginning it is a mix of group therapy, family therapy, psychodynamic practices and attachment theory. In the first years, the multifamily group was recommended to families with few social relationships and intended to offer the opportunity to discuss usual questions and to give and to receive emotional support. The families were encouraged to socialize out of the groups also, promoting the continuity of the therapeutic setting. Therefore, a net of support between different families was constructed outside the hospital. Nowadays, the multifamily group is offered not only to families of schizophrenic patients, but also to families of people who suffer from physical chronic diseases, drug addiction, dementia, sexual abuse, eating disorders, and others. In Brazil, especially in the Psychiatry Institute of the UFRJ, we can observe the increasing number of multifamily groups. Otherwise, with the goal of designing this practice, we intend to present a literature revision which allows us to identify the theories, the objectives, the advantages, the challenges, the problems and the results of the multifamily groups. Thus, we intend to encourage the realization of multifamily groups and to prove through research its effectiveness as an important therapeutic resource to the families of psychiatry patients.

PA - 53.3 DIALOGING WITH MULTIFAMILY GROUPS

Maria Cecilia Moreira Valente Barbas¹; Maria Marta Mesquita de Faria¹; Marcia Rita Pauli¹; Maria Beatriz Sette¹; Mathias Methow²; Ricardo Woisky³; Vera Guedes⁴ - ¹Instituto Familiaie - Multiplicadores Reflexivos; ²Instituto Familiaie - Mediação; ³Instituto Familiaie - Terapia Familiar e Casal; ⁴Instituto Familiaie - Terapia Familiar

In this paper we present the work we name 'Grupo Reflexivo Multifamiliar' (Multifamily Reflexive Group), which we have been developing with families who seek attendance in the social clinic of the Instituto Familiaie.

The Instituto Familiaie is a non profit association, which objectives the development of psychic health, ethic, peace and citizenship, by fulfilling of social assistance services and the elaboration of studies and researches connected to the promotion of psychic health with relational focus. Its performance in the community watches over for the construction of social contexts that make possible the individual to reconstruct not only its relations, but also himself, aiming at one transformative social practice.

The Grupo Reflexivo Multifamiliar (GRM) is one service of the Social Clinic of Instituto Familiaie with the objective of promoting an immediate shelter to the families when the Institute does not offer vacancies for the therapeutic familiar, attendance of couples, or of mediation. The GRM team is multidisciplinary, counting with professionals of Mediation sectors, Reflexive Multipliers and Familiar Therapy, as well as members of the classification service, denominated 'Porta de Entrada' (Entrance Door). The meetings groups are open, biweekly and lasting two hours. We have as an objective among other issues, to offer a space of listening, experience exchange, reflection, strengthening of the supporting social network. Besides, we have created a dialogic context about its strategies and resources of dealing difficult situations and crisis in general. These dialogues may result in more effective actions, with less risks and more satisfaction for everyone involved in the relation.

This modality of attendance, the GRM, was implanted in September of 2004, having taken care of a great number of families. The most common subjects are the conjugal crises, drug addiction, parents and children relationship, psychiatric problems involving one of the family members, the different phases of the cycle of familiar life.

In this presentation, we intend to make a report of this of multifamily attendance experience, based the social constructivists and constructionists ideas, as well as its advantages and challenges.

PA - 54.1 ENVY IN GROUP-ANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY

Anastassios Koukis¹ - ¹HAGAP - Paideia Cycle

Envy, when it has not been sufficiently transmuted into jealousy, constitutes an extreme manifestation of emotion, and characterises mainly patients whose psychopathology represents a broad range of borderline personality disorders and, above all, psychoses.

Envy is manifested in three forms: mild, intermediate and strong, each of which needs to be dealt with in a different way. Its causes appear to go back to the often insurmountable difficulties experienced by the patient in reconstructing and internalising his personal maternal and paternal objects, since they have always constituted not merely inadequate but "dead" objects.

In group-analytic psychotherapy, envy manifests itself with particular fierceness in all three forms, since the patient can only rarely internalise the group and the conductor – even though they represent "good enough" and "living" maternal and paternal objects respectively – and is thus driven to equate them with "dead" objects.

In this way, the manifestation of envy in the group, if it is not resolved, despite the group's persistent efforts to deal with it, can sometimes, especially in the case of strong envy, lead to the termination of the therapeutic contract.

PA - 54.2

COMPETENT AGING AND COPING AT WORK

Arlete Portella Fontes¹ - ¹UNICAMP - Gerontologia

The competent aging depends on the maintenance of functional abilities in spite of the physical and psychological stress accumulated during lifetime. Brazil has become a middle-age country (30.9 million elderly people in 2020, IBGE) and despite the overvalorization of the youth, the elderly people keep working. One of the factors that has a great influence upon the way people get aged, is the belief in their capacity of coping with their own lives (self-efficacy beliefs) including work-related stressors (Bandura, 1977). Individuals who use coping strategies have less anxiety, dissatisfaction and absenteeism. Quantitative and qualitative overload of work, role conflict, lack of autonomy, social support, physical stressors, shift work, (ILO) can result in physical and psychological breakdown. A research (Unicamp) with focus on ways of coping of leaders in an electricity utility company has revealed the self-efficacy beliefs as a mediator among stressors and ways of coping. The bigger the self-efficacy, the bigger the capacity for controlling the stressors. The more experienced the worker, the greater his perceived self-efficacy. The methods of bioenergetics analysis and psychodrama have been very useful as resources of ways of coping (including work accidents, kidnapping and attacks). **Objective:** to report the experience with groups in corporations aiming at ways of coping, with the support of efficacy beliefs (personal and interpersonal). **Method:** 1. body warming-up: movement exercises, emphasizing body consciousness, recognition of strains, grounding, breath control and expression of feelings; 2. recognition of group conflicts, which unleash stress, using resources of psychodrama; 3. recognition of ways of coping; 4. corporative meetings aiming at strategic and predictive actions. **Results:** The method has seemed to be effective to guarantee ways of coping, contributing for a bigger functional and emotional integrity. **Conclusion:** the recovering the vitality of the body, the strength of self-efficacy and ways of coping, can work as facilitators of the competent aging in the work. **Key words:** competent aging, coping, self-efficacy beliefs, work. **Author:** Arlete Portella Fontes – arletepfontes@uol.com.br (Psychologist, Psychodramatist, Bioenergetic Analyst (CBT by Ligare/IIBA), Member of Mental Health and Work Laboratory, with Master's Degree (to be completed) in Gerontology – Unicamp) **Topic and theoretical approach:** Psychodrama and Bioenergetic Analysis

PA - 54.3

BRIEF INTEGRATIVE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

Regina Lucia Lima Pontes¹; Maria Candida Sobral Soares² - ¹Santa Casa da Misericórdia - RJ - Serviço de Psiquiatria-Setor de Psicoterapia; ²Serviço de Psiquiatria da Santa Casa da Misericórdia do Rio de Janeiro - Setor de Psicoterapia

Objective: Work is a space to conquer identity, invest energy and affect, and of social network insertion. Unemployment is a time of fear and shame, hopeless, and distancing from a relational network. In this dynamic perspective's absence, a vicious circle in which the sorrow assumes an important position in a subjective constitution is built, and put the person in the place of improductivity. The construction of a clinical work focused on these questions and that attends the greatest possible number of people is urgent in the Mental Health.

Method: The group psychotherapy in a brief and integrative approach is a place of dynamic interaction, with clear objectives that focus on the generation of new affect connections that question ancient beliefs and ideals thus re-organizing an ill sense of self. From "Psicopatologia do Trabalho" of Dejour, Affect Theory of Tomkins and Anxiety Regulation of Leigh McCullough we built a technical and theoretical body that, permeated by Yalom's group perspective, favours one's creative development towards one's own resources, applying the necessary changes to illuminate the universe of opportunities, temporarily obscured.

Conclusion: Since the implementation and development of our Program in the Sector of Psychotherapy of Psychiatric Service of Hospital Geral da Santa Casa da Misericórdia - Rio de Janeiro – 90% of the participants got employed or enrolled in new professional projects. Most of them continued the group psychotherapy, discussing the basis for a new relation with employment.

PA - 55.1

THE PSYCHODRAMATIC GROUP AS A RESEARCH-ACTION INSTRUMENT

Daniela de Figueiredo Ribeiro¹; Antonio dos Santos Andrade² - ¹Uni-FACEF - Centro Universitário de Franca - Celeiro - Espaço Sociodramático; ²Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo - Departamento de Psicologia e Educação

The purpose of this research is to contribute to the development of the educational sociodrama, seen as a research-action line in the Institutional and Educational Psychology, whose aim is to study the educational institutions within its day-by-day life, and how it is experienced by teachers, students and their families. The study took place in a public school situated in the interior of São Paulo State, and its purpose was to investigate parents' experiences vis-à-vis their relationship with the school where their children study. The following methods were used for the collection of data: it was first done an ethnographic study, with participative observation within the school environment, in order to be fully acquainted with as wide a context as possible; interviews held in their homes with 22 separate sets of parents of 3rd and 4th year students; and focus groups with the parents interviewed individually, which followed the

psychodramatic method of conduction. The results of the analyses have shown that the use of Psychodrama changed the nature of the group. The expectations were that this research would show the parents' representations of the family-school relationship, but because of the method used to conduct the group, there were also changes in parents' conceptions, which brings about an idea of an intervening proposal. Due to the warming-up carried out with the group, the participants could get more easily into the group context and thus performed a different sort of communication. The common suffering was revealed and they showed no recognition of the conceptions, either conserved or ideological. In this way, there was an open door to the new and to the existing to be. There was a spontaneous opening seen as a compromising relationship (in the Merleau-Ponty sense) and not an adjustment to reality. There was a halt in the automatic action and a new meaning to the situation was foreseen. According to a psychodramatic vision, in this case each Subject can rescue his unique way of insertion into the world, being able to act by *sua sponte*, free will. As a result of the group process, it was observed a change in the parents' postures, compared to the way they showed themselves in the individual interview. The group experience seems to have facilitated for the parents who were more integrated to the school, the experimentation of those who were more vulnerable, thus promoting their inclusion, all within an only group movement.

PA - 55.2 DEVoured CONTINENT - SOME REMARKS ABOUT AUTISM, EMERGING QUESTIONS FROM FAMILIES GROUP

Marly Verdi¹ - ¹Espaço Psicanalítico - psicanálise

In the public school "Maria Lúcia de Oliveira", a school and clinic of the municipality of São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo, Brazil, is carried out one group with the parents of autistic children. This is one of the activities of a project involving the families, conducted at the Institution. This paper relates briefly the first nine reunions, and analyse the familial dynamics, based upon Bion's concepts. A inter-relation with the significant questions is proposed from the analysis of the emerging material, for the configuration of autistic children's mind. Some hypothesis arise from the present dynamics of the intense instinctual life of those children, and the complexity which leads to conditions that, perhaps, the maternal continence can not develop. From these premisses, we analyse how psychotic and autistic children could possibly paralyse their mental development, waiting for a continent that would be able to contain their intense demands. The classical reports on Autism indicate cold and indifferent mothers, and we, here, describe fragments of groupal reunions that show the conflicts living in the mother-baby relationship, where the autistic baby's demands

would lead to attacks in the mother's continence condition. The group of parents would be one alternative for the reflection on these questions.

PA - 55.3 THE INDIGENOUS CHILD ARTISTIC EXPRESSION: THE IDENTITY CONFIGURATION IN A THERAPEUTIC PROCESS

Sonia Grubits¹; Ivan Darrault-Harris²; Maira Pedroso³ - ¹UCDB - Programa de Mestrado em Psicologia; ²E.H.E.S.S. de Paris - Grupo de Pesquisas em Semiótica; ³PUCSP - Psicologia Social

The research studies with Guarani/Kaiowá and Kadiwéu to analyze the search for the configuration of the children identities within each culture, through their artistic and expressive production, i.e. their drawings, their paintings, their modelings and their *bricolages*. We understood with this work that the construction of their identities involved relationships with their families, the Guarani/Kaiowá and Kadiwéu communities, the contacts and the influences from the national society agents. At the end of our semiotics analyses and discussion, we perceived an initial situation of evident conflict between the two cultures, i.e. the Guarani/Kaiowá culture and the national society one was revealed. The results were very different among Kadiwéu children, a homogeneous group. At the end of one year of the regular sessions of artistic expression work, two totally opposite identities emerged in Guarani/Kaiowá group. Although we did not propose it as a research objective, an important indicator to solve the serious problems of the Guarani/Kaiowá nation was the relevant fact that the aforementioned group work had a way of conducting the children to define their identities. This clearly suggests a form for a systematic and deeper intervention in organizing the children's psychological structure that we could understand as a psychotherapeutic proposal. **Key Words:** Identity; Guarani/Kaiowá; Kadiwéu; Artistic Expression.

PA - 56.1 Artistical mediation and object within therapeutic groups

Bernard Chouvier¹; Claudine Vacheret² - ¹CRPPC Université Lumière Lyon 2 - Psychopathologie et psychologie clinique; ²Université Lyon 2 France - -

Objects take sense and help symbolisation within therapeutic group dynamics. It is possible to differentiate several mediative functions from these objects: function of deposit, function of facilitation of the communication, function of temporisation, of objectal desafferentation, function of delegation or relegation. But most important in the artistic object is the binding it enables between the patients and the analyst during group therapy. The function of medium gives its transferential dimension to the object. The place of creativity is also very important, taking the form of a creative impulse, of enthusiasm, or of the invention of fantasy characters

PA - 56.2

THE SOUNDS OF GROUP-ANALYSIS - Aspects of non-verbal communication in a verbal analytical group

Monica Tanny¹ - ¹Instituto de Grupo Analisis - Universidad de Bar-Ilan, Universidad Lesley, Instituto Levinsky, Practica Privada

"We consider all communications as relevant, the actual completed communications as well as the intended ones, the manifest as well as the latent and unconscious ones, the verbal as well as the non-verbal communications...(Foulkes, 1964, p. 256).

The field of non-verbal communication is an expansive one, pertaining to and using all of the human senses. Despite the field's wide range of communicative, emotional and unconscious meanings, verbal psychotherapy, individual and of the group, places very little emphasis on non-verbal aspects of communication.

In the course of my professional life I have combined music-therapy with verbal therapy. In time, I have found myself doing verbal therapy, while listening to the "music" of the words.

This "music of the words" is my attempt to combine the two forms of communication, the verbal and non-verbal, the primary and secondary.

This work will focus on one of the non-verbal forms of communication which appears in therapeutic discourse, that of sound received by on hearing sense.

This paper will examine the various forms in which vocal-sensual aspects appear in verbal communication, how they reverberate among the group participants and therapist, the sensual resonance they create on a basis of an acoustic - sensual matrix, and its contribution to the group process.

This lecture will focus, using clinical examples from my own analytical group, on the dimension of sonorous non-symbolic communication and the transition to the verbal-symbolic dimension as it occurs in the group-analytical process.

PA - 56.3

PERSONALITY FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY DROP-OUT IN DYNAMIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Raffaele Visintini¹; Alessandro Ubbiali¹; Deborah Donati¹; Veronica Santoro²; Simona Balestra² - ¹Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy Unit, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University - School of Psychology - San Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy; ²Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy Unit - San Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy

Objectives: The drop-out rate in group psychotherapy overcomes 35%, underlining the great importance of both the assessment phase and the warming of the patient to this kind of treatment. Starting from these considerations the aim of this study was to identify attachment styles, aggression

impulsivity features of dropped-out patients from dynamic group psychotherapy. **Methods:** A total sample of 112 outpatients was assessed to evaluate the presence of Personality Disorders, using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Personality Disorders (SCID-II), version 2.0. Moreover all the subjects were administered a psychodiagnostic battery, including the Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ), the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 11 (BIS-11). Taking into account the kind of psychotherapy (Group vs. Individual) and the drop-out (Psychotherapy vs. Drop-out), the total sample was divided in four sub-groups: 1. (GP), composed by subjects in group psychotherapy; 2. (DGP), composed subjects dropped-out from group psychotherapy; 3. (IP) composed by subjects in individual psychotherapy and 4. (DIP) composed by subjects dropped-out from individual psychotherapy. **Data analysis:** Factorial MANOVA's (2 x 2) were conducted on the three sets of dependent variables: the five scales of the ASQ, the four subscales of the AQ and the three sub-factors of the BIS-11. **Results:** MANOVA on the ASQ five scales indicated a significant Interaction effect (Pillai's Trace = .102, $F=2.509$, $p=.034$, 1-b = .766). The univariate F -tests showed a significant Interaction effect on the Confidence scale ($F=9.870$, $p=.002$, 1-b = .876). MANOVA on the AQ four subscales did not indicate a significant Interaction effect, but univariate F -tests showed a significant Interaction effect on the Hostility scale ($F=6.497$, $p=.012$, 1-b = .714). **Discussion:** The results of the present study suggest that two specific personality features, represented by the lack of Confidence and the high Hostility, could lead patients to early drop out in dynamic group psychotherapy, suggesting to use caution in the insertion of these subjects in this kind of setting. **References:** (1) Fossati, A., Feeney, J.A., Donati, D., Donini, M., Novella, L., Bagnato, M., Carretta, I., Leonardi, B., Mirabelli, S., & Maffei, C. (2003). Personality disorders and adult attachment dimensions in a mixed psychiatric sample: a multivariate study. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 191, 30-37. (2) Fossati, A., Maffei, C., Acquarini, E. & Di Ceglie, A. (2003). Multy-group confirmatory component and factor analyses of the Italian version of the Aggression Questionnaire. *European Journal of Psychological Assessment*, 19, 54-65.

PA - 57.1

INTERPRETATION AND PSYCODRAMA

Albor Vives Reñones¹ - ¹Instituto de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo de Campinas - IPPGC

The author runs a brief history os hermeneutics, and make visible the possibilities of a psychodramatic aproach of the interpretation, coherent with the psychodramatic theory, and making some diferentiations with the traditional view of

interpretation as finding the meaning of something behind what is presented.

Choosing a psychodramatic way of understanding and using of interpretation puts two major questions. 1 - the exploration and sometimes developing of a coherent psychodramatic perspective of this term, that usually is taken from others theoretical approaches, most frequently the psychoanalytic ones; 2 - take the concept / idea of imaginary, as source of creation and not only as depot of experiences, frustrations, fears and rejected feelings, and use this imaginary as Ariadne's guide line through the possibilities of creation.

PA - 57.2 THE MEANING OF BORDER PHENOMENA FOR THE DEVELOPMENTAL DYNAMIC OF GROUPS

Holger Brandes¹ - ¹Evangelische Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit Dresden (University of Applied Sciences) - Department of Social Work

In groupanalytic literature the question of borders and border violations is usually dealt concerning the framework of the group and the maintenance of its working ability. Border phenomena, however, are rarely reflected upon as an essential part of the developmental dynamic of groups.

There is, however, good reason to assume that important developmental steps of groups are often, or maybe even always linked to border phenomena. Theoretically, the psychodynamic meaning can be made accessible Winnicott's concept of the "transitional space". This approach, though, has to be extended with respect to the symbolic space of the group and the difference between family and group. The main theoretical assumption is that within border incidents those aspects are articulated which were isolated and excluded from communication inside the families, and still have to find their place within the group. Through border incidents it is tested, whether the group is capable to integrate and maintain what was excluded within the families. Every border incident, therefore is located within the tension between border violation and transitional space.

We have developed these theoretical thoughts within a project about qualitative group research. To illustrate the theoretical theses we will give examples that are based on the group process analyzed within this project.

PA - 57.3 FOCUS, STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF INTEGRATIVE INTERPRETATION IN LONG TERM GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY (GP)

Jose Onildo Betioli Contel¹; Jair Franklin Oliveira Junior² - ¹University of Sao Paulo Ribeirao Preto Medical School - Psiquiatria; ²UNICAMP - Depto Psiquiatria e Psicologia Médica

Abstract. Introduction. Group leaders are confronted with a myriad of variables in attempting to frame an interpretation that will be the most useful to the individual and to the group. They must decide, for example, where to focus their interpretation: should it be on specific individuals, on the interactions between individuals, or on the group-as-a-whole?

Objective. It aims to describe content details of the 33rd and 34th sessions to explicit structure, focus and content of integrative interpretation.

Method. The convenient selection of two consecutive sessions of a group of 8 adult patients with high mental functioning of both sexes occurred on the occasion of the admission of two new members. The predominant content, mainly the hostility, in the 34th session, were analyzed by means of up to date psychodynamic concepts.

Results. The predominant hostility presented in the 34th session showed the ambivalence and the conflict in group psychotherapy over the entrance of two new members. The therapist's leadership made use of integrative interpretation based on contents of the 33rd and 34th sessions and in sessions of the past of the group with correlated issues.

Discussion. The integrative interpretation took into account four group levels: 1. individual; 2. sub-group of two individuals; 3. group-as-a-whole and; 4. group's regression to previous and lower developed stage.

Conclusion. First of all the psychotherapist intervened vigorously to keep conflict and hostility within constructive bounds plunging the group into its immediate hostile interaction between two members and, secondly, by mean of integrative interpretation, fostered the group transcend itself and comprehend the cognitive-emotional experience going on in the 34th session, mainly the struggle for dominance between new and old members.

Keywords. Group Psychotherapy; Psychodynamic Psychiatry; Groupanalysis; Interpretation; Group Dynamic; Psychotherapy

PA - 58.1 THE LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL MEDIATION WITHIN HEALTH SERVICE

Sandro Maiello¹; Nicoletta Chirico²; Tonia Gigliofiorito³ - ¹University of Naples - mental health service; ²- -; ³mental health service - asl

Immigration can be defined like a trauma, discontinuity, like an experience that can easily disorganize and discord equilibrium often attained laboriously during the time. In the immigration event, the common sensitive reaction is a condition of protective lack due to the absence of reassuring network. Each person that lives an experience of transition is unprotected for some time. During a situation of total change, like the immigration, the culture, principle structural and structurant of human psychism, is not able to be a contentment for individual anymore. (Nathan, 1996). The lost of cultural

contentment inevitably brings the lost of Self's parties deposited and contained in it. The result is a gradual impoverishment of the Self with serious threats to the identity, coherence and cohesion feeling of individual. (Grinberg, 1982). In the situation of immigration, crisis that in other contexts could be solved thanks to the solidity of culture and to his system of negotiation and solution of conflicts, fall into illness. Illness belongs both to individual that suffers it and to the group unable to prevent it. The effect of uprooting shows itself with a physical and psychological vulnerability in which illness is going to sharpen a real condition of deep uneasiness. T. Nathan declares that the meeting with the Other is always traumatic and the real problem consists in translating the Other. Our experience was carried out in two medical services in Campania. Through giving administration of some interviews in order to know the perception and the degree of enjoyment of them by immigrant patients, was strengthened in us the firm belief of the significance and need of cultural mediation. Although necessary, the only possibility of linguistic translation it's not enough to understand the complexity of cultural world of the Other with his symbols and representation mostly unknown to the western doctor. The effort must be to think and create services that can gather and welcome differences. In this way, the cultural mediation becomes a bridge that, if incessantly run, can secure a satisfactory exchange between people of different culture and different thinking ways, allowing a real recognition of the Other and encouraging the consciousness of relativity and partiality in the local population's own belief.

PA - 58.2 LIMITS AND POSSIBILITIES OF THERAPIES NOWADAYS

Laurice Levy¹ - ¹FEBRAP IAGP DELPHOS - COMUNICAÇÃO E DIVULGAÇÃO

We know that nowadays there are many different forms of therapy. Despite the fact of that they may be called a classic therapy, an orthodox or heterodox therapy, they prove to succeed in helping people who look for their assistance. It's also a fact that each professional chooses (one or more than one) theory and interventions that also proved to succeed whatever their theory may be. Yet we also know the difficulties faced by some families and therapists to achieve any benefits of treatment, despite of the theory they choose to use. That's why the purpose of this paper is to discuss the goals we intend to achieve with the therapeutic process. Do we intend to "heal" the symptoms? Do we want to minimize the existentialist anguish or do we want to improve the family relationship? Are we supposed to treat family pathological communication or bring consciousness to the unconscious? I intend to suggest the integration of different theories and practices in order to enlarge our psychotherapy point of view. I also present

the benefits of the network therapy in order to help families and therapists to overcome the most difficult situations that cannot be treated with only one method.

PA - 58.3 ADVANCEMENTS IN THEORY AND CLINICS OF GROUP PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY

Luiz Carlos Illafont Coronel¹; Geraldo Rosito¹; Andre Moraes Santos¹; Gilberto Giovanetti¹; Helen Vargas Laitano¹; Lisandra Guerrieri da Silva¹; Nair Paim Kessler¹; Marilene Alves Eggers¹; Marcia Quintino¹; Carlos Alberto Sampaio Martins de Barros¹; Maria Cecilia Martins Bains¹; Gilberto Brofman¹ - ¹FFFCMPA - Psiquiatria e Medicina Legal

The authors review the main topics considering the most recent developments in theory with a psychoanalytical stance, aiming at an updating of the knowledge in the field and the instrumentalization of both practice and research. Emphasis is given to French, Italian, and Argentine authors, among others. The importance of the following aspects to group psychotherapy is highlighted: cognition, perception, thought, cognitive insight, functions of the ego, functions, positions, roles, etc.

In the topics related to technique, the latest advancements in the French, Italian, and Argentine schools are reviewed. In this sense, it is highlighted that, although interpretation remains the main therapeutic tool, it is far from being the only one and is certainly not exclusive; great emphasis is put on the quality of communication, the analytical attitude, extratransferential interpretation, continence, among other.

In the section of clinical developments, some vignettes are presented, as follows:

1) Group psychotherapy with Diabetic patients in a Public Ambulatory

The objective is to describe and discuss the experience of a psychodynamic group in a public health ambulatory in the outskirts of the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil; the objective of the work is to stimulate individuals to reflect on their lifestyle concerning their pathology, in this case diabetes mellitus. Group psychotherapy in this case is characterized as a tool for promotion, prevention, and control. It is concluded that group psychotherapy is an important alternative to be used in public health care, due to its low cost, high sensibility, great effectiveness, and great scope, reaching a large number of individuals. Especially in public health, whose resources are scarce, this type of work is a challenge and group therapy, a hope.

2) Group psychotherapy of patients with multiple complaints in a Public Ambulatory

A group therapist and patients with several complaints seen at a public ambulatory are described. The difficulties inherent to group psychotherapy in general and its application in community health are analyzed. The experience acquired as a result of this work and preliminary results are reported.

PA

3) Multifamily group psychotherapy of individuals addicted to chemical substances

The weekly co-therapy work developed with addicts to psychoactive substances and their relatives is reported; this service is offered to the general population by a public assistance agency and tackles issues related to the process unleashed in family functioning and the inter-relation between parents and their children. The questionings and conflicts that emerge from the sessions allow therapists to favor an exchange of experiences in the group within a process of cognitive insight based on a psychoanalytical framework.

4) Group psychotherapy in a Psychiatric Unit of a General Hospital

The objective of this group psychotherapy is to develop the understanding of factors that have led to the crisis and the hospitalization of individuals and how to learn from this experience. The work is based on psychoanalysis, and the technique used is that of reflection groups. Among the therapeutic factors, the continence provided by the institution and the coordinators is to be pointed out, since the latter were instrumental in the overcoming of the serious emotional problems presented by the individuals.

5) Reflection group in companies

Two significant and important experiences are described: the first, the results of a year-long work one hour per week conducted with the managers of a multinational company that were quite satisfactory; the second, the unsatisfactory results of a work also conducted one hour weekly in a private company but lasting only a few months.

6) Group techniques in research

Two situations are described: one using the technique of reflection groups conducted with residents in psychiatry to verify how they deal and manage their own emotional distress, since they have chosen a specialty that treats emotional suffering of other people, and the other dealing with babies (aged 0 to 3 years). In the latter, two groups from different social classes are compared as how they develop and acquire autonomy.

PA - 59.2 RESONANCE PHENOMENA IN THE CONTEXT OF A GROUP ANALYTIC THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

Kleopatra Psarraki¹; Aggeliki Nianiaha²; Lilian Chronopoulou²; Spyros Loutsos²; Angeliki Passia²; Aggeliki Kallipoliti²; Despina Alexandraki²; Catherine Liakou²; Andriani Giaka² - ¹HAGAP - Psychodrama Section; ²HAGAP - -

Therapeutic communities are complex institutions since they constitute themselves an internal matrix of relationships and groups that influence each other simultaneously. They are part of an external matrix of relations that comprises both, the therapeutic

institution they belong and other social and mental health services. Their functioning is much alike an open system, where any change in one part of the system, or in its environment influences and is reflected in all its' other parts.

In group-analytic terms, one may observe in each of the Community's groups phenomena common to any group-analytic group. In parallel, changes in one group influence the Community as a whole and vice versa. The same holds true in the case of significant events occurring in the external matrix of the Community. The Community as a whole, as well as, each of the groups resonates to these events, even though in a different way.

In this paper we shall focus on the phenomenon of resonance and try to demonstrate how the state of being of the Community as a whole, at any given moment, is not uninfluenced by its internal parts and external environment.

PA - 59.3 A MODEL FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE "GROUP MIND"

Lazslo Avila¹ - ¹Faculdade de Medicina de São José do Rio Preto - Departamento de Psiquiatria e Psicologia Médica

In this work we propose an use of the Cambridge model for mental symptoms, adapted for the analysis of psychosomatic symptoms, as a model for representing the groupal phenomena, known as "group mind". After presenting the Cambridge model, we look for the W. R. Bion's concepts, mainly the ones of protothoughts and protomental system, in order to justify and to give foundation to this proposal of conceptual representation. We conclude with some examples of group psychotherapy practice, from the viewpoint of this representation of the "group mind".

PA - 60.1 "PANTA REI". WATER PSYCHODRAMA

Chiara De Marino¹ - ¹Centro de Psicodrama e Sociodrama Zerka Moreno Buenos Aires - -

Water: it's inside of us, and everywhere around us. It's the essential element of life. It's the "primordial soup", where life was born. It's the amniotic fluid, where life is born. It's the symbol of mother, in every place and every time.

Water that wraps up, heals, refreshes, transports; that unites distant lands and civilizations; that transmits messages, that communicates, that has life and memory...

Water, mirror of Venus.

Reflecting – and being reflected – on water, I developed a series of considerations that brought me to use this means like an innovative facilitator, information propagator/accelerator, net generator, union and communication medium in the psychodramatic method.

Respecting the three phases of the psychodramatic process, where we have a physical space (water) in motion, a modified time, a modified gravity, we obtain a synthesis of the psychosomatic atom. We stimulate the recall of the "dance of molecules in the primordial soup", when it was clear that "life did not prevail over the globe with fight, but setting up interrelations ". Prioritizing, in the medium water, tactile rather than audio-visual perceptions, we restrict the flux of perceived information, allowing a stronger focusing on the deepest emotions, on the innermost affections and sensations. Inside an element that wraps and connects, that transmits tactile information, we propose the possibility of joining, establishing ties, living within one another, cooperating.

By psychodrama in a sheltered space, we recreate an ecosystem characterized by interdependence, cyclical flow and interchange of resources; capable of being flexible in the diversity, in its dimension of net in perennial fluctuation. We obtain the undifferentiation among individual-water-group, through the creation of an interdependent, symbiotic, fluid system ("panta rei", Heraclites), where the dichotomy form/substance is exceeded by means of the psychodramatic process.

Such practice permits to acquire the capability to abandonment, to overcome one's own borders in favor of the union. To expand the consciousness of oneself and enter into communication with one's own and other people's unconscious body in a fluid way. To meet.

PA - 60.2 THE PSYCHODRAMA AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Julia Maria Casulari Motta¹ - ¹IPPGC - Docente
[1]

The end of slavery in Brazil obeyed a modernization plan that aimed moving the country to the same structural level as the so-called first world industrialized countries. An educational reform, and other tools to accelerate the national project followed this. In the turn of the XIX to XX centuries, rural and coffee producer Brazil suffered transformations that prepared it for the great movement of modernity. The populist government from Getulio consolidates the country with the creation of the Ministry of Work, CLT and other measures on the work arena. Psychology, until then subdued under education, conquers an independent status and begins to generate pedagogy. Its first field of influence as an independent science is the Work. On the 1930's the rational psychology arrives to the work world in S. Paulo.

Brazil has one of the fastest accelerating industrialization processes in the world, and surprises the great groups with the rapid transformations it manages. Between 1930 and 1970 the country undergoes radical changes that alter not only its in-

dustrial segment, but also the very life of the Brazilians in all aspects: family, social, eating, art, manners, work, education, believes, etc.

In 1958, *the Psychodrama for the world of work* arrives in Brazil, through Pierre Weil and Ana Ancelin. A research lab is created, a Training Center in Minas Gerais, sponsored by the Banco da Lavoura (Banco Real), books and articles are written and revolutionize the Psychology in the world of work. Participate in the creation of the profession in Brazil, and denounce that the worker may get sick while working, that the Sociometry is above Psychometry as a method for groups.

While the industrialization process of the country is underway, the military dictatorship shuts the Brazilians and dismantles the organizations among workers. Psychodrama is a promise of an alternative for the creation of resistance mechanisms for the workers. From the 70's on, this process dries out and Psychodrama in the world of work loses presence, becoming an approach committed to training, many time more role-training than role-playing. Often, the games become famous as promises of happy endings, leaving a reflexive attitude apart. What happened to the Psychodrama that arrived as a live work and became a dead one? Why did the maintenance prevail over spontaneous, creating ideas? Why was the process of the military dictatorship so efficient with Psychodrama? Where did the morenian resistance capacity go?

We must "brush the history backwards" to use a benjaminian expression, searching in past for the things that would have made our history a different one.

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PA - 60.3 SOCIONOMIC THEORY OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE GROUP AND SOCIODYNAMIC METHODOLOGY

Leonidia Alfredo Guimaraes¹ - ¹ASBAP-Associação Bahiana de Psicodrama e psicoterapia de Grupo - FEBRAP-Federação Brasileira de Psicodrama
ABSTRACT

The author analyses the socionomic role of the psychodrama's teacher and proposes a methodology to complement the process of organization, sociability, and development of students groups. The methodology is mixed with traditional pedagogical resources and is presented as mediating the process of teaching and learning in classes of Psychodrama Formation.

INDEX TERMS

Sociodynamics Methodology; Socionomic Role; Dynamic Sociometry; Structure of Groups; Organization of Sociability; Process of Teaching Learning.

**PA - 61.1
PEER COUNSELING PROGRAM AND
COMMUNICATION GROUPS CARRIED OUT
AT BOGAZICI UNIVERSITY STUDENT
GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING CENTER
(BUREM)**

Aylin Kocak¹; Derya Inceoglu Sayan¹ - ¹Bosphorus University - Student Guidance and Counseling Center

BUREM was founded in 1992, governed by the Rectorate, as a service unit for students. BUREM aims to help students in educational, social and personal domains of development. It works in collaboration with other units of the university for betterment of student services.

Group activities and peer counseling program are among the two services that BUREM offers to students. Among the many groups offered, groups aiming at personal communication, where art therapy techniques are used will be the main concern of this paper. These groups have the purpose of increasing self awareness of the students regarding their relationships. Groups are held once a week, for two hours and the work lasts about 8 weeks. The students have the opportunity to explore their relationships and communication styles through art therapy techniques.

Another heading will be the peer counseling program, which was initiated in the 1998–1999 academic year. The program is based on the research findings that young people go to their peers first when they have a problem. The aim of the program is to reach a higher number of students, especially regarding academic and social problems and adaptation to the university. The voluntary students are first selected through a test and an interview. Then, they undergo a training program for about a year, adapted for the Turkish culture. After the training, students start giving service to their peers in the above mentioned areas. They get constant supervision during their work.

**PA - 61.2
ROLE TRAINING IN COUNSELLING:
SIMULATING THE INTERVIEWEE**

Cecelia Winkelman¹ - ¹Australian Catholic University - School of Psychology

The concept of role is fundamental to J L Moreno's psychodramatic method. It pertains to an individual's functioning and reflects the thinking, feeling and action aspects of that functioning. Role descriptions such as Compassionate Listener or Silent Witness can be vivid portrayals of these aspects. Role training facilitates learning through enactment of a new role or aspects of a new role. Role training can be assisted by a role analysis in which an individual's functioning is considered in terms of aspects that are adequate, overdeveloped, embryonic, absent or conflicted. Role

analysis can assist those learning new skills, such as counselling skills, in muting the self-criticism that often accompanies learning. In addition to the psychodramatic methods of warm-up, self-presentation, modelling, mirroring, doubling and coaching, I have recently been including an additional simulation technique in teaching counselling skills to Master of Psychology students. Essentially, my aim is to assist the students to develop their capacity to listen to a client/interviewee. With one of the group simulating a client/interviewee, another takes the role of interviewer. Like the protagonist in a psychodrama, the interviewer acts as a protagonist for the learning of the class members, who can imagine sitting in the seat of the interviewer and yet remain free from that tendency of learners to think in terms of right and wrong ways of enacting the role. This simple simulation technique allows something about the process of counselling to come alive for the students and engages their thinking about this process, about interventions they might make, and about the impact of the interviewee on the interviewer. At the same time, it allows some protection from the criticism they wish to avoid. Disarming the Self-Critic allows them to enter into this learning more fully.

**PA - 61.3
GROUP WORKS: ASSUMING THE ALTERNITY**

María Lucia Andreoli de Moraes¹ - ¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - Faculdade de Psicologia

In this work I present a usage of the Reflection Group, showing the advantages of its utilization during the formation of Psychology students. The main purpose was to create situations which made it possible for the group to reflect about the existential position occupied by the psychologist among interpersonal relations. The discussion occurred in the meetings has been registered and analysed through the Qualitative Method of Content Analysis.

In the theoretical principles, I reflect about the alterity from the Critical and Social Psychology view. To Jovchelovitch (1998), the alterity necessarily presumes the irreducibility and the distinction of the other as a condition of objectivity.

The work follows the model of Reflection Group as defined by Delarossa (1979). In this kind of group, the conversation among them must deal with subjects connected to specific anxieties which are linked to the formation directed to the group work.

All the subjects of the group conversation keep some relation with the alterity. The participants thought about their own experiences in their relation with the other, confronting him and admitting differences and identifications. According to Seminotti (2001), the identification among the group participants gives a unique background so that the necessary linkings to the establishment of the group context may occur. So, the differences are free to

be expressed in a way more or less legitimate. This kind of group produces desirable effects in the formation of the future psychologist as a space propitiating of self-knowledgement, other's and self-acceptance, developing abilities in their relationship. The participants emphasized the learning by direct experience through inter-relationship, producing re-significance of the theoretical contents and acceptance of the realities in opposition to the excessive idealization present at the beginning of the work.

PA - 62.1 BRIEF THERAPEUTICAL INTERVENTION

Leila Vieira Kim¹ - ¹FEBRAP- ANIMUS, PSICODRAMA E EDUCAÇÃO - PSICODRAMA

The School has been instituted as "the target market for mass culture products" (SILVA). The Teacher, who is its social mediator, has been acting like one who reproduces the order and the students have been like depositaries of the teacher's frustrations and professional anguishes lacking essential elements for the development of their critical capacity. Therefore, the citizen has had few opportunities to reflect upon his own thoughts. If living is recreating, it is indispensable to build a meaning that is still to be built, in which the social environment could "uphold" the Teacher, so that he can be constituted as a "sufficiently good" social mediator (KLEIN). For that an interface needs to be established between the Preventive Clinical Psychology and its use on the Educational Field. That is, to create "inter-locution and inter-action spaces" where the Teacher can externalize his internal world like a theater, so that he, the Teacher/Dramatist organizes and names his inner characters. The Teacher/Actor relives on the "here and now" the interpersonal relations (counter-transferential) which interfere in the inter-relation between himself and the group of classroom students (BION). And finally, that the Teacher/Watcher be able to reflect upon his own behavior externalized on a dramatic context and then embody in the co-built theoretical referential. This way, the observer analyst and the one being analyzed become subject of knowledge and a consistent experimenting field between the clinic, the theory and the investigation is created. Through the dramatist's planning, the "reinvention" of life itself is "rehearsed" on the stage (logical level). The expression of the actor's affections and mind projected on the characters manifest the psychological level. The Watcher is, then, able to look at himself from the outside and incorporates in himself what the social institution activates (meta-psychological level). This communication aims at underlining the importance of interaction between these three levels at the Brief Therapeutical Intervention. It's based on data obtained in a Research (USP-SP), which conjugates the

Psychoanalytic Observation in Classroom Method, OADS, Operative Brief Psychotherapy and Psychodrame, performed with Teachers in São Paulo. It's presupposed that the results obtained in this study become the derivation to a wide range of psychosocial fields

PA - 62.2 PROJECT: PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN RELATIONS

Magdalena Nessner Taboada¹; Ana Maria Castro Afeche Cohen² - ¹clinica particular - consultorio; ²consultório - particular

INTRODUCTION:

The Brazilian education reality has been marked by problems in the teaching-learning process, such as: low budget destined by public authorities, low salaries of teachers, lack of serious and coherent education politics; with consequences for the outcomes, repetition and school evasion.

The situation for itself is somber, however, it gets even more dramatic when we analyses the teacher's reality, both considering teacher training more and more deficient – and the working time.

In that scenario two weakened figures have met: the student and the teacher, and the expected result of that interaction in learning.

OBJECTIVE:

The proposal of this work understands that education process is complex but that there is a critical dimension, which is the interpersonal relationship between the teacher and the student. The objective of this work is enhancing the teacher's personal development, developing interpersonal competence, enabling him to interact in a healthier way, both with the students and with the families, thus recovering his role of protagonist of social change and transformation.

The objectives to be followed are: Offer to the teacher conditions in order to...

- 1- Understand the structure of human behavior
- 2- Recognize his potentialities and limitations, broadening the awareness of himself;
- 3- Develop himself as a person and bring about change;
- 4- Learn more, theoretically, about Human Behavior and the Dynamics of Social Interactions;
- 5- Analyze in a more comprehensive way everyday school reality;
- 6- Develop alternatives and strategies of acting in the classroom.

Transactional Analysis has been chosen as theoretic referential, for it is a simple theory (uses everyday vocabulary), an objective one (sticks to behaviors that can be observed and registered) and an efficient one (allows an immediate comprehension).

PROGRAMING CONTENT:

- Ego States
- Strokes
- Transactions
- Emotion and Racket Feelings
- Existential Positions
- Time Structuring-
- Psychological Games in the Classroom
- Life Plan and Script
- The Counter Script
- Development Phases
- The Importance of the Contracts of Change
- Celebration

RESULT:

This project had an extremely positive impact, having gone beyond the initial expectations, what is more, we believe that the result of this work has made the teachers aware of their role and the importance it has in the classroom, in the he students development process.

The Total Project involved 4.000 educators.

PA - 62.3

GROUP ANALYSIS TEACHES SCHOOL

Photis Lampadiaris¹; Nantia Kostopoulou²; Marilia Yalouri³ - ¹HAGAP - Organisational Consultancy ; ²HAGAP - Organitonal Consultant; ³HAGAP - Organizational Consultant

We often talk about the function of school because of the important role that it plays. A question often arises whether we can combine and utilize the principles of group analysis in the context of this institution, since the thing they have in common is the meaning of the group. It would, therefore, be of great interest to find out whether and to what extent the roles can be re-defined; moreover it would be of interest to observe and analyze the dynamics which develop within the framework of a school class so that the school process may lead to optimized results.

PA - 63.1

THE CLINICAL TASK OF GROUP CHILD PSYCHOTHERAPY ATTENDANCE WITHIN AN INSTITUTION

Carla Lam¹; Dirce Maria Desgualdo¹; Liliane de Paula Gusso¹; Amelia Fumiko Kojima Vizioli¹ - ¹Creche Baronesa de Limeira - Equipe de Psicologia

The main purpose of this paper is to reflect on the psychic elaboration of children, who participate in group psychotherapy in a philanthropic institution, that attends children from 3 to 6 years old all day (from 7:00 to 17:00).

The children who participate in the group psychotherapy are between 5 and 6 years of age, and have passed through a selection by a group of psychologists, in response to solicitation of their parents or the orientation of other professionals who work at the institution.

The service is psychoanalytic in approach and occurs weekly, in closed groups, which are composed by around six children and one psychologist.

Due to the fact that the group psychotherapy occurs within an institution during its functioning hours, and also that the children know each other and coexist daily together, the ability to observe mental aspects can be facilitated, because in the presence of other children; identification and perception become more evident, leading to collective and individual comprehension. This possibility of elaboration bestows upon these children, from their own perspective as well as from the perspective of those who do not participate in the group psychotherapy, a differentiated status.

PA - 63.2

INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT GROUPS: REACH AND INTERVENTIVE POTENTIAL IN CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

Silvia Venske¹; Mariangela Mendes de Almeida¹; Conceição Nazareth¹; Mary Lise Moyses Silveira¹; Marcilio Sandoval Silveira¹ - ¹UNIFESP - EPM - Departamento de Pediatria, Disciplina de Pediatria Geral e Comunitária, Setor de Saúde Mental

This paper shows psychological interventions as developed by the Mental Health division at the Pediatric Department in a general teaching hospital in São Paulo (Hospital São Paulo/UNIFESP), through which children and parents referred to the division are received and seen in a process of assessment and clinical intervention in groups, as an alternative to individual assessment. The aim of the procedure is to clarify, comprehend and discuss each family situation regarding organic, emotional, psychosomatic, cognitive, educational, motor, relational, parental, individual and social aspects, allowing immediate clinical interventions within the group and proper referrals to each case. As a methodology, intake groups were developed with the parents while the children were assessed in simultaneous weekly groups, during a month. The approach was considered effective regarding the established aims; the members' experience as part of the Intake and Assessment Groups, in itself, produced significant changes in the symptomatic configuration and underlying relational dynamics. We concluded that this resource has been proved useful for investigation, intervention, and referral within the institution, confirming its interventive potential in promoting child and family mental health. Furthermore, it allows parents an children to be internally mobilized in an effective way, which facilitates future interest and involvement in further referrals for group work. The potential of this activity as facilitating conjoint work among professionals (also a group work!) as well as for teaching/training purposes is emphasized.

PA - 63.3

TRANSFERENTIAL PROCESSES IN CHILD GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: THE THERAPIST IN FACE OF HIS GROUP

Regina Celia Ciriano Calil¹; Sergio Arruda² - ¹UCDB - Centro de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação; ²FCM - UNICAMP - Departamento de Psicologia Médica e Psiquiatria

This paper has the purpose of presenting part of the results of a

study about the development of group psychotherapy with children. The

study was conducted at an institutional context at the Child Mental Health

Outpatient Clinic, at the General Hospital of UNICAMP (State University of

Campinas). Topics explored included theoretical and technical subsidies

concerning the transferential mechanisms in the group of children, with

focus on the therapist in face of the group. The contingencies to which we

are submitted in institutional work frequently do not offer the

opportunity of frequent attendance, without interruptions, in an appropriate setting,

carrying out what has been stated in the contract. Nevertheless, our

theoretical and technical training based on psychodynamic principles

impels us to stress the value of developing a good therapeutic bond and to be

aware of the latent communication present in it (undisclosed, silent, sometimes obscure, determined by unconscious processes). In this manner, the

transferential phenomena in the group of children are observed since the beginning of the treatment, making possible the establishment of levels of experience and interpretation, as the one defined by CORTESÃO for

groups of adults. Therefore, with the development of the bond between the therapist and the group of

children, between the therapist and each child, as well as between the children themselves, it is possible to

establish a relationship of nearness and confidence within the agreed therapeutic setting, making possible not only

the observation of the transferential phenomena, but also a special understanding of these, in special moments

in which we reach the creativity of the group.

PÓSTER/POSTER/PÓSTER

PO - 01.1

ADDICTION GROUPS: A POSSIBLE INTEGRATION

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When a person goes to a service of attention of alcohol and drugs, most often, she looks for abstinence and is also identified with marginal characteristics from the society. That is also common to consider herself like a bandit and with a doubtful moral behavior. The family also arrives with the same convictions. They judge, believing that is all about a question of choice: "If I dont use, why do you?".

Modifying this structure must be the first stage of a service that proposes to attend this kind of problem, face this like a health problem that can be cared. When they sense this, the family and also the person afflicted, comprehend the addiction from a different perspective and the weight grieved by that time disappear momentarily. From that moment on, they became more available in caring for their selves.

The background to the therapist therefore, is to think the addiction allways as a health problem, with sintoms and interventions based on theory and pratic. So the use of technical information on alcohol and drugs and some techniques from the behavior cognitive therapy comes in aid of the therapist. At the same time the psychoanalysis also must be used, it assists on the apprehension of the psychodynamics and even into the handling of the group, looking the particularities of each individual and how he interferes and interacts with the group and vice-versa.

The handling of the group, with this triple junction, must be semi-drove. In this way, they allow the group to alternate from the psychoeducational, where the techniques of behavior therapy and the technical information has a primordial function making a drove group; to a more open group when there is the need of treating the suffering and more immediate needs, that's why the psychoanalytical formation is so needed.

In any way, the therapist must sense the group and how would be the handling at that time, so he can focus on whatever it would be a more psychoeducational group or if he will focus on the resolution or aid of a question that requires a differentiated intervention.

The enrichment of a group of that nature with this junction, allows the participants a better integration to the service and a differentiated care, therefore it provides better attention in most aspects of the individual life.

PO - 01.2

COMMUNITARIAN THERAPY And ADICTION - MOBILIZATION OF PATIENTS And FAMILIES VERY COMPROMISED

Dirce Assis Rudge¹ - ¹Associação Espaço Comunitário Comenius - ECCO - Presidência

Involving the community of a slum with the worst possible level of social vulnerability, level 6, according to survey of SMS-PMSP 2003, the Comenius Communitarian Association created aplace to share experiences, creativity and improvement of self-esteem making the recovery of chemical dependents

and its relatives possible. It started through authors experience in a general clinic in UBS. It held: hypertension and diabetes care groups, followed by groups of alcoholics and their families Initially using cognitive /behaviorism approaches and groups of mutual aid techniques, as well as others techniques. Groups of art and handcrafts,, quality of life and sciences for the different ages segments had been created. In 2003 communitarian therapy had been introduced in one of the groups

and later in the familiar group of alcoholics. This helped the adhesion to the groups and a significant increment in the frequency and assiduity in all other groups. A group of communitarian therapy with the children was initiated by the same time. Almost all children of alcoholics and drogaditosdrugadicted residents in the slum. This work also proved to be effective to the emotional development of those children. This is a codependent-like population where some emotional and behavioral barriers are created, as: do not to speak, do not to trust, do not to feel.

Our target is to mobilize very affected people by alcoholism. There is a significant number of people who already had lost almost everything in their lives and still they are resistant to some approach. How to obtain efficient interventions in the perverse cycle of the addiction and codependency in populations of highest privation.

PO - 01.3 COLLOQUIES ON COLLOQUIES WITH FAMILIES

Maria Cecilia Moreira Valente Barbas¹; Eliana Moreira¹ - ¹Instituto Familiaie - Multiplicadores Reflexivos

In this paper we present the work developed with the families from Centro de Estudos Cepec da Associação Pela Família (CEPEC Study Center of the Association for the Family)

From the wish of participating of the construction of a more cooperative society, we have created a project which has let the members of the social clinic of Instituto Familiaie to expand their systemic practice to act with group facilitators, generating new actions in the community.

The introduction of the systemic thinking in the clinic field has provoked a significative change: the work with the families itself, the notion of social networks, the therapy centered in resources, the notion of subject and the reality built in the relations and in the language, has allowed us to bind the practice of clinical transformation, that we exercise since 1989, with new social transformation practices.

This way, in a proposal we call 'Multiplicadores Reflexivos' (Reflexive Multipliers), we develop in CEPEC multifamily meetings with specific conversations which make the participants recognize and accept the multiple points of view, including in this dialogue the emotions and abilities which are present.

Subjects as school life, how children think, sexuality, what to teach, had been some of the chosen subjects. We have concluded that they had had changes and magnifyings in the meanings of these subjects, constructed for the families, through these dialogues. Consequently they had had changes in the ways to coexist, to be in the relations.

The constructivist's ideas and social constructionists that emerged in the second half of century XX has based our action and our practice.

PO - 01.4 GENDER GROUP

Marisa Lourenço Micheloti¹ - ¹SOPSP - PSICODRAMA

The gender group as a psychotherapy clinic with male, female and aging groups at the psychotherapy service in the psychiatry institute from clinical hospital of the medical faculty from sao paulo universite has being developing studies. First of all, men and women took part in an evaluation interview, immediately after that, they participate in a selective process filling in questionnaires and individual evaluation. Later on, they are directed to specific gender group. The principal objectives of these sessions that normally lasted for 2 months are to observe masculine and feminine identities in comtemporary society. we have been carrying and studying a new proposal in which men and women that took part in psycoterapy group together with the people in the same gender group will then take part in mixed group. This work is based on teorical and technical part of psycodrama, a historical part of changes in men and women role under feminine revolutionary influence and masculine development.

PO - 02.1 SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE WORK IN ADOLESCENTS FULFILLING MEASURED SOCIAL-EDUCATIVE INTERNMENT

Aline Patricia Coraucci¹; Sergio Kodato¹; Flavia Alves Carrijo¹; Marisol Andrade Pereira¹ - ¹USP - FFCLRP USP

Having in sight the alternatives that the adolescents possess to have access to the goods of consumption and attainment of resources for its own subsistence and/or from its family, this study aims to investigate the social representations of the work in adolescents who had practiced unlawful acts for the first time, fulfilling measured social-educative internment, as well as knowing which are their life projects and their expectations for the future. In order to accomplish this study the following strategies of inquiry have been applied: "Workshop of Education for the Work", notes of daily records on the field of the adolescents' speech and interviews in hallways bases. The work was developed in group, with 9 male adolescents from ages 16 to 18 years old at a unit of internment in the interior of Sao Paulo state. The

present study was developed from a qualitative approach for gathering and analysis of data. As procedure the analysis of the social representations was used based in the discursive practices of the implied subjects, as well as the materials resulted from the workshop. It can be concluded that in general, all the subjects of the research aim for a work position once released from the institution, however we can notice a double-factor between not practicing unlawful acts and the presence of diverse factors that seem to keep them where they are. Moreover, the adolescents in conflict with the law seem to be seen by the society as the only guilty-party for its acts, as if there had been given innumerable chances of choice to them, keeping away the impossibility of a long criminal life. The society is negligent when it perceives the misplacement of childhood in the Brazilian reality and it answers with omission, denying to itself the right and duties of citizenship. Furthermore it does not set itself the right to a worthy society and just to all.

PO - 02.2 SIX-YEAR EXPERIENCE WITH CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY GROUP FORMED AS EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITY FOR YOUTH IN TAIWAN

Chiung-Yu Wang¹; Chu-Chang Chen¹ - ¹Kuang-Chih Social Service Foundation - Youth Mental Health Center

Aim:

The aim of this study is to understand the developmental process of the Chinese calligraphy class as an extracurricular activity and the acceptance of this kind of activity group among youth in Taiwan.

Methods: At the Kuang-Chih Youth Mental Health Center, a Chinese calligraphy class was established, as an extracurricular activity for elementary school children around the Shih-lin District in Taipei from November 1996. Socio-cultural implications of this group activity participated by Taiwanese youth were elaborated between January 1999 and December 2004. The class itself was taught by a distinguished male calligrapher and managed administratively by a female secretary. In 1999 and 2000, this class was held for two hours weekly in Thursday afternoon. From 2001 to 2004, there were both morning and afternoon classes, for two hours each, on Saturday every week. The survey was conducted in a six-year period, divided in to three two-year-terms, and in terms of yearly change, sex ratio, grade range, learning duration of attendants and seasonal factor.

Results: The number of participants in each class was between 8 and 12. There were 39 participants in 1999, 55 in 2000, 156 in 2001, 151 in 2002, 114 in 2003, and 95 in 2004. In total, 610 students attended the calligraphy class in the duration of the survey. While female students maintained almost similar amount of membership throughout the survey,

the number of male students increased dramatically during the second 2-year period and decreased in the third 2-year period. Average learning duration of participants in Chinese calligraphy was 11.3 months for boys and 15.6 months for girls (sex-ratio: 1 to 1.38). More students from the third to sixth grade attended in contrast to the younger and elder students, and in the range of seventh to ninth grade only females attended the class. It is also noted that during winter and summer vacation, there was an increase in the number of participants. **Discussion:** In general, parental attitude seemed to contribute to the different rates in sex ratio throughout this study period. However, less emphasis on the Chinese calligraphy course in the educational system may influence on the decrease of learning students in the last two years. Individual and group approaches taken by the calligraphy instructor assisted these students to cultivate their interest in this culturally specific art activity and promoted mental health of community youth.

PO - 02.3 SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE-THE GROUP AS A TOOL FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

Joao Almeida Prado¹ - ¹IAGP - IBEP - SPPAG - psicanalize de grupo

Adding the following concepts: pair as a entity, protomental system and cellular intelligence (the organism is a society of cells with different functions) the author arrives to the concept of social intelligence. The intelligence concept that we adopted here is the capacity of life accomplishment, of competence. Considering it as science the observation of what occurs in fact, we adopted the concept expressed by Christ "the wisdom is justified for your accomplishments". In the organism, the intelligent accomplishment determined by the mind, depends on the cellular intelligence, which is specific, because after the differentiation starting from the trunk cells, the cells get specific functions, what happens is that, badly informed the brain decides wrongly, it results in practice in hallucination. The apparel to think, to be in fact efficient includes the whole organism. If a pancreas cell is born in the liver and it multiplies itself, the result diagnosis is cancer and the practical result is that the organism get dumb up to the point of death. Total fail. As the pair and the group are entities, consequence of the sum of the individual capacities of the members, and if every one gives the best of him/herself the pair or the group (concept of protomental system + and - exposed by me in Jerusalem 2000), it will be more intelligent than those that created it. The society is also an entity which competence will be directly proportional to the specific competence of its cells (persons) and of its organs (social groups) and of its intelligent communication to each other, therefore an adequate insertion. The goal of this work is to stimulate the

development of the social intelligence, I already use the talk "Criminal or Psychopathic, to Condemn or to Treat", inclusive presented in the Order of the Lawyers of Brazil - Santana, showing, that type of social communication stimulates or it reduces the criminality. For limitations of the pair and larger of the individual, it puts the group of psychotherapy (protomental system +) as fundamental tool to develop the social intelligence, which cell is the person but which psychodynamic matrix is the group. I suggest how initial methodology, to create a committee interdisciplinary in IAGP, with the objective to establish criterion to adapt the psychological pattern of the person in the technic of psychotherapy, best for your realization and social insertion.

PO - 02.4

APSGTL: AN INSTRUMENT FOR EVALUATION OF APTITUDE FOR BRIEF SEXUAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Marco de Tubino Scanavino¹; Maria Fernanda de Mattos Maluf²; Marciela Henckel³; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo² - ¹FM - USP - Psiquiatria; ²Faculdade de Medicina da USP - Psiquiatria; ³PUC - Psicopatologia Fundamental

The sexual psychotherapy is an important technique for the individuals' treatment with psychogenic or mixed sexual dysfunctions. The clinical practice in a public service intends to include the largest possible number of subject with briefs psychotherapeutic approaches. The shortage of scientific works regarding the sexual psychotherapy with psychodynamical basis is reflected in a lack of more defined criteria for the formation of the therapeutic groups, resulting in high percentage of abandonments groups and damage to the effectiveness therapeutic, proven when of the final evaluations of the groups' processes. Then, the present study creates an instrument to evaluate the individuals' aptitude for brief sexual group psychotherapy (APSGTL) of the patients in treatment in ProSex (Sexuality Project of the Department and Institute of Psychiatry of the University of São Paulo Medical School). The instrument was built by a bibliographic revision about the theme and an interview with an "expert" in group psychotherapy, seeking to define: group homogeneity (social-demographic characteristics), relative contraindications (type of religious affiliation, sexual orientation, bond with the partnership, participation profile in groups along the life), absolute contraindications (historical of traumatic events as sexual abuse, sexual violence, etc.).

We presented results of the preliminary analysis of the application of the instrument in 20 subjects. The applications lasted 30 minutes, on average. Sixteen patients composed the casuistry. The instrument was revealed agile and objective for inclusion and exclusion of candidates to the brief sexual group psychotherapy.

PO - 02.5

Psychotherapy simply another way for bidding again the brain.

Silvia Maria Sotangi¹ - ¹Sociedade Paulistana de Psicodrama - -

The therapy is only a simple way to create the synaptic potentiality in the duct of the brain organization that controls the amygdala. The emotional memories are ineffaceably engraved in its circuits. What we can expect is to guide its expressions and we do it by leading the cortex to control the amygdala using the components to change an emotional reaction into a conscient emotional experience. There is a specialized emotional system that gets sensorials informations and generates hormone autonomous behaviour answers.

These are components as the direct influence of the amygdala on the cortex and stimulation made by the amygdala and corporeal feed.back.

According to Jacob and Nadel we have not explicit memories of the first childhood because the hippocampus needs a longer time than the others sections of the brain for its maturity of spirit.

The mental health depends on the emotional hygiene and the whole situation the mental problems reveal the crisis in the emotional organization.

The emotions can have useful or pathological results.

The above explanations are based on the Emotional Brain Written by Joseph LeDoux.

For the aim in my work I use the significative contents in the view point of the internal structure of individual, to be strengthened aggregating the intellectual dimension of its personality with the affective dimension and relationship. I emphasize the thesis and show the offer of the project in the approach according to Jacob Levy Moreno (theory - methodological) in the work with fairy tales in the childhood education having the purpose of the evolution socio-emotional.

Starting from the infant analysis of Melaine Klein that established a personal theoretical system, enlarging the conception of unconscious and introducing concepts such as inward object and projected identification. Applying her theoretical principles I found the Theory of Papers (role) with the personages of good and bad represented in the fairy tales.

Melaine Klein says that the unconscious fantasies follow all the experiences of the reality and they give meaning to the real happenings. These fantasies are transformed slowly by the physical development and by the knowledge of the outside reality and by the contact with the symbolic world of culture. The contact with the fantasy can be used as a source of the symbolic elements for the inner mental organization.

J. L. Moreno and Alfredo Naffah Neto have strengthened my interest in the methodology.

Using this methodology we can have the bridge that binds up the learning to the development socio-emotional in the education of a child.

PO - 02.6

How can the brain learn with the experience

Silvia Maria Sotangi¹ - ¹Sociedade Paulistana de Psicodrama - -

Activating the amygdala information it becomes an emotional experience when there is such components: the direct influence of the amygdala on the cortex and stimulation made by the amygdala and corporeal feedback.

Starting from the pioneer researches made by Joseph LeDoux relating to the studies on the emotional intelligence, I intend to emphasize the thesis and to bring a contribution to the process of the childhood emotional development.

I expound the Project-Being-in-Action that is a stage for the imaginary using the psychodramatic methodology to generate synaptic power in the experience of a child.

I join the capacity of the Emotional Quotient with the definition of spontaneity and creativity in the manners of Jacob Levy Moreno. I bring Alfredo Naffah Neto affirmations about the corporeal meaning, as its structural role in the infant development referring to the psychological dimensional theory of J. L. Moreno in the perspective of existential phenomenon.

The project use in its practice that is accomplished through modulus, the work with the exploration of the context of the fairy tales emphasize various emotions through its modulus. It gives to a child with its involvement the capacity to act in the Play of the Papers (the roles) for phenomenon such as imitation and identification and projection and the transference and differentiation.

The contact with the characteristics of the personages of good and bad in the Theory of Papers (role) gives the possibility for modeling in the symbolical construction of the subjective impressions of the reality.

To structure and to organize and to build up the internal resources through the personal experience qualifying the emotional health through the context of the shaping of the social being.

Melanie Klein says that the unconscious fantasies follow all the experiences of the reality and they give meaning to the real happenings. These fantasies are transformed slowly by the physical development and by the knowledge of the outside reality and by the contact with the symbolic world of culture. The contact with the fantasy can be used as a source of the symbolic elements for the inner mental organization.

My Project is my personal experience using in my work the application of the Psychodrama. J. L. Moreno and Alfredo Naffah Neto have strengthened my interest in the methodology.

Using this methodology we have the bridge that brings the learning and the development socio-emotional in the education of a child.

PO - 03.1

THE GROUP AS A LEARNING PLACE

Amaury Tadeu Rufatto¹ - ¹NESME E PREFEITURIA DE SÃO PAULO - CLINICA

The purpose of this work is to discuss different experience degrees that a psychoanalytic base psychotherapeutic group can offer: the setting, the psychotherapist/coordinator character, social labels' deconstruction, the intense emotional existence, the perception of the other's place and the need of his/her as way to self-perception. Therefore, I will use metaphors of Hear and Listen.

It's in the other's presence, as an equal and at the same time different (the therapeutic groups have this prerogative), that we can confront ourselves with the whole range of emotional aspects.

Would there be just one stranger inside of the group? Or would there also be one stranger inside of the group that inhabits each one of us?

The psychoanalytic base therapeutic group makes possible the explanation of transfers and counter-transfers' processes involved in the human relationships, as well as the intra-subjective, inter-subjective, and trans-subjective aspects involved in the relationships.

Immersed in the thick broth that the group produces, their participants, without exception, are placed towards different emotional needs.

To learn here concerns to an experience. To uncover. To reveal something that contains the key for new perspectives.

PO - 03.2

TRACING DIALOGUE IN HISTORY

Dionisis Mentzeniotis¹ - ¹HAGAP - Psychotherapy

Dialogue for us is not just one of the driving forces of social creativity; it is not something about which we talk, it is something within which we talk, we think, we are being defined, and – most importantly – exist. In this paper, which is a work in progress, an effort is made to trace the practice of Dialogue – either as a social practice or as a literature genre (mirroring social habits) – from the time of the ancient assemblies to our era.

We offer an exegesis of the so-called "Greek miracle" in terms of the dialogical interaction one could experience between free and equal individuals brought together within *small association*, and we trace its origin in the old warrior's assembly and the development of the *agora* and the Greek *polis*. In this context (and taking into account Plotinus' *Enneads* VI.5.10 11-26 and Martin Buber's discussion) we offer an interpretation of Heraclitus' fragments 2 and 113 referring to the *commonness* of *logos*, which affirms that thought, in its most genuine sense, cannot be accomplished in isolation but is an essentially joint act.

Next we offer a dialogical reading of Plato's Dialogues and Aristotle's ideas on Ethics and we question Bruno Snell's and Julian Jaynes' ideas regarding the archaic Greeks achievement of self-conscious awareness. According to Snell the archaic Greeks did not understand the human mind as a unified thing, but, instead, they regarded its parts as operating independently, as if they were physical organs; and, according to Jaynes the decisions, plans, and initiatives of the heroes of *The Iliad* were developed at an unconscious level and then were 'announced' to them, sometimes by the hallucinated figure of a friend or a god, sometimes by a voice alone (which for him is an indication that they – and, in fact, all the 'preconscious' humans – did not have the kind of interior monologue that characterizes our own consciousness today (instead, their minds were split in two [the 'bicameral mind'], probably as a result of a dissociation between the left and right hemispheres of the brain.

Our project's next steps involve the study of dialogue from the times of ancient Rome to the Renaissance and its transformation from an 'open' to a 'closed' practice. We examine Lucian's efforts towards an 'open' dialogue and compare them with the theory of Sperone Speroni (1500 – 1588). Speroni, in his *Apologia dei Dialogi*, prepared for his defence in front of the Inquisition, compared dialogue to comedy, in which there is a mixture of independent voices (and, thus it is an 'open' process). Next we critically examine several contemporary philosophical (Martin Buber, Mikhail Bakhtin, Jürgen Habermas, Hans-Georg Gadamer, David Bohm) and psychological theories (Leo Vygotsky, S.H. Foulkes, Patrick de Mare, Hubert J.M. Hermans) of dialogue and propose a bottom-up approach to ethics based on dialogicality and Eros.

PO - 03.3 GROUP THERAPY WITH INTERPRETERS IN A CLINICAL GROUP FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

Frits Van Hest¹ - ¹Phoenix - Clinical treatment for asylum seekers and refugees

First I will explain organizational items of our clinic for refugees and asylum seekers: 36 patients divided in 4 groups: stabilization, psychotherapy and rehabilitation (2) I will discuss the conditions for a group therapy with psychiatric patients from different Asian, European and African countries. What are the aims of this clinical group? Overt and covert themes coming up during the sessions will be explained, like ethnic and religious topics. The processes in the group, transference, countertransference, interventions of the therapist, roles in the group, subgroups and role of the interpreters were observed systematically and reviewed.

PO - 03.4 PSYCHODRAMA IN THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE DICTATORSHIP AND REDEMOCRATIZATION PERIOD IN BRAZIL

Julia Maria Casulari Motta¹ - ¹IPPGC - Docente

During the 1950's the modernization process of the country sped up, in a concentrated way, with the heavy industrialization process during the governments of President Juscelino and his Target Plan. In the beginning of the 60's the country lived a moment of social "engagement", with several movements to educate illiterate adults, arts and other social groups organized themselves and the workers demonstrated a growing degree of combativeness. However, in parallel, there was a raising movement against communism that allegedly threatened families and generated, as an example, the "March of the Family with God for Propriety".

In this atmosphere the military "coup d'état" of 1964 took place, when the Army occupied the State to guarantee "Order and Progress".

On December 13th 1968, the Institutional Act n. 5, the military dictatorship gave the coup inside the coup, authorizing the barbarization of Brazilians over Brazilians, setting the ground for outrageous 70 decade. Also in this decade we lived the "Brazilian miracle", a period of economic growth that, due to its lack of lasting sustainability is responsible for a crisis never seen before throughout the 1980 decade. The dictatorship had its high point and justified its existence tied to an economic plan that convinced the people of the general progress. During this context the psychodrama movement organized the V International Congress of Psychodrama and Psychotherapy – the already famous MASP congress – when internal fights divided the movement.

From then on the Schools and Institutions for Psychodrama began organizing around two main theoretical axis from Sao Paulo state; a third look came from Minas Gerais state, forming the three main paths of the Brazilian Psychodrama.

These groups tried to transcend their differences developing a communication channel. They wanted a collective organization. So the FEBRAP was created, in August 21st 1976, having as its main José Fonseca Filho among others.

Today, part of the psychodrama movement recognizes itself as an active participant on the resistance to the dictatorship, on the "Diretas Já" movement, and later on the process of redemocratization. Part claims to be disconnected from the political issues with a psychodrama work not related to the Brazilian situation.

As the "philosopher Walter Benjamin says, "we need to (re)visit the past in search for the future", the history is a political scenario in the conscientious construction of today and tomorrow.

PO - 03.5 PSYCHODRAMA AND THE DIFFICULT PATIENT

Kleopatra Psarraki¹ - ¹HAGAP - Psychodrama Section

This paper discusses the contribution of psychodrama in the treatment of psychotic and borderline personalities. Our context of reference is a democratic group-analytic

therapeutic community. More specifically, we will examine psychodrama as a powerful tool in working through and modifying the roles these people are imprisoned in.

As it is well known, psychotic and borderline personalities use archaic defences that create a protective 'shield' between their internal world and the external reality. Hence, they are imprisoned in the roles of the 'mad', the 'patient' and the 'helpless'. Their environment reinforces these 'identities', so to preserve for their part the identity of the 'healthy' one.

The difficult member will tend to represent its usual roles on stage and preserve his perception of the others, a perception mainly based on his projections. Nevertheless, the other members reflect the parts of his self that are denied or split, through their comments, their playing and the roles they ask him to embody. They reflect also, an image of him/her, as seen by the others (mirroring). The split parts will be thus, gradually realized, accepted and integrated into the self. The limits between the Self and the Other (object) will be discerned. Finally, the potential for healthier ways of communication must be realized.

PO - 03.6 LEARNING WITH THE GROUPS - DIDACTIC ASPECTS OF THE PHENOMENA GROUP

Manoel Mendonça Souza¹ - ¹Febrap - Sobrap

Starting from the didactic experiences as teacher of the discipline Clinical Interviews in the University of Psychology of the Centro de Ensino Superior de Juiz de Fora, M.G., Br. the author utilized the graphic resources of the "cartoons", described the identification and handling of the phenomena group, having as reference the theoretical concepts originating from the analytical group therapy and of the sociometric theory of Brunet. He points out reflections of the applicability of such concepts, in the academic sphere, transforming the grupal existence in a valuable auxiliary in the task of transmitting psychological knowledge. He points out the importance of the use of the group as didactic instrument in the formation of mental health professionals.

PO - 03.7 CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND PSYCHOLOGY: IMPROVING THE LEARNING

Monica Durante da Costa Rohr¹; Tatiane Roberta Oliveira²; Flavia Guerra Joviano dos Santos Lanna¹; Andre R. Vieira³ - ¹World Study Intercâmbio Cultural - DEPS - Departamento De Preparação e Suporte; ²World Study - DEPS; ³World Study Intercâmbio Cultural - Departamento de Expansão

The presented text has for goal demonstrate the applied psychology importance to people that take part of cultural exchange, from work developed for psychologists in a company whose work philosophy privileges the education. The Psychology work in this context is to prepare teenagers, young people and families for an international experience, considering emotional aspects like: anxiety, homesick, cultural shock and

learning. This preparation is made through games of groups, dynamics, individual interviews, encounters with former-students and orientations about the students and parents' role in the exchange. It was possible to realize that, from the psychology work implantation in this exchange company, the young students developed confidence in the problems solution, autonomy and common-sense for the application in adverse situations, besides flexibility and dynamism in interpersonal relationships, improving this way, the future international learning.

PO - 03.8 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RECOVERY OUTPATIENT SERVICE FOR PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTS IN TAIWAN

Pei-Li Wu¹; Yen-Ping Wang¹; Zong-Ti Jhai¹; Yu-Hua Liu²; Connie Chen¹ - ¹National Taiwan Normal University - Taiwan Community Counseling Association; ²Counseling Center of National Central University - Taiwan Community Counseling Association

The Association for Protection of Victims of Criminal Acts was established in 1999. It provides a holistic assistance to the crime victims and the family members of the crime victims of serious injury or death results. Three stages of implementation are included: crisis intervention, individual/family therapy, support group and follow ups. There are 38 individuals from 19 families were provided with the counseling services (28 females and 10 males; 30 over 18 years old, 5 between 12 to 17 years old, 2 under the age of 11) from April, 2004 to May, 2005. Among these clients, 3 are the victims, and 35 are the victim's family members. The cause of the crime included, car accident (27, 71%), slaughter (6, 15.8%), rape (2, 5.2%), fire (2, 5.2%), serious injured (1, 2.8%).

The result of this study stresses that the individuals and their family need long term caring system with a holistic view to support them to deal with crime issues ,by the multi-dimension strategies such as individual counseling, family therapy, parental consultation, and peer support group etc.

Keywords: crime victims; psychological recovery, outpatient services, individual/family therapy, parent consultation, peer support group.

PO - 04.1 DOLLS FROM BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST OPENING WINDOWS FOR THE CREATIVE AND SPONTANEOUS ENERGY IN THE GROUPS

Elisete Leite Garcia¹ - ¹ABPS/UNIBAN - Psicodrama - Psicologia - e-mail: elisete@espacoevents.com.br

The applicability of the "doll of cloth from Brazilian northeast" (puppet), opportune and innovative tool, initial mark of a systematic approach about the feelings, emotions and relationships, it has been focusing the

importance between the character and the human being within of group context and its relationships seeking to create a space for reflection, in the diversity of the groups in a participative and dynamic process in the interaction with new rediscoveries of personal and professional potentialities, Garcia (2002). In order to the arising of the creative and spontaneous energy, beginning with no specific and specific warm up, seeking the preparation to act in agreement with himself/herself or in the relationship with the other through the games involving the verbal and body language, and the symbolic imagination, following by action and accomplishment with intermediate object favoring the construction of a communication relationship between the internal and external world. In this systematic approach about the emotions, the corporal expression was focused on the human and social disturbance, with attention to the senses (touch, vision, audition, palate and sense of smell), which ones for many times when they fallen asleep block the feelings, through which one writes and recreates the corporal memory. Interacting in the corporal or visual aesthetics of the puppet varied objects were used such as (stones, several types of cloth, spangles, needles, lines, adornments in general, among other) in the sharing of experiences, perceptions and essence, seeking the rescue of asleep potentialities. This technique has been applied over 500 people in groups and several cultural communities (women groups focused on the feminine universe, secretaries, old people, pregnant women, nurses, psychologists, clerks and teenagers) and has demonstrated to be a tool which touches the subjectivity as teaching source - learning and change requiring more intuition than method. The intermediate object brought to the real world the possibility to verbalize the feelings, working as a link, a game, a mediator in the reflection about what happens in the body in relation to thought and remember. This methodology, which includes the playful thought, taking into consideration the tensions and the dramatic in the linkage of the arguments, metaphors and symbols. There was the understanding of the expressed subjectivity into the re-creation of the puppets in the several groups when many themes were developed, in several social and educational areas, opening a range of applicability.

PO - 04.2
THE PSYCHODRAMA AS THE SAFE PLACE FOR THE SOCIAL EDUCATORS WHO WORK WITH THE PROGRAMMES OF THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIAL ACTION OF CURITIBA (F.A.S) – PARANÁ – BRAZIL

Ellen Lamberg Carneiro Bond¹ - ¹Sociedade Paranaense de Psicodrama - Presidência

The professionals hired describe their psychodramatic experience in 11 units of the Foundation of Social Action of Curitiba.

They demonstrate the efficiency of the psychodrama with the directors and social educators through role-playing and the development of the groups and the solutions of their conflicts.

PO - 04.3
SOCIOMETRY: APPROXIMATION ROLE-PLAYING

Gisele Miranda¹ - ¹Hospital Beatriz Ramos - Psicologia

The present work refers to the exercising of the practice of Hospital Psychology at the Sociedade Beneficente Hospital Beatriz from Indaial. The institution has hired the Psychology service to attend employees and other people involved with the hospital's daily life: patients, companions, doctors and administrators, aiming the satisfaction with the lived relations. Thus, Hospital Psychology is essentially positioned as a field of acting and intervention. Along with the 130 hospital's employees there have been developed workaday sociometric researches to verify the number and the extension of the psicosocial currents and how they take place within the hospital's community. It is usual to happen at the Hospital the lack of professionals because they're in vacation or taking a health treatment, and therefore remain absent or exempt. One of the sociometric researches realized was to know who likes to work with whom, in which the question asked was: *who would you like to come to work with you if an absence takes place (because of vacation or health related dispensation) in the team? Why?* The theoretical and methodological approach used is based on the psicodramatic contributions of Jacob Levi Moreno. In these tests it is considered that the Sociometry, as a part of the Sociometry (science of the social laws), takes care of the mathematical study of personal characteristics of the quantitative principles population. Therefore we begin the investigation by researching the groups' development and organization, as well as the individuals' position in them. In the accomplished studies, for any theoretical postulate we might come to do, we need to start from where they come from: the bond. The researches are always prepared with techniques of group warming-up and after the tabulated data are presented to the hospital's employees and administrators who thus have more conditions to provide a more effective Hospital operation. These procedures have been modifying the Hospital's organizational culture and climate, reducing the negative stress, dissolving conflicts that affect employees and clients, and allowing people to elect and establish their lives together with that who has also elected him.

PO - 04.4
WATER: SHARED SOCIAL DRAMA

Luciana Bareicha¹; Paulo Bareicha² - ¹FACULDADE JK - FJK; ²University of Brasilia - FE-UnB

This work presents the main results of the *Cir-cuito das Aguas Project*, executed in Brazil through the collaboration of University of Brasília, Circulo de Giz Institute and CAESB. The lack of water as a world

collective drama is the main theme. The general aim was became the young students in social actors, on reflection and transformation of their own reality. Different pedagogical methodologies were used. There were 42 performances of the play "*A lake that wanted to be the sea*", and 100 sociodramas which theme were "the water in my life". After the performances didactical papers containing informations about environment and the proper use of water, were distributed. Written expression workshops produced over 3.000 handwritten stories; the analysis of their contents helped to evaluate the student's learning. Teachers of art in education developed 123 citizenship actions. More than 10,000 students from all Brasilia neighborhoods participated of the Project. Besides the theatrical performances and the sociodramas, living workshops about water make up, the water Orixas dance, use of masks, brasilian stories about water, spontaneous theater, theatrical games, axiodramas, among others, were developed. This work shows that the theme "*death for the lack of water*" is a social worries verified in the interest of the professors and students. The methodological diversity improved different forms of social action and juvenile protagonism. The art, as a whole, and theater, in different variations, were assured as an important methodological instruments, as well as a sensitive language in expression, in transmission, in diffusion of collective knowledge construction, essential qualities to develop affirmative actions of citizenship in a ecopedagogical perspective.

**PO - 04.5
THE SOCIONOMIC METHODS IN A CLASSROOM: DEVELOPING THE BOTH ROLES (EDUCATOR-EDUCATING)**

Luciana Jensen¹ - ¹Medicina do Comportamento - Psicoterapia

This work is about report and discussion of the sessions realized with teenagers included in a governmental program worried about current opportunities of the job market.

In these sessions, I was the teacher as such as the psychodramatist, which theme is written in this work, that concerns about the development of my professional role and the contributions of the philosophy, theory and methods of Psychodrama in the social-educational setting.

The first part talks of informations about my professional experience and the Profession Program and module Fortec, where took place the sessions named above.

The second part makes clear Moreno's theory, its connections with the teaching and the learning, as well as the main characteristics of teenagers.

The third part describes the methods used in which one of the sessions (Traditional Class, Living Newspaper, Re-plotting and Sociodrama), that are showed and discussed on the fourth part.

The fifth part, of the final considerations, relates the last purpose of this work under the two perspectives: the educational psychodramatist and the student.

**PO - 04.6
ENGENDERING VIEWS: From the audio-visual productions to the subjectivity of teenagers construction in the Cinecidade project**

Marisa Schmidt Silva¹; Regiane da Silva Macuch² - ¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná e Conttexto - Associação de Psicodrama - Ensino/pesquisa; ²Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná e Conttexto -Associação de Psicodrama - ensino/pesquisa

THE IDEA Watching the appears-disappears-appears game. **THE ARGUMENT** Presentation of the audio-visual collective production construction process and the subjectivity construction of teenagers, that participate in the Cinecidade project. **THE SYNOPSIS** This poster contextualizes the Cinecidade project, relating it to the Congress' thematic since the consideration of the escape points and the confluence with Moreno's Socionomic theory, specially the sociometry and tele and the concepts of intersubjectivity, imaginary, culture, identity, identification, belonging and being, ending with the circumstantial considerations of the authors about the thematic. **THE SCRIPT** The Cinecidade project has begun in 2005 and its proposal is to promote the social inclusion of youngs from 15 to 18 years old of Curitiba's community from an audiovisual production. The Cinecidade Project is a social cultural and research project promoted by PUCPR, Fundação Cultural de Curitiba, with the agreement of Ministério da Cultura and CNPQ. The objectives are: to promote actions which aim to social transformation towards to a more human society, ethical and fraternal; to promote the social inclusion and the needy citizenship that were socially excluded, by professional qualification in audiovisual production young's; to promote the relationship exercise and reflection facing the cultural diversity and socio environmental; to diffuse the cultural, artistic and social knowledge of Brazilian society; to stimulate the creativity; to viabilize the supportable development. **The movies and its language** The movies is entertainment and arts that is part of our habits. It has a singular language that involves interrelation between sound and image through union, opposition or juxtaposition of its elements. According to Merleau-Ponty (1971) the movies is to be felt and not thought. The movies is an outstanding place of the human being expressing condition, of the-being-in-situation, inside its conditions. The film while perception object has characteristics that can become explicit some structures that organize our relationship with the world. If the movies reproduces the reality or it's the reproduction of it, it makes the theoretical reflect about it. Some say the movies is attached to the reality that



duplicates. Others believe that it's unreal because it's about some speech engraved in several languages conventions that are in it, that means it is illusion because it's a mechanical parts of photos sequence. An intermediate position should say that the real organizes itself in the movies speech and it's not a reveal contemplation but a production of meanings that appear from its projection. Merleau-Ponty writes a scene that is placed in "Ordem do Mito" (1971, p. 191) that is, it's not in the real and it's also not in the imaginary. It's located somewhere between the imaginary and real. A scene, related to its content, can bring to the top the real, when it expresses an event, the symbolic, when it expresses another event, the fantasy, when it brings the non-happened or yet, a mixture when it mixes the previous aspects (Massaro, 1996, p 53) . The scene, while proposing a representation of the real in the imaginary and while exteriorizing its object, is the way, the passage between two distinct universe bringing to the top an intersubjectivity drama, in an imaginary full of co-inconscious. Searching a reference about scene in the psychodramatic theory of Jacob Levy Moreno, we find Psychodrama (1989, p. 77) that, in a scene, people don't want to transcend reality they want to expose it. Massaro (1996, p.24) says that the scene can be a real space to make it possible to experience the diversity and rupture, making it solid the subjectivity built on the opening basis. Conclude that a scene referring to Deleuze and Guattari leads us to the contact with our "strange-in-us", allowing an objectivation of the disperse singularity and the consequent gain of subjectivity.

Correlation of the Cinecidade Project to Congress Thematic The thematic proposed to the 16 th Congresso IAGP "conectando indivíduos, comunidades e culturas" allows different views for different waves the event offers to discuss, and, among them we propose this panel called "Engendrando Olhares" because the view has the aim to watch what it looks. To watch has the intention to understand, contemplate, to admire. In despite of the intention, the view can cheat, suppose, imagine. We are proposing to watch of the teenagers group that take part in the Cinecidade project in the act of filming, act that includes the researchers. Therefore, our view will have the movement of a camera, going through the first plan and secondary ones, focusing the protagonists, auxiliary-egos, directors and all the others that make the movement to do this project.

The (cons)Science Socionomic The Socionomic Science of Moreno provides us the reference about the importance of understanding the subject in situation by its relations with the world. Moreno conceives that the sociometric procedures help us to help recognizing the basic structure of the groups.

The intersubjectivity Subjectivity according to Guattari (1992, p19) is a set of conditions that makes it possible that individual and or collective instances can be in position to emerge as an auto-reference

existential territory, together or in relation of delimitation with an altern itself subjective. Go along with the communicational weave between the protagonists allows us to talk about intersubjectivity.

The imaginary To Durand (1997, p.18) the imaginary can be defined as the structure or matrix of human thought or the set of images and image relations that makes the homo sapiens. This statement means that it is a map that helps the man to locate himself in the world.

The culture The culture is a lens and the man sees the world through it. Tylor in 1871 says the first concept to culture: it is all the complex that includes knowledge, believes, arts, moral, laws, habits on any other capacity or habit acquired by man while a society member. Laraia (2001) says it each system is always changing and it's important to understand this dynamic to attenuate the shock between generations and to avoid the prejudicial behaviors.

The Tele To Silva Junior (no date) the T factor (tele) is all about bond that is established in the interpersonal relationships and the quality of this bond. This is the factor (T) that sediments the bond between two people.

The Sociometry As a scientific branch, Sociometry has the aim to study the subjacent social nets. As well as in the social groups whatever they are small or big, there are two levels concerning the relationships: the first one is the apparent and observable level; the second one is the subjacent psychological. To Silva Junior "it's on the second level that sociometry is interested on, because it is understood by sociometry that the emotional content presented in psychological nets, is what determines the relationship phenomena in the social nets."

THE PRODUCTION The scape and convergence points Cinecidade project concerned to Moreno's Socionomic Theory, in special, Tele and Sociometry concepts, related to the intersubjectivity, imaginary, culture, identity, identification are our references to look at this project and its participants. Therefore, the subjectivity construction is submitted to the bonds to the relationships that are being built between the pairs, the triangles, the related chains. The relationships are seen by the roles and complementary plots'view. The necessity of belonging, of taking part, of being induced as sociodynamic of human being appears and disappears in a hide-and-seek of relationship weaving that is between the "making movies" thing.

What's the movies? The films themes produced by the teenagers and their representations, express the moment, the ways of communication and social systems that characterize this century teenagers singular culture, as well as their family culture. The stories where films are based on each representation, the directions express the moment, the ways of communication, the social systems that establish the proper culture of teenagers of this century , as well as the family culture of each teenager that is involved with the task. In the stories you can see the cultural conserve and also the possibility of new creativity focus. In the related plots

that are established between the participants of the project, actors, directors, producers, researchers, we contemplate the principles of production, direction and actuation knowledge phenomenon advocated by the psychodramatic method: the moment of intellectual comprehension, emotional comprehension and axiologic comprehension. The person that knows can only be known through his dialogical, holographic and interdependence principles. The person can only be known through his social roles. The dialogical movement appears when searching the complementary between the protagonist and auxiliary-egos, between the protagonists and antagonists, between the objective and the subjective, between the analysis and synthesis. The holographic principle materializes/desmaterializes in the image building, where the whole is in the parts and the part is in the whole. The interdependence principle gives us the opportunity of watching the circularity of happening, being the cause and the effect aspects of the same phenomenon, considering the view of the encounter of the role that contains in itself the complementary. The group phenomenon observed when making the film, since the choices of script, actors, how the camera does the filming plans show these principles in movement, making it. The group relations reveal the ways of seeing reality of each one, as well as the expectations concerning the other's view of this reality. We are facing the relations phenomena mixed by the tele and transference elements. Tele according to Moreno has connotative and cognitive aspects. The connotative aspect is related to the telencephalon development and the auditive and visual sense maturation that turns it, possible the time and space discrimination in the human being. The bad formation of this aspect will have as consequence the lack of control of the sensitive experiences, making the tele distorted concerning to the time and space organization of the inner and other reality. This distortion can lead to sudden changes of emotional manifestation, also leading to transference or mistaken relationships. That's what we contemplate... The cognitive aspect of tele is related to the contact sentiment with other people development, going on the possibility of a distant relationship. With the end of myelinism of limbic system and the perceptual capacity development the choices possibility and rejections possibility turn to be very clear, making an emotional confusion zone between what the other communicates orally and its attitudes. Then, the conflicting relations with an incongruent character of sentiment opposing, double bond are produced. The more durable and more intense the mistaken relations are, the most confuse the choices of the individual will be. Our eyes are now looking at the phenomena... of relationships between teenagers and the researchers mixed by social distance... How the subjectivity is more durable built? Looking at the tessitura... **THE EDITION** According to the procedural character of Cinecidade's project, our

appreciation in this Congress is a clipping that allows circumstantial considerations about the collective production of collective and the teenager's subjectivity construction. **THE EXHIBITION** This poster named "Engendering views" allows us to exhibit the weaves of the looking to this reflexion moment. And so, there you have the film! **REFERENCES** CANEVACCI, Massimo (2001) .Antropologia da Comunicação Visual. Rio de Janeiro:DP&A Editora. COSTA, Cristina.(2005). Educação, Imagem e Mídias. São Paulo: Cortez Editora. DELEUZE, Gilles e GUATTARI, Félix. (1997) Mil Platôs. (Tradução Aurélio Guerra Neto e Célia Pinto Costa) Rio de Janeiro: Editora 34. DURAND, Gilbert. (1997) As estruturas antropológicas do Imaginário São Paulo: Martins Fontes. GUATTARI, Félix. Caosmose. (1992) Um novo paradigma ético-estético. Rio de Janeiro, Editora 34. LARAIA, Roque de Barros (2001). Cultura: um conceito antropológico. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar. MASSARO, G. (1984) Subjetividade e psicodrama. In: Rosa dos Ventos da teoria do psicodrama. São Paulo: Ágora. MASSARO, Geraldo. (1996) Esboço para uma teoria de cena – proposta de ação para diferentes dinâmicas. São Paulo: Ágora. MERLEAU-PONTY, Maurice. (1971) Fenomenologia da percepção. Rio de Janeiro: Freitas Bastos. MORENO, Jacob L.(1989) Psicodrama.. São Paulo: Cultrix. MORENO, Jacob L.(1972) Fundamentos de la Sociometria. Editorial Paidós: Buenos Aires - 2ª edição. SILVA JR, Aldo. Apontamentos para o glossário de psicodrama da Contexto. (s/d, material apostilado) TYLOR, Edward, (1871) Primitive Culture. New York: Harper & Row. Segundo volume. VALCACER, Pablo.(1995) Psicodrama y Sociodrama. Teoría de la Técnica. Las Técnicas de Sociodrama Familiar. Informaciones Psiquiátricas nº 140. 2º trimestre.Madrid. Consultado em: www.terra.es/personal/ge-psicodrama/drama2a.html WAZTLAWICK, Paul (1978). Pragmática da Comunicação Humana.São Paulo: Cultrix.

PO - 04.7

Photographic panel a sightseeing in Celeiro first at the Moreniana methodology in Franca SP Brazil

Silvia Mello Barros de Lima¹ - ¹Celeiro Espaço Sócio-dramático - grupo pesquisa ação

Trough photography where the spontaneous artist does not prepare the scene but only grasps the moment, the emotion, the here and now, we made a panel showing many affinities developed in groups at "Celeiro Espaço Sociodramático", Morenian cell in Franca, state of São Paulo, Brazil, where the psicodramatist Marta Figueiredo has been doing a singular work for 14 years (being a psicodramatist for 37 years, Marta first came to Franca where she built a psicodramatist nucleus that seeks a way of living and thinking integrated into new century man's aspiration) We have showed the group because we know that the standard to be lived and transformed, in other words, the ideal incubator of a matrix.

PO - 05.1

WAITING ROOM GROUPS (WRG) WITH WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER: THE IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ON THE THEME: PREPARATION OF APPRENTICES IN TRAINING

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Waiting Room Groups (WRG), one of the forms of service offered to patients with breast cancer and their companions by the Program of Psycho-Oncology in Mastology of the Institute of Psychology and performed at the Malign Mastology ambulatory of the Hospital de Clínicas-UFU, aims to assist the clientele while they wait for medical appointments and simultaneously train future psychologists. The present work aimed to identify, describe and analyze the content of talks on cancer in meetings of these groups to comprehend how this issue is approached by these patients. The apprentices- reporters - described the WRG meetings. Analysis of 5 meetings revealed that references to cancer totaled 304 phrases in 520, varying between 28% to 80%, with an average of 58.5%. The main themes related to breast cancer were: reaction to diagnosis, its relation to prior traumatic reactions and crisis due to loss as well as somatic complaints used to masquerade feelings; fear of the unknown and recurrence of the disease, fear of death; denial as the main defense mechanism; some coping strategies to getting sick and treatments. This study revealed the importance of general knowledge on the theme: preparation of apprentices in training and to aid, in the WRG, patients and companions enabling them clarification and help in relieving anxieties.

Key words: waiting room groups, breast cancer, cancer patients.

PO - 05.2

APPLICATION OF THE TECHNIQUE "LEARNING TO BE THIN" IN GROUP

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The technique "Learning to be thin", developed by Dr João Sampaio de Almeida Prado, during the last 25 years, having had the first practical application in 1993, has today 37 tools. The first two, obligatory for all the patients (alimentary flux and personalized alimentary balance) combat the primary advantage of the fattening, that is the saving of calories. The other 35 ones are to combat the acquired secondary advantages for the patients after the fattening, (social appeasement for decrease of the envy, etc) and as most of these complications are of psychological type, an important intercession appears between "Learning to be thin" and psychotherapy, from whereof elaboration in group presents advantages that are almost absolute.

In the curative sense, the technique uses the first two tools and as many more as necessary for the individual, according to the variation of the individualities. In the group, he/she learns how to work with the complications of the other members, giving to the treatment preventive capacity and extent to the concept of learning.

The internal resistance of the person, frequently tends to take him/her straying of his/her objective, trying to transform the treatment in a fictitious psychotherapy, because the patient, deep inside, doesn't want to remove his/her defenses. The group helps to maintain the north, bringing back the one who strays, and even stimulating that individual to seek a therapy in parallel.

As the organism of the fat has become economical and frequently avaricious, and who decides the fattening or the weight loss is the unconscious, most of the patients take from 2 to 3 months to begin to lose weight after the adjustment of the flux, although they understand that they are eating more and don't put on weight. The resistance, added to the conditioning of having heard thousands of times that they need to close the mouth to weight loss, they tend to be discouraged and give up. In groups, however, it is almost impossible not to have at least one person that presents a significant weight loss (at least 5%) when completing the 2nd month, becoming an example and incentive for all.

As the one who decides the weight is the unconscious, the technique aims to put the unconscious to work in behalf of being thin, in the group the performance of the collective unconscious reinforces the effectiveness of the method.

PO - 05.3

SOCIODRAMA AMONG FRESHMAN MEDICAL STUDENTS

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INTRODUCTION: In the module Getting Close to Medical Practice, which is given in the first year of a medicine course, a project has been created called Sociodrama for Freshman Medical Students. This has already been taking place for three years. **OBJECTIVES:** To provide a space for the creation of collective experiences that facilitate the expression of desires, fears, fantasies, values and expectations that permeate the role of freshmen, as they enter the medicine course. **METHODOLOGY:** The method that guides the work is Sociodrama, which forms part of the theoretical-methodological corpus of Sociometry, created by Jacob Levy Moreno (1889-

1974). In 2005, the sociodrama was held with the participation of a director (a teacher in the Getting Close to Medical Practice course), three auxiliary egos (professional psychodramatists with training in Mental Health) and 115 freshmen. Dramatizations, imaging and small-group activities (subsequently shared with the whole group) were performed. **RESULTS:** The themes that emerged were: the doctor's role (*moving between the functions of redeemer and caregiver*); the status that the doctor's role carries as a social role (*constructed within the family, often creating a conflict between the family's desires versus the subject's talents and desires*); expectations regarding university life (*transformative experience, severing with adolescence; opening up to new choices and new experiences*); desires relating to the course (*to know a lot about medicine; to become an efficient doctor; to achieve respect from other healthcare professionals; to have great dedication to the course; to give one's best*). **CONCLUSIONS:** Sociodrama was shown to be a useful investigative tool (because it allowed group characteristics to be revealed), and useful for bringing the students closer together and for providing an unmatched feeling of being in touch with the emotional and collective aspects of the events experienced.

PO - 05.4 ETHICS, SELF and MEDICINE

Martha Elisa Sirota¹; Monica da Cunha Oliveira² - 'DINAMICA ENERGETICA DO PSIQUISMO - grupos de medicina; ²- - -

Psychic Energetic Dynamics emphasize the connection with the Being and the multiple possibilities that the conscience of the Totality offers. It frames the knowledge and the experimentation of the several human dimensions from a transdisciplinary vision.

The three pillars of the transdisciplinary methodology are: a) the levels of the Reality, b) the logic of the third included and c) the complexity. Psychic Energetic Dynamics (PED) deepen the study of the different levels from the conscience through the Triangles which represent the energy fields. Stephane Lupasco in his book "The Man and His Three Ethics" affirm: "we will never know anything about energy without knowing its specific logic, its internal motor and what conditions it."

The energy has the following constituent properties: a) heterogeneity/homogeneity (the updating of the homogeneity on the heterogeneity generates the physical system; the updating of the heterogeneity on the homogeneity generates the biological system) and b) potencialisation/updating (so that a chemical reaction can be carried out is necessary that a certain energy goes through a state of potenciality to a certain state of updating as in the inanimate phenomena) In the system of

triangles investigated by the PED both characteristics are present: homogeneity in the physical structure (Na,K,Ca) / heterogeneity (cells of different corporal tissues).The binomial potencialization/updating are found in the cellular memory, sensations, etc.

The energy in essence contains the possibility of building up systems. It is possible to say that every thing is a system in the core of energy. The light system shows us a fundamental contradiction every wave is at the same time a corpuscle and every corpuscle is a wave. In the system of Triangles, nothing is closed in itself, the interconnection shows how the qualities act at the same time and so it is possible to shape the power, into reality the norms and rules with love. S.Lupasco, describes three possible and real matters, whose specific logic is different according to the direction of their systematization. The physical,biological and the psychic matter generate the triethics of the contradictory. State T is depicted as a state of balance and contradictory conflict of the most intense, which is called third matter or psychic matter. This State responds to an independent dynamic mechanism and logic. In order to illustrate this idea it is possible to say that the psychic is not a result of the biological. State T generates parameters of semiupdating and semipotencialization,this collaborates in the systematization and structuring of the psychic universe in a continue dynamic, which constitutes all a range of states T of more or less semiupdating and semipotencialization. The system of Triangles is representations of the different levels of conscience/ unconscience. They are multidimensional and they get information from the pre-personal, personal and transpersonal levels.

PED in its methodology promotes the "listening of silence", practice by which we make contact with our Being. S.Lupasco promotes the practice of the meditation to make contact with the several levels of State T.

PO - 05.5 The Changing Process of Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Group Applied to the Depressed in Taiwan

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Interpersonal psychotherapy for group (IPT-G) has been proved effective for the depressive adult. In this presentation, we have an overview of the adaptation of IPT-G in the hospital in Taiwan. The data of 3 groups will be discussed from the point of the group dynamic change of the model.

PO

In this model, there were two pre-group sessions to prepare the members and to evaluate the interpersonal context and repetitive patterns, which were divided into the four problem areas. The areas were composed of grief, role dispute, role transition and interpersonal deficit. There were 15 women and 3 men who were diagnosed as major depression or dysthymia by psychiatrist in these 3 groups. The average age of the members was 41.4 year.

The 3 groups were run closely, 90 minutes for every session and once-a-week for 16 weeks. Each session had a semi-structure activity to facilitate the interaction and sharing among the members. The interpersonal patterns affecting their depressive mood in the daily life as well as in the group were the key issues. The members sorted out the therapeutic cards in early, middle and late stage of the group to assess the change of the therapeutic factors in different stage. The observers filled the group climate questionnaires after each session to evaluate the group climate.

We can find the engagement of the members increased significantly in early stage of the group. At the same time, the conflict in the group also reduced in early stage. However, the avoidance reduced in middle stage but increased again in late stage. The major therapeutic factors in early stage are cohesiveness, interpersonal output and instillation of hope. The therapeutic factors in middle stage are universality, interpersonal input, self-understanding and catharsis. The therapeutic factors in late stage are interpersonal input, self-understanding and instillation of hope.

PO - 05.7 AN EXPERIENCE WITH BULIMICS PATIENTS GROUP AND A REFLEXIVE TEAM AT THE PSICOSSOCIAL ATTENTION CENTER OF FLORIANÓPOLIS

Selma Aparecida Caselli Martins¹; Rosana Sabel Simas Borchardt¹ - ¹CAPS-Fpolis - Psiquiatria

This work intends to show an experience with groups of bulimic patients in CAPS of Florianópolis. This one developed from a theoretic referential which included Operative Groups, Psychoanalytic Orientation and Reflexive Process. It intended to attend to an specific people demand and the same time include the program of psychiatric medical residence, while space and opportunity of learning at the groups modality of meeting.

The groups were programmed about 8 sessions with one hour and a half: one hour of group conversation coordinated by two psychologists in co-terapy and a final half with reflexive team (3 residents and a supervisor) comments. It versed about a pré determined model – groups of investigation and therapeutic function with patients with eating compulsion adapted by Santos, N.O.- by 3 distinct objects and moments:- the seeing, the comprehension

and conclusion. Seven female patients were selected to enter at the group, all of them diagnosed bulimics between 19 and 35 years old.

The first meeting was programmed about activities which contemplated objectives like Apresentation, Inclusion and integration between elements of group. At second moment, the reflexion about the relation between body and image, emotions and feelings and how they became symptoms. Following, the group could see their own implication in the process. At list the group reflected about possibilities of change concerning at the symptom.

This model of group treatment has differed for representing a possibility of a subjective implication in the therapeutic process. The reflexive team insered in a group horizontality context, with its different perspectives, contributes to the dialogue sequence and seems favorable to building another ones meaning.

PO - 05.8 THE PSYCHOSOMATIC ODONTOLOGY, THE PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHOLOGY INTERACTING IN THE PROFESSIONAL RELATION - PATIENT AND IN THE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS

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A group of dentists discussing this relation that is of mutual expectations and hopes; the patient wait relief and if possible cure, beyond the aesthetic recovery; the professional wait recognition of its patient, payment for the carried through work, so that the involved expectations in the relation are of such form satisfactory for both the parts. The dentists can be considered the pioneers of the modern psychosomatic medicine, therefore they had been the first ones to stand out the importance of a good dental coefficient on the physical and mental health (M. PAIVA). However, the m.psychosomatic in odontology did not follow the evolution of the m.psychosomatic in the medical specialties. In the process of development and formation of the identity of a person, it is important to especially notice as it was its infancy, in the period most primitive of the relation mother-baby. In the odontologic clinic, we call the attention for some points that in them seem valuable, as the proper customers deal inside of itself, the elements that say respect its identities. Therefore, the surgeon dentist frequent is displayed to the attacks of the projective identification of its patients, receiving massive unconscious loads from hatred, aggressiveness, etc. All the emotional situation not decided, if manifest through a psychosomatic component and the mouth together with teeth, language, saliva becomes an easy target of being located by the unconscious fancies. This happened emotional load of the projective moment makes with that the professional incapable to assimilate these

contents, finishes its day of work tired, without of its energies, therefore of these accusations and them "evacuations" that happen, many times the patient interrupt the treatment and will continue of professional in professional searching somebody that contains its emotions, its blame and its neurosis. Therefore, diminishing in the distance between my patient and my capacity to hear its complaints promote the re-humanization of the odontology. The knowledge of psychosomatic for all the areas of the health, in special is important in the odontology, therefore will have a full knowledge of that person that comes to look for to it to cure a pain, for a tooth correction, to restore a smile, to rehabilitate an occlusion and a part of its being!

PO - 05.9 PSYCHOGENIC DERMATHOSIS AND SELF-NUCLEUS GAMES

Rosana Gadélia dos Santos¹; Maria Aparecida Junqueira Zampieri² - ¹Ciclo de Mutação - Acadêmico; ²Ciclo de Mutação - Ensino e Pesquisa

It's known that many dermatosis still don't have their origin and treatments well established. By accepting the hypothesis of the influence of development factors and bio-psico-socials in the disease evolution, we propose in this essay, to document the evolution of psychogenic dermatosis in the conventional treatments associated to games fundament in the self- nucleus- theory.

Key words

Dermathosis, games, self- nucleus, treatment.

PO - 06.1 FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM: CONSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT OF A COMMUNITY HEALTH PROMOTION GROUP

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The goal of the Family Health Program (FHP) is to promote new practices to substitute the conventional ones of the *Sistema Único de Saúde*, and to operate its principles and directives. The program aims at structuring a model focused on the completeness and quality of the assistance given, highlighting health promotion. In this context, the objective of the present work is to report the organization of a ball dancing group, developed as part of a combination of health promoting actions, in a public health unit, in Ribeirão Preto-SP, as well as to consider the main contributions of the group, through the evaluation of its members. The group has been developed three years ago, under the coordination of Psychology trainees from São Paulo University and health agents,

and was organized after listening to the community needs. The participants are predominantly aged people, living alone and reporting sadness and abandon. The work has been supported by the voluntary collaboration of a couple of teachers of dance, living in the neighborhood. It is an open group, who meet once a week, for two hours, with an average of 15 participants per session. Every session goes through the three following moments: discussions about health, citizenship and life; class of ball dance; and fraternization. At the end of every month, a thematic ball is promoted. The group is evaluated after a semester, through questionnaires and group dynamics. The content analysis of the two last evaluations, pointed out as main contributions of the group, its facilitator role in the development of interpersonal relationships in the community; more horizontal relationship between the health professionals and participants; space for learning ball dancing; leisure seen as a precious thing, while a health practice; improvement in the quality of life and health. The conclusion is that in the context of FHP, it is necessary to think about new practices, aimed at caring for welcoming and solidarity.

Keywords: Health Family Program, health promotion, health psychology, group.

PO - 06.2 THE GROUP FACILITATING INTERPERSONAL COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT: A BRAZILIAN EXPERIENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH TEACHING

Denize Bouttelet Munari¹; Marcelo Medeiros¹; Ana Lucia Queiroz Bezerra¹; Claci Fatima Weirich Rosso¹ - ¹UFG - Faculdade de Enfermagem

Technical competence is a fundamental characteristic to professional nursing formation, but interpersonal competence constitutes as indispensable quality for nursing care assistance excellence. This study describes an experience or teaching Mental Health for nursing graduation students at the Nursing College of the Federal University of Goiás, Brazil, where we used the group as facilitating strategy for learning interpersonal relationships to the work in Health Services. Classes have been developing by students' related experiences got from their professional apprenticeship with theoretical aspects of interpersonal competence learning. That activity sought to strengthen the students' perception of themselves and training abilities to develop interpersonal competence through the lab education model. In that way, the students are stimulated to notice their kind of relationship at work and relating this to their feed-backs, personal performance, motivation, operation, development, interaction and participation in the group, leadership, how to work with conflicts, tensions and changes in the group. The theoretical and living learning model opens possibility to experimentation of the group as

an existence field and the nature and characteristics understandings about the work in-group, which opening connections with the students lived real world broaden their viewing about faced difficulties in manager staff learning. Thus, beyond experimenting collective living challenges from a sheltered leadership with the group, the students are able to identify the group potentialities, stimulating its autonomy to self-managing and understand the group potentialities and its limitations and possibilities. This work reveals that interpersonal competence on group context is fundamental for allowing lived experiences to be close of those tried at work, facilitating students' perception about themselves, their limits and possibilities while person and professional and, finally, strengthening their ego and their own mental health.

* This project is supported by Holistic Health Studies and Researches Nuclei at Federal University of Goiás' Nursing College (NEPSI-FEN/UFG).

PO - 06.3 GROUP PSYCHODRAMA PSYCHOTHERAPY ON MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

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The importance of several psychotherapeutic approaches associated to pharmacotherapy on the treatment of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) has been quite highlighted, although, there is little information as far as Psychodramatic Psychotherapy is concerned.

The present study compared 20 patients diagnosed with MDD in use of antidepressant drugs and evaluated with the Hamilton Depression Scale (scores between 7 and 20), divided into two groups as follows: ten of the patients from the Psychotherapeutic Group (PG) took part in 4 individual psychodramatic psychotherapy sessions and 24 psychodramatic psychotherapy group sessions. Ten of the patients from the Control Group (CG) did not participate in the psychodramatic psychotherapy sessions. Both groups were evaluated with the HAM-D17 Scale and the Social Adjustment Scale - Self Report (SASSR) at the beginning and at the end of the psychotherapeutic process (quantitative analysis), and the PG was also evaluated through Sociometric Analysis, based on the psychodramatic method (qualitative analysis).

The Sociometric Analysis evaluated: 1. Interpersonal relations: social atom; social and emotional expansiveness; emotional quality of bond and stressful relationships (with their respective graphics). 2. Social roles: self-concept; impact of the

MDD on the roles and the evolution of the performance roles (with the respective diagrams). In comparison to the CG, the PG presented a significant improvement regarding the symptoms of depression and social functioning, as well as an expressive change on the investigated sociometric aspects.

PO - 06.4 PEER RELATIONSHIP AND HOPE IN GROUP THERAPY FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

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Purpose:

Recently in Japan, the number of schizophrenic patients living in the community is in the increase, and therefore, peer relationships with those who have similar disorders and social situations are important. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the psychological meaning in peer relations for schizophrenic patients through a case study of group psychotherapy.

Method:

Subjects: Group: Four therapists. Weekly session of 45 minutes each for ten months. Patients: Ten male schizophrenic patients in a hospital.

Analytical Procedure: Calculated the rate of selection and cluster analysis to structurally grasp the therapeutic factors. The results were compared with the case process to study the meaning of peer relationship.

Results:

Case Process Analysis: In the early phase, the difficulties of hospital life were shared. In the middle phase, reflection of past dependency experience, displacement and delusions, expression of aggression by aggressive verbalizations, and the decline of attendance rate were observed. In the late phase, along with the improved attendance rate, the importance of the peer was expressed. The topics selected were of highly realistic nature such as the time of first onset, symptoms, medications, the acceptance by the family, hospital life, hope and anxiety about discharge, concrete day to day life, how to talk with each other here and now, and the meaning of the group. The therapists attempted to stabilize the structure in the early and middle phases in order to modulate the anxiety associated with the group, and in the late phase, supported the autonomic development of the group by observing it.

Results of the investigation of the therapeutic factors: The rate of selection of "safety" was 100% all through the phases except in the middle phase of 85.7%. "Catharses", "universality", and "existential" declined in the middle phase and "understanding of the family relationship" and "identification" increased. "Belongingness" was high (average of 85.7%) but declined as the group progressed, while "hope", "interpersonal skills", and "guidance" increased. The cluster analysis revealed that in the early phase, the

factors associated with the group itself, and factors associated with the acceptance of themselves as schizophrenic patients formed the core. In the middle phase, factors associated with the group, and "guidance" from the peers that formed a pair with the "understanding of family relationship" were central and formed the core with "hope". In the late phase, "guidance" and the "hope" for the future became central, and learning of the "interpersonal skills" and "altruism" formed the core cluster. The factor "hope" moved in the center of the cluster as the group progressed from number 11 to three to the first.

Discussion:

In this case study, peer relationship emerged, supported by the "universality" in the early phase. The middle phase experienced crisis situations due to the expression of conflict reflected in ambivalence of dependency and aggression, testing the safety of the group. But since the group was able to contribute thanks to the maintenance of the structure, it was thought that the stability and caring in the late phase resulted. The cluster analyses also indicated that the factors associated with the peer relationship gradually became the core of the therapeutic factors, suggesting that the meaning of the peer relationship increased as the case progressed.

The therapists supplied the sense of safety by mainly stabilizing the structure in the early to middle phases, which can be seen as supporting the development of peer relationship by maintaining the group. This indirectly contributed to the budding of hope.

PO - 06.5 PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR SCHIZOPHRENICS LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY: A STUDY ON THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT IN URBAN AREAS OF JAPAN

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- ¹meiji gakuin university - psychology

Compared to other developed countries, Japan has more mental hospitals and longer terms of hospitalization, meaning that the rehabilitating patients into society lags behind other countries. In recent years, both the Japanese government and mental health services have been aiming to shorten the length of patients' stays in hospital, and so have been promoting improvements in community support. In 2002, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare published a plan to discharge about 72,000 people with mental disabilities from hospital within the next 10 years and encourage them to rehabilitate into the community. At this point in time, however, Japan has not yet established a satisfactory system of community support. Preparing such a system is therefore a matter of the utmost urgency. The people with mental disabilities must be able to be helped to find their way in the community and develop their potential for their future lives. To achieve these goals,

it is necessary to assess their situation from biological/psychological/social points of view; provide them with practical support at each dimension; and integrate these supports. In the past, these issues of community support for people with mental disability in Japan has been discussed in the domain of mental health services and social welfare. We aim to reconsider these issues from psychological perspective, and engage in further discussion about the psychological support necessary to improve community support.

In this study, we examine about schizophrenic patients, who represent the majority of mentally disabled patients.

The purposes of this study are:

1. To examine the actual state of community support in Shinagawa Ward in Tokyo, as an example of an urban area of Japan.
2. To interview people with schizophrenia who use the community support services/facilities, and to ask about their expectations, their degree of satisfaction, services they have requested, how they spend their time, and what they feel. We will then discuss: 1) the effects of the community support system and facilities from the psychological point of view 2) the psychological needs people expect from the services.
3. To evaluate the users' mental condition and level of adjustment by using psychological tests, and then comparing results of the different facilities. We will then examine the psychological support function that each facility performs.
4. To integrate all the results from 2 and 3, and then make proposals regarding the psychological support needed by people with schizophrenia in the community.

PO - 06.6 LEGAL CHANGES AND THE PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS IN MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Tatiana Camargo de Sant' Anna¹; Valeria Cristina de Albuquerque Brito¹ - ¹Universidade Católica de Brasília - Psicologia

This qualitative research investigates the impact of a legal change concerning the treatment of mental patients in the practice of psychologists in Brasília, Brazil. The interview analysis is based in the concept of role developed by J. L. Moreno and compares the individual and collective dimensions of psychologists working in public and private mental institutions. The differences between private and public psychologists' discourses are attributed to collective dimensions regarding their professional culture. Considering these results we discuss the obstacles to the effective implementation of the new law and the university participation in continuous education of psychologists.

KEYWORDS: psychology; mental health; mental patients rights; institutions.

PO - 06.7 PSYCHOANALYTICAL TOOLS IN A HEALTH BASIC UNIT

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The poster focus the psychoanalytical listening as a important tool for a mental health group in join work in a health basic unit to deal with this relevant issue: enfant victims of violence. Often the aggressor is one of the members of the family who is responsible for caretakes and also presents mental suffering himself. From the viewpoint of the psychoanalytic understanding of small group and large group processes, a number of interesting questions evolve that may be relevant for the prevention and treatment of the traumatic consequences of violence.

PO - 07.1 WHO DOESN'T HAVE PRESENT HAS TO ADJUST TO THE FUTURE - THE DIAGNOSTIC QUESTION AS FOUNDATION OF THE PSYCHO DRAMATIC PRACTICE

Manoel Mendonça Souza¹ - ¹Febrap - Sobrap

Having as starting point the four universes of Moreno - time, space, reality and cosmos - the need of the construction of diagnostic hypothesis is approached inside of the psycho dramatic referential, basing on the sociometric theory, paper theory and spontaneity-creativity theory, developed by J.L. Moreno, to make possible the construction of a psycho dramatic project, based on the here and now. It points out some reflections as how the absence of the subject's understanding, in his intra psychics aspects, and of the group, in his inter psychic aspects, that is, diagnosticate without labeling or framing in to systems or fixed rules, it places in jeopardy the whole wealth of the psychodrama on behalf of future promises that cannot happen.

PO - 07.2 THE SEARCHING FOR PERSONAL HELP THRU DIFFERENT GROUPS

Maria Alcida Aquino Freitas¹ - ¹NESME - Grupanalise

THEME: The psychologist possibilities to form and conduct groups in a diversified dimension.

OBJECT: The author intends to study the users profile from the different groups with them she acted since 1995 thru 2005.

METHODOLOGY: The collecting data to this work was obtained with the registering and notes from the attendance and interviews with these groups.

CONCLUSION: We've concluded that the kind of people which look for the group are: pensioners, widowers, widows, divorced ones, wives of alcoholic husbands, mothers of drug addicts and, eventually, smokers. These people look for help to solve their

problems with family, depression, solitude, effects of age, death, mourning, retirement and existential crisis resulting from these problems. On their way finding help, these people goes to psychotherapeutic groups working in psychological clinics, healthy centers or self-support groups in communities, depending on financial cost, Religious faith, Culture and Social customs.

PO - 07.3 SPECIAL GROUPS - SHORT THEME GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Rosane Landmann¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama

"The individual could become an therapy agent to others..." (*Quem sobreviverá?* Jacob Levy Moreno)

"...we bring along each experience we live and listen, filed deep down, somewhere hidden in our memories". We carry out most of these histories without reading them, until we develop the ability or the will to read them...they may come up to us full of meanings not detected previously." (*Histórias que curam..* Raquel Naomi Remen)

The special groups can be compared with a mean of transport. Passengers will travel to a destiny to any present, past or future time, when working on difficult life situations.

With a psychodrama approach, topics suggested are developed through dialogues, reflection, dramatization and experiencing.

The first contact among participants will be done only in the first meeting. The theme itself is part of the process when participants enroll, meaning they have already bought their tickets to the journey.

For instance: "To Love" will attract people who need to get in touch with that subject, warming up internally.

"All on board" starts up the group and individual trip.

At the beginning of every meeting a topic is chosen, and will serve as a (specific) warm-up for the day's work.

The experience works as a transport to difficult situations or, for those tough ones, a opportunity to get in touch with themselves, with starting and ending dates, what makes people feel safer.

Concepts:

- History, definition, project and constituting special groups
- Using: how, when and why
- Subject choice, affective environment, experience and psychoterapist restrictions;
- Announcing and specific warm-up;
- Contract: participants, meetings, duration;
- Experiences and psychoterapy techniques;
- Literature indication;

Examples of special groups leaded by the author: *TO LOVE, NECESSARY LOSES, MAKING ROOM FOR THE NEW, DREAM WORKSHOP, BE FREE X LIVE ALONG*

PO - 07.5

THE IDENTIFICATION OF PSYCHODRAMA: PROBLEM SOLVING IN LIFE EXPERIENCES FOR PROTAGNISTS

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Life experience will be influenced by intervening through psychodrama. 43protagnists provided actions in 70 times psychodrama which will show the characteristics of their real problems, and how they perceive the difficult situations in their life after psychodrama.

The questionnaire of interview will be used, which designed by six dimension of personal growth through psychodrama [self-awareness, interpersonal skills, value-systems, spontaneity, sensory-awakening, imagination]. The inner of protagonists will described and analyzed any experience from life by Colaizzi's method of phenomenological analysis.

The goal of this presentation will clarified what's the real needs for protagonists in their life, and determine the effective methods of psychodrama: warm up, working through, techniques, sharing, six dimension of personal growth. In order to apply it and promote the quality of medical team services in clinic for psychodrama.

PO - 07.6

WHAT COMES FIRST? PREPARING CHILDREN TO PARTICIPATE OF GROUP THERAPY

Silvia Regina Petrilli¹; Joana Antunes Petrilli² - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae e ABRAP - Psicodrama e Diretoria de Publicações, Divulgação e Comunicação; ²Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - FEBRAP - Departamento de Psicodrama

The matter of this paper is to reflect about the resources that can be used on preparing children to participate of group therapy, using the stage of his or her development and eventual problems in the maturation process as references. For participating on therapy groups the child must have achieved certain maturing level, so, as it shows to be, he or she will be able to properly usufruct of its benefits. Being grouped is different from being in group or being with a group. The child, still growing, is not always ready for grouped acquaintanceship, even though he or she is, since birth, insert into a group, family, community and culture. To go straight from Individual Therapy to Group Therapy can represent, for some children, a large step, larger than he or she could support. It could mean an unnecessary suffering, with danger of claim for regressive resources, unused for long. The author based her contributions on over 30 years of child and adolescents clinical experience, such in psychodynamics as in psychodrama, through examples, theoretical reflections and theoretic-methodical suggestions.

PO - 07.7

PSYCHODRAMA IN TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS

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Summary

Alcoholism is a complex disease, related with many factors, which influences the treatment and prognoses of patients' clinical situation. The treatment of alcoholic patients is difficult and has to include pharmacological therapies, psychotherapies, occupational therapies and social intervention. Working all this resources we improve the evolution of these patients and the prognosis of their illness.

There are many works about the use of different psychotherapies in the alcoholic patient's treatment. However psychodrama has not been very referred among those studies.

In Hospital Sobral Cid (Coimbra), a psychiatric hospital in the middle of Portugal, we have been using psychodrama for alcoholic treatment since 1995. Before this we tried to include alcoholic and toxic dependent patients in general groups, but they abandoned these and didn't end their treatments. Since 1995 we did specific groups for alcoholic patients, and we adapted some ways of working. Therefore the patients do the treatment for two years. We already did 6 groups. In this paper we present a theoretical hypothesis to explain the difficult of these patients to integrate in general groups, the work we have done in these groups and the results we had got.

PO - 08.1

SOCIOPSYCHODRAMA, EDUCATION AND HEALTH - RELATIONSHIPS WITH SPONTANEITY AND CRIATIVITY

Alexandre Saadeh¹; Anibal Mezher²; Julianna Emma Radvany Florez³; Kelma Assunção Sousa⁴; Lilia Ancona Lopez⁵; Marcia Almeida Batista⁶; Maria Cezira Fantini Nogueira Martins⁶; Mariangela Pinto da Fonseca Wechsler⁷; Marilia Josefina Marino⁸; Maristela Gasbarro⁹; Nadir Haguiara-Cervellini¹⁰; Simone Lacava⁶ - ¹HCFMUSP e PUC-SP - Psiquiatria e Departamento de Psicodinâmica; ²Cogea e - Sopsp; ³Sopsp / Pucsp - Psicodinâmica; ⁴Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Aluna do curso Sociopsicodramatista Didata Nível I/datas, nível II; ⁵Sopsp - Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Fonoaudiologia Clínica; ⁶Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia; ⁷Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama; ⁸SOPSP - FEBRAP-NÚCLEO DE FORMAÇÃO; ⁹Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Educação; ¹⁰FEPRAP - SOPSP

This multiprofessional e multidisciplinary research group aims to develop projects that are directed towards the transformation of relationships in Schools, Clinics, Organizations and Community. Contemporary authors that follow J.L. Moreno's (1889-1974) theory and methodology as well as Moreno himself, offer the theoretical framework upon which this work will be developed. Its purpose is to seek spontaneity and creativity in relationships that occur in social groups. These groups are the locus of intervention that will be made by articulating learning and research. This articulation follows the Brazilian sociopsichodramatic movement. This group has three major research lines: Language and Communication; Relationships in Health Systems and Relationships in Educational systems. Each one of these research lines aim to implement learning, research and intervention projects that, respectively search for: a) particular aspects of social dynamics between members of a group; b) clinical approach to individual, large or small, synthetic or spontaneous, group therapy; c) a new approach that offers the person the possibility of not only being the actor but also the author of a new participative and responsible sociability.

PO - 08.2

VAGAS ESTRELAS GROUP: A NEW AND CREATIVE METHOD FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Anna Maria A. A. C. Knobel¹; Terezinha Tome Baptista² - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama; ²Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - FEBRAP - Departamento de Psicodrama

In this poster, the authors present the work of the "Vagas Estrelas" Group, which associates artistic and psychodramatic means with the purpose of stimulating both individual and collective creative processes. This is an interesting method for public works that protects the protagonist from an unwanted exposition that goes through the entanglements of group co-unconsciousness. It can also be used with Larger Groups.

PO - 08.3

HUMANIZATION WORK GROUPS: A STRATEGY FOR A NEW CULTURE OF HEALTHCARE SERVICE AND MANAGEMENT IN THE STATE OF CEARA

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The Ministry of Health launched in the year of 2000 the National Hospital Assistance Humanization Program, aimed to humanize the hospital healthcare services, which then evolved into the National Healthcare Policy (NHP), including all actions and management bodies of the Central Healthcare System (SUS). In this cultural change effort and healthcare

management and service model, an important interdisciplinary and participative mechanism came into place: The Humanization Work Groups (HWG's). Idealized as an organized, multidisciplinary, participative and democratic collective space, functioning as a collegiate body and expected to launch institutional policies focused on rescuing the values of universality, integrality, increase of service equality and management democratization, all in the benefit of both the healthcare users and professionals, the HWG's are a tool of utmost importance, encouraging the expression of the different fields of knowledge. Their work spectrum includes the diagnosis, planning and assessment of the humanization status of the services, the mutual support in the benefit of the users/relatives and workers, being of the highest relevance for the advancement of the humanization of the healthcare services and management at every level of the system, since they are the fundamental stone in the building of a humanized SUS. In order to understand the profiles and ways of operation of the Humanization Work Groups, the Humanization Nucleus of the State Health Department carried out, between May 2005 and August 2005, a study using a questionnaire sent to 20 healthcare units in the State of Ceara that participate in the monthly humanization follow-up pedagogic forum. Five thematic categories were established, namely: the existence of HWG's with/without formal establishing resolutions; their time of functioning, the composition of the HWG's; the main actions developed; and the difficulties they have faced. The following results were obtained from the questionnaires returned by the 15 (fifteen) responding units: 8 (53%) have working HWG's formally established, while 7 (47%) are in a structuring phase for the establishment of their groups. As for their composition, the quantity of members varies from 5 (five) to 17 (seventeen), with different professional and management member rates. However, only 1 (7%) has a healthcare user as a member. Regarding the humanization activities, 10 (67%) have developed activities toward the valorization and incentive of workers, 8 (53%) are focused in educational activities such as seminars, workshops, study groups, lectures and forums, 8 (53%) carried out events/special dates, and 5 (33%) carried out actions at the waiting room (users). There were also 5 (five) research activities in the field of humanization, and 14 project issues. Between the difficulties pointed out by the units in order to put into effect the HWG humanization strategy, we can mention the following ones: Lack of resources and infrastructure for its functioning; lack of education and training for the HWG members and employees; excess of activities of its members; lack of organization of the healthcare system; resistance to change; lack of prioritization of the Humanization Policy; lack of a Human Resources Policy (different

working relationships); and erosion of the "Humanization" word. The change toward a new model of being and doing in the healthcare environment demands an effort of all the involved actors and of the society as a whole, by its participation and inclusion, what requires the advancement over corporate and centralizing attitudes. The Humanization Work Groups appear as an important way to institutionalize the possibility of an interdisciplinary team work, which would be directed to improve the quality and humanize the healthcare services, and will also lead to a democratic learning achieved by listening the expressions of the different actors that complement each other in this hard task of integrating the being with the doing, always focused on the citizen. Advances are noted, yet it is necessary to support and consolidate this operational tool for the humanization process in the regional and local units of the entire State.

PO - 08.4 GROUP WITH COMMUNITY HEALTH AGENT: REFLECTIONS ON AIDS CARE

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Changes in the HIV/Aids epidemic, mainly concerning the raise in the surviving rate, has generated new ways of coping with the disease. The Family Health Program (FHP) is a public policy of primary health attention, with the chief proposition of readjusting the public health system, with emphasis in the production of full care. The Community Health Agent (CHA) appears in this context, as the link between the community and the health service. The present work aims at following the construction of meanings produced in a group with CHAs, about Aids. For that, a two-hour group session with a CHA team from a Family Health Nucleus in Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil was done. The group session was audio recorded, and then fully transcribed. The session was analyzed according to the concepts of social constructivism, which considers that realities and meanings are build up through interpersonal relationship, the performance of language being understood as a social practice. For the analysis, it was initially done an immersion in the material transcribed and, then, topics showing the meanings we considered as fundamental in the CHAs' descriptions about HIV/Aids were chosen. We intend to contribute for the health practice in the FHP, concerning HIV/Aids, by looking for multiplicity, not unity, of meaning. Among the several topics approached, we highlight: barriers in the dialogue with serum positive and with serum discordant couples; notions about care; search for standardized health

actions; the individual sense of guilty; orientations from personal sexual experience; the community vulnerability, mainly of women and youngsters; ethical issues related to sexual orientation; boundaries and potentialities of the CHA's work. In these topics, we tried to discuss the work performed by the CHAs with regard to HIV/Aids. The possibility of negotiating meaning brought into the discussion the diversity, as well as the importance of emphasizing subjectivity in health matters. We finish with reflections about in public health practices within the primary level of attention, in the context of the Family Health Program.

Keywords: family health program, community health agent, HIV/Aids, social constructivism.

PO - 08.5 COMMUNITARIAN THERAPY, A BRASILIAN TECHNIQUE, WITH LOW INCOME GROUPS, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTS

Ligia S. Forjaz Lesbaupin¹; Dirce Assis Rudge² - ¹Associação Espaço Comunitário Comenius - ECCO - Terapia Comunitária e Terapia Familiar; ²Associação Espaço Comunitário Comenius - ECCO - Presidência

This poster purpose is to present the good results obtained with the introduction of the Communitarian Therapy in low income groups and to show the preventive and curative work carried through with the inhabitants of the Sapé Slum and neighborhoods in São Paulo, Brazil, by the ONG ECCO-COMENIUS, a Non Governmental Organization named "Association Space Communitarian Comenius". The Communitarian Therapy is a Brazilian therapy technique of mental health, based on the Brazilian reality, especially excellent for risk populations, promoting self-esteem, the valuation of popular wisdom, the community strength and the formation of solidarity nets. Some of its rules are: *not judge, not criticize, not give advice*. In addition to the general population, the Communitarian Therapy is extremely adjusted for chemical dependents and its relatives, which normally feel guilty, ashamed and unreliable.

PO - 08.6 COMMUNITARIAN THERAPY: A NEW SOCI- AL ACTOR SHARING KNOWLEDGE

Marilene Grandesso¹; Miriam R. Barreto² - ¹PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DE SÃO PAULO - NUFAC - NÚCLEO DE FAMÍLIA E COMUNIDADE; ²Movimento Integrado de Saúde Comunitária do Ceará - Terapia Comunitária

With this poster we intend to present the trajectory of the ABRATECOM Associação Brasileira de Terapia Comunitária (Brazilian association of Communitarian therapy) -. It is an institution which represents the Communitarian therapists as well as the Communitarian therapy in the national territory.

It is, in fact, a non-profitable private national association which is organized according to the philosophy of participative networks and with defined objectives already displayed in its social statute. Besides the Executive Management, ABRATECOM is defined by an organized network system which is organized within a deliberative and scientific council, a department of maximum importance for the ABRATECOM and which offers to the association its democratic feature which counts with the participation of people who represent the poles which form the Communitarian therapists from the whole country. Since it was founded in May 1st 2004, in Brazil, during the II *Congresso Brasileiro de Terapia Comunitária* (II Brazilian Congress of Communitarian Therapy), the entity had as its first president Prof. Dra. Marilene A. Grandesso and Miriam Barreto as second. ABRATECOM has been benefiting not only the Communitarian therapists but also other professionals all over the country who are interested in the area of communitarian therapy collaborating with exchange of experience, such as, the union of forces and resources to face the challenges we have found in the context of the communitarian therapy as well as for the idiosyncrasies of the specific necessities contexts in outstanding and diversified populations. The ABRATECOM has been acting for two years and has 335 associates in different regions of Brazil. It has 22 forming poles in 22 states of the country, acting in different spaces facilitating the process of deliverance and fomentation of the communitarian forces. It helps people to carry out their citizenship so that they can be subject of their own stories and not only object or victims. Those new social actors are under obligation of promoting the sharing chain of personal experiences so that the communities find a way to overcome the problems in favour of the learning process of living together with the difficulties, as they add such difficulties to the scientific learning.

PO - 08.7

The process of psychic change. The dynamic in the individuals, groups and communities

Jorge Cesar Franco¹; Margarita Rosa Robertazzi²; Diego Khoury Biraben³; Gabriel Bernardo Cavia⁴; Maria Celia Mancuso⁵; Carlos Marano⁴; Jorge Adolfo Civallero⁶; Araceli Beatriz Sangronis⁴; Fernando Aranovich⁷ - ¹UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES - FACULTAD DE PSICOLOGIA - INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES; ²Facultad de Psicología - Universidad de Buenos Aires - Secretaría de Investigaciones; ³Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Psicología; ⁴Universidad de Buenos Aires - Secretaría de Investigaciones - Facultad de Psicología; ⁵Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales; ⁶Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Psicología; ⁷Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Medicina

There are 700.000 new annual births in Argentina: 100.000 are mothers younger than 20 and 3.300 between 10 and 14 years old. This group is the most devoid, with highest economic and social risk.

The aim is to generate change by cognitive recategorization, systematic attention and the presence of a trained participant observer.

Central hypotheses: a) social self concept and self-esteem improve with change process, b) attention and observer enhance it.

Goals:

- localize common patterns and differences in the group
- intragroupal comparing
- measurement of self concept and self-esteem
- incidence of participant observer

Pregnancy and childbirths alter psychosocial development of the adolescent. Creative stability is required to install change.

Five phases on groupal / individual sequence will be developed, pointing to control and guide social change, aiming to find laws of that phenomenon.

We try to capture the change that alters stability, articulating change by mechanisms placed in interstitial zones between actor and structure. Paying attention to invisible interactive processes of the system, to obtain: learning habits, new cultural patterns, reorganization of belong and reference groups.

It becomes relevant a systemic follow-up to evaluate capacity of adolescents to establish connections between social category – personal sense.

PO - 09.1

THE LISTENS OF THE DRAMAS OF THE MATURITY AS CATALYTIC POTENCY OF TRANSFORMATIONS

Ana Carolina Oliveira Costa¹ - ¹Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama

The present work intends to show the group psychotherapy with patients in the age ripens (more than 55 years) accomplished in the Psychotherapy Service of the Institute of Psychiatry of the Hospital of the Clinics of University of Medicine of São Paulo. Inserted in Gender Group[®], team of service of the referred Service under Dr. Luiz Cuschnir's direction and supervision by Dorli Kamkhagi, this group psychotherapy intends to understand the aging process to the light of the Psychoanalytic theory and of Psychodrama, in which propitiates a locus of reception of anguishes and losses making possible the approach psychotherapeutics reaching them in this stage of the vital cycle. Before this scenery it was possible to notice that, through this work, in Gender Group[®] of the Ripening the patients could try the creation of new life possibilities, the retaking of old projects and the rescue of the spontaneity and of the creativity, transforming cultural preserves and with this winning freedom on this present time. The patients' evolution proved that approach therapeutic groupal as valuable for the patients and for your development psychological and social.

PO - 09.2

Went up on the stage and screamed to the world: An experience of sheltering and belonging on a encounter group

Ewerton Helder Bentes de Castro¹ - ¹UFAM - Psicologia

This work is a "case study" on a "encounter group" that took place with elderly at "centro de Saude Flavio de Vasconcelos Dias", in Manaus. The "encounter group" is based on Carl Rogers theory – Person Centered Approach – which objective, according to Rogers (1970), consist in personal increasing and developing, and improvement of the communications and interpersonal relations, by a process of experiencing. A.L., member of the group, retired, due to conflicts with her ex-husband about 10 years ago developed a series of organic changes: insomnia, high blood pressure, emergence incoming, lost of appetite, continuous sadness, lost of the meaning of living, cyst on the finger that already had done two surgeries and could be amputated. Arrives on the group with an angry face and downcast expression, sad, don't say a word on the two first sessions, just observes. The group has as characteristic to promote the concept of "experience". When the theme conjugal relations was put on discussion, A.L. shared her experience of live until that moment, seeing what happened, the group sheltered her without judging or pre-concepts. On the next session A.L. appears with a big smile, commenting not presenting many of the organic signs that took her to the group. Today she is doing physiotherapy and has no chance to lose the finger. After the disclosing of her conflicts of the last ten years and felling so well sheltered, making part of a group, she expressed to the group that she felt "another person" (reborn), ready to thru life, "I fell as I went up on the stage and screamed to the world!".

PO - 09.4

A group therapy with forth age women

Margarita Rosa Robertazzi¹ - ¹Facultad de Psicología - Universidad de Buenos Aires - Secretaría de Investigaciones

This article intends to reflect the path followed by a therapeutic group which is formed by older women that has been functioning for eleven years up to the present moment. This experience will be the point of departure to develop four topics: the group treatment as a right choice during the vital crisis of aged people, some characteristics of this evolutionary stage, the particularities that this phase takes in a country like ours and, finally, some prejudices about old age that become a strong obstacle for the professional work with this kind of patients.

PO - 09.5

"PLAYING AND RE-PLAYING". TO RE-CREATE OR TO CREATE

Maria Gabriella Nicotra¹ - ¹ - - -

Aim: The aim of this study is to describe in synthetic way the analitic psychodramatic group with children (8-10 years) suffering of behaviour's disorder, showing iperactivity and aggressiveness or inhibition, anxious, depressive and learning disorder. These children came from poor family with different problematic such as culture and social conditions.

Methods: The study started eight years ago working with a group of maximum 15 children every year with weekly meetings and was performed with no much structured plays with a directive and semidirective conduction. The study involves the effectiveness of psychodrama psychotherapy shaped as a narrative literature, use of masks and mythic figures and transformation of narrative literature. We decided to perform our work in the places where the children could have less oppressions, so we avoided ambulatory and we choose a school of their area. **Results and discussion:** The children involved in the study suffered of mental disorders, behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances, disorders of behaviour, and disorders of psychological development. Our study demonstrates that with psychodrama group psychotherapy the children increased their attention with subsequent increased of their auto-opinion. We can conclude that psychodrama group psychotherapy studies seems to be an efficacious method to prevent psychiatric pathologies and social deviation.

PO - 09.6

THE ADOLESCENT, HIS GROUPS AND HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH SIGNIFICANTIVE ADULT PEOPLE

Maria Gabriella Nicotra¹ - ¹ - - -

Aim We performed this study with a therapeutic group of adolescents and we explored the various groups one belongs to. These are important because they are able to influence the adolescents. The adolescents are undecided between homologation and marginality, between belonging needs and independency and individual instances. **Methods:** The group conducted with a method that alternated Group-analytic methods and analytic-psychodrama, with verbal moments, play moments and socio-psychodrama. The dramatic representations regarded both real and dream life. They refered both passed life and future hypothesis. The group is described with a focalisation on the process of the group self and with a focalisation on the evolution process of the adolescents. **Results and discussion:** This group utilised an active methodology, this resulted particularly useful because the adolescents needed to act and also to experiment different roles before to choose their personality. The work with the adolescents has involved the activation of the neuropsychiatric equipe and of the social operators determining strong input in changing.

PO - 09.7

WHO AM I: YOUNG SOCCER PLAYERS

Marta Regina Cemin¹; Maria Lucia Andreoli de Moraes² - ¹Pontifícia Universidade Católica - Pós Graduação em Psicologia; ²Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul - Faculdade de Psicologia

This study presents the analysis of graphic material produced during the research Structure, origin and group dynamics: a study about young soccer players living in a sportive club (CEMIN,2004). The participants were 17 youngsters from 14 to 17 years old, most of them coming from less fortunate classes, aiming for a vacancy in the professional team, and who, by several reasons, live in the own soccer club, having their food and school necessities being attended by it.

They are posters made by the youngsters during the first stage of the study answering the question "who am I". To do this, they selected figures of various magazines, so that they could compose a poster that was presented later to the big group. The analysis method was the content method. We observed results as graphic productions, making evident the selection of stereotyped forms according to the models of success, beauty and power offered by the consume society. Because of the vulnerability of their age, we can conclude that, through their graphic expression, characteristics of contemporary society pass by. Within these parameters it is expected that the youngster becomes a consumist adult. The content of the posters reveals a range of themes limited to "the guarantees of happiness" marked, in modern times, as the full access to the communication means, the conquering of the fashion world women, to the possession of mighty cars, magnificent motor-boats, international trips, images of glory and visibility. Thus, the youngsters confirm their existence in the world through social expectations. It calls our attention the absence of themes related to culture or knowledge as, for example, the search for literature, cinema or other kind of art. Finally, we point out the reference of the Brazilian identity connected to soccer. The images suggest a Brazilian guy who, through professional soccer, will reach a success position as the sportsmen/idols of the selection team.

PO - 09.8

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AT AN INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY ABOUT SEPARATION AND LOSS

Regina Celia Ciriano Calil¹; Sergio Luiz Saboya Arruda² - ¹UCDB - Centro de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação; ²FCM - UNICAMP - Departamento de Psicologia Médica e Psiquiatria

The objective of this paper is to show part of a case study regarding

group psychotherapy of school age children at an institutional context of

the out-patient clinic for children mental health promotion at the

Psychology Clinic of the Universidade Católica Dom Bosco (Campo Grande - MS-

Brasil). The attention given to the group studied used the psychotherapy

technique of the psycho-dynamic approach, adapted to the condition of group

work and other institutional circumstances. In this case study, the

following technical aspects referring to the functioning of the group were

analyzed: the children's play, the unconscious expression of the children's

fantasies in the group and the specific transference relation when the group

was ending. During the execution of this study, paradigms and

presuppositions of the human sciences were utilized, employing the

qualitative method.

PO - 10.1

THE GROUP AS ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING STRATEGY IN CONTINUED EDUCATION PROCESS

Ana Lucia Queiroz Bezerra¹; Claci Fatima Weirich Rosso¹; Marcelo Medeiros¹; Denize Bouttelet Munari¹; Marcia Maria Souza¹ - ¹UFG - Faculdade de Enfermagem

Changes rapidity is one of the main characteristics in contemporary world and environments each time more complex. The organizational intelligence in the forecast direction, adaptability and learning becomes each time more evident as social system to survive and to develop itself. In this context it's possible to find hospitals and consequently the Nursing staff, a dynamic profession and socially determined that follows these changes continuously on social and hospital organizations scopes. In this study we sought to discuss about the group process as strategy to organizational learning, from the point of view that this is a learning concept which must be learned how to understand, to influence and to administrate all holistic and public health assistance changes, by a continued education process, having as strategy the group in organizations scope. The group as strategy to facilitate the process of continued education constitutes a multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary theme, which allows boarding possibilities with multiple areas of knowledge membership, facilitating the understanding about this phenomenon, its amplitude and expansion in organizational field. The organizations, in this context need to redirect its focuses and promote efforts to staff development process, that aim isolated qualifications, become spaces to the creation of a continuous and collective professional

learning culture, where one learns with others, sharing innovations with the objective to solve real organizational problems; which process can be understood as organizational learning. In the relationship between organization, knowledge and learning few researches had been developed by Nursing area in continued education focus, having the group as strategy to promote organizational learning. We expect to contribute to this technology broaden, especially for nurses whom develops continued education practices in organizational learning process.

PO - 10.2 THE LABORATORY EDUCATION MODEL TO HUMAN BEING COMMUNICATION LEARNING

Carla Natalina da Silva Fernandes¹; Selma Rodrigues Alves Montefusco¹; Claci Fatima Weirich Rosso¹; Denize Bouttelet Munari¹; Marcelo Medeiros¹ - ¹UFG - Faculdade de Enfermagem

The human being trends to live in group intending to preserve its identity, survival as and to obtain necessary tools for its domain and power over other creatures. The primitive human grouping organization and institutionalization had become to be gradually modelers' agents of desires, thoughts and behaviors of its members. Only in the last century, the grouping phenomena had had more attention; still that life in group and the interpersonal interrelationship had developed since the civilization beginning. Through this perspective, this study sought to relate a lived group situation developed by the Laboratory Education Model (Moscovici, 2001), focusing the interpersonal communication processes. The experience occurred along the Nursing Post-Graduation seminars "The Human Being Relationship Dynamics" on the Nursing Post Graduation Program at the Federal University of Goiás - Nursing College, in which about fourteen students (group members) and the Professor (coordinator) has met in weekly four hours classes along four months. The orientation of this education model became possible to the group to have autonomy to self-management the educative process in view of the healthful relations and the identification of impelling factors for the self-knowledge and the learning about interpersonal relations, contributing to the group coordinator training. One of the essential aspects considered to this learning refers to the communication practice, in which, from a participant speech they finish the group session transformed by the experiences exchange by each other inside a listening to talk process, soothing to the understanding and the grouping age origin and destiny. This Education Model establishes the following stages: specific lived situation through an activity; the process analysis; conceptualization and connection to reality that can provoke changes in

the next experiences. It was learned to live together sending all the group members for deep personal changes, also the communication without blockades learning necessity, expecting to improve our practice as Nurses capable to offer a better health care assistance quality. We expect that this relate brings contributions for changes in attitudes, behavior, feelings and knowledge of nursing education professionals. Learning to live together was contemplated sending the members to deep personal transformations, also the communication without blockades learning necessity, expecting to improve our work as capable Nurses to offer health care quality attendance. We wait that this related experience can contribute for changes in attitude, behavioral and sentimental scopes, and the personal knowledge in Public Health Nursing education.

PO - 10.3 A study about the relationship between negative attitudes and Burnout in doctors working with HIV seropositive people

Marco de Tubino Scanavino¹; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo² - ¹Faculdade de Medicina da USP - Psiquiatria(Projeto Sexualidade); ²Faculdade de Medicina da USP - Psiquiatria

After two decades of the appearance of the aids, remain the professionals' difficulty in the clinical practice to care the patients. The literature points the psychosocial complexity of the disease as the main reason of the phenomenon, particularly the stigma relating unconventional sexual practices and the death. On the other hand, the professionals that care HIV seropositive people suffer a great psychological stress that results in countless transfer requests and it hurts the formation of ripe and experienced teams. We researched 49 doctor-residents of the Infectology Services of Emílio Ribas Hospital and of the Section of Infectious Diseases of the Hospital das Clínicas de São Paulo as for the presence of negative attitudes, psychological difficulties and Burnout's syndrome. They answered to an objective questionnaire, anonym and auto-responsive. We observed that residents that assist more than 10 patient a week they present less negative attitudes ($p < 0,05$), more psychological difficulties ($p < 0,05$) and more "Burnout" ($p = 0,09$) than those that assist up to 10 patient. Such data give support to the hypothesis that more positive and receptive professionals at first, if they are not properly prepared to work with the humanistic aspects of this clinical practice, they can have psychological difficulties and to suffer of "Burnout". Among the consequences of "Burnout" is the formation of negative attitudes of the professional that needs to move far away from the anguish source. Therefore, the maintenance of the health psychic balance of the aids' professionals have an important influence in the patient's adhesion to the treatment.

PO - 10.4 LANDSCAPE OF THE THIRD MILLENIUM - PTM

Osvaldo Filidoro¹; Emilia Afrange² - ¹USAL - Universidade Salvador - Bs As - Epistemologia; ²Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodinamica

Unlike broad generalizations, which stand closer to undifferentiated abstraction than to conceptual reflection, and with an intentionality clearly tied to a specific time-and-space context, the PTM project aims at the promotion of multiple potentialities, as a result of a prevention process, carried out in advance, in view of the present historic moment, which we may witness, yet not as mere bystanders.

It relies, for its purpose, on a number of fundamentally interdisciplinary resources, with the goal of trying to elaborate, correct and prevent the actions of those who shoulder the historic responsibility of participating in the establishment of the CONE SUR, a project with consequences which are, rather than useful, essential for its expansion to other Latin American regions.

The PTM project implementation involves, in a way, a Situational Diagnosis, meeting the requirement of "conceptual clarity", that includes three strata, namely, those of material items, of ecological spaces and of psychic representation realities, the study of which cannot or must not confine itself to the mere analysis of data, even if performed with the help of statistical tools that have a determinative, but by no means decisive, character.

As a consequence of such an analysis of the social fabric supporting structure, the PTM project intends to reconstruct the belief system, not only on and in the social aspects of the societal grid, but also in the very sameness which the possibility of Transcendence has in itself and by itself.

The proposed approach goes against classical representations which in their own *fictus* exhibit a deceptive outer appearance but are lacking in substance.

An example of this is that a GDP increase would not suffice to improve standards of living.

The project implementation gives rise to the perception of a sense and meaning of the conditions of real experiences, with empirical and ontological effects, since values are the principle that leads and guides the selection of empirical data, representing thus an operational and methodological tool, to such an extent that ignoring these concepts leads to self-deception or to trial and error.

PO - 10.5 CYBERTEST – THE COMPUTERIZED SOCIOMETRIC TEST

Roberto Zampieri¹ - ¹Ciclo de Mutação - Diretoria

The sociometric test, one of the tools of sociometry idealized by Jacob Levy Moreno, is utilized with the aim of measuring interrelationships of individuals in a

group. Over the last decade we computerized this test to improve the speed of attaining the results and presented the results of our work to the scientific community in 1996. Since then we have been improving the model and its application. Here we present the potential of the sociometric test as an instrument to measure the efficiency of the intervention to which a group is submitted. Additionally, the system is used as a tool for planning and documentation of the intervention. We illustrate the results with a case study in which we trace a comparison between the graphs and indexes of a group from the initial stage of the work to the end. We also demonstrate variations in the presentation of the results obtained.

The group consisted of 23 leaders in an organization with ages between 23 and 50 years old and a mean age of 33.2 years. The documented results of the group are presented.

In conclusion, the Cybertest is a computer program that improves the speed of attaining results in interventions and makes documentation of the evolution of the group viable.

PO - 10.6 MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM: PARTICIPATION ASSESSMENT

Sergio Ishara¹; Marina Bandeira²; Antonio Waldo Zuardi³ - ¹HCFMRP-USP - Neurologia, Psiquiatria e Psicologia Médica; ²Universidade Federal de São João Del Rei - Psicologia; ³Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP - Neurologia, Psiquiatria e Psicologia Médica

The multidisciplinary approach has been the basis of the therapeutic practice with severe psychiatric patients in hospital services. Institutional and individual variables collaborate in the organization of participation and interpersonal relationship models. The exercise of participation allows the development of interprofessional exchanges, favoring the therapeutic complementary aims. In this study, professionals were questioned about how frequent and how pleased they were of participating in a team. The instrument used was the Satisfaction Scale SATIS-BR, from which we have analyzed the data referred to professional participation in decision processes, implementation of programs and/or activities, and to the assessment process, as well as the professional perception on how their own opinions were taken into consideration by the team. A hundred and thirty six commissioned professionals from six services, two unities from a psychiatric hospital, two from the full admission in a general hospital, and two from the partial admission in the hospital participated in the study. On the whole, results pointed to diversity in the frequency of participation, with about 38% of the professional referring rare participation and 37%, frequent. The lower levels of participation were observed in the assessment process of activities and/or programs, considered as rare or inexistent for

almost half of the participants (45.6%). Even the participation related to the process of implementation of programs, considered as higher, was referred as frequent merely by 38.9% of the professionals. Only 34.5% considered that their opinions were frequently taken into consideration. About 35% of the professionals referred not being pleased with their participation level. There were differences among the services, with higher satisfaction scores in the day hospital than in the psychiatric hospital. Our suggestion is to associate the multidisciplinary activity with systematic assessments and investment aiming at increasing the levels of participation and professional satisfaction.

**PO - 10.7
SOCIALPSYCHODRAMA ROLE-PLAYING: A INNOVATIVE GAME MAKING DIFFERENCE TO SOLUTION CONFLICTS AND RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS IN COMPANIES.**

Yvette Datner¹ - ¹SOPSP - DIDATA SUPERVISORA

This poster describe the results of a real intervention case on 7 groups in industry with Role-Playing and Research-Action to built changes immediatly.

The Role Playing based on theory and method of J.L. Moreno's Psychodrama is used for training as a special game/play. There are many different types of simulations, serving different objectives and using different methods. The true Socialpsychodrama's Role Playing make a difference. It has a dynamic structure where the professionals roles are in complementary action, envolving spontaneity and creativity, and it's not a simulation of a perfect solution. Firt in choice the proposal scene. One team play a scene and members of the others teams offer solutions to decision-making, but playing one role or two..with the inverse role's technique, soliloque and double

This Role-Playing are quite different from simples simulations. It presents a business or company problematic situation and ask players in teams each one choice a problem to make a scene of this problem and ask the others teams offer and to action the part of decisions or solutions about how it should be best managed. The decisions are usually about the best action attitude. The decisions are input to the stage by participants of teams not only speaking but as a laboratory experience based in role change.

When considering the use of a role playing, the best starting point is the learning objectives:

- Increasing the skills of teamworking, problem-solving and decision-making
- Increasing awareness of inter-personal behaviour and group dynamics.

In present related case, this method was offered to 290 industry people of a recently inaugurated department with a strongly difficulty on relationship and working as a team and is a useful way to

emphasise the need to access and consider all information (individuals are sometimes hesitant about revealing their knowledge) and to decide how make to change the bad climate in the department.

1. Offer a clear and convincing link between the situations applying in the role playing and their relevance in "real life".
2. Developing personal skills that will maximise the probability of useful and observable behaviour being demonstrated
3. Fostering a climate in which each participant seeks to extract personally-relevant learning from the experience
4. Setting clear boundaries for post-exercise discussion so that all participants seek to improve the skills of their colleagues, as well as their own.

**PO - 10.8
GROUP DOHSA THERAPY; A new Japanese Psychotherapy for Improvement of Personôu Mental Health**

Ryozo Shimizu¹ - ¹MEIJI GAKUIN UNIVERSITY - PSYCHOLOGY

DOHSA Therapy is Japanese psychotherapy and the method of Psycho-Rehabilitation.

DOHSA is a Japanese term which means the process of owners' self striving to realize a body movement which is intended by himself.. It is owners' self controlling activity of his own body movement which is schematized like a process of "intention—striving—body movement". It activates a real psychic activity of Clients and improves their mental health.

The purpose of this report is to present a Japanese DOHSA psychotherapy as a group therapy for human mental health.

**PO - 11.1
GROUP PSYCHODRAMA IN TRAINING CLINICS**

Algaides De Marco Rodrigues¹; Lenise Collares Nogueira² - ¹UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DE PELOTAS - PSICOLOGIA; ²Universidade da Região da Campanha - Psicologia

Historically there's a meaningful demand for patient referral, specially children for psychological care in the ISAP (Integrated Service for Applied Psychology) in Urcamp (Universidade da Região da Campanha) and at the Psychological Clinic of UCPEL (Universidade Católica de Pelotas – RS). Usually the complaints brought for in by he/she who refers are connected with children's behavior which create preoccupations in familiar and/or school environments. Following these complaints we found the difficulties of those who deal with the children specially as far as it concerns the qualitativity adequated development of fathers and mothers for their roles. In the relationships (parents – children) the main goal is that the development of both representative poles of it. So, when we have as

PO

objective an effective therapeutical work, we can't unbond these children from the sociometric nets of which they are part of, neither the roles they complement. The paper mentions the experience that already presents meaningful psychoterapeutical results with children's groups and draws reflections about the difficulties found in the formation of therapeutical groups in the Psychology Teaching Institutions, searching for possible alternatives so as to expand the number of such groups, that studies be stimulated and to increase broadcasting and the credibility of the community in the group treatment results.

PO - 11.2

PROJECT PARTNERSHIP WITH ASSOCIAÇÃO MENINOS OF MORUMBI - AMM SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR FAMILIES.

Ana Marcia Vasconcelos¹; Ana Lucia Castello¹; Ana Paula Fonseca Zampieri³; Anselmo Peres⁴; Gabriela Suzansky⁴; Glene Rodrigues Faria⁵; Ingrid Esslinger⁵; Isabel Cristina Locoselli⁵; Maria Cecilia Rossi⁵; Maria Luiza Cruvinel Moretti⁶; Maria Rachel Marra²; Marisa Barradas de Crasto⁷; Silvio Reis Costa⁷; Paulo Zampieri⁸; Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieri⁹; Cristiane Blank⁹ - ¹F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde Ltda - www.terapiafamiliar.med.br; ²F&Z assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde Ltda - Psicodrama; ³F&Z Assessoria em Educação e Saúde Ltda - Educação Familiar; ⁴F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde Ltda - Educação Familiar; ⁵F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde Ltda - educação Familiar; ⁶F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em educação e Saude - Psicodrama; ⁷F&Z Assessoria e desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde S/C Ltda - Ensino; ⁸FZ - Ensino/ Administração; ⁹F&Z Assessoria e Desenvolvimento em Educação e Saúde de São Paulo - Pesquisa e Ensino

SUBJECTS

Human Reproduction
 Contraceptive methods
 Sexuality in: infancy; adolescence; youth; adult life; better age
 The phenomenon of the auto erotic in the development of the healthful sexuality
 Intrafamiliar sexual abuses
 DST's, AIDS and HPV?
 Erothism, Health and Marriage
 Sexual Communication in the families

RESULTS

- 1, Clarification on doubts of anatomy, sexual response and human reproduction.
- 2, Contraceptive methods information and risks of STDs and AIDS dimension.

- 3, Discussion on auto-erotism, masturbation and by means of educative videos with clarifications and magnifying of narratives.
- 4, Sharing of the difficulties and anguish of the parents in the process of sexual education and individuation of the children.
- 5, Facilitation and magnifying of the communication between parents and children, as well as of the nuclear family with the extensive family, fortifying the dialogue and the relations in the familiar net.
- 6, Sexual violence: prevention for avoidance; clarification of the rights front the abuse situations; reinforcement of the keepers; shelter and awareness of the internal resources, for the retaken of the affective-sexual life and the familiar relationship.
- 7, Training of children and adolescents as multiplying agents of the knowledge on sexuality.
8. To make possible shelter of subjects of the sexuality, sensetizing the community front to the obstacles in changing subjects socially kept as secret.
9. To make possible a learning on the different boardings of communication between men and women, considering the questions of sort in the field of the sexuality.
10. Valuing the father role in the familiar daily life.
11. Magnifying the dialogue between the couple, achieving to stimulate new conjugal sexual possibilities.
12. Access to the path ways for the net of support of Public Health and Justice.
13. Discussion on the subjects mourning and suicide.
14. Sheltering and coping with the weakness of mother/father dealing with external violence.
15. Special care with the conflicts in order to prevent the repetition of family standards.
16. Finding new solutions for old situations using dramatization of concrete scenes of the life.

PO - 11.3

THE COORDINATION OF GROUPS FOCUSED IN THE STRUCTURE, PROCESS AND CONTENT: A CHALLENGE FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Denize Bouttelet Munari¹; Claci Fatima Weirich Rosso¹; Marcelo Medeiros¹ - ¹UFG - Faculdade de Enfermagem

The advance and improvement of the group as health assistance tool in all its dimensions are an undisputed reality and, in this direction, to study it, in its several possibilities, is a necessity. The group dynamics study as technique and science can make possible a more consistent application of this tool in educative, management and attendance health activities, especially in the Public Health. This study sought to argue the elements which compose the

group psychological dimension from the triad: structure, process and content, to extend health professionals knowledge to understand the group phenomena to the adjusted handling of groups in Public Health assistance. The related triad is composed for psychosocial structure, communication process and content or meaning standard. The structure is determined by the proper group initial constitution time-space, i.e. the foreseen time, initial activities, the goals, the agenda and, at last, all the group steady elements or the constants that establish the group approach. The structure exclusively does not say respect to the external changeable elements to the coordination, but it also consists in the group coordinator actions. The process is characterized by the subjects' movement in direction to action, interaction, in the behavior dynamic processes, in the rituals, joints and construction of chains of interpersonal dialogues. The content composes all continuously communication in the group, being a changeable phenomenon for all kinds of expressions and events that can be observed. The understanding of this triad that composes the group psychological dimension allows to the coordinator a more consistent deepened phenomena reading, especially the communication in all its possibilities. In the Public Health attendance, this knowledge acquisition is basic, because the majority of the actions in this area, for example, are planned from group activities. However, here in Brazil, the professional majority acts without this specific knowledge, which becomes its established action only in experiments without theoretical sustentation. It is indispensable in front to the new Brazilian Public Health Policy that demands a Health professional transforming performance which must be capable to act as coordinating of groups. Thus this is the great challenge to Public Health Institutions and also, to Health area Colleges.

PO - 11.4 DAY-TO-DAY PHRASES IN A HELLENIC-SPEAKING GROUP-ANALYTIC GROUP

Eleni Greka¹; Katerina Papamanousaki¹; Gerassimos Repassos¹ - ¹Hellenic Organisation of Psychotherapy & Education in Group Analysis - Group Analysis

In day-to-day speaking, every people in all countries, articulate concise phrases to express how they feel, perceive or how reality is depicted in the course of their lives.

Group analysis is both psychotherapy and a way of living. So, the day-to-day (better say: the-session-to-session) life of the group attempts to represent a "good-enough" family and social life.

We shall try to narrate the way Group Analysis adopts peoples' language and dialect tradition and how this adoption facilitates members of different cultural origins to be incorporated into the group and how therapeutic this can become.

PO - 11.5 THE REFLECTING TEAM IN GROUP THERAPY: ASSUMPTIONS AND GUIDELINES

Emerson Fernando Raserá¹ - ¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia - Instituto de Psicologia

The reflecting team is a clinical practice in which a group of consultants, the reflecting team, participates in a therapeutic system promoting conditions to the creation of new descriptions of the situations and problems faced by it. Considering that this practice has its historical origin in the field of family therapy, the goal of this work is to present the main assumptions and guidelines of its use in the group context. Technically, the format of the reflecting team varies as the circumstances and preferences of the participants. However, in the group context, typically, it consists on the participation of two professionals who seats down silently besides the group circle, without participating directly of the group conversations. They just make questions and commentaries when requested by the therapist who coordinates the group. These interventions of the team occur as many times as the therapist judges necessary. In the listening position, the members of the team reflect on other descriptions of the situations, connections between different subjects, the relationship between the participants, the group process and the consequences of sharing these reflections. Based on a stance of curiosity and respect, the reflecting team intervention is conceived as a dialogue, in which is made many questionings about the group conversation, as well as about which conversations can be more useful for each type of subject and situation. It focuses the multiplicity of a dialogue and it avoids the monologue about some specific direction. After listening to the reflecting team, the group members retake their conversation, usually, incorporating the commentaries of the team and expanding their understanding of what has happened in the group. The reflecting team can be used in some sessions when the group is facing important difficulties or in all the sessions, depending on team's availability and therapist's model of work. This method of group work constructs a new politics of the relations between group members and therapists, inviting a position of multiplicity, respect, and openness in the construction of new ways of life.

PO - 11.6 THE COMMUNICATION OF THE BODY IN THE PSYCHODRAMA

Maria Lizabete de Souza Povoá¹ - ¹UnB - Sociologia

This essay intends to contemplate about how the psychodrama performed in group facilitates the access to the non-verbal contents. The body as an instrument of expression is constituted into a fertile field, not only for investigations of the non-verbal language, but also

PO

to the use of this language pattern in the expression of the emotions and conflicts. In this reflection, after the summary of the study report of the emotional expressions, it is highlighted the importance of the psychodrama in the current scenario and the body in the psychodrama. The role of the director of the psychodrama and the use that he/she does of the non-verbal communication are compared to the one of the playwright in the use of cinematographic techniques. To illustrate this last one, it was used session fragments. **Keywords:** psychodrama, group therapy, non-verbal communication, role of the director.

PO - 11.7 THE WORKSHOP 'BEING AND DOING' OF TAPESTRY AND OTHER EMBROIDERIES: A DIFFERENCED MODALITY OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

Roberta Elias Manna¹; Tania Maria Jose Aiello-Vaisberg² - ¹Unity of Reference of the Elderly Health Care - Coordenadoria Regional de Saúde Centro-Oeste-SP, - Psicologia; ²USP - Ser e Fazer

The Psychotherapeutic Workshop of Tapestry and Other Embroideries has been developed as part of a body of researches on the mutative potentiality of differenced frameworks of the Winnicottian psychoanalysis of the self. Group approaches are fundamental in public health care not only because they facilitate the assistance of greater numbers of people, but also because they consider man as an essentially social being. Taking this fact into consideration, one can see psychotherapeutic workshops as a framework characterized by the presentation of mediator materials, which aim to facilitate the subjective expression, as well as the use of 'holding' as a basic therapeutic intervention. As a result, a satisfactory therapeutic environment is created, one that is capable of stimulating spontaneous and creative gestures, which fit the overcoming of dissociations and the quest for a more authentic living. This investigation, which draws on the use of psychoanalytical narratives, has been revealing that the Psychotherapeutic Workshop of Tapestry and Other Embroideries stimulates the occurrence of mutative experiences through the decrease of sufferings and defenses, and the achievement of a more mature emotional positioning. It also indicates that it can be successfully inserted in public health care systems.

PO - 11.8 GROUPS IN PSYCHODRAMA: PHASES AND CONTEXTS OF A SESSION

Terezinha Tome Baptista¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - FEBRAP - Departamento de Psicodrama

In this poster, the author presents the specific structure of Group-psychodrama, emphasizing its phases and contexts, and also the practical-theoretical articulation that concerns them.

WORKSHOP/TALLER/ *WORKSHOP*

WS - 01 EMBRACE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD: PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

Flavia Blay Levisky¹; Ruth Blay Levisky² - ¹USP - Psicologia Social; ²NESME - Psicanálise dos Vínculos

Embrace your Neighborhood, is a project based on socio-psychoanalytic concepts aimed at developing programs to prevent violence in schools and their surroundings. To implement it, working groups were organized including students, teachers, parents, employees and directors in 9 São Paulo Municipal, State and private schools located in three different neighborhoods. Our team encompassed psychoanalysts, psychologists, sociologists and artists.

Violence has been growing daily and is a symptom of social pathology. It represents both a cry of anguish and of hope in the search of practices to change this reality.

Schools are the first social cell after families and contribute to the ethical formation of the young and to the practice citizenship. They are the spaces where preventive measures have to be diagnosed and implemented so as to ensure the development of feelings of participation in communities or groups and to experience the capability of tolerance and to learn to live with differences and frustrations. Schools, as they are creative, transforming and welcoming spaces enables the creation and multiplication of leaders connected to psycho-social issues.

In each of the schools we worked within a space for dialogue and reflection that was opened so as to diagnose the factors that generate violence. During the meetings every participant could propose, elaborate, communicate, prepare to implement, integrate and articulate ideas that led to prevention practices that were within the range of possibility regarding the personal and material potential of each community. The project team made the school working and theater groups more aware of the group conflicts. Based on the emerging anxieties and through the observation of defensive mechanisms and the search for identification models experienced in the transference/counter-transference relationships we could, thanks to the capabilities of "holding" and "rêverie", interfere with the dynamics of the groups.

In each school projects and theatrical plays were carried out enabling the young to transform aggressive and affective potentials in creative, constructive and restoring expressions. The elaboration and practicing of community actions led to self-esteem and belief in their capabilities as subjects of the integration and articulation processes among the different school and community segments.

Based on the organization of working groups similar to those formed in the Embrace your Neighborhood project we will debate the methodology and results, after which we will present a DVD.

WS - 02 PUPPETS MOVE, TALK, CRY. AND INTERACT: A PSYCHODRAMATIC PLAY TECHNIQUE FOR 4 TO 12-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

Leni Margaretha Francisca Verhofstadt-Deneve¹ - ¹Ghent University - Developmental, Personality & Social Psychology

In this workshop the Children's Psychodrama-Puppets Kit will be demonstrated with participants playing the children. We will try to follow the different stages of the semi-directive protocol mentioned in the theoretical lecture.

The play starts with the child's construction of his phenomenologically experienced world (stage A, grounded upon the Phenomenological-Dialectic Personality Model), locating important persons at a certain distance of the I-puppet. This is followed by psychodramatic action through role takings and dialogues between the self and significant others. In stage B the child is able to construct his ideal world dialectically different from his phenomenologically experienced situation. This action method makes it possible to externalize the child's multiple self- and other-constructions and the internal self-dialogues. Moreover, the action sociogram can be understood as an intense situational-affective experience of dialectic oppositions, in which emotions, actions, cognitions, language and effective learning can be integrated.

References:

Verhofstadt-Denève, L. (2000). Theory and practice of action and drama techniques. Developmental psychotherapy from an existential-dialectical viewpoint. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Verhofstadt-Denève, L. (2003). The psychodramatic "social atom method": Dialogical self in dialectical action. *Journal of Constructivist Psychology*, 16, 183-212.

Verhofstadt-Denève, L., Dillen, L., Helskens, D. & Siongers, M. (2004). The psychodramatic "social atom method" with children: Dialogical self in dialectical action. In H. Hermans & G. Dimaggio, *The Dialogical self in psychotherapy* (pp.152-170). New York: Brunner-Routledge, Taylor and Francis

Group..WEB-address (from February 1st 2006 on) www.psychodramapuppets.be

WS - 03 SMALL CHANGES - GREAT TRANSFORMATIONS: USING PSYCHOANALYTIC CONCEPTS WITH CORPORATE GROUPS

Wilson Roberto Tamborini¹ - ¹USP - Laboratório Sujeito e Corpo - SuCor

The concept of this model was born from the association of an Industrial Engineer post-graduated in Business Administration – Miguel Keremian, and a Biomedic post-graduated in Techniques and Special Strategies in Psychoanalysis – Wilson Roberto Tamborini.

From our practice and observation at clinics and in business, working with groups or acting as advisors, we started to question why some of the programs that companies intended to adopt were not successfully implemented, thus frustrating formal and informal "contracts". These observations triggered our studies on the influences of Relationship Networks on corporations.

Merging Lacanian concepts such as the Real, Symbolic and Imaginary (R.S.I.) with Chaos Theory, Fractal Theory, Strategic Planning and, more recently, considerations about Chaordic Organizations (Chaos + Order) we designed a model of Strategic Thinking based on the "Iceberg Standard".

It is said that only 1/8 of an iceberg's total height is visible. We understand that the tip of the iceberg in a corporate setting represents what is observable, tangible and with a mechanistic nature. What one could call "Reality".

It is true that below sea level there is another 7/8. This huge mass, though invisible, exists and acts in the business support structure.

Every action directed exclusively to the visible reality – and they are many these days – is targeted at a tiny 1/8 fraction of the entire business. The enhancement of investment's performance depends on an efficient focus on the remaining 7/8, a place unseen by the eyes.

We can achieve this goal with special techniques and strategies suitable to every corporate segment, based on not only analytic discourses, but also the discourse of the master who governs, and the knowledge that teaches.

We build, through group dynamics, a process able to act on Relationship Networks as well as on the field of activity that provides its sustainability.

We have noticed that these techniques generate positive results on organizations, contributing to an efficient definition of Purposes, establishment of Principles and creation of a Shared Vision.

The overall outcome is the fulfillment of the organization's formal and informal Contracts.

WS - 04 LOVE, SEX AND INTIMACY: ROMANCING SELF AND OTHER - KNOW THYSELF!

Sima Ariam¹; Elizabeth Rovere² - ¹- - -; ²New School University - Academic Counseling and Psychotherapy

In this workshop, we will explore our realities and fantasies about love, sex and intimacy to better understand how they influence our relationships. The format will include vignettes, breakout groups, mutual sharing and interactive small group experience. Participants will seek to develop a more thorough and thoughtful awareness of the vicissitudes of love and companionship. As frequently stated by Dr. Louis Ormont, "if a person can become more aware of themselves and can experience love and intimacy within a group therapy setting, they will have success in this in life."

The workshop will address the following questions: What are we looking for in love, sex and intimacy? How do we make romance and passion last? How can we keep it alive and exciting? "Know thyself" is the answer, as the Greeks understood. Only through self-love and self-acceptance can we genuinely love another. To have an on going romance, we must romance the self; only then can we genuinely see, love and romance another. Too often we sabotage ourselves in love through learned destructive behavioral patterns where we look to the other to complete us and give us what we missed in our early attachment to make us whole or happy.

We will focus on developing our awareness of our capacity to love through clarifying our patterns, and fantasies, becoming more conscious of our choices, and transforming our impulsivity and romantic longing into spontaneity and mutuality. We will explore our sense of what we want and what feels safe, what is fulfilling and satisfying, and the ways we sabotage ourselves through learned destructive behavioral patterns.

We will explore each of the three entities – love, sex and intimacy – and seek to understand what these mean to us in the present moment. We will also examine our fears, expectations and how we can free ourselves to allow intimacy, enjoy spontaneity and create a balance between togetherness and solitude in relationships.

Love, sex and intimacy each have their own passion and distinctive form of blooming, growing and changing. Knowing what each means to you and how they join each other in relationship is the key.

WS - 05 THE WOUNDS OF THE SOUL. THE CLUSTERS THEORY

Dalmiro Manuel Bustos¹ - ¹IAGP - Febrap - Instituto de Psicodrama J.L. Moreno

When Moreno wrote about the Role Theory wanted to reach the deepest level of human soul with the psychosocial concept of "role", as a starting point. He defined Psychodrama as "a methodology to reach the human soul through action". Among his many contributions, he talked about the transference of experiences from role to role. He named the phenomena "the Cluster Effect". My questions started to develop the Cluster Theory, in which I recognize three main group of roles. Their main dynamics are:

- Cluster 1 or the learning of passive dynamics, when we learn to accept, incorporate, receive. Dependency.
- Cluster 2 or learning of autonomy, incorporate activity. To give.
- Cluster 3 symmetry, companionship, sharing, competing. Relationship with equals.

In this workshop we aim to define the different experiences that could lead to our characteristic way to handle the three main dynamic.

We'll do it through psychodrama, followed by theoretical elaboration.

WS - 06 PSYCHODRAMA WITH PREGNANT WOMEN AND THEIR SPOUSES

Vitoria Lucia Martins Pamplona Monteiro¹ - ¹Delphos Espaço Psico-social. - Ensino

When couples and pregnant women come to a Psychodrama group, they bring their conflicts and a desire to acquire information about the facts of pregnancy, childbirth and infant care. They specifically want to know how to recognize the beginning of labor and how to prevent pain. Future parents, in addition, want to learn how to deal with a baby, to bathe a baby and to treat the umbilical stump. To fulfill these expectations, Psychodrama is employed in two ways. It can be used in a psychotherapeutic way, in scenes of conflicts brought by clients, employing all main Psychodrama techniques. It can be also be used as an educational tool. Techniques such as Sculpture are employed to teach; for example, sculpting the shape and function of the uterus during birth. In roleplaying, moments of the birth cycle are enacted; e.g. 1) the birth with possible participation of the father or 2) actions the woman can perform to avoid or relieve pain, including relaxation and correct breathing techniques. Postpartum events, including breastfeeding and other baby's needs, can also be played.

The aim of this Workshop is to show how to use Psychodrama both in its psychotherapeutic and its educational applications to help couples and pregnant women experience pregnancy, birth, postpartum and breastfeeding in a healthy, creative and spontaneous way.

WS - 07 LEARNING, SPONTANEITY And FIELDS OF LIFE INTERVENTION USING PSYCHODRAMA And BIOSYNTHESIS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

Ivanete Oliveira Barreto¹; Sonia Suzana Nascimento Santos² - ¹Imagem Centro de Diagnóstico Ltda - Psicologia; ²Imagem Centro de Diagnóstico Ltda - Psicologia

This workshop will report on the experience of Psycho-pedagogical

intervention in the Centro Educacional Menino Jesus (Jesus Boy Education Center) which has forty-two special needs students. The purpose was to expand the teachers' ability to work with these students and their families in order to improve the education process. The project was developed in the cities Barra and Irecê,

in Bahia, using approaches based on Psychodrama, Biosynthesis, Development

Psychology, Learning, and Exceptional and Multiple Intelligences. Through

this integrated work of body, mind, emotion and spirit, with intervention in Life Fields (as proposed by David Boadella) and through the encouragement of the Spontaneity Factor (proposed by J. L. Moreno), it was possible to unblock the flow of life and make a significant change in the education process. The teachers recognized, valued and used the internal and external resources, with the students and their parents. It eased the anxiety of all, increased self-esteem and recovered happiness, creativity and

motivated spontaneous learning. The workshop methodology will follow the

steps used in Intervention Project in order to simulate, in every participant, by somatic resonance, the Seven Life Fields and spontaneity of learning. Initially, we will carry out an experience with body expression, using breathing techniques, to simulate the experience of special needs.

Next, we will introduce the Psycho-pedagogical intervention. And finally, a relaxation experience with therapeutic visualization will conclude the workshop.

WS - 08 TRANSPERSONAL OUTLOOK OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS - A Group Therapy Supported by Energetic Dynamics of Psyche, Psychodrama and Systemic Constellations

Maristela Afonso de Andre¹ - ¹profissional autônomo - não cabe

Objectives: to experience a group process toward self-knowledge and understanding of others; to renew group and individual awareness of social issues, both earnest and complex; to identify

systemic harmonizing solutions; to strengthen groups toward affirmative, consistent, and committed action.

Method: a therapeutic and pedagogical process. It is both experiential and reflective, encompassing the following dimensions of being: physical, psychological and mental, including "transpersonal experience" (concept according to Grof, S. Beyond the Brain. Albany, SUNY Press, 1985, pg 129). It is noteworthy that, when engaged in a transpersonal outlook, a group of people committed to solving a problem will intuitively recognize systemic perspectives of an all-inclusive and harmonizing kind. These perspectives may lead to building solutions that are fair and brotherly, capable of promoting not only ethics, but also solutions to social issues. The process here proposed is suitable for people committed to a common project at an emotional and actual level, and has been used as a tool for the orientation of institutional staff in both private and government agencies within the health, education and social sectors.

Benefits to participants: Once an issue has been selected, the participants will learn to identify their own role in it, and be able to engage in transpersonal quests at a conscious level. Thus, participants will increase their emotional, intuitive, and rational understanding of the issue at hand, and devise personal contributions to solving it.

Schools of Reference: Dinâmica Energética do Psiquismo (Energetic Dynamics of Psyche), a transpersonal oriented school of Basso, T. and Pustilnik, A.; the Instituto Internacional Rio Abierto, a psycho corporal school of Palcos, M. A.; the Role Playing School; a school of psycho-social drama, of Greeb, M.; the courses of the Associação Internacional para Soluções Sistêmicas, segundo Bert Hellinger (International Association for Systemic Solutions, by Bert Hellinger's method), professors Dr. Weber, G.; Schneider, J.; Lorenz, W.; Gricksch, M..

WS - 09 RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

Heliana Baia Evelin Soria¹ - ¹Ribeiro, J.C. - Sousa, L.S.

Resilience is the capacity that people, groups or communities acquire to deal with biopsychosocial problems. This workshop will focus on how people become optimally resilient through activities and experiences that promote social rights. Resilience in Brazil will be studied as well as factors in participants' lives that contribute or detract from societal resilience. Discussion and clippings of films will elucidate group concepts, and the external factors of resilience (social family, projects, culture, art, sport, others.) and how they are related to the pursuit of social rights and a resilient society.

WS - 10 USING MULTIFAMILY SOCIODRAMA TO RE-INTEGRATE THE MENTALLY ILL BACK INTO THEIR FAMILIES AND SOCIETY

Isabel Rosana Borges Barbosa¹ - ¹Centro de Saúde Mental Prof. Aristides Novis - Serviço Social

In Brazil, there is increasing opposition to psychiatry hospitalization and more enthusiasm for social integration of the mentally ill. One of the most controversial points is referring to the reintegration and involvement of the family in the treatment. Controversial questions are being asked such as: How to include the family? In what way can the treatment be offered without stigmatizing the patient and reinforcing his/her segregation? Is it possible to re-integrate the patient by excluding the family?

In the reintegration process, we want to highlight the basic issue of living with a mentally ill patient and its implications for the family's dynamics. After leaving the psychiatric hospital, the patient goes back to his family. The family unit then faces a new situation - reintegrating the excluded member. The family in which the psychiatric disease occurs is indeed an example of a family that is in need of help and treatment itself. Family pathology needs to be treated in order for the patient to return to the family without aggravating his/hers symptoms (which would cause them to be sent back to the psychiatric hospital). The family group is a micro-society unit where the process of patient's reintegration will start, and in this unit the mentally ill patient will probably experience situations similar to the ones he would in other social groups. Living with the family, he or she can practice living fully in society.

The multifamily psychodrama has the objective of treating the family, as the first step to reintegrating the individuals. This approach uses the resources of the psychodrama to treat different families and patients in the same group, seeking this way to make the treatment more human and to fight the segregation of patient and his or her family.

WS - 11 INTENSITY

Elaine Ades Sachnoff¹ - ¹Psychodrama Training Institute of Chicago - -

Definition INTENSE "acute, strong or vehement as in sensations, feelings or emotions.

Some people are born with a propensity for responding to life situations with more intensity than others. The family context within which they are raised decides if this is viewed as positive or negative. The messages from authority figures such as family, teachers, clergy, will communicate which.

It has been scientifically demonstrated that critically judgemental messages can result in low self esteem frequently leading to lifelong frustration in the pursuit of success, happiness, and meaningful relationships.

Utilizing the psychodramatic method of therapy allows the person to review, reevaluate, revise and integrate a different self concept.

Both surveys and written [sometimes drawn] anecdotal reflections by subjects pre and post interventions bear out the hypothesis of the usefulness of that method.

Other evaluative methods included in the literature have been one-to-one interviews and taped conversations. [see bibliography for a partial listing of relevant studies].

This workshop will use psychodrama to examine in action:

- 1] what these messages are
- 2] where they came from
- 3] if they are still currently valid
- 4] begin to develop a plan to deal with them

A variety of psychodramatic techniques will be used that may include role reversal, future projection, mirror, surplus reality and the catharsis of integration.

This workshop is appropriate for both personal growth and professional skills enhancement.

Partial bibliography,
Bannister, Anne THE HEALING DRAMA
Berne, Eric THE GAMES PEOPLE PLAY
Halas, Celia & Matteson, Roberta I'VE DONE SO WELL- WHY DO I FEEL SO BAD?
Harris, Thomas A I'M OK-YOU'RE OK
Kipper, David A PSYCHOTHERAPY THROUGH CLINICAL ROLE PLAYING
Kurcina, Mary Sheedy RAISING YOUR SPIRITED CHILD

WS - 12 TELL THIS STORY AGAIN? GROUP WORK TECHNIQUE WITH PROFESSIONAL AND EMOTIONAL IMPASSES THROUGH TRANSGENERATIONAL FAMILY STORIES

Sandra Salomao Carvalho¹ - ¹Puc - RJ - Psicologia

This workshop will present a group work technique which aim is to provide for the elaboration of professional and emotional impasse making use of family stories through a transgenerational perspective. We intend to work with individual and family conflicts remaining active through the system of myths and beliefs that circulate when transgenerational stories are told. By revising family stories within a group therapeutic setting, it is possible to account for the unfinished situations, the rigid or fixed configurations and then mobilize resilient capacity making up a new emotional version for the family story. This technique was built from the Gestalt-therapy reference with conceptual and technical insights based on the Systemic Theory and Social Constructivism. It shows how personal and family group complex and fixed contents can be modified through guided work wherein either

the therapist's or the group facilitator's intervention is bigger in the making of the technique and more peripheral in the moment of the application in group process. This workshop brings about the capacity to provide for new emotional versions to family stories and to promote the emotional closure of impasse situations using guided fantasy resources, plastic materials and group conversational techniques. The use of group interactions in each phase of the technique restores and re-elaborates the family myths and in the end the creation of a different version for current issues is activated. Conversation, the use of perception, reflection and creative adjustment by current concrete confection will be focused. In the first 1 ½ hour of the workshop, there will be live experimentation of the participants. In the second part, we will present the technique conceptual grounds, the description of the rules and construction criteria and work guidance with small and big groups. The technique is composed of five steps and will integrate the current myths in the family stories of all participants. This workshop will be held with groups of various sizes. In this congress it would be interesting to demonstrate how the technique works with big groups.

WS - 13 GROUPS FOR CHILDREN (THREE TO SEVEN YEARS OLD) CREATIVITY AND SPONTANEITY

Marieldi Schmidt Silva¹; Luciene Schmidlin Farion¹
- ¹Contexto - Associação de Psicodrama do Paraná -
ensino

We are waiting the children to arrive to start our activities this Saturday. We meet during one hour and a half on Saturdays each fifteen days. Little by little, they arrive, the seven children we are waiting for.

- Hello! Now that we are all here let's talk a little about our week, what happened, what's the news, let's share- says Luciene.

Lots of news and stories are told, shared. Everybody talks and listens to the others.

- What are we going to do today?- asks Marieldi.

After talking and discussing we decide what to do and there is an idea to build a spaceship to travel to Mars and many other planets.

With the cushions and mattresses we all build a big spaceship where we go on board all dressed with costumes to go on the trip according to the characters each one chose to be.

We have: a pilot, a co-pilot, a dog owner, a police officer/passenger, a doctor/passenger, a crazy woman who is afraid of traveling, a someone's mother and an E.T. that will appear when we arrive to Mars.

These characters appear spontaneously, on the spot and each member of the group (psychologists and children) is going to compose them at the moment the acting is happening. And, therefore the story goes on and has a beginning, a middle and ending.

By the way, the trip to mars ends up with everybody coming back to Earth and a TV team interviews all the passengers to know everything about the adventure.

Our meetings are like that: full of creativity, where each member of the group has the possibility of living its stories, working things like: anger, shyness, friendship, respect, aggressiveness and many others.

Every child is spontaneous but when she is being educated, she is also cut off because she receives from adults many rules and orders without questioning them almost all the times.

Creativity is an attitude, a way of facing and solving a situation, a way of inventing and re-inventing something.

We offer in this kind of group, an opportunity for children with different ages of working and developing their potential of creativity and spontaneity integrating mind and body with playful and pleasurable activities, All of this doesn't mean discipline is not present, we offer to work sentiments, emotions, behaviors, through psychodrama, behavior therapy and body therapy.

Our group is a group to live and feel not only to see and watch. Join us!

WS - 14 WORKSHOP: SOCIAL DREAMING

Paolo Cruciani¹; Claudio Neri² - ¹University of Rome
- Group dynamics; ²Universita Degli Studi di Roma
La Sapienza - Group Dynamics

Giovanna CANTARELLA

Paolo CRUCIANI

Claudio NERI

Workshop proposal: SOCIAL DREAMING

**Time: Three consecutive days, duration: 1 hour 30
minutes**

Language: Italian and Spanish

Social Dreaming enables the dream telling of one dream to spark off another, not only dreams but thoughts and fantasies. This occurs within the matrix of the Social Dreaming, a matrix: due to the fact that it is here where something new is born. The focus is wholly placed on the dream itself and not on the dreamteller, and others taking place in the matrix are to associate to the dreams being told rather than give interpretations. Social Dreaming doesn't allow a better understanding of the internal dynamics of the dreamers but of the social reality in which they live.

The members of the matrix are given few instructions beforehand; to sit in a spiral form rather than a circle and to narrate their own dreams and freely associate. After the first session, one is able to see how previously told dreams resurface and are once again elaborated. It is preferable to meet on consecutive days, and each session lasts 1 hour and 30minutes.

199 words

WS - 15

Living In The Moment-Dealing With Resistances to Immediacy

Lena Marie Furgeri¹ - ¹Center for Group Studies - Private Practice

Many group members resist immediacy, relating in the here and now, by pondering the past, worrying about the future, and talking about outside issues. The focus of this workshop will be to understand the role of the leader in dealing with transferences and resistances; members will learn how to engage in progressive emotional communication and experience the joy of intimacy.

WS - 16

SECONDARY POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER: THERAPIST FATIGUE AND PROFESSIONAL ABUSE

Rosa Cukier¹ - ¹Febrap - Psicodrama

This workshop begins with an internal psychodrama and sharing about the worst situations people have experienced as therapists. A presentation regarding the unhealthy qualities of the helping professions and the many systemic forces that influence the psychotherapist will follow. These forces include such things as pressures from the patient and his/her pathology, unfavorable working conditions, poor sociometric network, demands of love and care from the therapist's family, pressures from the family of origin, etc. The relationship between therapist stress and professional abuse will be highlighted as well the necessity for the professional to take good care of himself is emphasized as a "sine qua non" condition to really be able to help the other.

WS - 17

12 MOVEMENTS IN THE THERAPEUTIC PROCESS

Solange Maria Rosset¹; Dalmo Silveira de Souza² - ¹ABRATEF - APRTF; ²Abratef - QAcatef

PROPOSAL:

Through vivencial work, the participants will make contact with the 12 gods from Olympus, making a relationship between the mythical illustration, with the human characteristics linked to them and the learnings that they address to.

Through group games and reflections, the elements will be aided to take conscience of their necessary learnings using the mythical illustrations as metaphors of his/her own operation.

The workshop will be developed in the systemic relational approach, with focus on the individual and group therapeutic process.

PARTICIPANTS: Maximum number of 60 people

SPACE NECESSARY: Space that makes possible the movement of people, and formation of sub-groups.

WS - 18

THE SENSE OF COMPASSION IN THE LIFE OF THE PROFESSIONAL THAT WORKS WITH GROUPS

Maria Lucia Vidal Mello²; Maria do Carmo Mendes Rosa¹ - ¹Delphos Espaço Psico - Social - Diretora; ²Delphos Espaço Psico - Social - Ensino

The objective of the present work is to think about the experience of compassion. Our quotidian of work, in private clinical, in poor communities, in hospitals, between people who suffer discrimination, between people who has no good opportunities in life, all this situations provoke in us that feeling. Will be the compassion a differentiate factor that help to carry out the professional role of group's leader? Do we need to feel compassion? The compassion act is, for itself, a transformation agent? To be a therapist in the contemporary world means to accept a challenge that exceeds our theoretical knowledge, our technical practice and our continuous supervision whit ours masters, looking for a permanent professional improvement. We believe that is necessary tone in the human compassion channel. And our biggest challenge is to overcome, in ourselves, the cultural conserve barrier that dissociates compassion of professionalism. In our point of view, compassion is a feeling that preserves the mutual respect in the relationships. The act of compassion is an act of unconditional love. Is it therapeutic itself. It is different of empathy, different of the *tele* of Psychodramatic theory; different of piety. According to Leonardo Boff, the word *compassion*, like the Latin origin of the term suggest, is the capacity to share the passion of the other and whit the other. Taken to extremes, the absence of compassion provokes big pains creating perversions, including social perversions. We propose, then, to play a sociodrama and to live the feeling of compassion likes a possibility of healing the soul and a social healing. That is an action that aims to liberate the compassion feelings of the participants. The Psychodramatic method created by J.L. Moreno considers that, if the human being gets sick in the society, is in the same society that he will be healed. His theory is manifested by the dramatic action, where the quotidian is reedited in scene and each human being is author and actor of his own drama. This action, essentially, is a call for the life, a process of fight for change. The wish to break the solitude of this experience and to share it with ours peers has moved us to develop this subject.

WS - 19

THE DRAMA of a "TITANIC-CIVILISATION" and Co-creatives Scenes of Sustainability for GLOCALISATION

Alfred Heinrich Emil Weinberg¹; Hebert Rauch² - ¹ESD - European ASSO For the Promotion of Sustainable Development - -; ²Institute for Social Analysis - Director

During the workshop, the participants can develop – using methods of Social Analysis, Sociodrama and Co-Creation – spontaneous inspirations for designing and outlining sustainable structures of local, regional and global levels. In this course we will start by

taking an interdisciplinary and critical look at our global situation. This analysis will be used as the base of different participants and their personal experiences: Here the overall situation and individual situation intermingle – which will be brought to the attention of the whole group. (Based on facts and analyses, we will investigate the concept of the “Titanic-Civilisation”: The fascination of superlatives, traditional economical growth doctrines, where neoliberal flagships such as transnational corporations and other “global players” like the WTO, the World Bank etc. try to “maximize” output (but not the quality of life); furthermore, collectively pampered Illusions of grandiosity (at least till lately), easy-going coolness and comfort etc., divert the attention for the grand problems of our time – like the growing global cleavages (rich – poor, northern – southern, access – no access, and, last not least, the destruction-processes of living ecological units of the biosphere and planetary resources in general degrade our overall chances. In the second part we will progress toward our forces for remedies: Co-Creatives Processes now will be promoted and developed step by step: Taking the introduction and critical analysis of our overall global and regional situation as base and starting line for the development of “futures”. The regeneration of nature, ideas and visions of a social, ecological, and psychological sustainable and perhaps “great” new culture can emerge. Thereby new or newly combined “integratives”, “co-creatives” and other viable efforts of local and regional groups, the productivity of the “Civil-Society”, of International Organisations and “the” global organization of a improved UM (United Nations), can become “protagonists” of wide-spread “sociodramatic scenarios. Thereby also the introduction of hope, of visions and constructive phantasy as factors shaping future - is a historically proven pathway for upgrading our culture respectively civilisation. The concept of “Glocalisation” – bringing global challenges and local work in an integrative effort – could be a specifically hopeful pathway, concretizing the visions of a new psycho-social-ecological and economical pattern of governance. (Glocalisation can become the key concept for connecting the apparent contradiction of globalization and localization.)

WS - 20 **From Melting-Pot to Multi-Kulti - Homogenous and Heterogeneous groups in Therapeutic Practice: the Political Metaphor**

Felix de Mendelssohn¹ - ¹Sigmund-Freud University of Vienna - -

The idea behind this workshop is to present a short paper on specific issues and problems in working with homogenous (special interest) groups; e.g. sexual abuse, trauma, social phobia etc. Clinical practice will be discussed alongside the larger political issues of

integration, assimilation, multi- and transculturalism in connection with ethnic, religious and social minorities. The participants can bring their own associations from their clinical work and the political backgrounds of the countries they come from.

WS - 21 **TEEN LINE: MORE THAN A HOTLINE**

Elaine Leader¹ - ¹TEEN LINE - Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

For over 25 years this teen-to-teen hotline with associated community outreach services, affiliated with Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, has been a source of help to thousands of youth. This workshop explores all aspects of this award-winning innovative mental health delivery service including training, outreach, website and educational resource to the community.

The teen training, which takes place in a group format similar to group therapy, teaches active listening and other communication skills. The trainees’ personal experiences of various adolescent issues, such as teen suicide, shared during the training, contribute to the success of this unique training program.

Videotape illustrates the training and outreach. Handouts include suicide prevention and drug abuse prevention brochures as well as THE YOUTH YELLOW PAGES, a resource handbook for youth published by TEEN LINE.

WS - 22 **WORKING WITH THE HOMELESS: THE ALL OF US THERAPY**

Monica Rahal Mauro¹; Maria Alice Vassimon²; Diva Maria Piedade Vieira dos Santos³ - ¹Getep - Coordenação; ²Getep - Coordenadora; ³Getep - Professora

This workshop will present our work with the homeless.

The objective is to provide rescue and transformation tools for the people who want to work with this population.

We will all be enriched by sharing views; psychodrama will help us.

WS - 23 **“Mother Earth”: Early Memories and Stories as a Shared Artistic Space in a Multicultural Group (using art therapy)**

Tal Schwartz¹ - ¹- - -

Art is a nonverbal form of communication and a way to create a link and dialogue with the internal and external world. Art is a universal language that can bridge the differences between different cultures. In an encounter between cultures a member of one culture meets a member of the other and begins a dialogue-comparison of what is similar and different.

This workshop invites participants to take a unique journey through an encounter with the diverse arts and cultures of its members. Participants will create personal materials from a variety of natural materials (to be brought from Israel).

The workshop will focus on three interwoven processes and take place in groups in which they study encounters between different cultures.

Definition of distinctiveness—work on the personal identity (conscious and unconscious aspects of the culture of the country “from which I come,” my tie to the land); creating material that is suited individually to the creator as a metaphor and starting point for a dialogue with the inner and individual materials.

The start of the dialogue—building an individual story, “a biography.” Using the material created in stage 1 as a two- or three-dimensional bridge between the outside physical world (the group) and the nonmaterial, atemporal, and spiritual. The encounter among the various works can “open a window” to the individual story and culture from which each participant comes, with exposure to the hidden parts of the I and of the culture. The differences and parallels between members of the group, represented by the symbols, textures, and colors, will attempt to create and conduct a dialogue, preserving what is unique while trying to identify what is shared (from the starting point that members of different cultures do not assign the same meaning to the same words and ideas). This is an attempt to create a moment of dialogue, understanding, and acceptance of the other, as part of an emotional encounter, in an attempt to penetrate the barriers and make contact with feelings about the other sitting opposite them and the other inside them.

The shared space—here the members of the group will share their personal stories with the others. The personal story will present both the individual and collective history and create interpersonal relations. Sharing the personal narrative will enhance the group’s ability to develop empathy among its members and to understand their experiences.

Finally, after a discussion, we will attempt to build one common bridge through which every participant can contribute an aspect of his or her culture to the newly created collective circle of togetherness.

WS - 24

Retaliation and Revenge in Group Psychotherapy

Maria Van Noort¹ - ¹Private practice + freelance consultant - -

Retaliation and Revenge are phenomena which are difficult to deal with as they occur among individuals, within communities and in different cultures.

In this workshop I will address in a more didactic way how retaliation and revenge develop in long-term therapy groups and how they can be approached.

The important role of shame, guilt and humiliation as blocks on the road to working through will be emphasized.

The presentation includes also an exercise and exchange of experience and thoughts around that.

A literature list of relevant references will be provided.

Maria van Noort, Psy.D.

Private Practice for individuals, couples and groups + free-lance consultant.

Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Board member IAGP

Co-Chair CAO

Email: mavano@zonnet.nl

WS - 25

READINGS OF EVERYDAY LIFE

Leonidia Alfredo Guimaraes¹ - ¹ASBAP-Associação Bahiana de Psicodrama e psicoterapia de Grupo - FEBRAP-Federação Brasileira de Psicodrama

Direction: Leonídia Guimarães (ASBAP-BA, Brazil).

Language: Portuguese

Number of Participants: 30

ABSTRACT

During the 16th. International Congress of group psychotherapy the author will coordinate the Workshop “Readings of everyday life” making using of *Jornal Vivo* or *Living Newspaper* as technique. The *Living Newspaper* is one sociodramatic technique created by J.L. Moreno (Vienna, 1922) stops to stimulate the hearing of the public in direction to a common subject stops representation in the dramatic context. The objective is to live deeply the resources technique of practical sociodramatic through the *Living newspaper*, as form of group integration.

White public:

participants of 16th. International Congress of Psychotherapy of Group- Portuguese language.

Development:

After a stage of unspecific warm-up, the auditorium is congregated in sub-groups, reads *Newspaper* of the day and a subject argues on the news of bigger impact, choosing stops to present to the group. After that, the group chooses which notice will be improvisation. The elect sub-group puts in charge of the dramatization, creating the scenes e the personages required for the dramatic project. The Director of Psychodrama he remains as anchor of this dramatic action until the group arrives at one spontaneous elaboration of the represented situation and receives the sharing from auditorium.

Material Resources:

- 1- Newspaper, not necessarily of the day.
- 2- Ample Room with distributed mobile chairs in semicircle
- 3- Ribbon crepe adhesive
- 4- A device of sound for COMPACT DISC;

Mini Curriculum:

Leonídia Alfredo Guimarães is Psychologist for the Universidade Federal da Bahia - UFBA (1978), Psychotherapist with Bioenergetic analysis formation (UNO, 1986) and Psychodrama for the Associação Bahiana de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo- ASBAP (1995). Psychodramatist Didata and Psychodramatist Didata Supervisor for the FEBRAP (2004)- Psychotherapy focus.

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WS - 26

PAINTS AND FRAGMENTS - SCRAPS OF MEMORIES - PAINTING WORKSHOP DONE AT A DAY HOSPITAL WITH PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS

Marina Oliveira Costa¹ - ¹Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama

Integrated work of art/drama/therapy, with psychodramatic principles done through painting workshops at a day hospital with psychotic patients. Using the canvas as intermediary object to receive the hallucinations and deliriums, giving contours to non existing limits, "taking the edge off the inner menaces" The mirror image promotes the self-knowledge of primitive parts, of mute parts of psychism that, in Moreno's words, are not capable of being represented only by oral language. The painter monitor, as the Auxiliary Ego, lives the patients images, in his psychotic language, promoting his entrance in the symbolic world, as a bridge back to reality.

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A COUPLE'S PSYCHODRAMA

Mara Elisabete Donzeli Xavier¹; Norival Albergaria Cepeda²; Maria Aparecida Fernandes Martin³; Gisele da Silva Baraldi⁴; Ligia Paula de Assis⁵ - ¹ABPS - ASSOC.BRAS.PSICODRAMA - DIRETORA CIENTIFICO CULTURAL; ²ABPS - Suplencia; ³ABPS - Diretora Instituto Psico Social e Educacional; ⁴ABPS - Presidente; ⁵ABPS - Diretora Administrativa

The Spontaneous Theater and Public Psychodrama Company, founded by JOSÉ M. D'ALESSANDRO (in memoriam) in 1996, has as one of its aims to facilitate the transformation of something that already exists in to something new, spontaneous and creative. The Company will present the Protocol of a couple's treatment by Jacob Levy Moreno, in 1939. This play will be the warm up for a Spontaneous Theater event.

The Spontaneous Theater is the root of the Psychodrama; it doesn't have a therapeutical aim, but it is transforming. The main character will be the axle for the story building. Spontaneous Theater is an improvised theater where everyone participates as authors and actors, building and creating the story as the here and now dictates.

The commitment of the group member is to fully share with every participant and take responsibility for what will happen on the stage and in the audience.

WS - 28

TRANSCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE WORK WITH AND IN GROUPS V.

Andreas Von Wallenberg Pachaly¹ - ¹Düsseldorf - Germany

Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, once stated that there is no such thing as a group; there exist only individuals!

Based upon the participants belonging to different cultures and different parts of the world, we will enter into a meaningful dialogue on the relative relevance of group work in and between cultures. Participants' contributions will be especially valued! The convenor of this workshop invites the participant to share: 1) perspective on groups and groups as a whole; 2) respective use of groups and the value culture or society attributes to group work; 3) importance and value of "belonging to a group" ; 4) the extent group work is valued and applied in clinical and non-clinical work within the culture; and 5) the danger and fears that is associated with groups.

The workshop will investigate aspects and dimensions of groups in a global perspective. Our aim will be to explore how common citizens and authorities from different parts of our global world perceive groups, work with them, and avoid them. What kind of "invisible" group-concepts underlie the different approaches to group work.

Participants of this workshop are free to contribute in English, French, German, Japanese, and Spanish. The convenor will serve as a facilitator; the group will strive to find a common language.

WS - 29

Bipersonal psychodrama

Ernesto Fonseca¹ - ¹Psychiatrist - Psychodramatist

In the year 2002 I published my first book: "The Forms of the Circle: Test Proyectivo Psicodramático", where exposed an exploration techniques series of the personality, based on the Psicodrama, of form bipersonal, utilizing clothes and spheres as Intra-Intermediary Objects (ego-facilitating). Of the three sessions that exposed the one that charged with the time more value and according to Red-Bermúdez "gave more information" was the referring one to the BODY (Feelings), under the name "El Monigote" (¿rag dall?), that is the one that will expose in this workshop in Sao Paolo.

"Since investigates on the Dimensions of the Psiquismo: Feelings, Thoughts and Acts, through symbolic dramatizations with intra-intermediary objects, clothes of the same size and different colors. The protagonist builds on the Setting each one of the three Areas (Thoughts, Feelings and Acts) that are like a projection of its

internal...world (sic...) Is the own body the one that is projected in the scene Psicodramática. It is asked the Protagonist that, on the setting and with the clothes, he manufacture a similar rag doll to which he is placed in the Days of the Innocent. Once it carried out him he is provided a very different sizes Spheres series so that place them over the parts of the body where be located his Thoughts, Feelings and Acts. The last phase improvement and extensive the capacities of the Test of the Human Figure, the remainder enriches of notable form the psychodiagnosis and prepares to the subject for the future psychotherapeutic contract." [1].

WS - 30

DREAMS IN GROUP ANALYSIS

Alisa Rosen¹; Rivka Harel¹ - ¹Israeli Institute for group analysis - Group analysis

WE MUST KEEP THE SOUL TERRIBLY SURPRISE"

EMILY DICKINSON

In this workshop, participants will be invited to bring dreams.

The dream is information asking for transformation.

Private dreams will be offered to the group in order to enhance their understanding.

We will try to see how joining and sharing associations, symbols, memories, thoughts, etc. by group members, build the group matrix [Foulkes].

The dream matrix is a place where something new is born. It is a group space where a seed is born and developing. It is a dreams' net in which the dream of an individual build the social/group dream [Gordon Laurence]

Two more Intersubjective functions will be enabled in this workshop:

Dream telling as a request for containment and for influence on relationships [Robi Friedman].

Other group analytic concepts that will be exemplified through the process are mirroring and resonance.

This workshop will be didactic-experiential.

WS - 31

Building a bridge between you and me and reaching a new world. The group as a speaker of my inside, my community and my culture. A bridge between you and me, engendering a new village.

Michel Farah¹; Norma Del Carmen Cáceres¹ - ¹ - -

The three main topics of the workshop are:
Contact with myself touching my own body.
Contact with the other.
Contact with a superior energy.

We will start to implement music, movement and energy as a bridge to allow me to discover the different realities inside of me. These can be: physical, corporal, mental, emotional, spiritual... The spontaneity and creativity that grows inside of me will give me new answers here and now.

The solidarity among us will create a new group in which I can trust, love and feel loved.

All these energies will mix with the superior forces around the cosmos and we will feel as a part of the cosmos.

Method:

It would be used as an element of warm up: music, dance and an experience of the body, in order to achieve the sacredly of life and from that extent of fullness, discovering all the possibilities of my being. Rescuing through the solidarity, the transformation of my self, building a bridge with the other, so that the culture enriches itself with our experience.

Observation:

It would be needed a comfortable place for the assignments and a CD player.

Autobiographical details

Cáceres Norma del Carmen PH.D.

Titulación:

Educadora Familiar

Lic. en Psicología

Técnica en Psicología Aplicada

Doctorado en Psicología, tesis en proceso.

Profesora didacta en Biodanza

Training and experience

Experiencia clínica: Trabajos en comunidades marginales con adolescentes y con grupos de pacientes con cáncer y enfermedades psicosomáticas.

Dirección de "Cordinamys", formación permanente en Psicodrama, Sociodrama y Role Playing - Centro de Psicodrama y Sociodrama "Zerka T. Moreno" de Córdoba, Argentina.

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Colaboradora de la Publicación "Anatellei" del Centro de Estudios Filosóficos y Teológicos de Córdoba, Argentina. (1998-2004)

Basic therapeutic approach: Psicodrama-Sociodrama-Biodanza

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Entrenamientos con Jack Painter, y Bjorn Blumenthal.

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4,200 hours in groups of psychodrama.
1,000 hours teaching psychodrama.
3,000 hours of bioenergetic therapy.

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WS - 32

Balancing A Woman's Needs

Maria Angelica Sugai¹; Cristine Giorgete Massoni²
- ¹Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Diretoria Executiva; ²SOPSP - Socio

This workshop is offered to women who are similar to those in our clinic: very efficient in their professional life and not so successful in their intimate, affective relationship.

In a Sociodrama format, this workshop is an invitation for women to explore their needs and wishes and discover if they are troubled or if they can be integrated into their intimate relationship. The aim of this work is to give woman a chance to face themselves, being assisted by other women's insight and empathy.

WS - 33

MARINEAU'S MAGIC SHOP AND THE PLAYBACK THEATRE (RERUN THEATRE)

Rosane Avani Rodrigues¹ - ¹Psychologist by the Psychology Institute of the University of São Paulo (Instituto de Psicologia da Universidade de São Paulo) - Departamento de Psicodrama do Instituto Sedes Sapientiae

It's about a group performance, inspired in the work of Renée Marineau's Magic Store. A charmed trip will be made, mentally, through a directed fantasy; to a store where one can exchange anything one doesn't want anymore, for something one desires.

The director of this intervention will masquerade as an old lady, who will receive the buyers and will perform the so expected exchange.

The Grupo Improvise will perform the result of the choice of each "customer", through the Playback Theatre method, in which the group is specialized.

Some exchanges will be done, and in the end, some sharing. The last part will have the director already without the character's outfit.

WS - 34

GROUP INTERNAL DYNAMIC APPROACH (Possibilities and Difficulties facing the Fear of the Unknown)

Artur Marinho de Medeiros¹ - ¹TEMPO - Tecnologia Métodos e Procedimentos Organizacionais S/C Ltda. - Culturas Organizacionais

The Unknown, mainly when taken to extreme levels of fantasy, contributes to significantly unstable the individual Social Roles Axis, making it difficult to express spontaneity and turning goals into reality. The various changes born with globalization (downsizings, more ambitious goals, growing unemployment – all accelerated by turbo-capitalism and its increasing greed) determined pressures and oppressions over the working people to become hugely intense, thus justifying the need for educational and re-educational activities focusing the Professional Role in a shape as proposed with the **Feared Scenes Psychodrama**, allowing participants to identify, prospect and understand, by group activity, its circumstance, in order to deconstruct it and reconstruct it with less fantasy, more realism and effective resolubility. It is possible to state that the **social products** are owners of some very peculiar characteristics: I) they are always in motion (birth, growing, aging and dieing, or renewing to another life cycle); II) they always express the conscience of **moments** that succeed themselves in a historical series; III) they are born from a **motive** (a why) and they are oriented in a same **direction** (a what for). The Organizational Cultures acquire consistency through collective acceptance of Answer Patterns articulated by a sequence (polished by intelligence and success) of Opinions, Beliefs, Values and Paradigms that, when submitted to natural revision of a new Transformation Cycle, make emerge Uncertainty Fields (Unknown) which affects significantly the organizational agents, placed unstable, fearful and insecure due to the New. The concrete objective of this effort is to obtain a Reading, through the group, of Fears in the Professional Role and How they are dealing with them. It is therefore the Presentization of probable Feared Scenes and all feelings there contained which interfere on their performance. The Feared Scenes Psychodrama will take place in five phases: a) stimulation to a brainstorm, to freely generate hypothesis (Feared Scenes) for sequent selection, with the group, of four most probable and realistic scenes; b) elaboration of dominant Feelings present in each scene, with selection of the most pertinent and formulation of its respective opposite; c) Dramatization, starting by a scene preparation from protagonist and articulation of others that will receive symbolic role taken from



elected Feelings referred above. After preparation, the action will stimulate the protagonist to deal with possibilities and difficulties of those feelings on the set, within three countdowns made by the director, and a final scene freeze where scene analysis of both actors and audience are heard. d) elaboration and sharing (if necessary dedramatization) when new possibilities for the professional role are raised, so they can conduct to realistic structuring of new Opinions, Beliefs and Values of required new organizational order; e) activity closure with clarifying results identified and apprenticeship obtained, and a final recognition to the acting group.

WS - 35 THE JOURNEY OF ULYSSIS: WHEN DO WE ARRIVE, WHEN DO WE ARRIVE

Jorge Burmeister¹; Natacha Navarro Roldan² - ¹Avicena Training Center - Co-Director; ²Education Ministry of Spain-Junta Andalucía - IES Padre Manjón

The topic of the way or the journey is one of the most popular references for the description of the destiny of human beings since ancient times. We believe that one of the most appropriate images ever created for our personal research is given by the myth of the greek hero Ulysses. Do we still know where we are going to? Did we foresee the dangers of our journey which challenged our confidence and trust and do we still keep the hope to arrive one day at our true home? In this workshop we will embark towards a journey to our inner and outer shores in order to redefine our goals and expectations and thus reencounter with our biggest treasure which is the love deposited in ourselves.

WS - 36 DRAMATIC MULTIPLICATION - UNEASINESS IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

Pedro Henrique de Avila Mascarenhas¹ - ¹SOPSP - Psicodrama

This presentation is a kind of supervision. It has a strong experiential component organized around a specific topic: some actual uneasiness in our group psychotherapy. The leader of the workshop presents an approach, of Dramatic Multiplication involving the participants in the process.

Dramatic Multiplication is a conception of group as the opposite of the interpretative reduction, it emphasizes the aesthetic joy within the art of curing. It is a way of thinking about the group as a sequential group work, conceiving the group as a 'machine that produces meaning'.

The workshop will follow a certain sequence:

1. a protagonist gives an account of a personal experience;
2. participants dramatize and explore the protagonist's scene;

3. dramatic plays are created by the group in a state of spontaneity/creativity inspired by the initial scene, and of improvisations that are based on the resonances of each group member with the initial scene.

The Theoretical Approach of the Dramatic Multiplication was oriented from the conception of normal and pathological human behaviour. The way to touch upon and unveil the intimate and the painful wounds of the other is not to inquire and question him/her, but to project ourselves, to consort and resound with the other and in the others. The core of the process is the accomplishment of spontaneous/creative play among the group members and the therapist. The aim is to play or to recover the ability to play. Without creation and play there is no cure. Spontaneous, creative and mutual play between patients and therapist enables one to stop the repetition of the behaviours that paralyze creation. Pavlovsky's concept of the creative matrix, Winnicott's concept of the transitional zone and Moreno's concept of the spontaneous state, all express this idea.

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Este trabalho é um tipo de supervisão. Ele é organizado a partir de um tema vivenciado: Inquietações atuais na nossa Clínica Grupal. O diretor baseará seu trabalho no conceito de Multiplicação Dramática.

Multiplicação Dramática é uma concepção de grupo oposta à redução interpretativa, ela valoriza o jogo estético na arte de curar. É uma maneira de pensar o grupo como um trabalho seqüencial, considerando o grupo como uma "máquina de produzir sentidos."

O workshop percorrerá a seguinte seqüência:

- 1 um protagonista oferece uma experiência pessoal
- 2 dramatização e exploração da cena protagônica
- 3 improvisação de cenas dramáticas pelo grupo, baseadas na ressonância de cada membro do grupo com a cena inicial.

A BASE TEÓRICA da Multiplicação Dramática procede da concepção normal e patológica do comportamento humano. O caminho de tocar e modificar o ser humano é através do desvelamento do íntimo de cada um, e não através da inquirição. Projetar, consoar e ressoar com os outros e nos outros. O centro do processo é o co-criar entre o grupo e o psicoterapeuta. O objetivo é o brincar, ou recuperar a capacidade de brincar. Sem criação e brincadeira não há cura. Espontaneidade e co-criação entre pacientes e psicoterapeuta permite romper a repetição paralizadora dos processos criativos. O conceito de matrix do creativo de Pavlovsky, zona transicional de Winnicott e estado de espontaneidade de Moreno expressão estas mesmas idéias.

WS - 37 DREAMS WORKSHOP ANALYSIS, DECODING AND PSYCHODRAMATIZATION

Rosane Landmann¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Departamento de Psicodrama

For some reason in each individual's life history, facts, feelings, emotions and wishes become secrets to themselves, kept filed in the unconscious. Dreams have a role as doors to the unconscious.

Through interpretation techniques, decoding and dramatization of late and fresh dreams, the participants are able to rescue these lost memories and find a better comprehension of themselves.

As it grows necessary, basic concepts will be presented, as such: time marker, identity concept, characters playing someone else's role; dreams: sensational, recurrent, repairing, resolving, desires; intrapsychic defenses in dreams, etc.

WS - 38 The search for human emancipation through the means of psychodramatic and transdisciplinary group interventions

Celina Dias Borges Sobreira¹; Liana Gottlieb² - ¹ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PSICODRAMA E SOCIODRAMA - SÓCIO; ²GETEP - Membro

This paper, in a format of *workshop*, intends to stimulate the reflection on the role of the group intervention to improve the quality of life and personal identity. For this, we use the psychodramatic theoretical referential and the concept of transdisciplinarity, as a way and strategy for the human emancipation. The objectives of this *workshop* are: To live aspects of reality, focusing psychodramatic and transdisciplinary concepts and realize the proximity between them. One question is brought: May the psychodramatic methodology, of transdisciplinary kind, be an adequate way of group intervention to achieve the improvements of the quality of life and personal identity? This question rises from the changes in society and thinkers from multiple areas who search peace and try to uncover ways to be followed. The idea of transdisciplinarity was brought to us by Jean Piaget, Edgar Morin and Erich Jantsch and Basarab Nicolescu; here in Brazil by Pierre Weil, Ubiratan D'Ambrosio e Roberto Crema. In a general view, the transdisciplinary posture came as an attempt to a complete integration, in which the disciplinary science could not continue to be faced as the only way to build the knowledge. The use of the psychodramatic methodology to know and change the everyday of the people promises to ease the expression of thoughts, feelings and actions and allows us to analyze the structures of objectives, what eases the widening of the affective expansivity, taking us to the revealing of the identity, the conscience and the true necessities. The Workshop was structured for a group of no more than 32 people, counting with three auxiliary-egos and a director, willing to attend to the presupposed psychodramatics. The development will be from the warm up stage, including the exhibition of the excerpt from a movie; followed by the stage of dramatization with the use of specific games to promote the transdisciplinary posture; and the sharing of feelings, affect, emotions and thoughts among the participants. To end it, the processing will be done, in which the possible interlacements between the psychodramatic methodology and transdisciplinary epistemology will be presented and discussed.

WS - 39 Cybertest: management and documentation of sociometric intervention for small and large groups

Roberto Zampieri¹ - ¹Ciclo de Mutação - Diretoria
The sociometric movement, defined by Jacob Levy Moreno in 1953, is divided in two important periods; the axionormative period, which was from 1911 to 1923 the year of the publication of *Das Stegreiftheater* and the sociometric period. The latter period is composed of three phases. In the first, from

1923 to 1934, the author launched 'Who will survive?' The second phase ended in 1942 with the opening of the Sociometric Institute and Psychodrama Theater in New York. Finally, the third phase was from 1942 to 1952 with the spread of group psychotherapy, psychodrama and sociometry throughout the world. The period from 1911 to 1952 was the start of sociometry which continues to be developed until today along with many other ideas instigated by Moreno.

The sociometric test, one of the tools of sociometry, is utilized with the aim of measuring interrelationships of individuals in a group. After 1952, it was used fully but fell out of fashion in Brazil for a long time, either due to difficulties in the numeric or graphic management or difficulties in administering the results within the group. In the 1990s several attempts of computerization were made. This author presented the 'Cybertest' at the II São Paulo Regional Meeting and III Meeting of Students of FEBRAP in 1996; an assessment method true to the Morenian Model with improved versions presented in other more recent scientific meetings. Currently, the test is being utilized to map and document interventions in small and large groups, principally in organizations. In this workshop, we propose to supervise an applied experience followed by explanation and discussion within the group.

WS - 40 TO SIR WITH LOVE: DEVELOPING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

Rosa Lidia Pontes¹ - ¹Acto - Desenvolvimento Profissional e Pessoal - Coordenação de Ensino

The issue that guided this work was the inquire about the possibility of approaching and/or, finding theoretical complementarities between Jacob Levy Moreno and Edgar Morin, regarding the human being and its relationships, and more specifically the educational one, with the final objective of developing an educative project integrating theoretically and methodologically the two authors, aiming to make professors* more sensitive to their interpersonal practices with students.

Once found the approaches and complementarities in the selected clips, the educative project was elaborated integrating the ideas of the two authors with the objective of sensitizing professors to their relation practices with students.

This workshop is based in this theoretical research and in the educative project elaborated over three educative categories selected: Relationship knowledge blindness, Relationship uncertainty, and Comprehension teaching.

The original project was created to be applied in eight hours, so it will be adapted to three hours. It will be synthetically presented the theoretical complimentary and approaching possibilities between

the two authors and will be proposed two activities to show how Moreno's methods can be used to develop the professor's interpersonal practices with students.

*The original project was elaborated to professors (universitary teachers), but it permits to be developed with others categories of teaching.

WS - 41 INTEGRATIVE COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR GROUP THERAPY AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMA DUE IT BY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE

Jacinto Inbar¹ - ¹Center for Integrative-Cognitive Behavior Therapy - Clinic Department

There are some advantages in the group treatment with patients who had experienced trauma due it to violence or sexual abuse.

In addition to the well known economic advantages there are others related to the indirect learning, the practice of important cognitive, emotional, behavioral and social abilities that are relevant in an effective coping and modeling.

The integrative-cognitive-behavior group therapy is one of the most effective in the treatment of trauma, and especially in abuse and sexual violence.

The workshop, theoretical and experiential will include:

- Conceptual and Theoretical Framework, rational and components of the integrative-cognitive-behavior group therapy.
- Aims and principles of the integrative group therapy with trauma as a result of violence and sexual abuse.
- Advantages and disadvantages of the integrative group therapy
- Process and Stages. Description of intervention and group treatment techniques.
- Coping Strategies. Prolonged and gradual exposure.
- Psychological Resilience. Psychological resource in front of traumatic situations
- Development of an Individual Model of Psychological Resilience
- Scientific Evidence that support the effectiveness of the integrative-cognitive-behavior group therapy for trauma in violation and sexual abuse.
- Therapeutically implications and summary of the workshop..

WS - 42 THE FAMILY DRAMA IN AN INFRACTION CONTEXT ABSTRACT

Fatima Fontes¹ - ¹PUC/SP - Programa de Estudos Pós-Graduados em Serviço Social

The aims of this workshop are: 1) To present psychologist, psychodramatist and social psychologist, Fatima Fontes' experiences with teenagers who get in to trouble with the law. These teenagers are enrolled in the Assisted Freedom Program in Sorocaba city and Sao Paulo city's North Region. 2) To present the results of her Master's Degree research work at Sao Paulo's Pontifical Catholic University, called "Family Affection's Power: a possibility of changing Assisted Freedom Program teenagers criminal way of life", tutored by Dr. Silvia Lane.

Due to the difficult and painful reality of teenager with law conflicts, and based on the Children and Teenager Statute, the Social-Educational Acts were passed. One of those is the Assisted Freedom Program. However, grave difficulties are found for the achievement of the program and its results.

The author's research data as well as the Program results show that this is an and effective means of changing those teenagers criminal way of life.

WS - 43 UNITING FORCES: The Psychodrame with Social Therapy

Marcia Pereira Bernardes¹; Marcos de Noronha² - ¹Locus - -; ²ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE PSIQUIATRIA CULTURAL - Presidência

The present work intends to share a four-year successful clinical experience. It addresses the union of two different ways of psychotherapeutically assessing and treating patients in a private clinic, namely Social Therapy and Psychodrama. These two approaches are put side-by-side and become allies in fighting the diverse psychic and emotional distresses suffered by patients. The social therapeutical approach is overseen by a psychiatrist with ethnopsychiatric training whereas the psychodramatic one is overseen by a psychodramatist. If on the one hand there is the old and known feud between these different professionals, on the other there is evidence for a convergence among methods and approaches. It is exactly on this point of convergence that a novel approach is suggested: The sharing, or co-consultation, of patients aiming at the broadening of available resources. Currently, nine psychoterapeutic groups are seen together. Each group is allotted with 60 weekly minutes and is comprised of people ranging from 16 to 80 years of age, male and female, from different walks of life, levels of education, and psychodynamics. All groups are open and allow the entrance of new members. Newcomers, however, are subjected to a screening process. The psychiatric approach, where Social Therapy through the "wheel of conversation" democratically doles out the floor uniformly, is applied in three out of the four monthly meetings. The psychodramatic approach is used in

the one remaining monthly meeting and employs most of the available resources in the toolbox of psychodrama – role playing, internal psychodrama, psychograms, oneirodrama, among others. Psychodrama, though more complex than a mere artistic or relaxing activity to which a population may resort to in a given community, offers in its realm the playful and creative dimensions that benefits all participants. Psychodrama emphasizes the importance of creativity, spontaneity, and bonding. Here the activity of the director stimulates the participation of everyone in the audience. In Social Therapy, socio-cultural resources are used in a natural way, in a sharing of barriers and experiences. Participants are also encouraged to try out new approaches to day-today matters. The result of this union is expressed in the dazzlement of some in the face of new identifications experienced in the sessions and in the perplexity of others. Inhibitions hindered some manifestations of internal contents in some "wheels of conversation", something that does not happen in the psychodrama sessions. Illustrations by examples allows for a better comprehension. A patient may recognize, in a scenario staged in the session, that his or her role in the family is different than the one made patent before the group. Participants often surprised their peers through the skills presented or by the pent-up and camouflaged pain that does not resist dramatization. Patients' complaints to the psychiatrist (about the posture of the psychologist) often resemble the way kids complain to their parents. With time, and the understanding that the proposal aims to add efforts, rather than compete for the sympathy of participants, these complaints tend to disappear as the clinical outcome improves.

WS - 44 THE MEANING OF THE "ALEXIS ZORBAS – THE GREEK-" AND THE GREEK MUSIC OF THE "SYRTAKI DANCE" AS THE BRIDGING BETWEEN THE TRANSCULTURAL GROUPS

Dimitris Giakoumakis¹ - 'HAGAP - -
"ZORBAS the Greek"- the personification and epitome of freedom- appeared: he belonged to nobody but himself. Zorbas did not turn down without sacrificing, however, his personal freedom. Zorbas, along with each one of us, let themselves go into a frenzied dance so as to be redeemed of the vulnerability, which lay in wait. This Greek dance, which drew the bodies into exhilaration and inflamed the whole of the society, stifled the drama they both experienced and restored them the joy of life. Thus, we come up against the source of the liveliest Greek myths; the real meaning of our lives in our days; those myths encapsulating the eternal struggle between life and death, love and hatred, defenselessness and craving for life. Apollo (the Olympian god representing light, music, poetry) and Dionysus (the Olympian god

representing wine, feasting and fecundity) are eternal figures. Zorbas possesses the infinite wisdom of those who live in harmony with nature and traditions, which originates in rhythm and the secrets of nature itself. Zorbas respects culture, and Culture endorses Zorbas. He is generous in parallel to being a critical observer who by means of his glance which is full of awareness and able to comprehend human weakness –has become the symbol of all those who have been insatiate by the veneer and barrenness of social life (scapegoat's phenomenon). Despite the fact that in the end of our life's day, play and reconciliation with fate is achieved by means of a dance, one ought not to forget the nature of the foundation of such reconciliation; the sacrifice of our group-self which became the most sincere expression of the acceptance of life (inferior life). Each one of us as a new Zorbas holds on to the power of facing life, of continuing our path and, of accepting life as it comes. Every new dynamic between of the human relationship (interpersonal or transpersonal) is a new Zorbas. Both transcultural Zorbas and ourselves, by means of this frenzied dance, exorcise the daemons that plague our lives. The characteristic Greek Music of Zorbas and the Transcultural Groups approach higher level of thinking analyzing, such as Identification, Mirroring, and Projection etc. The dynamic function and mediation of music (Syrtaki Greek dance) between life and death will be presented as well. The Music of "Zorbas the Greek" presented alludes to a new approach in discovering meaning in life.

WS - 45 PSYCHODRAMATIST: TRADE OR PROFESSION? THEORY, METHOD AND ATTITUDE AS ASPECTS OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY

Renee Oudyk¹ - ¹School for Psychodrama - -

In this 1 ½ hr workshop the following question will be investigated:

Why is it that the psychodrama community does not see a chance to unify around the theory of psychodrama as put forth by Jacob Levi Moreno, in the same way as it embraces his psychodrama method?

This is not only a question of today's trainers and trainees. Even Dr. Moreno (1953) asked himself: "My philosophy has been misunderstood. It has been disregarded in many religious and scientific circles. This has not hindered me from continuing to develop techniques whereby my vision of what the world could be might be established in fact. It is curious that these techniques – sociometry, psychodrama, group therapy – created to implement an underlying philosophy of life have been almost universally accepted while the underlying philosophy has been relegated to the dark corners of library shelves or entirely pushed aside".

And Dalmiro Bustos (1994), looking back on his studies of Moreno's work, wrote: "It took me very little time to incorporate dramatic techniques into my work. Soon after starting my training I was ready to dramatize small scenes and practice reversing roles. I came closer to my patients, showing and sharing my feelings with them. But it was difficult for me to comprehend theory. Accustomed to the clear systematization of psychoanalysis, it was difficult for me to get inside the chaos with which Moreno presented his thoughts".

In the course of this workshop participants will in (inter-)action and discourse:

- develop new insight on this question;
- come nearer to the identity of psychodrama theory;
- and identify better with Dr. Moreno's search for a fitting epistemological framework.

WS - 46 WORKSHOP OF THE EMOTIONS

Sonia Bernadete Simoes dos Reis¹ - ¹Escola de Biodanza Sistema Rolando Toro do DF - -

The work is based on the theoretical and practical bases of the Workshop of the Emotions grounded on the projects: Minotaur and Four Elements of Rolando Toro, creator of the *Biodanza*. The first project focuses on the archetype of the maze and provides to the participants of the group the experience of the courage when facing the world. In the second, the fourfold elements - earth, water, fire and air – are worked out through ceremonies and through contact and celebration, considering as these elements mix together in different proportions producing complex substances united by love and separated by fight. The workshop includes the myths – Eros and Psyche, Narcissus and Graal considering them as biological roots which express themselves as a metaphor of the soul. The workshop presents a new method to operate the *Biodanza* System: the updating of the mythical narrative in the *here* and *now* and the contact of the personal and collective unconscious expressed through psychic and physiologic functions. This method focuses on the experience of the myth itself with its sequential plot and their characters. **Keywords:** *Biodanza*, Archetypes, Process of Individuation.

WS - 47 MEDITATING WITH THE FAIRIES, Psychological dimension in the oral tradition tales.

Neide Alessandra Maria Rocha Giordano¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Arteterapia

Giordano, A.1 - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Arteterapia

Telling end listening to stories may assume importance in people's lives. While they transmit lessons of wisdom, they preserve the magic and the mystery which fascinate and give comfort, revitalizing storytellers and listeners to deal with their day-by-day activities.

The voices of ancient poets and masters of the oral narrative find resonance in the modern story tellers, who, following the rhythm and the rhyme of telling folk tales, create images in a holy atmosphere and materialize the verb, building a way for the numinosum.

The Oral tradition tales possess an unparalleled strength, and are capable of giving an exact measure of man, covering from his instinctive animal nature to his strong desire of being a better human being.

We know that listening to stories is psychologically therapeutic. We are allowed to state that the Oral tradition tale is a way to organize the mind and the soul and to heal the spirit as happens in Sherazade's story. This storyteller saves all her people's women and humanizes her king's soul. We will show that, first of all, each tale presents an aspect of great inner revelation and, the collection of tales covers various facets of the psychic structure and of the human spirituality.

This workshop intends to present the oral tradition tales as a rich art-therapeutic tool to enlarge the conscience awareness and process of self-discovering. Based on Carl Gustav Jung's analytical psychology, we will approach the oral tradition tales as practical ways that contribute considerably in the psychotherapeutic processes. However, it is extremely important to know which story to tell whom and also how to do it.

WS - 48 PSICODRAMA EN GAZA / PALESTINA

Ursula Hauser¹ - ¹ICOPSI (Instituto costarricense de psicodrama psicoanalítico) - San Jose, COSTA RICA

The first part is a conference about the psicodrama training that I am realizing since 2002 with the colleagues of the GCMHP (Gaza Community Mental Health Program) in Palestine. It is a pioneer project in the Islamic world, because we work with a mixed group of men and women. We are specifically concentrating on the dreams of the participants in these times of war.

In the following part we shall concentrate on the emotional impressions, associations, ideas of the public in the form of a psychodrama workshop.

Finally we make a sharing.

Clew words: Gaza/Palestine, violence, traumatic events, dreams, gender, changes.

WS - 49 DIALOGUES on TABOO SUBJECTS

Carlos Maria Martinez-Bouquet¹ - ¹Fundación Martínez-Bouquet - -

A group psychotherapy modality that aims at stirring memories and experiences "frozen" as consequence of currently accepted cultural taboos and to facilitate clear awareness of the seemingly unavailable material.

The coordinator invites participants to narrate life episodes related to taboo subjects as, for example, our own death, spiritual crisis or transpersonal experiences; power...etc. Both participants and coordinator/s are requested to present personal episodes.

One request in particular is of paramount importance: no diagnosis and no assessment re to be made, and paramount importance: death, spiritual crisis or transpersonal experiences; power...is to be made regarding material referred by either any participant or oneself, no shift from the narrative to the reflective or evaluation speech; there will be no comments tending to circumscribe or determine the nature of the episodes whether remembered or relived. They will be, instead, carefully put down in writing.

After a previously agreed upon time lapse— a few days, a week or more – the material is read and comments are made, including the possible type of phenomena presented, in an attempt to determine whether it has to do with a pathological manifestation or an episode in which consciousness has reached forbidden perceptions or thoughts, related to the field of taboo or other phenomena. The person to narrate the episode speaks in the first place, other participants follow and, finally the coordinator/s do so.

Thus, through two consecutive moments, two different types of psychological activity are prompted hence facilitating elaboration. Yet something very important is taking place: at the first moment, when memories are first narrated, a receptive and supportive micro-culture starts generating, a shared and trustworthy micro-culture that harbors the now "thawed" hat harbours the narrations progressively co-created by every psychological activity are prompted hence facilitating the elaboration enarrations is progressively co-created by every group participant.

At the second moment, the material registered is commented and elaborated upon; this second reflexive activity contributes to the wider acceptance by consciousness of the material previously affected by a taboo.

Two barriers, then, have been crossed on two different occasions. A first barrier in which the emotional predominates, a second one dealing with reflexive elaboration. Tolerance and group acceptance of the material derives from all this, together with a rebellious complicity against mandates of cultural conventions related to the subject the group is dealing with.

The taboo subject to be developed at the workshop is that of transpersonal experiences.

Transpersonal experiences will be the taboo subject to be dealt with at the workshop.

I propose the workshop be divided into two one hour gatherings separated by a one or two day intermission.

WS - 50 WORKING WITH THE "DIFFERENT

Maite Pi¹ - ¹Institut Assistència Sanitària - CSMIJ del Girones

As therapists from a public mental health service, we receive requests of treatment from immigrant people. Usually we find great difficulty in working with them; though they speak our language it seems that we can't

communicate. Consequently many times we can't work with them. IWe used to put the responsibility on them saying that we are from different cultures and this is the problem. This has meant that we don't question our work and look for other ways to approach the problem.

In a paper about this issue by Hilda Wengrower (2002), we can find a reflection about how we as professionals, and society, face up to that. We used to see immigrants as lacking, people who need assistance and who should be grateful for it. Also we expect that they will assimilate to our culture, that we consider better than theirs. When they don't respond to this, fear and rejection appear.

In this workshop we'll work with the prejudgements that, also to us as therapists, make it difficult to approach their suffering as human beings.

Wengrower, H. (2002) *La Construcción Teórica del Inmigrante*. Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Psicoterapia y Técnicas de Grupo. Nº 20, pp. 225-236.

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NAIA - BUILDING A NET

Sandra Fedullo Colombo¹; Marcos Naime Pontes²; Larissa Rosa Fedullo Schein³ - ¹ABRATEF - Presidente; ²ABRATEF - Comissão Institucional; ³Sistemas Humanos - Aluna

The Brazilian population is 169,799,170 people according to the Censor of 2000; 37,032,403 in the State of São Paulo and 10.434.252 in its capital, the city of São Paulo. The ABRATEF has eleven regionals and 1,235 associates, the regional of São Paulo is the biggest of them, with 326 associates. The Sistemas Humanos (Human Systems) is an Institute for the formation of family and couples Therapists recognized by ABRATEF in the city of São Paulo. This team and collaborators are concerned and involved with the questions of mental health and formation of our society, it has social projects that research this demand. One of the institution of private initiative, with governmental and private funds financing, with an emphasis on children care from the age of 0 to 6 years old in Elementary Education and from 6 to 12 in a project called Complementary Education (half a period at school and the other half in the day care center with complementary, cultural and sports activities with direct pedagogical studies). This care which has firstly started in kindergarten and have had pedagogical focus was extended to school difficulties, general and mental health.

The project, develop in the partnership between Human Systems and NAIA day-care center; to give support to children and families fo this institutional includes:

- Conversation groups with a technical team for discussion and development of the day care center project
- Conversation groups with (teachers, monitors and volunteers) professional who take care of the children
- Entertainment and conversation groups with the children and young adults for conflicts solving

- Group of parents
- Multifamily groups
- NAIA family (leisure and thematic parties opened to the community)
- Conversation groups to help parent and young adults find job posts and carrer objective

sagarilila@yahoo.com.br Studying and guidance for specific help: Individual and family therapy.

This expansion came from the basic education, including pedagogical orientation to families, as well as the participation of adults in vocational groups, leisure and communitarian interventions in the site, in the slum of Jardim Edite, in South area of the city of São Paulo. We found this the most practical way of bringing the population to the institution as well as the institution to the community.

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EXPERIENCING THE ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHODRAMA

Joceli Regina Drummond Gonçalves¹; Andrea Claudia Souza² - ¹Potenciar Consultores Associados - diretoria; ²Potenciar Consultores Associados - Psicologia

The concept and use of psychodramatic methodology in an organizational environment is in current demand. The objective of this work is to experience and introduce the concepts of the Psychodrama in an organizational context so as to demonstrate the use of this methodology, which, being a participatory methodology, leads the group to accept mutual responsibility for the result obtained at the end of the process. The Organizational Psychodrama, as a concrete means of acquiring knowledge, simultaneously exercises attitudes in relation to action and skills inherent to the dynamics of individual and group relationships (commitment, associations, team etc). Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSA), which are sought for in organizational work, can be worked on at the same time.

We use Psychodrama in Organizations in order to amplify the performance of professionals who deal with diagnostics, implantation of new technologies, meetings, training, development, selection and evaluation of potential/achievement. Through games, activities and simulations suitable to the characteristics and phases of each group, we seek to aid reflection for the understanding of individual and group performance. Like individuals, groups go through phases in order to constitute a team, where differences (differentiation) permit multiple disciplines to contribute to the whole.

The focus of Psychodrama within organizations is to develop the skills of self-awareness, understanding and interaction in group processes and interpersonal relationships. All members share responsibility for the success or failure of the group. According to Moreno, "it is to become an author in life and not an actor of a script".

(Footnotes)[1]

WD - 01

An Innovative Approach to Expand Your Practice and Enhance Your Creativity: Integrating Psychology and Spirituality In Group Process: Souldrama®: a six stage model for spiritual growth and development

Connie Miller¹ - ¹www.souldrama.com - spring lake counseling center

There are lots of techniques to work through resistance. Some work well. Others don't work at all.

As mental health professionals, we address psychological aspects of a client's problems but largely overlook the significance of their spirituality. That's because spirituality wasn't part of our training and we tend to think of spirituality and therapy as mutually exclusive – a kind of church-and-state mentality.

But spirituality isn't a synonym for religion. It's an energy that defines the way we view our world. And when we access this energy it empowers us with self-faith and courage to resolve problems and move ahead.

My Approach

This action-oriented multidisciplinary training system adds a psychospiritual element to psychodrama called Souldrama®, is a process that aligns ego and soul to enable us to reach our higher selves. This workshop will demonstrate the process of Souldrama®

SOULDRAAMA®, developed by Connie Miller, is a new psychospiritual action technique that aligns ego and soul to enable us to reach our higher selves. This process combines mind, body and spirit to create a therapeutic energy within a group process. By doing this, the soul becomes a co-creator in a person's life- and this is the soul's mission: co-creation. Souldrama incorporates the new concept of spiritual intelligence and further supports Morenos's work through a new spiritual model.

Souldrama is used as an adjunct to psychodrama for treating such issues as co-dependency, depression, and low self-esteem. By incorporating spirituality into the therapeutic process, Souldrama helps people to overcome these blocks to a happier, more fulfilled life. Through myth and metaphor, the client goes through six stages of faith or spiritual development into higher states of consciousness. Through the spark of spirituality, the clients can overcome problems ranging from relationship and prosperity problems to reach the higher purpose of their soul.

ASGPP

WD - 02

Where's John? Group and Psychosis

Antonio Luis Tychonski Russo¹; Elisabeth Maria Sene Costa²; Rosilda Antonio³ - ¹Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Psicodrama; ²FEBRAP - Psicodrama; ³FEBRAP - Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo

The workshop will begin with a theatre presentation focused on group treatment of a psychotic patient, treated by J. L. Moreno in the 1940's. It is related to a pioneer experience that utilizes group psychotherapy, family psychotherapy, therapeutic attendance and therapeutic community. After the presentation, the audience will be invited to create a dramatic group production, based on the participants' resonances. In the end, participants will share reaction to treatment approach; different theoretical perspectives will emerge.

WD - 03

The Role and Function of Milieu Psychotherapy Group

Howard D. Kibel¹ - ¹New York Medical College - Department of Psychiatry

Psychiatric inpatient units, day treatment programs, therapeutic communities, and residential treatment settings have complex milieus with hierarchical pressures from above and below. On the one hand, treatment systems are beset by a host of organizational pressures. On the other hand, patients use the milieu to express their inner turmoil; specifically, they re-enact conflicted and maladaptive internal object relations. These two sets of forces converge any place where patients (and staff) congregate. The role of the psychotherapy group is to manage such forces and transform them for therapeutic benefit.

Milieu dynamics stimulate certain conflicts that are ubiquitous, such as those associated with authority, dependency, loss, distrust, insecurity, loss of control, etc. The staff, by virtue of their position in the system, become objects for projection and for the re-enactment of these conflicts. Therefore, inherent to the staff-patient relationship is paranoia, including fantasies of persecution. The psychotherapy group is one place where such conflicts can be exposed, explored, and ameliorated. The role of the group, therefore, is to work out conflicts in the overall treatment alliance. In this way, the psychotherapy group enhances the therapeutic benefits of the milieu.

All this will be illustrated through clinical vignettes. Discussion will be invited.

WD - 04

A SUPERVISION CLINIC

Fern Cramer Azima¹ - ¹McGill University - Psychiatry and Psychology

This workshop is geared to both supervisors and those who would like to use supervision more effectively. It will offer a practical framework for

WD

preparing for supervision and examine the types of themes and issues that experienced supervisors typically look for. In addition there will be a discussion of strategies for group, individual, and self supervision, and explore the boundary between supervision and psychotherapy will be explored. Experiential learning and sharing of work experience will complement the workshop.

WD - 05

Yi Shu: A Journey to Wholeness through Psychodrama and Traditional Chinese Medicine

Shu Gong¹ - ¹International Zerka Moreno Institute - Training

Adopting the philosophy of Daoism, Yi Shu simply means the art of living with change. The fundamental thesis in Yi Shu is that healing is a constant process of balancing and harmonizing the psychological, biological, social and spiritual realms of the self. Yi Shu fuses diverse healing processes from both Eastern and Western cultures into a powerful, unified experience; it detects and releases qi-energy blockages in body, mind and spirit. The processes of Yi Shu helps individuals become whole by removing energy blockages.

This workshop will include a brief discussion of qi-energy and psychotherapy in traditional Chinese medicine and the utilization of the processes of creative arts therapies to break through the energy blocks.

THE PROCEDURES INCLUDE: A. Qigong exercise to cleanse and purify the body, the mind and the spirit. B. Free body movement with music to allow the qi-energy to flow throughout one's meridians. C. Painting with a Chinese brush on Chinese paper to record feelings and images emerged during movement. D. Kinetic concretization of the images. E. Dramatic exploration of the images. F. Sharing

THE PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES INCLUDE: 1. Learning to integrate various Eastern and Western creative therapeutic processes. 2. Learning to recognize and to work with the body, the mind, and the spirit and how they inter-relate. 3. Learning to open one's energy blockages and to enhance one's spontaneity and creativity.

WD - 06

CROSS-CULTURAL ENCOUNTER THROUGH PSYCHODRAMA

Vladimir Milosevic¹; Slavko Mackic² - ¹ - - - ; ²private practice - -

Since 2002 the group of psychodrama trainers and trainees from Serbia, Israel, Great Britain, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Slovenia and Germany are regularly meeting in annual workshops named "Cross-cultural Training Days". During the four of these seminars, different aspects of impact of cultural

background and understanding of group situation toward the psychodrama group, are explored through psychodrama and discussed. In these seminars trainees from different countries with different cultural background were supervised by trainers from another country and culture. This experience of the process of forming group culture including impact of different cultural backgrounds will be demonstrated, experienced and explored in psychodrama session.

WD - 07

"Positive" Psychodrama - Connection, Hope and Healing - for the Patient and for the Practitioner

Merle Cantor Goldberg¹ - ¹Private Practice - -

All of our patients as well as ourselves have become highly adept at dealing with pain. This workshop will focus on a different strength based psychodrama approach.

Initial techniques including music, imagery, and numerous warmup techniques will demonstrate the use of psychodrama in helping to facilitate rapid connection and group cohesion, raising spontaneity and creativity through this connection to others. Techniques will focus on participants accessing inner strengths and deepening connections to others through these strengths. The role of affirmations and the internalization of these affirmations will be explored. The goal- connection and through the connection with others accessing inner strength, renewed hope and healing. The workshop will be primarily experiential but theoretical explanations utilizing the leaders extensive training in both psychodramatic as well as psychodynamic theory will be interspersed throughout. Participants will leave with a series of new and innovative techniques to use with patients in their own practices, They will also leave with significant connections in the group as well as a revitalized sense of their own strengths.

Forms of this workshop have been highly regarded at other conferences. Merle Cantor Goldberg, DCSW has lead the AGPA Institutes for approximately 20 years. It is suggested that this workshop be held at the beginning of the conference so that participants can continue to enjoy and deepen the new connections that are formed.

WD - 08

CONTAINMENT- AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY: Bringing life back into lifelessness

Sabar Rustomjee¹ - ¹Monash University Melbourne - -

Containment can become a way of life for certain persons. However, to be able to use it comfortably and creatively in our working life is an art which is not easy to develop.

Containment implies embracing a wide range of emotions with passion, intensity, warmth and meaning, without needing to resort to destructive outcomes. Neville Symington, an Australian psychoanalyst, in his work 'A Healing Conversation' describes how something 'embraced becomes entirely different in quality'. He quotes Coelho from his novel *The Alchemist* - 'Every blessing which is not accepted becomes a curse'.

The concept of Containment was introduced in a psychoanalytic framework by Kleinian analysts, namely W. Bion, Winnicott and others. Bion described it as comprising a 'Container' and the 'Contained.' R. Billows (2002) describes the concept of passion in the context of Bion's L, H, & K viz: to be able to Love (L) and be loved (-L), to be able to hate (H) and be able to withstand being hated (-H), to be able to know (K) all acceptable and non acceptable parts of oneself and be able to reveal these in a warm, ongoing context without destruction or violence. Also when appropriate to allow oneself to not know (-K).

It is only when we allow ourselves to embrace a feeling, or feel passionately about a feeling, that it will resonate within us. It is when the feeling becomes alive in an intensity which can be tolerated, that we really feel its existence and can work towards its resolution. Group therapy with group members resonating with each other's feelings can bring to life that which has been long buried but not grieved fully.

Clinical examples of Containment by the presenter and workshop members will be used to demonstrate:

- The Use of Containment;
- The appropriate timing and technique for introducing painful reality;
- Countertransference leading to failures of containment.

WD - 09 THEATRE OF RESONANCE: MEMORIES OF OUR CHILDHOOD

Lia Armelin¹; Marcia Almeida Batista²; Rosalba Filipini³ - ¹Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - CAPSI; ²Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - Psicologia; ³FEBRAP - SOPSP - Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Diretoria Executiva (Dir. de Comunicação e Divulgação) da SOPSP

The purpose of this workshop is to present an alternative form of theatre and a new modality of psychodrama dealing with larger groups.

The Theatre of Resonance or Resonant Theatre is based on the idea that, like sound wavelengths, there are frequencies we humans tune in and vibrate together in unison. Those correspond to recurring themes that have been lived and heard, like resonant sounds, throughout the history of humankind, such as motherhood, abandonment, death and so on. The concept of resonance deals with the power to bring images, feelings, memories, etc to one's mind.

That is actually what the traditional theatre has been attempting to do, that is, to use the framework of human experience as reference to tell stories that have already been told so many times, but which continuously need to be echoed.

Therefore, the Theatre of Resonance consists of an introductory warm-up phase with a theatrical presentation in its conventional concept, which is later followed by the lead of the director, who invites the audience to participate by taking one of the roles or by creating new roles to interact with the original ones..

The workshop to be shown in the 16th International Group Psychotherapy Congress is entitled "Memories of our childhood", in which both pieces of reference plays and real scenes of the actors' childhood memories will be displayed in the warm-up performance.

WD - 10 USE OF PUPPETS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ORDER TO GENERATE NEW KNOWLEDGE

Elisete Leite Garcia¹ - ¹ABPS/UNIBAN - Psicodrama - Psicologia

The Strategy has as its main resource, a dynamic collection of artisan-made puppets from Ceará State, Brazil. They are used as "intermediate objects". The puppets bring aesthetic simplicity and symbolize an image specific to the experience of each participant. They can be modified in their structure, clothes and hair. The games with the puppets represent movements, and interpersonal emotions, becoming an instrument of re-codification of thoughts and memory. Based on Platão (428 B.C.), "You can discover more about one person in one hour playtime than in one year of conversation", this strategy intends to rescue potentialities which for social or cultural reasons are asleep, providing the participants with new knowledge.

WD - 11 BEYOND THE END OF THE WORLD (AS WE KNOW IT) The Creation Theater group experience followed by technical-theoretical processing

Agenor Moraes Neto¹; Albor Vives Reñones² - ¹Instituto de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo de Campinas - FEBRAP/IPPGC; ²Instituto de Psicodrama e Psicoterapia de Grupo de Campinas - IPPGC

The Creation Theater is a methodology created eleven years ago and has been developed based on arts, philosophy (Deleuze, Guattari and Benjamin), vanguard theatrical conceptions and psychodrama. Its present objective is to have the participants involved in the creation of scenic solutions responding to the conflicts revealed in the group's imaginary.

The situation in the contemporary world is of confrontation and appearance of local conflicts which articulate with the globalization of intolerance, carelessness and beauty repression. The proposed activity aims to create scenes and develop expressions of possibilities of rescuing solidarity, tenderness and laughter.

WD - 12

ANALYTIC MUSICAL PSYCHODRAMA - Connecting Individuals, Groups and Communities

Ariella Barzel¹; Monica Tanny² - ¹Bar-Ilan University - Levinsky Institute; ²Institute of Groupanalysis - Levinsky Institute

Analytic Musical Psychodrama is the meeting point of psychodrama and music-therapy, offering the possibility of living, expressing, investigating and analyzing personal and interpersonal processes within a group-analytic group. Through vocal, sound, instrumental, role-playing and drama activities we shall explore the dialogue between verbal and non-verbal communication, between conscious and unconscious processes, between internal and external worlds.

Music facilitates the emergence of the emotional expression of the inner being. It is a non-verbal means of communication, which has prevailed since primordial times. Music is capable of transmitting the unconscious content of the mind without the intellectual process suppressing it.

Psychodrama uses the stage and the participants of the group as a mirror to the soul. The psychodramatic stage offers an endless array of possibilities, of "as if" situations, which enables the group to analyze personal and interpersonal conflicts and to propose spontaneous and creative alternatives.

Sometimes, when there are no words, or when words fail to touch - sounds and voices can take on a whole new dimension. Other times, behind the sounds and music, words are hidden which are difficult to utter and face up to.

In our workshop we shall experience, in a group analytic approach, the "group as a whole" creating its matrix with the help of words, music and psychodrama.

Conductors

Ariella Barzel - Psychodramatist, Expressive therapist, Group Psychotherapist.

Bar-Ilan University, Lesley University, Levinsky Institute. Private Practice.

Monica Tanny - Music-Therapist, Group Psychotherapist

Bar-Ilan University, Lesley University, Levinsky Institute, Israeli Institute of

Group Analysis. Private Practice.

WD - 13

Improvisation Theater - Freud, Moreno, Dora: a dramaturgy by José Fonseca

Milene De Stefano Feo¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Psicodrama

The workshop will deal with a play in which Freud, the founder of Psychoanalysis, treats Dora, an adolescent with a variety of hysterical symptoms.

Under analysis she reveals to be involved, as a harassment victim, in a network of sexual maneuvers in which her father, a family's friend couple and a maid are involved.

The client quits treatment after only three months requiring the analyst to review his theories. He concludes on his lack of attention to the girl's sexual fantasies related to him.

Years later Dora meets Moreno, the founder of Psychodrama, on a Vienna Park, clearing up a path for herself and her relations network to be treated by this psycho dramatist and by members of the audience of this workshop.

The theater session will be followed by a socio-psycho dramatic intervention and processing, allowing for the amplification of themes such as:

- Could bright men, such as Freud and Moreno, have different opinions and promote, in one another, new ideas, emotions and actions, adding up to their competences?
- Should a "genius" be tied up to the improbable search for being unique in his knowledge?
- Is it possible that Freud was excessively busy with Dora's fantasies, failing to protect her from a real harassment situation?
- And what about Moreno? Could he improve his treatment by taking Freud's theories on account on how to deal with hysteria and transferences?
- And facing our present time? Changing values towards sexuality, since Freud, would imply on a contemporary new subjectivity, carrying with it new challenges to the modern clinic?
- Are we, possibly, surrounded by a "collective hysteria" syndrome as a result of the erotic media appeals, all pervading and promoting a super sex fixation on everything?
- Could this be one of the ingredients of the "Tedium Vitae" of sexual dysfunctions and all complaining of shallowness on human relations tied up to the XXI century man?
- If we think so, how to invite this "contemporary abuser" for a socio psycho dramatic session?

WD - 14

AXIODRAMA and/or SOCIODRAMA. ETHICS and POLITICS IN SCENE

Anibal Mezher¹ - ¹Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Câmara de Representantes

A) Experience - Experience of psychodramatics methods approaching emergent subjects (dramas and social conflicts), illuminated in the ethical and political dimensions. The search is for an ethical and ideological unveil of the values, that modulate the human existence, in conscious-unconscious way. The dramatic representations constructed and freely worked, points of arrival and departure, can provide

knowledge and transformation, at the personal and collective plan. The shared affective-cultural resonances in the participants of the scenes and the auditorium, closes the psychodramatic cycle. B) Processing – The technical-methodological-theoretical analysis of the scenes and debate over the socioeconomics methods in study.

WD - 15 ANCIENT GREEK DRAMA IS ALIVE

Anastassios Koukis¹ - ¹HAGAP - Paideia Cycle

On the stage of psychodrama, this theatre of therapeutic creativity, the experience of reality is temporarily broadened and the protagonists become something more than gods. At the moment when spontaneity is expressed by action, time takes on an internal dramatic dimension. The stage becomes the place where daily external and dramatic internal realities intersect. Creativity approaches personal, archetypal depths in which God is frequently present in the person of the protagonist as the human creator of his personal drama. Welcome to the home of ancient Greek drama!

WD - 16 The experience of group psychotherapy in the gestaltic approach

Celana Cardoso Andrade¹; Marta Carmo² - ¹Instituto de Treinamento e Pesquisa em Gestalt-Terapia de Goiânia - Ensino; ²Instituto de Treinamento e Pesquisa em Gestalt terapia de Goiânia - Ensino

Since the origins of mankind, Man, in its survival duty, has faced the need of relating with others. For such, he has employed several tools and gestures. As a being of relations he is inserted in interaction contexts. From this premise on, to establish oneself and to be confirmed as a person, there is the need to speak out. This happens in the relations that are essentially permeated by dialogue. Dialogue implies turning to the other, in a mood of reciprocity and sincerity, in an attitude that promotes authenticity. The psychotherapy group, as a synthesis of a greater reality, constitutes a micro social representation in which the interpersonal processes and intrapersonal interactions are dealt with. It's a dialogic space in which it is observed that the presence of one person alters the next, for the presence of another human being is, by itself, an impact. That's *Gestalt*: The integration of the parts in a significant whole. This *workshop* will be guided by the fundamentals of the gestaltic approach, which aims to bring up and reveal the person as close as possible to the way he or she meets him/herself, the other and the world in the here-and-now. Based upon such premises, when employing gestaltic techniques, the interaction among the participants will be made possible, in favor of an open and genuine dialogue. Dealing, then, with the emergent contents in the here-and-now group. At the end of the experiencing, a theoretical reading of what

was experienced will be held, integrating theory and practice.

WD - 17 HOMOSEXUALITY : A FLOWER IN THE GARDEN OF SEXUALITY

Lagarakis Stylianos¹ - ¹HAGAP - Group Psychotherapy

In our garden of sexual life, all of us had or have a flower called homosexuality. We are afraid of it, we have a good relationship, we are in love. It does not matter. This flower blooms. Boys and girls play around it. Let's welcome it in our garden and experience its colorful fragrant presence.

WD - 18 THE GROUP PLAYS OF OUR CHILDHOOD

Marina Panteleon¹ - ¹HAGAP - Family Therapy

Play is important for the human being, from the very first moments of its life, just like breath. Our first participation in a group is in our family and then in the play with our peers.

But how common are these plays among people, cultures, civilisations. Can we communicate through these. How do they combine with the philosophy of Group Analysis?

A journey in our childhood with play as a guide, which unites personalities, groups, communities and cultures.

WD - 19 DÄSIRE AND VISION IN ORGANISATIONS

George Anastopoulos¹ - ¹HAGAP - Organisational Consultancy

In order to see the vision in organisations we first need desire. The need for enjoyment of experience will lead us to a vision. A common vision for an organisation. presupposes the expression of feelings of its members; these feelings should reveal deep expectations. Revelation of aims, values, personal risks, and capacity will help us plan the future. The vision will have the colour, movement, and passion that can influence the future. Are we ready to experience our personal desires as part of a common vision for ourselves and our organisation?

WD - 20 Innovative supervision group involving a dynamic small group experience using role-play and involving all group members

Brenda Todd¹ - ¹Private Practice - no institution - -

Based on a method presented by Rudolf Mattess at an Australian & N.Z. Assoc. of Psychotherapy meeting in 1998.

The supervision format is a great opportunity for participants to experience insight in perception, expression and interpretation of the patient. The method also allows simulation of transference and counter-transference issues with processing of same.

After a short introduction to the technique a therapist from the workshop group is selected to present their case and chooses a person to assist in the exercise. The rest of the group is split into two groups. One group is asked to identify with the therapist in the role play, and one to identify with the patient.

In role play one, the real therapist plays their patient, and a chosen helper plays the therapist. A vignette is then enacted (the real therapist from the group having described the scenario.) the role play proceeds spontaneously for five minutes. The group is then asked to immediately write down what they are feeling, thinking, and any fantasies or wishes experienced during the role play. This is then processed using a specific format.

After processing, a new role play takes place revising roles, where the therapist now plays him/herself and the helper plays the patient. Processing proceeds as before.

The workshop participants will have the opportunity to discuss the material arising out of processing. The following issues were among those encountered in a one year pilot of the group.

Conflict between staying with emotional feelings or discussing contents of role-plays. (Tendency to over process can lead to deadened feelings and bland cognitive understanding.)

The need to de-role due to powerful nature of the method.

Complexity of relationships:- External patient to supervisee therapist,

- Relationships within role-play,
- Group members to each other,
- Group members to facilitators,
- Between dual facilitators.

Processing allows rich discussion. The method is more direct than regular supervision and the material is not so easy to rationalise. We have found the technique promotes positive client change and positive supervisee change.

A volunteer from the participants at the workshop will be asked to present

a case for work and discussion.

WD - 21

THE REFLECTION GROUPS (Thinking about operative groups and one of its modalities, the reflection groups today. The intersubjectivity and transsubjectivity in the psychoanalytic reflection groups.)

Waldemar Jose Fernandes¹; Beatriz Silverio Fernandes²; Miren de Izaurieta³ - ¹Nesme/Spagesp/ Abrap - Membro fundador; ²Nesme/Spagesp/ Abrap - Fundador; ³AMPAG-FLAPAG - Fundador

1. Study and reflect about theories and practice with groups with operative finalities, mainly in learning, especially Reflection Groups.

2. The contributions of Pichon, Delarosa, Marcos Bernard and others in the psychoanalytic practice of Reflection Groups.
3. The dimension of intersubjectivity and transsubjectivity in these groups.
4. The complexity and importance of these groups at present.

METHODOLOGY:

Experiencing the reflection group among the attendants.

Discussion and correlation theoretical-clinical aspects.

Theoretical presentation and clinical examples of operative groups and its modalities.

Presentation of the most important aspects of Reflection Groups.

WD - 22

BEARING THE UNBEARABLE - CONFRONTING VICARIOUS TRAUMATIZATION

Martha Gilmore¹ - ¹Private Practice & Associate Professor - Univ. of California, Davis Medical School Dept of Psychiatry

Many times our psychotherapy groups confront us with issues of profound grief, pain, trauma, and psychic woundedness. The toll on the therapist, especially over years of practice, can become severe and lead to serious consequences for the therapy and for the therapist. This workshop aims to help participants increase their ability to bear these difficult burdens as well as increase their therapeutic effectiveness and well-being. We will examine the concept of vicarious traumatization and the personal and professional circumstances which increase our vulnerabilities through both lecture and discussion. Techniques to reduce vicarious traumatization and to practice self-care will be discussed and demonstrated experientially.

WD - 23

When Trauma is Our Daily Bread — Intervening with the experience of constant exposure through body awareness

Siddharth Shah¹; Rita Abadi² - ¹Wyckoff Heights Medical Center - Preventive Medicine; ²Mount Sinai School of Medicine - Sexual Assault & Violence Intervention

This workshop focuses on developing body awareness in the face of trauma. When the body displays responses that are not connected to conscious control, therapists have an opportunity to intervene with trauma through the body. This workshop presents methods to address the apprehension stored in the body due to a continual state of trauma anxiety.

We inhabit a world in an era of mass death and trauma anxiety. In Brazil, kidnappings and gun violence frighten citizens into purchasing armored cars for personal protection. In genocide-affected populations, a heavy apprehension of repetition hangs across generations. In New York City, a low flying airplane is a potential attack, and a stopped subway train is a potential deathtrap. In tsunami-affected Indonesia and Sri Lanka, children maintain a fear of the rising ocean. Hurricane Katrina survivors are apprehensive that neglect and racism are not a thing of the past – recurrence feels inevitable. Trauma anxiety has thus become a component of general, daily survival.

Survival narratives are strongly configured by cultural context and personal history. However, the body, its biology, and its genetic material are fundamentally shared across race, class, gender, and national borders. Therefore, while the experience of survival is particular to each culture and individual, it is still a given that the body responds. The body's response to trauma may be identified as a symptom, a somatic response, or a psychosomatic illness. It may or may not qualify as pathology. If we are using the dominant nosology, the body's response comprises a sub-clinical constellation of arousal, avoidance, and re-experiencing. The mind-body 'partnership' displays circularity – an observable pattern of trauma responses put into motion. This pattern includes a difficulty to voice the experience, a loss of body control and body awareness. Cartesian mind-body dualism in psychological practice favors treatments that focus on mental awareness.

Participants in the workshop will be invited to engage in body awareness activities that are tools to help heal survivors. Most of the session will be spent in exercises and group process. The experience will also address the power of psychosomatic manifestations. The workshop will conclude with a short didactic presentation and opportunities for discussion.

WD - 24 THE DIMENSION AND MEANING OF BODY AND PSYCHODRAMA - A PSYCHOSOMATIC REVIEW GROUP SOMATICALDRAMA

Maria Christina Accioli Freire¹ - ¹ESCOLA PAULISTA DE PSICODRAMA .EPP - ENSINO DE SOMATODRAMA

It is only revealing, expressing and making conscious the drama, that we can transmute our existence. This is one of the basic postulates of Psychodrama, which is integrated to the psychosomatic notion of uniformity. Our purpose is to reveal the existential cause in which is based the Psychodrama, feeling the body deeply in its many expression forms: "I think, therefore I exist" is integrated with "I feel, therefore I am" and "I perceive, therefore I create". We are going to explo-

re a practical and theoretical path into the comprehension and feeling to understand how symbols – real or imaginary – can be expressed through action, which has the body as a speaking tube. As well, we are going to see how the body connects with time, space, essence and other's bodies. It happens through composition and creation, in which story and drama occurs on group's interchange, through character masks, a hide-and-seek game which, at a certain time, is interrupted. Then, the truth appears: the truth of each body that was hidden because of it's tension or immobility; perhaps because of the fear of not being recognized, confirmed or loved. As a consequence, many times it can express itself only by physical symptoms or diseases.

WD - 25 THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE CULTURE OF THE FAMILY GROUP: PSYCHODRAMA WITH FAMILY SYSTEMS THERAPY SECURES THE SENSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SELF

Chris Farmer¹; Marcia Geller² - ¹Princess Elizabeth Hospital: Occupational Health - Private Practice; ²Westchester Group Psychotherapy Association - Private Practice

Humans have a cultural and genetic heritage, which includes an intellectual ability to distinguish the emotional forces of togetherness (as with family and national loyalty) from the operation of individuality. We need to decide when it is appropriate to be a team player and when it is more important to retain our individuality. The capacity to act upon these choices can grow from thoughtful encounters with our families of origin. Bowen's theory stresses the importance of distinguishing thoughts from feelings and provides a framework for understanding intergenerational and nuclear family processes. Psychodrama engenders the spontaneity to replace emotional and instinctive reactivity with role flexibility and responsiveness. In this workshop psychodrama will enable us to understand Bowen's concepts of Family Systems Therapy, with particular reference to Triangles, the Nuclear Family Emotional System and the Differentiation of Self. The workshop will then explore intergenerational family problems known personally or professionally to participants.

WD - 26 SEARCHING FOR INTIMATE ALCHEMY

Luiz Carlos Osorio¹; Maria Elizabeth Pascual do Valle¹ - ¹Grupos - direção

Starting with the metaphora of the intimate alchemy, the presenters of this workshop, based upon their experience as a couple and therapists of couples, invite the participants to think about the deep transformations the couples relationships are experiencing in the current times, and the ways to

establish more satisfactory relationships. For that purpose they will introduce some interactive exercises with the aid of images, illustrative videos and application of a questionnaire. In the next moment, through a role-playing, they will make a demonstration of how they deal with couples that didn't get to overcome its relationships difficulties and look for helping them. The presenters punctuate the peculiar way they work with couples in a therapeutic setting based on their theoretical-technicians frameworks (psychoanalysis - psychodrama - systemic approach).

WD - 27 SUFFERING IS MY DESTINY: PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE OR VICE?

Dirce Fatima Vieira¹; Maria Luiza Pires² - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae e SOVAP - Psicodrama; ²SOVAP - Psicodrama

The purpose of this workshop is to achieve an understanding of what we have termed "addiction to suffering" as well as present a new psychodramatic methodology to deal with this psychological dynamic.

The main objective of this methodology is to promote the possibility of insights by the protagonist of his/her addiction to suffering and thus give new meaning to the trigger scene. The group, acting as co-protagonist, will be able to identify itself with the elected scene and recode the cognitive-emotional record which originated this behavioral pattern. Another objective is to aid therapists how to work with this psychological dynamic in order to help their clients, preventing drop-outs and avoid lack of success in the therapeutical process.

At the beginning of the workshop, a non-specific warm-up with images, photographs, symbols and music will be used to promote an atmosphere of introspection and to pull together participants around the theme: "Suffering is my destiny: philosophy of life or vice?". This process of introspection will be more profound by using the internal psychodrama in order to bring up the emotional experiences that created a life colored by suffering. In the dramatic action, aside from insights and re-significations, the scene chosen by the group will foster a deconstruction of the behavioral pattern or attitude towards life, that is, the feedback on suffering. Also, in the dramatic scene, it is possible that the group participants can experience their own trigger event through the "as if" state and thus co-protagonize their own drama.

The uniqueness of this workshop resides in the fact that not one specific dramatic scene will be focused on (nor the search for its origin), but rather it will point out the common thread of an attitude of suffering throughout one's life. In that sense, we deal with this issue from the perspective of Nietzsche's Genealogy, by looking at the roots of an internal di-

alogue, which in this case is expressed by the self-pity, non-protection, self-limitation, self-deprecation, self-victimization and guilt that characterize the interpretation of happenings and memory in a person with the suffering addiction.

We hope that, as we clarify this unconscious behavioral pattern responsible for maintaining psychic pain, group participants will be able to co-create new attitudes in a spontaneous and creative way. Accordingly, we will end the workshop with new images interspersed with the ones used at the beginning so that individuals may be able to give new meaning to their suffering, as they transform it into a diversity of experience or philosophy of life.

WD - 28 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DREAMING AND DREAMTELLING

Leyla Navaro¹; Robi Friedman² - ¹NIRENGI Psy. Couns. Center, ISTANBUL - Group Therapy; ²Institute for Group Analysis, ISRAEL - Group Therapy

Dreams may be considered an effort to cope with overdoses of threatening or exciting emotions. Dreaming can be regarded as very personal processing by a dreamer who is influenced by both personal and interpersonal difficulties and complexities. Dreams can be used as 'evidence' for gender-different kinds of aggression, envy, closeness and relationships.

In the workshop we will investigate unconscious gender roles and relations. Who dreams for whom and who tells the dreams? Do women dream for women or for men? Is this reciprocal and which dreams are told? Working through dreams we will explore different aspects of dreamtelling and their uses in therapy as well as in couples' and families' development. 'Dreaming the dream' again in the group, while using emotional echoing, may enhance deeper levels of gender understanding. Expressive tools will be used to enhance the elaboration of content, gender relationships and containment processes.

WD - 29 LANGUAGE AND EXPRESSION IN THE SERVICE OF CONFLICT AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Tammy Elad¹; Shulamit Geller² - ¹Tel-Aviv University, Israel - school of social work; ²The Academic College of Tel-Aviv Yaffo - Psychology

Group dynamics as a whole are characterized by conflictual processes together with fulfillment and growth. In times of massive conflicts between nations, races and religions, working in a group using language and experience may enable one to investigate cultural values and primitive fears of decomposition.

This experiential workshop will combine verbal and expressive methods in the context of the group's unique matrix. By using the group's potential space to express emotions such as love, hope, fear, anxiety, distress and despair, their meaning to the individual and the group can be illuminated.

The workshop will enable the participants to distinguish the different emotional languages used at times of conflict, as well as to investigate emotional space. The possibility to move from one language to another, and the enabling conditions to create contact, change and mutual language will also be explored.

WD - 30 PSYCHODANCE: THE "OPERISTIC FORM" OF PSYCHODRAMA

Paulo Zampieri¹ - ¹FZ Ltda - Clínica

Objectives: showing the "Operistic Form" of doing Psychodrama, with Musictherapy, Psychomusic, Art Therapy and Group Therapy

Contents:

1. The Five Elements of Music and Musictherapy and The Iso Principle
2. Espontaneous Dancing and Correlation with Group Dynamics
3. Clinical Applications of Psychodance - inside the Hospital and Ambulatory ways
4. The human body as a Musical Instrument in Psychomusic

Methodology:

First Session: An explanation of Psychodance and the five elements of Musictherapy. Theory and Practice. Dancing and Sharing.

Second Session: Clinical Applications: explanation and Practicing. Final Dance and Sharing

Material Needed: One CD Player and Microphone with Amplificator

WD - 31 SUPERVISION IN PSYCHODRAMA AND GROUP WORK AND THE MODEL OF THE REFLEXIVE PRACTITIONER

Rene F. Marineau¹ - ¹UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC - PSYCHOLOGIE

This is an advanced training workshop in the supervision of clinical practice. Participants are expected to bring a difficult or problematic situation they have encountered in their experience as psychodramatists or group leader. They will be introduced to a supervision model based on the approach of the reflexive practitioner as developed by Argyris and Schön. This model, as applied in this situation will also draw from the multiple role approach of Williams and basic competencies by Marineau. The model will be presented, exemplified and applied during the workshop.

René Marineau, Ph. D. is a clinical psychosociologist that has worked in supervision for more than 35 years. He is a psychoanalyst, a psychodramatist and the biographer of J.L. Moreno. He teaches in 3 main areas: history and epistemology of psychotherapy; psychotherapy with groups, families and couples; active supervision of psychotherapists and psychodramatists. His work is deeply rooted in the sociometric tradition. He is full professor at the université du Québec and director of the International Centre for Expressive Psychotherapy. He has published extensively in the areas of history of psychology and psychiatry, psychoanalysis and psychodrama.

WD - 32 WHAT MAKES A TRAINER. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE MAKING OF A PROFESSIONAL

Roberto De Inocencio¹; Lezaun Mercedes²; Urrutia Camino³ - ¹trainer - psiquiatrist; ²LEFER - coaching; ³private practice - psychotherapy

What makes a trainer? How does one get to be a trainer? What makes a trainee choose a trainer? These and many other questions will be tried to answer during this workshop regarding the qualities required from a trainer in group psychotherapy and other applications of group work.

Trainers and trainees will discuss matters of leadership and the requirements needed -explicit and implicit - in the field of training future practitioners.

WD - 33 COMMUNITY THERAPY - STEP BY STEP APPROACH AND LIFE EXPERIENCE

Marilene Grandesso¹; Miriam R. Barreto² - ¹Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - NUFAC - Núcleo de Família e Comunidade da PUC - SP; ²Movimento Integrado de Saúde Comunitária do Ceará - Terapia Comunitária

Community therapy, created and developed in Brazil by the Brazilian psychiatrist Adalberto Barreto, characterizes itself as a therapeutic approach to community groups. Although community therapy is more commonly used with groups that live in vulnerable social conditions regarding mental health and community and individual autonomy, experience has shown that it can be practiced with any group of people who are at different ages and differ in their social economic levels and careers. This practice does not restrict itself to usual contexts of therapy therefore Community Therapy can be developed in public or private spaces such as Neighborhood Associations, Health Care Centers, Hospitals, Waiting Rooms, Ambulatories, Schools, Prisons, Clubs and Public Squares likewise. Community Therapy being a sensitive approach to

cultural differences and popular knowledge rescues self-esteem and promotes the construction of sympathetic and collaborative nets which is specially important in a country like Brazil where intense migratory movements cut people off their social nets and cultural roots. The main goal of this workshop is to introduce Community Therapy as an approach to communitary groups and give some Life Experience of this Therapy to the audience. It is our intention to run this workshop divided into two stages, one Theoretical and the other Experiential. In the Theoretical moment we will present Theoretical and Conceptual Pillars that hold this practice – the systemic approach, the cultural anthropology, the communication theory, the narrative theory, the Paulo Freire's pedagogy and the resilience concept applied to communities. We also intend to characterize the stages Community Therapy comprises: Stage 1 - Welcoming and Warming; Stage 2 - Selecting the theme; Stage 3 - Contextualization – Understanding suffering; Stage 4 - Group experience sharing and Stage 5 - Closing rituals. In the Experiential moment a Community Therapy session, going through all the steps and involving all the presents in the audience, will be held. The entire workshop lasts for three hours.

**WD - 34
QUI SIAMO TUTTI ORIUNDI !**

Luiz Amadeu Bragante¹ - ¹SOPSP - -

The theme of the 16th Congress "Groups: Connecting Individuals, Communities and

Cultures" seems to be tailor-made for São Paulo city. Our city, famous for being so cold and violent, is expert in doing exactly this: to connect individuals, communities and cultures. Our city is fruit of a strong migratory movement as almost all of us originated from people that arrived in our city as immigrants. We welcomed Brazilians from other regions, Africans, Arabs, Italians, Portuguese people, Spaniards, Japanese and Chinese people as well as many other nationalities here. We welcomed them all and we live with them all with all the different colours, beliefs and cultures.

In order to rescue our (of all of us taking part in this Congress) ancestry is that the author offers us this workshop.

Let's try to find emotions, affections, sensations of our grandparents, parents and ourselves linked to the arrival in a country, city, "locus", different from ours. For this purpose we are going to use a "RETRAMATIZATION" created by Arnaldo Liberman and already known by many Brazilian psychodramatists.

**WD - 35
Art Therapy and Spirituality: Towards a Paradigm of Solidarity and Interconnection Among People**

Selma Ciornai¹; Maria de Betania Paes Norgren¹ - ¹Instituto Sedes Sapientiae - Arteterapia

Art and other non-verbal languages entail a multiplicity of levels of meaning, temporality and symbolic dimensions. Spirituality is a dimension that connects us with nature, others, and the world. In this workshop we will explore levels of our individual and inter-relational experiences. Departing from the concreteness of our daily life (joys, irritations, limits, difficulties), we will be using art therapy media, resources and work modalities, in order to explore possibilities of transforming and expanding our personal boundaries towards a paradigm of greater connection and solidarity among people.

**WD - 36
GRATITUDE AND FORGIVENESS: THE BALANCING FACTORS**

Dena D. Baumgartner¹ - ¹Tucson Center for Action Methods and Psychodrama - -

In a world flooded with Fear and Resentments how do we inject the opposite poles? Using psychodrama and sociodrama techniques we will take a look at the powers of Gratitude and Forgiveness as opposite poles. This workshop will basically be experiential allowing for participants to work on gratitude's and forgiveness's they never got a chance to deliver or allow themselves time to remember. Learning to balance our lives and learning techniques to help our clients find balance is the focus for this workshop. Hoping the healing will help participants and clients move from fear and resentment to understanding the strengths that help to balance one's soul through gratitude and forgiveness..

**WD - 38
MATRIX AND REVERIE IN GROUP SUPERVISION**

Avi Berman¹; Miriam Berger¹ - ¹IIGA - -

We suggest the use of an integrated concept that includes both Foulkes' matrix and Bion's reverie. Their combination enhances the benefits of group supervision. The workshop will consist of a short presentation of the theoretical base for this idea and a demonstration of a technique of sharing by a simulation of a supervision group. We shall pay special attention to the subjective experience of the supervisee, to the resonance evoked in the other group members, and to the learning that is created through this process.

**WD - 39
THE LIBERATION OF THE "COMPRESSED SELF" IN EATING DISORDERS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF PSYCHODRAMA**

S. Flint¹; Joshua Lavie¹ - ¹- - -

WD

A psychodrama workshop to learn from experience of a unique therapeutic model, which enables a simultaneous work with the dual aspects of the self operating within women who suffer from eating disorders. These aspects are: the "Manifest Self" and the "Compressed Self".

The psychodramatic technique, sets simultaneously on the same stage the "Manifest Self" and the "Compressed Self", while exposing the compressing action which the former is doing unconsciously to the latter. The "Compressed Self" represents an action of compressing emotions, needs, desires and cravings, whereas the "Manifest Self" represents an action, which takes place on the level of the overt relationships and ignores the "Compressed Self".

The psychodrama enables us to experience this split in a concrete manner. The "selves" are explored by way of a psychodramatic reconstruction of a scene from the life of the patient. While the patient brings the overt scene, the psychodramatist encourages the spotting of the covert scene which takes place parallel and under the overt one.

The meeting points between the overt scene and the covert one is embedded in the body; and so also the "rescue" of the needs and desires of the "Compressed Self". The psychodramatist focuses on the sensations which emerge in the body throughout the overt scene. These sensations are opposite to the spoken words, and expose the covert scene. Through representing the body's sensations by other group participants; the overt scene, the covert scene and the compressing operation are acted and explored simultaneously.

This psychophysical work is the core of the model and enables the following:

1. Looking for and pinpointing the physical sensations which emerge during the act of compressing.
2. Raising to awareness the compression of needs and feelings before the binge.
3. Creation of a physica-sensual memory trace, which gives the patient a tool for spotting the compression the moment it starts, and a way to rescue herself from its influence.

The stages of the workshop:

- Learning and experiencing the basic psychodramatic tools necessary for understanding the model.
- A joint examination of scenes in which a compression is taking place.
- A psychodramatic learning in a group; anchoring the model by way of experiencing.

This model is constantly developing since 1998 in the course of working with many women who suffers from the three kinds of eating disorders. It combines body, feeling, thought and action.

WD - 40 SOCIODRAMATIC EXPERIENCES AND REFLECTIONS ABOUT LOVE. HOW YOU CHOOSE SOMEONE TO LOVE AND BELIEVED

Maria Cecilia Veluk Dias Baptista¹; Laurice Levy² -
¹Delphos Espaço Psico Social/ FEBRAP/ABRATF/ IAGP - Presidente Delphos / Presidente FEBRAP/ membro associado ; ²FEBRAP IAGP DELPHOS - COMUNICAÇÃO E DIVULGAÇÃO

Our workshop includes both experience and theory. We intend to show the many different ways people establishes their conjugal bond as well as the different meaning of love, as time goes by. What happens to couples when they have to face the "familia" (Lawrence Levy) and social prejudice?

Love, as any concept or value, is defined by the culture it belongs to. We will relate some theoretical explanations that elucidate how we choose someone to love and be loved. We use many concepts from psychoanalysis, systemic theory, psychodrama and the pragmatics of human communication.

We will create a space where the audience can learn, think and feel the many meanings of love.

WD - 41 THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF INTELLIGENCE, EMOTIONS, AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AS THEY AFFECT THE LEARNING PROCESS IN SCHOOLS

Roberta L. Slavin¹ - ¹Private Practice - -

Many years as a teacher, school psychologist, and teacher mentor, as well as a group and individual psychotherapist, have fortified my assumption that educational settings offer an uncharted area for the study of group dynamics and group therapy interventions. My assumption has been supported by professionals in many countries including Japan, England, Greece, and many others. By experiencing group dynamics and role playing members of this workshop will (1) learn dynamics basic to school settings, (2) experience and discuss the effects of both positive and negative dynamics on 'the class-as-a whole,' sub-groups, and individual reactions, and (3) will develop strategies that will be of value in schools. -

WD - 42 TOWARDS FORMULATION OF IAGP ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPISTS

Göran Ahlin¹ - ¹Psykoterapisällskapet i Stockholm A.B. - -

In the IAGP work has been going on during a number of years formulating ethical guidelines for group psychotherapists. Starting from a draft by Jose Fonseca, elaborated during 2002 and 2003 upon by George Christie, Göran Ahlin and Sabar Rustomjee and later discussed repeatedly in the IAGP Board of Directors,



its Ethics Committee, whose chairman is the presenter of this workshop, has 2005 developed a preliminary text with questions and comments added, which now is ready for reflections from a wider circle of clinicians.

The format chosen is to offer the preliminary text to participants of a double workshop during the Sao Paulo Congress for further critique, reflections and suggestions.

Work with ethical guidelines invariably poses questions such as: With what authority is the Code of Ethics submitted? For whom is it intended? Whom shall it protect and care for? Which major interests and social and professional problems is it expected to take care of? What should be understood by confidentiality? What are the characteristics of the preferred relationships between therapist and patient or client and their personal networks? These mentioned are only a few examples of questions arising in such work. Participants will meet the actual text in the workshop. The first half workshop will focus on the overriding principles and framework of the guidelines, the second on deepening part aspects of it. The workshop is intended for clinicians with some, or more, experience from group psychotherapy work – preferably from a variety of schools and methods of group psychotherapy. The participation number is limited to 50.

Warmly welcome to participate!

WD - 43 **Sociometry and Psychodrama: The Connecting Links between Individuals, Groups and Cultures**

Jacob Gershoni¹; Louise Lipman² - ¹Psychodrama Training Institute - Taining; ²Psychodrama Training Institute - Director of Training

This workshop will demonstrate in action Moreno's theory of group dynamics, utilizing the Triadic System of Sociometry, Psychodrama and Group Psychotherapy. Sociometry is the glue that holds the group together.

It establishes links between individuals in a group setting, creating safety and developing an atmosphere that promotes spontaneity and creativity. Sociometry builds a framework to hold the intensity of psychodramatic action. Psychodrama is the healing agent through which group participants tell their stories and work through their therapeutic issues. Group Psychotherapy promotes cognitive integration and the reconfiguration of intrapsychic roles and interpersonal connections. This triadic system allows people to transcend their communal and cultural difference, finding their commonalities, understanding their differences and discovering their connections. Through action and didactic presentation participants will have opportunities to learn about and experience this unique, creative and multi-layered process.

WD - 44 **Sexual Abuse: The Complexity of Dealing with the Diverse Aspects of the Trauma in Group Work**

Esther Neeman¹ - ¹Self employed - -

The subject of sexual abuse and violence has in the last decades received much public attention. Still, though socially there is a newly emerging permission to move the issue to an important place on the public agenda, the legitimacy of addressing or exploring it in group settings (those not formed specifically for this purpose) is questionable. Social awareness seems to be called for, whereas introspection and intervention are still often avoided. It is clear, that the phenomena this issue touches upon, tap the most profound and painful of universal human taboos, and thus have a powerful impact on the conscious and unconscious way of working with them in groups.

WD - 45 **US AND THEM: An insight into the couple therapist's love bond situation**

Maria Regina Castanho França¹; Vanda Lucia Di Yorio² - ¹SOPSP - Instituto J.L.Moreno - -; ²SOPSP - -

Objective: The objective of this workshop is to lead the participants into reflecting upon their couple situation, as an important basis in structuring their role as couple therapists. Accepting this role implies not only in theoretical and practical knowledge, but in an idea of couples that must go beyond individual experience. The couple that comes to us for treatment must have the possibility of expanding barriers, therefore at occasions going farther than the therapist's own experience. For this to happen, the therapist must know his or her own limits as well as potential so as not to hamper the therapeutic work. Work with the therapist's original and present family situations has been widely used in training, once it can amplify the therapist's professional behaviour. The experience of exploring one's own love bonds, especially in a professional group environment, helps to contextualize differences, allowing an opening for new possible couple situations to exist within each therapist.

WD - 46 **THE PSYCHODRAMA THEORY ON STATUS NASCENDI**

Sergio Perazzo¹ - ¹SOPS-FEBRAP - Psicodrama

In a supervision context, the psychodramatic scene is putted together and developed with interruptions, where the theory and the technique of the psychodrama is visualized, comented and discussed, theoretcly and practicaly, highlightening his updates and, particularly, his brasilian contributions to psychodrama.

Obs: There will be psychodramatists interpreters for english, spanish and portuguese in this workshop.

WD - 47 GROUP CONFLICTS AS A SOURCE OF NEW INFORMATION

Ana Lucia Scarpa de A. Maranhao¹; Aida Glaucia F. Baruch¹ - ¹Escola Dinâmica Energética do Psiquismo - Saúde - Psicologia

This workshop is based on the principles of the Energetic Dynamic of Psychism School (DEP-Escola Dinâmica Energética do Psiquismo), a transpersonal approach of consciousness which has as main objective the expression of the essential being in the daily life, integrating the oriental philosophy, the occidental philosophy, and the contemporaneous science.

The objective of this workshop is to present a methodology to face group conflicts using them as source of new and creative information which promotes the group development.

The methodology will be experiential, with emphasis on body work and on breathing, besides the search for repetitive behavior patterns on group being together. There will be verbal sharing of the experience by group members and exhibit of the guiding principles of this technique.

This workshop is targeted to participants who look for new ways of dealing with conflicts beyond the confrontation. It will be led in Portuguese, for a group of 60 participants.

WD - 48 RETHINKING SUPERVISION

Walter N. Stone¹ - ¹Universit of Cincinnati - University of California, San Francisco

This workshop will focus on the tasks and problems of supervision of psychodynamic psychotherapy groups. Differences between supervisory and therapeutic tasks will be illuminated. The initial portion of the workshop will be didactic, with presentation of topics including problematic tasks of the supervisee and supervisor, clarifying educational goals, parallel processes and projective identification, strategies in providing feedback, administrative considerations, differences between individual and group supervision of groups

The second portion of the workshop will include presentation by participants of problems in supervision followed by group discussion. Following discussion, participants will role play supervisee and supervisor to further clarify helpful and counterproductive supervisory responses.

The goal of this workshop is to increase awareness of tasks and difficulties in supervision, which will lead to more effective supervisors and in turn through better prepared clinicians, improved care for patients in group psychotherapy.

WD - 49 CLINICAL INTERVENTIONS WITH STEP- FAMILIES

Alberto Carlos Serrano¹ - ¹University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio - Department of Psychiatry

This workshop will present theoretical and clinical material on clinical interventions with stepfamilies from a Systemic perspective. It will start with a review of basic information on the dislocations and adjustments following separation, divorce, post-divorce and remarriage; the impact on the individual and family life cycles of adults and children. After a brief group discussion the participants will be asked to share problem stepfamily cases from their clinical/personal experience. They will be invited to participate in role playing and simulation exercises to illustrate those stepfamily configurations. The workshop leader will demonstrate intervention strategies and techniques in an attempt to facilitate therapeutic change. The workshop will conclude with discussion and feedback with the participants hoping to find a conceptual and practical integration of the experience.

WD - 50 THE AUTHENTIC SELF AND PSYCHODRAMA

Marcia Karp¹ - ¹Private Practice - Private Practice

Description:

Behind the everyday poses, habits and superficialities lies the authentic self, beautiful but often hidden, with far more potential than most of us ever use or realise. Psychodrama will be used to experience relationships more fully and vibrantly and to make deeper contact with others. There may be some old patterns, pains and blockages to face up to along the way but the warm support and humour of the group can make that process an enjoyable one.

Marcia Karp, M.A., T.E.P. President Emeritus of the British Psychodrama Association, Founding Member of the Federation of European and Mediterranean Psychodrama Training Organisations, Former Board member of the IAGP, Trainer, Educator and Practitioner of the American Association of Psychodrama and Group Psychotherapy, Co-Editor of three books on Psychodrama, the latest is *The Handbook of Psychodrama*, Routledge, NY/London

WD - 51 SONGS, STORIES, FOLK STORIES, AND LULLABIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CULTURE - In search of common roots

Rosalia Billeci¹; Beatriz Haydee Borgeaud¹ - ¹ - -

Our proposal consists of theatre performance, followed up by group-work led by psychodramatic techniques.

The theme of theatre performance (duration 40 minutes, an actress and a musician) will be stories, folk legends (cunti), and songs of sicily, the crossroads of mediterranean culture where, latin, greek arabian, norman cultures, are mixed and integrated, with difficulty.

Our aim has been to search common roots, where we can recognize each other, and a different root where we can differentiate each other.

We know how very important it's, for the people who live in a region, state or continent, to share with other people the same common destiny, to feel to take part a continued history so we connect with the common root in the present and in the past.

WD - 52 LIVING AND LEARNING HOW TO PLAY, OR PLAYING AND LEARNING HOW TO LIVE: COMPETE, ANTAGONIZE OR SHARE

Adelsa Maria Alvarez Lima Cunha¹; Carlos Roberto Silveira²; Maria Luiza Vieira Santos³ - ¹FEBRAP - Diretoria Executiva; ²Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Associado; ³Sociedade de Psicodrama de São Paulo - Sócia

This workshop intent to provide each participant, throughout some role-plays, the opportunity to identify the way each of them had been handling with competition, antagonism and/or sharing environments in their various day-to-day situations. As a result of this, allow a reflection on how, as a group therapist, know how to deal with those dynamics when similar situations arise from the therapeutic links no matter if it arises among the group or in the group-therapist relations. The target is to provide, through the role-play and the reflection experience, a more spontaneous performance as group therapist, dealing with competitiveness and antagonisms situations, as well as giving theoretical instruments that allow them to understand how those dynamics arises at the human relationships. The workshop will be divided in two parts. During the first phase there will be a warm-up set with three games (based in recreational activities). Each one of those games will contain a major focus on each of the referral dynamics (compete, antagonize and share). After the experience, the participants will share their views about the experiences. At the second phase, there will be a theoretical processing on both: the technical procedures adopted during the first phase and also the theory that supports the entire workshop. There will be a special mention on the theoretical concept developed by J.L. Moreno and enhanced by Dalmiro M. Bustos, about the clusters theory and their linkage with the emotional development stages. At the end of the work, a feed back section will permit an evaluation on the activity

WD - 53 Dealing with Conflicts in Organizations

Manfred Kohlheimer¹ - ¹Kohlheimer Unternehmensberatung KEG - Management Consulting
Organizations are full of conflicts. Often there are only few skills to deal with these phenomena. We will try to work out solutions or at least arrangements for some conflict situations which we can find often inside organizations. Possible topics are intercultural conflicts, gender and diversity conflicts, team and group conflicts and discussions about differing visions and strategies in

organizations. Are there typical situations in companies and how do they differ from other organizations such as associations or NGOs? What is the outcome of involving an external mediator? How deep can a conflict be aggravated to be still solvable without using hierarchical power? Which kinds of organizational conflicts will evolve within the next years or decades?

WD - 54 MASKS, BODY AND SCENE IN A GROUP SITUATION

Mario Jorge Buchbinder¹ - ¹Institute of the Mask - Institute of the mask

Experience and reflection workshop with dramatizing, bodywork, psycho-dramatic work and with masks.

Starting with the masks, the scenes and body of each of the group members, we will investigate how these are present in group situations and what is the importance of each.

Basis: Masks, scenes and body are components of subjectivity and the group psychotherapist does not always keep this in mind, listen to them and take them into account. They are part of the indispensable imaginary constructions of the group structure and for symbolic development.

Fantasy and reality are organized in scenes.

Masks are part of the human being and using masks made from different materials (cardboard, wood, plastic, etc.) helps to connect to their own masks. At the same time, hiding behind a mask produces an unmasking effect.

There is no group that does not have a body but: what does the group coordinator do with the corporal? I am referring to the biological body, erogenous, the body of culture.

Methodology: In our form of work we include masks, psycho-dramatics, and bodywork together with play and expression.

Objectives: starting with experiences and reflection, the participants can approach the proposed subject matter

WD - 55 Music-Image as a dispositive of transversality at the contemporaneous group clinic

Lilian Monaro Engelmann Coelho¹; Sandro Jose da Silva Leite² - ¹UniFMU e FPA (Faculdade Paulista de Artes - Musicoterapia; ²Ateliê - Arteterapia

Among many different kinds of approach in group dynamics, we propose an experimentation through the dispositive Music-Image starting with the concept of *transversality* (Deleuze and Guattari). Here the group won't be put in focus for its verticality (history of the participants) and horizontality (process built at the group dynamic), once the investment will happen with the *transverses* created by the clinical capability on the contemporaneous art. The workshop will be divided in two parts: 1st. Part – *Experimentation sonorous-imagery*: this experimentation will be used as abase to

the theoretical development throughout the workshop. It consists on elaborating an *installation/performance* constituted by the projection of an image on a wall, and four sound sources which will create a multi-directional sound projection. The experimentation takes from 15 to 30 minutes. The group will be divided into 4 groups: one of them will lay on the floor and experiment the relation between image and music itself, the other one will develop body movements through this experimentation. The third one will make drawings from it and the fourth one will compose a writing text according to their sensations. The four groups will develop these processes simultaneously. Through these multiple perceptive, experimentative and inventive possibilities it will be explored from the dispositive generated through the link music-image. **2nd part – Theoretical development on: transversality**, constitution of the *installation/performance*, image-music relation, sonority of the contemporaneous music referring to the art and the clinic on contemporaneous times. At the end of the workshop, from the heterogeneous passage that had been experienced by the group it will be produced a cartography based on the art-clinic relation based on the work of the artist *Lygia Clark* and the *contemporaneous music sonority*.

WD - 56 UNIFESP'S CONTRIBUTION FOR DIFFERENT STAGES OF COMMUNITARIAN THERAPY

Maria Rita D'angelo Seixas¹; Regina C. S. De Mathis²; Maria Cecilia Astete Salazar² - ¹UNIFESP - EPM - -Psiquiatria; ²UNIFESP - EPM - profef

Since its beginning, Communitarian Therapy has followed the principles and model proposed by its creator, Adalberto Barreto. The group who teaches Communitarian Therapy at UNIFESP (Federal University of São Paulo) has created new procedures for some stages of this work inspired by its experience with the students during the courses. These procedures intend to add spontaneous alternatives to the practice of C.T., without changing its original structure. **Aims:** 1) Contributing with more techniques for enriching the stages of a communitarian therapy session. 2) Enabling the experience of these new ways of working. **Reasoning:** The theme proves to be of highest relevance for the present congress, since it favors the development of the communitarian therapy, improving the work with groups and communities. **Methodology:** This is a work on the clinical field aimed to professionals of health and to those interested in communitarian and social work. We held a communitarian therapy work showing different modalities of fulfillment in the stages of the communitarian therapy, derived from the UNIFESP teachers practice. These creative techniques will arise mainly in the stages of: acceptance, choice of theme and ending, showing that the communitarian therapist may be spontaneous and innovative during the procedure of sessions. **We will use:** Communitarian therapy method, Action Techniques, Drama games. **Duration:** three hours **Brief curriculum:** Maria Rita D'Angelo Seixas: PhD on

Psychology by PUC SP, psycho-dramatist; individual, group, couples and family psycho-therapist; specialist on family therapy, communitarian therapist teaching at the Psychiatry Department at UNIFESP. Coordinator of the students of Family and Communitarian Therapy courses at UNIFESP's Psychiatry Department. ABRATECOM's Scientific Deliberative Council coordinator. ABRATEF's Scientific Deliberative Council coordinator. Coordinator of Systemic Family Social-drama School. Member of Brazilian Parents School Council. AFP's Scientific Deliberative Council coordinator.

WD - 57 FEMINISTIC APPROACH IN PSYCHODRAMA WORK WITH MARGINALISED GROUPS

Lidija Vasiljevic¹; Sandra Ljubinkovic² - ¹Anti Trafficking center - Non governmental organisation - Trainings; ²Anti Trafficking Center - Projects

This workshop aims to introduce participants into the specific approach in psychodrama work with marginalized population in Serbia and Montenegro. The theoretical concept is both psychodrama and feminist with special accent on enlarging the potential for understanding the needs and defending mechanism with marginalized population. Marginalised population *especially sexual workers are double discriminated in SCG as being the part of the rejected illegal and condemned system (such as prostitution, criminal activities, trafficking etc.) and also discriminated as woman, not being accepted from the male oriented society criteria.

Our intention is to use the chance to share experience in working with this target group, but also in showing our concept of work in preparing the future field workers or researchers and activists to support them and to use their own skills and competences to assist their re-introduction to the (more feminine oriented) society.

We will use role play, barometer and sociometric exercises, and also encourage psychodrama work with subject of: discrimination, power, defence and sexuality.

Hopefully, participants of the workshop will have a chance to gain some new insight into the subject and treatment of marginality and work on their own conflict, stereotypes and fears on becoming the discriminated object or a victim of predominant majority.

WD - 58 Applying Jungian and Object Relations Theories in Group Psychotherapy

Justin Hecht¹ - ¹University of California, San Francisco - Psychiatry

This experiential and didactic workshop will integrate Jungian symbolic approaches with the object relations approaches and techniques of Stuart Alledort, MD. Participants will learn object relations and symbolic approaches for facilitating clients' growth. The leader will discuss complementary aspects of these theories, and will demonstrate techniques in an experiential group.

Course Syllabus
Justin Hecht, Ph.D.
Applying Jungian and Object Relations Theories
in Group Psychotherapy

Description of Content:

This experiential and didactic workshop will integrate Jungian symbolic approaches with the object relations approaches and techniques of Stuart Alledort, MD. Participants will learn object relations and symbolic approaches for facilitating clients' growth. The leader will discuss complementary aspects of these theories, and will demonstrate techniques in an experiential group.

Learning Objectives:

Participants in this course will:

1. Be introduced to the Jungian/symbolic approach to working in the transference
2. Learn the concept of 'the omnipotent child' as an object relations approach to overcoming resistance
3. Learn new techniques for applying Jungian and object relations theories in group psychotherapy

Course Goals:

This course will improve the skills of group psychotherapists in integrating and applying two important depth psychological approaches: Jungian and object relations theories. As a result of this course, Group psychotherapist may be somewhat better able to help their patients work through entrenched resistances and move towards greater wholeness.

Course Outline:

10 Minutes: Introduction of the course, participants, and structure of workshop

50 Minutes: Outline of Stuart Alledort's object relations theories and techniques, summary of Jungian symbolic approach, comparison and synthesis of these two orientations.

30 Minutes: Group Contract & Experiential Group (break at 10:00 AM)

60 Minutes: Experiential Group (resumes at 10:30 AM after break and concludes at 11:30 Sunday morning)

15 Minutes: Debrief

15 Minutes: Evaluations

References: Alledort, Stewart, M.D. "The Omnipotent Child Syndrome: The Role of Passionately Held Bad Fits in the Formation of Identity" International Journal of Group Psychotherapy 2002 Volume 52 #1

Jung, C.G. The Practice of Psychotherapy. Collected Works, Volume 16, copyright 1982 Princeton University Press

WD - 59

I - METHOD CHIORLIN VELLOSO - A SINGULAR PROPOSAL IN WORKING WITH GROUPS IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATIONS, HEALTH AND ORGANIZATIONS

Maria Vilma Chiorlin¹ - 'MÉTODO SERVIÇOS DE PSICOLOGIA - DIRETORIA

The Method Chiorlin Velloso, created over 25 years ago, patented by IPEA, recognized by Regional Council of Psychology is pointed out as a modern and effective Method of "re-signification" in individual, group and organizational processes. The Method seeks to remove existent personal and interpersonal obstacles, for group as much as individual processes with a flexible touch that articulates contents on the intellectual, emotional, physical and spiritual levels. Based on psychological theories such as Bioenergetics, Biosynthesis and Psicodrama, coupled with studies from Modern Physics, Music, Biodance and Bhuddist Psychology, it is an approach that acts in the morfogenetic and holographic fields. It helps in the search for solutions on the Mental, Corporal, Emotional and Spiritual levels, aiming at freeing dormant or trapped potentials for creation, innovation and accomplishment. It promotes a new perception of oneself and of the world, while working at the same time to free from their armors those muscles that maintain the individual in the crystallizations of his/her neuroses. II – Levels - a) Mental Level. It stimulates facing the challenge of new experiences that will demand daring thoughts. Anatomically, it opens the intercommunication of the brain through the callous body, which happens between the right and left hemispheres. It makes possible for individuals, couples or groups to find a new profile or special ability. It offers new patterns of walking through life, recognizing latent potentials within his/her being, reaching self-esteem and self-assurance. b) Corporal Level - The Method offers the opportunity of physical balance through bodywork that facilitates the encounter with oneself. The results are felt immediately, because each being's vitality is touched, resulting in larger assertiveness and objectivity in the administration of one's life. The new corporal balance makes possible the integration of body, mind and emotion, leading to a better Life Quality. Accordingly, flexibility and creativity will emerge in the resolution of old and news problems or conflicts. c) Spiritual Level - This aspect is nurtured by the Method at all times, resulting in a better understanding of oneself and of the world. It promotes the encounter with one's Divine Flame, independent of the person's faith, resulting in reliance in oneself and in the Light Beings of his/her choice, coherent with his/her religious choice. In case the person has no religious faith, it facilitate an encounter with the Universe as the Quantum Physics says. It is scientifically proven that faith cooperates for the individual's internal balance and ease in the administration of life issues and courage to face and elaborate adversities. d) Emotional Level - Emotions are dealt with caring attention so that the elaboration

happens step by step, collaborating for the expression of the trapped and repressed emotions that cause the person's loss of vitality and depression. With the fluency of the emotions the individual becomes a responsible agent for his/her development process, broadening the consciousness and freedom of his/her attitudes. III – Applications - Organization; Within organizations the Method propitiates solutions for one or more specific themes inside a chosen area. It is called Intervention. The group is composed of personnel belonging to a single or to more than one area at the same time.; The duration is usually of 6 months. The process uses dynamics, is longer in its duration and reaches more depth in conflict solutions. - Health; It is a special approach in the handling of individual or group psychotherapy. It keeps a accurate eye to go beyond pathologies. The protagonist is the reflex of all of us, including the psychotherapist. Nothing is separate from anything. All is one. - Education; Course on Group Themes; Specialization in Organizational Therapy: 4 modules; Introductory Course on Bioenergetics Course "Taking care of the caretaker"; Workshop "SELFS: Get to know the tenants that live within you"; IV – CURRICULUM; Maria Vilma Chiorlin Psychologist, Psicodramatist (ABPS); Certified in Bioenergetics (International Institute Bionergetic Analysis - New York - USA is also member of this Association); Certified I in Studios Biosynthesis (Center Biosynthesis International - Hidden - Switzerland); Certified in Biodance (Instituto Paulista de Biodança); Harmonicist (Brazilian Musical Conservatory); New Reichian, Transpersonal and Organizational Psychotherapist; Conducts applications of the Chiorlin Velloso Method; Supervises applications of Organizational Therapy and of Clinical Therapeutics; Biosynthesis Supervisor for the Brazilian Institute of Biosynthesis; Created and developed the Method Chiorlin Velloso of Organizational Therapy; Has applied her Method for Volkswagen of Brazil, Scania - Vabis, Autolatina, Phillips, ZF of Brazil, Rhodia, Polienka, Ática, General Motors, Psi-editorial, Daimler Chrysler Bank of Brazil and Portugal, Dupont of Brazil, São Paulo's Mêtro (Subway); Has presented Organizational Therapy in Strassbourg, Marseilles and Palma de Mayorca; Leads Organizational Therapy Courses. Is author of the book "The Construction of the Organizational Therapy" and joint author of the book the "Organizational Therapy". Presently studying Organizational Systemic Constellation. Recognized by Regional Council of Psychology as Specialist in Organization and Clinic. Is an International Consultant in Portugal and Italy. Invited Teacher in the Lumen Institute of Ribeirão Preto, where she teaches Bioenergetics and Biosynthesis. Has presented the Chiorlin Method as a Psychotherapeutic line at the International Biosynthesis Congress, in Salvador, Bahia.

WD - 60

The process in psychodrama as illuminated by contemporary thinking in neurobiology and developmental psychology.

Lars Tavon¹ - ¹Stockholm Institute for Psychodrama, Sociometry and Group Psychotherapy - -

The theory and practise in psychodrama is based on JL Moreno's pioneer work and continued contributions by his followers. Moreno's basic concepts, the genuine encounter, tele, spontaneity-creativity etc are the result of speculative thinking. In practise psychodrama has turned out to be a very effective mode of group treatment.

In this workshop we shall look at some fundamental ingredients of the psychodramatic process on the stage with new thinking tools.

Lars Tavon MD

Founding member of Stockholm Institute of Psychodrama, Sociometry and Group Psychotherapy.

WD - 61

FAMILY PSYCHOTHERAPY: VICISSITUDES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE FAMILY GROUP

Decio Gilberto Natrielli¹; Telma Antonia Laginestra Carlos²; Vania de Castro Moreira³; Vera Terezinha Maluly Pacheco⁴ - ¹- - -; ²Associação de Estudos Psicanalíticos de SP - -; ³UNIFESP - EPM - Neurologia Clínica; ⁴CEAF - Centro de Estudos e Ass. à Família e AEPS - Assi. Est Psicanalítica SP - -

This paper will broach the phenomenon that happens in the private life of families analysed in psychotherapy. It intends to discuss the performance of the roles of the father, mother and children, the possible distortions, blockages and the affective and full of conflict interlacements that happens along time in the relationship between each member of the family.

Currently we see the disruption of the edipcos's pact in daily family situations, what could burst in crime, violence and delinquency.

Four families groups will be presented: neurotic family, depressive family, psychotic family and psychopathic family. The family psychotherapy is presented as a possibility of transformation of each member after discovering an individual meaning for their existence, resulting in the recognition by the other, what may lead to changes in the group as a whole.

WD - 62

DRAMATIC TEXTS / THERAPEUTIC TEXTS: DRAMATHERAPY AND SUPERVISION OF TRAUMATIC GRIEF IN THE WORKPLACE

Pedro Torres¹; Carolina Becerril² - ¹ESCUELA DE PSICODRAMA Y DRAMATERAPIA DE SANTIAGO - SANTIAGO DE CHILE; ²(CEPSI) - Directora del Centro de Psicodrama de Ciudad de México

Through work with poetry or with classic literature, as a kind of warm-up exercise, the participants enter the world of their theatrical characters and from there segueing to the encounter by way of psychodramatic

techniques, with some of their life experiences from therapy, in particular in work with traumatic grief. They can share as a group and resolve the dramatic “what if” of ritualized closure, homologous to a healing act of theatre.

WD - 63

THE IMPACT OF THE THERAPIST’S LIFE ISSUES AND TRAUMAS ON THE CONSCIOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS LIFE OF THE GROUP

Maurine Kelber Kelly¹; Sheila Handler Resnick² - ¹Washington School of Psychiatry - -; ²Georgetown Group - -

This group will focus on issues of aging, illness, and dying in the life of the group therapist, as well as in the lives of the group members. We will consider the variety of ways that the therapist’s life experiences impact the group’s conscious and unconscious group processes. We also will explore ways to access the group’s unconscious group processes, recognizing the necessity of striving to make conscious what is unconscious. In addition we will consider differing perspectives regarding the therapist’s disclosure of major life challenges, including illness, disability, and death of loved ones. The group facilitators will draw on the cultural backgrounds of group participants, as well as the range of theoretical approaches represented by the participants, as we address these challenges to group leadership. A lively interaction will be expected as topics such as when to inform group members and individual patients of impending hospitalizations or anticipated absences due to illness, either of the therapist or of the therapist’s family members. In discussing life challenges facing the aging therapist, it is expected that the workshop participants also will address the responsibility and the limits of responsibility of the therapeutic community in confronting the impaired therapist.

PRE-CONGRESS COURSES / PRE-CONGRESO / PRÉ-CONGRESSO

CS01

COMMUNITY THERAPY: BUILDING SOCIAL WEBS

Adalberto Barreto

Problems of abandonment, insecurity, and loss of self-esteem are specially troubling in contexts of poverty and social exclusion, such as in Northeast Brazil, giving rise to deep-seated societal conflict and violence. Resulting fears and irrational actions only serve to heighten the level of tension, despair and mental suffering.

That many poor regions have been suddenly thrust into the process of globalization, requires new models of therapy capable of addressing head-on such challenges as the need to change the model from one which generates dependency to one that fosters autonomy, to disperse the concentration of information among elite professionals, allowing it to flow freely among all that stand to benefit; to foster self-confidence of laypeople in their own

competencies; to revive cultural knowledge of ancestors; and to value popular competence acquired through the group’s lived experience and to expand the individualistic clinical approach to a community participation paradigm.

Based on more than 19 years of field experience in the urban slum community (favela) of Quatro Varas (Pop. 280.000), located on the periphery of the poor, yet rapidly developing capital city of Fortaleza (2 million) in Northeast of Brazil, a community centered approach to community therapy, called The Systemic Community Therapy, is proposed.

In the process of creating this approach a number of valuable lessons were learned:

1. instruments to stimulate creative therapeutic action in the context of urban poverty should be built upon the group’s own individual and family values and cultural resources, generally neglected or devalued;

2. because the community reacts where the family fails, it is critical to stimulate communities to be “sharing spaces”, where the weight of difficulties and suffering is divided and strategies to confront, cope and overcome problems are raised and discussed, thus permitting the group to create ties and constructing social networks of solidarity to support fragile individuals and families;

3. the starting point for the community therapy should be “a problem situation” presented by a community member such as the delinquency of a son, a marital conflict, suicide attempt, unemployment, discrimination or family violence. It is from this real-life problem situation that the therapeutic team seeks to elicit the know-how produced by the experience of each participant, asking a key question: “Who has experienced something like this in your life and what did you do to overcome the problem?” Such probing sets in motion a dynamic process for the entire therapy;

4. The community therapist should neither attempt to identify failures or weaknesses nor analyze or make interpretation. His/her role is to ask questions. This allows the circulation of information, the cultivating of co-responsibility, the valuing of the group’s own resources and the emergence of innovations and self-solutions. For this reason, community therapy can be conducted by non-professionals, given that s/he is trained only to raise questions, calling forth the therapeutic capacity of the group itself. Never should the therapist give solutions to the group, who needs only to be “awakened” to their reality, valued and empowered and finally

5. It is indispensable to create spaces to promote and reinforce affective and social ties. Such bonding permits the awakening of “cultural belonging” sentiment. What is called for is investing less in the physical space and much more in the “human ties”. It is leaving behind the individualistic clinical model of therapy, where the solutions to one’s ills are thought to come externally from one individual or from a distant (And often uncommitted) politician.

In sum, experience with poor Brazilian communities confirms that solutions to family crises are embedded in collective action. What is needed is developing

mechanisms to empower each individual and each family, to set forth its own "lived experience" with daily problems and their real-life solutions, thereby contributing to the mutual enrichment and growth of all involved.

As a result of this presentation, participants will:

1. Work more effectively with families living in a contact of poverty and social exclusion
2. Conceptualize community therapy, in a way that defuses mutual blame and encourages hope, cooperation and solidarity
3. Learn to value and incorporate layperson's cultural competencies, and social networks in therapeutic actions.

CS02 THE PSYCHOANALYSIS UNDERSTANDING OF THE GROUP AND THE DIFERENT WORKING POSSIBILITIES IN DIFERENT WORKING AREAS

Betty Svartman

Marcio Chevis Svartman

To establish via knowledge gained by experiences conducted with the actual group, the existence of two levels of mind operation, demonstrating the simultaneous action of the conscious and unconscious levels – the basic hypothesis of psychoanalysis.

To present, to analyze and to discuss situations in the clinical, learning and organizational universes where APPREHENSION VIA THE TOOLS OFFERED BY GROUP ANALYSIS permits the alteration of the dynamic and productivity of the group. To link the phenomena observed and discussed with the theoretical concepts of group analysis.

Group experiments demonstrating the simultaneous operation of the conscious and unconscious levels of mind and exposition of groupanalysis' tools.

Analysis and discussion of clinical, learning and organizational situations where this approach leads to a new dynamic and changes the productivity of the group.

CS03 BUILDING LEARNING COMMUNITIES INSIDE ORGANIZATIONS HOW TO CONSTRUCT BRIDGES BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS, TEAMS AND THE WHOLE WORKING GROUP?

Celia Riskin

Dorly Kamkhagy

The idea is to put the emphasis both upon experiential and didactic learning.

Beginning with some theory about building context looking for the special meaning of learning and responsibility.

Seven steps in communicational tools and coaching.

There are some experiential exercises to understand better the theory that are going to be developed during the workshop.

MAIN TEACHING OBJECTIVES :Check in and check out. Building context, team building, communicational techniques and tools.

Responsibility. Time management.

CS04 LEARNING CONSULTATION* INTRODUCTION TO THE ROLE AS CONSULTANT

Mónica Velarde

David Gutmann

During the pre-Congress for students, this workshop is designed to offer to students opportunities to explore through experience and reflection what is the role, aim and task of an organisational consultant. Sessions called "Dialogue" will open opportunities for reflections around this theme; while this role will be explored and experienced through working sessions in which lived institutional experiences brought by the students and the staff are worked out and clarified. The following themes may be approached during the workshop: transformation and institutional transformation; practice of consultation; the consultant as the Other; transference processes; contract for a consultation; desire for and within institution...

CS05 RELATIONSHIP PSYCHOTHERAPY - CHANGING HATS IN THE MANY ROLES OF PSYCHODRAMA

Jose Fonseca

In this workshop we will discuss a systematized way to work with psychodrama in individual psychotherapy (Psychodrama à deux). Learn how in this method the psychotherapist expands the roles of director and auxiliary ego. This workshop is suitable for both the individual and group practitioner.

CS07 THE INVISIBLE ROOTS: THE WAR INSIDE US AND AT OUR NEATH

Jorge Burmeister

Natacha Navarro Roldan

The workshop focus on the legacy of culture and its consequences for individual and social development. It illustrates how to approach and connect dreams, biography and group processes with the social and historical dimension of each member of the group. It will use experimental learning skills and applied psychodramatic and group analytic means. One of the issues of mayor attention will be the question of gender development and culture.

The workshop focus on the legacy of culture in all of us and its consequences for individual and social development. One of the main issues will be the question of gender development and culture.

CS08 DILEMMAS OF SOLIDARITY IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

Göran Ahlin

Kate Bradshaw Tauvon

The concept of *solidarity* is a cornerstone in human ethics based on values from the large religions, from

major philosophies and ideological frames of reference. We who arrange this workshop have in society in general as well as in our therapeutic work experienced increasing amounts of clashes between needs for *solidarity with those in need* and boundaries and values from various political, organizational and economical systems. We consider psychotherapy immersed in its surrounding contemporary society. We also consider *solidarity necessary for therapeutic work* and at the same time *problematic* for reasons both extrinsic to and intrinsic in therapy itself. Aiming to create a temporary space for exploring these issues further we welcome you to this experiential pre-congress workshop, where we will apply sociodramatic and group-analytic approaches consecutively upon work with the theme.

CS09
THE INTERSUBJECTIVITY OF ENVY, AMBITION AND GENDER: DUETS OF ENVY/ BEING ENVIED IN SAME OR CROSS-GENDER

Leyla Navaro
Avi Berman

Envy gets activated within intersubjective duets. Envy needs an imago that is being envied. It is usually unclear which of the protagonists starts the destructive, painful dance and for which reasons. Attitudes and behaviors acquired in the use and misuse of those powerful emotions pertain to early family dynamics, culture and gender.

In this workshop we'll explore the various dynamics that affect our attitudes in envy and the unconscious creation of specific duets in the same or cross-gender. We'll learn more about our expressed or arrested ambitions, our fears of success and failure, the role of the other as self-object of our needs or as a mirror. We'll try to understand the intersubjectivity of envy and ambition, trying to depict which attitudes in the other do elicit certain affects or responses in us and which unconscious duets we're bound to create or repeat. The workshop will use various expression outlets such as art material, body movement, dance and music.

CS10
NEITHER THE FATHERLAND NOR THE MOTHERLAND, BUT THE BROTHERLAND: THE SOCIODRAMA OF FRATERNAL TIES

Maria Amália Faller Vitale
Luiz Althenfelder Silva
Maria Regina França

This is a sociodrama focusing on fraternal ties and the "rediscovery" of the community of origin. The proposal involves two dimensions: experiential and didactic. The group will be conducted based on the individual experiences of the participants in relation to their fraternal ties. The group experiences, in turn, will constitute the basis for the construction of theoretical formulations about the fraternal function in the relational network of the contemporary family.

The group process will be developed through psychodramatic resources. The theoretical reflections concerning the proposed theme will be based as much on psychodrama as on authors from other theoretical fields.

CS12
FAMILY THERAPY: AN INTRODUCTION

Maria Rita D'Angelo Seixas
Marilene Grandesso

Beginning from the consideration of different configurations and the diversity of the actual family, this workshop offers a characterization of post-modern systemic approach to family, presenting a actual landscape of Family Therapy as a preventive and therapeutic approach to family dilemmas.

This workshop offers a reflexive context about family as a system changing over the time, emphasizing the relationship dance inter and intra-familial. Distinct approaches of Post-modern Family Therapy will be considered, with experiential activities of narrative and socio-dramatic models.

CS13
CHANGES AND CHALLENGES: SHORT TERM DYNAMIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY (STDGP)

Marja van Aken van der Meer

In our global, quick changing and cost-conscious world there is a demand for more cure and care for less money. Time-limited STDGP is more and more accepted as an important and useful treatment option for a broad target group and different treatment settings. In the workshop this treatment model will be described and special attention will be given to its core principles, being a focused treatment, the effect of limitation of time and the active stance of the therapist. The workshop set-up is both didactic and experiential

In this workshop the treatment model of time-limited short term dynamic group psychotherapy (STDGP) will be described and special attention will be given to its core principles, being a focused treatment, the effect of limitation of time and the active stance of the therapist. The workshop set-up is both didactic and experiential.

CS14
THE DREAM AND DREAMTELLING AS INTERPERSONAL CONNECTION

Robi Friedman

The distinction between Dreaming and Dreamtelling seems to be clinically important. Dreaming is the autonomic processing of excessively Exciting and Threatening emotions by the Dreamer. Later, when an interpersonal opportunity is available, Dreamtelling will be the next possibility to further elaborate not-enough contained feelings and conflicts. Traditionally, while Dreaming has been traditionally considered to be a personal matter, Dreamtelling as an interpersonal and intersubjective has been neglected as a process. But connected individual, communities and cultures will influence both Dreaming

and Dreamtelling. And Dreamtelling will in his turn influence reciprocally connected individuals and groups. In the workshop we will also try to link between the Dream's past, its influence on the relationship with the audience and its future. Dreams will be also used to exemplify different levels of communication and Relations Disorders – a new approach to pathology using 4 interpersonal categories.

CS15 THE BRAZILIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONTEMPORARY PSYCHODRAMA

Sergio Perazzo

It's about a practical and theoretical psychodramatic activity, using the group emergents to visualize and live theoretical aspects in status nascendi with an exclusivly contemporary psychodramatic vision, privileging the Brazilian contribution to the psychodrama since the last 30 years.

CS16 BEING IN THE HERE AND NOW: A ROLE THEORY APPROACH

Sue Daniel

The Teaching, Learning and Practice of Role Theory

The focus of this workshop is on the teaching, learning and practice of role theory. Role Theory provides an integrated framework incorporating any and all aspects of the psychodramatic method. It is applicable in any discipline, field or situation in everyday life. The use of imagination is central to the role theory approach. This is an experiential workshop with some didactic teaching. Participants may expect to learn about role analysis, role mapping and evaluation in a creative way.

CS17 BODY THERAPY - FROM PERSONAL TOWARDS CULTURAS MORFIC FIELD

Theda Basso

Aidda Pustilnik

Dinâmica Energética do Psiquismo (DEP) is a therapeutic group practice, that intends to promote conscious awareness and the transformation of the cultural information imprinted in the body, aiming at a full expression of the essential being both on personal and social levels.

It proposes (1) a body experience that releases the energetic flow and its hindrances that can be perceived on the many levels of awareness of the human being; (2) the registering of this perception on a map that offers the means to deepen the therapeutic work, liberating the impregnated cultural material to find new meanings; (3) finally, the theoretic understanding of the DEP's methodology.

Dinâmica Energética do Psiquismo School (DEP) proposes an experiential work aiming at the conscious perception of the body's energetic flow and the transformation of the impregnated cultural information within it; and also a further theoretic understanding of its methodology.

CS18 THE BEST PRACTICES OF ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHODRAMA IN THE COMPANIES

Yvette Datner

This Organizational Psychodrama course is taught with its own psychodramatic didactic method and focus on the best practices to be followed in the companies, demystifying prejudices and idolatries. In Brazil, the Organizational Psychodrama as a presential method, called "behavioral", has been considered the "the ugly little duck" of organizational research methods, selection and training & development, with the reputation of provoking tears and of putting people down, when, in reality it's purpose aims at healthier relationships, the strengthening of roles and positive changes.

The course presents the best practices and results of Organizational Psychodrama in enterprises. It contextualizes socionomy, sociometry, sociodynamics and sociatry, and it organizes the knowledge and the methodology referred.

CS19 TRANSCULTURE AND TRAUMA

Giovanna Cantarella

Kurt Husemann

The objective of the experiential and didactic workshop proposed is to offer an group setting for exploring transcultural and intercultural issues starting from the here and now group exchanges in an international setting.

- Scientific references for the didactic part.

D. Brown, G. Cantarella, E. Hopper, K. Husemann, R. Kaes, M. Pines, J. C. Rouchy.

The themes addressed will be:

- The intercultural group dynamics in an intercultural setting

- Individual, group and social defence mechanisms to the traumatic confronting with different cultures: (immigration, emigration. etc).

- Identity, group belonging, social belonging,

- The social unconscious.

- New social anxieties in globalisation processes.

Brief workshop description: Alternation of experiential and didactic sessions

The methodology of the workshop is the one developed by EATGA AEATG (European Association of Transcultural Groupanalysis) since 1984.

Experiential sessions allow to explore transcultural issues being personally emotionally involved in confronting with different countries' participants, speaking different mother tongues. The traumatic effect of being without our usual cultural reference points and consequent defence mechanisms will be addressed.

Didactic sessions will complete "the learning from experience" with theoretical knowledge

CS20 THE INNER AND OUTER WORLDS: A GROUP EXPLORATION

Frances Bonds-White

Learning to recognize and describe one's internal experience to others is one of the basic requisites of adult life. It is the foundation of success in psychotherapy and relationships. For the therapist, group leader or consultant recognizing and describing one's internal experience to oneself is key to understanding the unconscious dynamics of a group. In this twice-yearly experiential group participants will be able to practice self-description while learning how Transactional analysis combined with group-as-a-whole and object relations theory can facilitate the understanding of group life. Understanding how the individual and interpersonal interactions reflect the unconscious life of the entire group leads to more skillful group leadership. This experiential workshop for therapists, organizational consultants and group leaders has three guidelines. Participants are asked to: 1. Describe one's experience of self in the group: 2. Keep the boundaries of time and space: 3. Respect the confidentiality of the group. There will be 7 experiential sessions and 1 review and reflection session for discussing theory and application.

CS21 PSYCHODRAMA AND THE PROCESS OF CHANGE

Marcia Karp

The courage to change is a challenge. Many people coming into therapy say, "I just want to be me. I don't necessarily want to change. I want others to." This interface of wanting to be ourselves and wanting to look at old patterns, pains and blockages will be the focus of psychodramas used in the workshop. The process of change can be a rich and rewarding experience felt in the atmosphere of a warm and supportive group.

CS22 WHO LOVES, EDUCATES: THE PHILOSOPHER STONE OF THE HUMAN RELATIONS

Içami Tiba

Parents and educators are important architects of the Integrated Citizen that a child and student might be. Being the education basically relational, one of its fundamentals is to work the human relationship - which from heavy metal transform into gold.

People can be similar or different between each other. Within the similar people there, the ones you know and the ones you do not know. Within the ones you know there the ones above, below or at the same level which does not represent being superior or inferior. Preconception is the poison of the human relationships. The integrative approach is to assist, to associate and to admire.

Workshop Brief Description: First step: Brain storming

Goal: Minimize the existing differences in the group.

Second step: Dramatize the convivial of the strongest differences.

Third step: Final Considerations.

CS23 ACTING YOUR INNER MUSIC: MUSIC IN PSYCHODRAMA AND GROUP THERAPY PROCESSES

Joseph Moreno

This experiential workshop will involve participants in a wide variety of musical techniques integrated into psychodrama and related group therapy processes.

Introduction will demonstrate connections between psychodrama and music therapy in indigenous world healing traditions.

2. Musical warmups including music and imagery and projective music improvisation.

3. Psychodrama sessions including techniques such as musical dialogue, musical modeling, music and the divided-self, and many more.

4. Closing musical dramatization of "The Words of The Father".

5. All participants will learn musical techniques to apply in their clinical practice, and no previous music background is needed for participation.

Experiential workshop that will involve participants in a wide variety of dynamic and creative musical techniques integrated into psychodrama. Music and imagery, music improvisation, and other innovative approaches in the context of fully-realized enactments

CS24 DEVELOPING AN INTERNET-ASSISTED TRAINING INSTITUTE IN GROUP WORK: FROM EXPERIENCE TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Assie Gildenhuis

This workshop offers an opportunity for collaborative work in establishing a framework for design and development of an internet-assisted program in group work training. The generic elements in establishing a common model will be the extracted from experiential material, theoretical principles and critical dialogue. Illustrative material from an established course will be used to forge links and demonstrate how these aspects can fit into various approaches. Participation will be encouraged to scrutinize the premises in the illustrative material.

Therapists, students and trainers from different theoretical positions are invited to participate in formulating and transforming the critical learning events in structural and communicational design of an internet-assisted program.

CS25

A SIGHT OF GROUP BODY PSYCHOTHERAPY

Rubens Kignel

Liane Zink

The work with the body in body psychotherapy is very important, because we all know how much history there is in the body that might be help or might be an inconvenient problem.

The relationship between: I, You and We, with and in the body it will be of vital importance to the essential and conscious deepening of the individual's body armours, transforming then in resources for transformation.

In this workshop we will use techniques of contemporaneous body psychotherapy like grounding, centering and contact with the objective to reestablish a body plow focus in the here and now, moment of change, as Daniel Stern puts in his last book.

The dance of the music "the 5 rhythms" of Gabrielle Roth will be played for integration, warming up and individual deepening, after we will work with body exercises in pairs, trios and the whole group.

Reestablishing the flow and vibration of the body, we wish for a better comprehension of one's self, an individual development of each participant and a learning on body psychotherapy.

CS26

Supervision - The Art of Introducing Reality in a Culture of Containment

Sabar Rustomjee

Supervision is a journey of three or more persons, filled with emotions, feelings, knowledge and ideas in a sound theoretical framework. It allows for constant movement, periods of oscillation between knowing and not knowing, periods of discovery and darkness.

Containment, leading to an experience of 'safe space', needs to occur in parallel process between the supervisor and supervisee, and getting transmitted to the client.

The workshop will be primarily experiential, with a theoretical analytically oriented framework.

The art of collecting a relevant history, the containing(embracing) of all expressed emotions, keeping in mind the vulnerabilities, boundary issues etc. will be part of the training towards becoming a competent supervisor.

CS27

THE other OF MYSELF AND THE OTHER OF CULTURE: A Lacanian perspective on the subject, the unconscious, and culture

Macario Giraldo

In this workshop, two thirds of it experiential and one third didactic, participants will be exposed and later informed on the dynamics of desire and its manifestations in the individual, the group and society. Concepts such as: the other, the Other, object a, sexuation and culture, the imaginary, the symbolic and the real will be discussed.

The other of myself and the Other of culture A Lacanian perspective on the subject, the unconscious and culture. A workshop designed to explore the dynamics of desire in the individual and the group.

CS28

PSYCHODRAMA AND "YOU" THE GRADUATE STUDENT

Dena Baumgartner

In a creative and spontaneous atmosphere we will engage in an experiential and didactic exchange of the psychodrama method. The student will be familiarized with the theory, history and philosophy of psychodrama. Time also will be given to sociometry and role theory. A drama will be directed and students will be given time to explore psychodrama techniques as well as the use of the social atom. A main objective of this workshop is that students will walk away with a clearer understanding of psychodrama, its power and its healing.

This workshop is to familiarize the student with the theory, history and philosophy of psychodrama. A drama will be directed and students will be given time to explore psychodrama techniques as well as the use of the social atom.

CS29 - Basic in Group Psychotherapy

Esther G. Stone

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

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

CS30

GROUP TREATMENT OF EATING DISORDERS

Anne M. Slocum McEaney

This workshop will provide a broad overview of the spectrum of eating and body image issues and how group psychotherapy can be especially powerful in treating these concerns. We will discuss etiology, psychodynamics, and the group interpersonal learning so crucial to recovery from eating issues. While mostly based on teaching and dialogue, the course will include an experiential group to help us explore and understand the connections between interpersonal concerns and food/body thoughts.

The etiology, psychodynamics and interpersonal aspects of the spectrum of eating and body image concerns will be discussed and demonstrated, especially in relation to the role of group treatment in recovery. Teaching/Dialogue/Experiential.

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Mercedes, L.	WD - 32	Oliveira, M. C.	PO - 05.4
Merengue, D.	PA - 20.1, PP - 28	Oliveira, T. R.	PO - 03.7
Merlo, C.	PA - 22.2, PP - 01	Osorio, L. C.	PP - 24B, WD - 26
Methow, M.	PA - 53.3	Oudyk, R.	PA - 26.2, WS - 45
Mezher, A.	PO - 08.1, WD - 14	Ozawa, Y.	PO - 06.4
Michelazzo, M.	PA - 22.2	P. Coelho, M. I.	VI - 04.1
Micheloti, M. L.	PA - 18.2, PO - 01.4, PP - 23	Pacheco, V. M.	WD - 61
Milare, C. A. R.	PA - 40.1	Pamplona, V.	WS - 06
Miller, C.	PP - 15, WD - 01	Panteleon, A.	WD - 18
Milosevic, V.	PA - 22.3, WD - 06	Panunzi, C.	SP - 04
Ming-Shun, C.	PO - 05.5	Papamanousaki, K.	PO - 11.4
Miranda, G.	PO - 04.3	Papasideri, D.	PA - 43.1
Mitsonis, C.	PA - 39.1	Passia, A.	PA - 59.2
Mojovic, M.	PA - 23.3, PA - 47.2	Pauli, M.	PA - 53.3
Montefusco, S. R. A.	PO - 10.2	Pedroso, M.	PA - 18.3, PA - 55.3
Moraes Neto, A.	WD - 11	Penna, C.	PA - 24.2, PP - 30
Moraes, A. C.	PP - 24	Per, S.	PA - 39.3
Moraes, M. L. A.	PA - 61.3, PO - 09.7	Perazzo, S.	PA - 26.3, WD - 46
Moreira, E. M.	PO - 01.3	Pereira, M. A.	PO - 02.1
Moreira, V. de C.	WD - 61	Peres, A.	PO - 11.2
Moreno, J.	PA - 21.2	Perrotta, L.	CO - 17
Moreno, R. A.	PO - 06.3	Pessina, L. M.	PA - 44.3
Moretti, M. L. C.	PO - 11.2	Petraka, P.	PA - 01.1
Motta, J. M. C.	PA - 60.2, PO - 03.4	Petriilli, J. A.	PO - 07.6
Moutafi, A.	PA - 34.2	Petriilli, S. R.	PO - 07.6
Munari, D. B.	PO - 06.2, PO - 10.1, PO - 10.2, PO - 11.3	Pharaon, N. A.	PP - 05
Natrielli, D. G.	WD - 61	Pi, M.	WS - 50
Nava, A. S.	PP - 17, PP - 30	Pires, M. L.	WD - 27
Navaro, L.	PP - 09, WD - 28	Pisani, R. A.	PP - 26
Navarro Roldan, N.	WS - 35	Ponciano, E. L. T.	PA - 53.2
Nazareth, C.	PA - 63.2	Pontes, M. N.	WS - 51
Nazareth, L.	PA - 50.2	Pontes, R.	PA - 40.3, PA - 54.3
		Pontes, R. L.	PA - 47.3, WS - 40
		Popovac, Z.	PA - 39.3

Protogerou, O.	PA - 39.1	Santos, A. M.	PA - 58.3
Psarraki, K.	PA - 59.2, PO - 03.5	Santos, D. M. P. V.	WS - 22
Pupin, V. M.	PO - 06.1	Santos, H. M.	PA - 43.3
Quintino, M.	PA - 58.3	Santos, J. L.	PA - 11.3, VI - 06.3
Ramos, M. C.	PP - 28	Santos, M. A.	PP - 24
Ramos, M. E. C.	PA - 44.3	Santos, R. G.	PO - 05.9
Rasera, E. F.	PA - 13.2, PO - 11.5	Santos, S. S. N.	WS - 07
Ratti, M. M.	PA - 08.3	Sarantakos, P.	VI - 07.3
Rauch, H.	WS - 19	Sarmento, C.	PA - 43.2, PP - 30
Regina, A.	PA - 25.1	Saroglou, C.	PA - 28.1, VI - 07.2
Regis, L. M.	PA - 02.2	Sayan, D.	PA - 61.1
Reis, S. B. S.	PA - 05.3, WS - 46	Scanavino, M. de T.	PO - 02.4, PO - 10.3
Reñones, A. V.	PA - 57.1, WD - 11	Scanlon, C.	PA - 09.1
Repasos, G.	PA - 30.1, PA - 41.1, PO - 11.4	Schein, L. R. F.	WS - 51
Resnick, S. H.	WD - 63	Scholz, R.	CO - 04
Ribeiro, D. F.	PA - 55.1	Schwartz, T.	WS - 23
Ribeiro, J. P.	CO - 06	Seixas, M. R. D.	WD - 56
Robertazzi, M. R.	PA - 15.3, PO - 08.7, PO - 09.4, PP - 11	Seminotti, N. A.	PA - 28.2, PA - 42.3, PP - 06
Roda Chen, J.-C.	PA - 27.2	Semmelhack, D.	PA - 41.2
Rodrigues, A. M.	PO - 11.1	Sene-Costa, E. M.	PO - 06.3, PP - 18, WD - 02
Rodrigues, L. C.	PA - 42.1	Senna, D.	PA - 12.3, PO - 06.7
Rodrigues, R. A.	WS - 33	Serrano, A. C.	WD - 49
Rohr, M. D. C.	PO - 03.7	Sette, M. B.	PA - 53.3
Roller, B.	PA - 35.1	Seyer, K.	PA - 52.1
Ronchi, E.	PA - 22.2, PA - 38.3, PP - 01	Sgorbissa, M. L.	PP - 19
Ros, B. C.	PA - 44.3	Shah, S.	WD - 23
Rosen, A.	WS - 30	Shebar, V.	PP - 03
Rosito, G.	PA - 58.3	Shimizu, R.	PO - 06.5, PO - 10.8
Rosset, S. M.	WS - 17	Silva, L. G.	PA - 58.3
Rossi, M. C.	PO - 11.2	Silva, M. A. S.	PP - 08
Rosso, C. F. W.	PO - 06.2, PO - 10.1, PO - 10.2, PO - 11.3	Silva, M. R. F.	CO - 12
Rovere, E.	WS - 04	Silva, M. S.	PO - 04.6, VI - 02.3, WS - 13
Rufatto, A. T.	PO - 03.1, PP - 31	Silva, N. H. L. P.	PO - 08.4
Rusche, R. J.	PA - 48.3	Silveira, C. R.	WD - 52
Rustomjee, S.	PP - 12, WD - 08	Silveira, M. L. M.	PA - 63.2, PP - 02
Rylander, G.	PA - 15.2	Silveira, M. S.	PA - 63.2
Saadeh, A.	PO - 08.1	Sirota, M. E.	PO - 05.4
Sachnoff, E. A.	WS - 11	Slavin, R.	WD - 41
Sacramento Filho, R. S.	PA - 37.1	Soares, M. B. M.	PO - 06.3
Saldanha, E.	PA - 25.1	Soares, M. C. S.	PA - 54.3
Salomao, S.	PA - 12.1, WS - 12	Soares, M. N. L. C.	PA - 44.3
Sanches, S. M.	PA - 45.2	Soares, R. C. P.	PP - 20
Sandahl, C.	PA - 15.2, SP - 07	Sobreira, C. D. B.	WS - 38
Sandim, F. G.	VI - 01.1	Sollero, D. M. P.	PA - 30.2
Sandler, P. C.	PA - 38.2	Sordano, A.	PA - 14.3
Sangronis, A. B.	PO - 08.7, PP - 11	Sotangi, S. M.	PO - 02.5, PO - 02.6
Sant' Anna, C. T.	PO - 06.6	Soultanis, M.	PA - 39.2, VI - 03.2
Santoro, V.	PA - 56.3	Sousa, A. P.	PA - 01.2, PO - 05.1
		Sousa, F. M. T. C.	PA - 44.3

Sousa, K. A.	PO - 08.1	Van Noort, M.	PP - 09, SP - 07, WS - 24
Souza Neto, C. M. F.	PO - 01.1	Varela, R. C.	PA - 14.2
Souza Povoas, M. L.	PA - 05.3, PA - 17.2, PO - 11.6	Vasconcelos, A. M.	PO - 11.2
Souza, A. C.	PA - 18.1, WS - 52	Vasiljevic, L.	WD - 57
Souza, A. C. M. da S.	CO - 05	Vassimon, M. A.	WS - 22
Souza, D. S.	WS - 17	Vecina, T. C. C.	PP - 08
Souza, M. M.	PO - 03.6, PO - 07.1, PO - 10.1	Veljkovic, J.	PP - 25
Spizzirri, G.	PA - 27.1	Venske, S.	PA - 63.2
Stathopoulos, N.	PA - 24.3	Verdi, M. T.	PA - 55.2
Stefanis, M. D.	PA - 25.3, PA - 39.1, PA - 51.1	Verhofstadt-Deneve, L. M. F.	SP - 01, WS - 02
Steinberg, K.	CO - 02	Viana, I. P. L.	PA - 44.3
Stermann, I.	PA - 23.3	Vicente, S. P.	PA - 33.3, PO - 05.8
Stone, E. G.	PP - 12	Vidal Mello, M.	WS - 18
Stone, W. N.	WD - 48	Vieira Santos, M. L.	PA - 16.3, WD - 52
Sugai, M. A.	WS - 32	Vieira, A. R.	PO - 03.7
Sugiyama, E.	PO - 06.4, PO - 06.5	Vieira, D. F.	WD - 27
Suzansky, G.	PO - 11.2	Villa, D. M. B.	PA - 44.3
Svartman, B.	PP - 24B, PP - 31	Vincenzo, F.	VI - 01.1
Svartman, M. C.	PP - 24B	Visintini, R.	PA - 08.3, PA - 56.3
Taboada, N. M.	PA - 62.2	Vizioli, A. F. K.	PA - 63.1
Tamborini, W. R.	WS - 03	Wang, C. Y.	PO - 02.2
Tanny, M.	PA - 56.2, WD - 12	Wang, Y.	PO - 03.8
Tantou, A.	PA - 36.1	Warren, F. M.	PA - 09.1
Tarashoeva, G.	PP - 17	Wechsler, M. P. F.	PO - 05.3, PO - 08.1, PP - 19
Tauvon, L.	WD - 60	Wechsler, R.	PO - 05.3
Tavares, J. M.	PA - 31.1	Weinberg, A. H. E.	WS - 19
Terra, C. P.	PA - 20.2	Weinberg, C.	PP - 07
Terry, L. L.	PA - 37.2	Weinberg, H.	CO - 04, PP - 26
Tfauni, V. J.	PA - 09.2, VI - 01.1	Wermers, E. M.	PA - 02.1
Tiba, I.	CO - 10	Westerdahl, C. A.	PA - 15.2
Tillinger, E.	PA - 11.1	Wieser, M.	PP - 15, PP - 25
Todd, B.	WD - 20	Winkelman, C.	PA - 61.2
Toledo, R. P.	PP - 10	Woisky, R.	PA - 53.3
Toloi, M. D. C.	PA - 11.2	Wu, P. L.	PA - 37.2, PO - 03.8
Tompson, F.	VI - 01.1	Wu, T. L.	PA - 27.3
Torres, P.	PA - 19.1, WD - 62	Xavier, M. E. D.	WS - 27
Torres, R. R. A.	PP - 08	Yalouri, M.	PA - 62.3
Tsai, A. J.	PA - 21.1	Zaferi, M. A.	PA - 39.3
Tsopanaki, A.	PA - 20.3, PA - 43.1	Zampieri, A. M. F.	CO - 15, PA - 44.3, PO - 11.2
Tusi, M. M. A.	PA - 44.3	Zampieri, A. P. F.	PO - 11.2
Tychonski Russo, A. L.	PP - 16, WD - 02	Zampieri, M. A. J.	PA - 35.3, PO - 05.9, VI - 06.2
Tzanidaki, M.	PA - 28.1, VI - 07.2	Zampieri, P.	PO - 11.2, WD - 30
Ubbiali, A.	PA - 56.3	Zampieri, R.	PO - 10.5, WS - 39
V. Wallenberg Pachaly, A.	PA - 34.1, WS - 28	Zimmermann, M. J.	PA - 40.2
Vacheret, C.	PA - 56.1, PP - 22	Zuardi, A. W.	PO - 10.6
Valle, M. E.	WD - 26	Zylbersztajn, M.	PA - 06.3
Van Hest, F.	PA - 29.2, PO - 03.3		

