Nathan Thoma, Brian Pilecki & Dean McKay, Contemporary cognitive-behavior therapy: A review of theory, history, and evidence

Abstract. Cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) has come to be a widely practiced psychotherapy throughout the world. The present article reviews theory, history, and evidence for CBT. It is meant as an effort to summarize the forms and scope of CBT to date for the uninitiated. Elements of CBT such as cognitive therapy, behavior therapy, and so-called “third wave” CBT, such as Linehan’s “dialectical-behavior therapy” (DBT) and Hayes’ “acceptance and commitment therapy” (ACT), are covered. The evidence for the efficacy of CBT for various disorders is reviewed, including depression, anxiety, personality disorders, eating disorders, substance abuse, schizophrenia, chronic pain, insomnia, and child-adolescent disorders. The relative efficacy of medication and CBT, or their combination, is also briefly considered. Future directions for research and treatment development are proposed.

Giorgio Meneguz, Vicissitudes and transformations of psychoanalysis: From the American Dream to the birth of neoliberalism

Abstract. A brief account of some vicissitudes of psychoanalysis in the United States after the expulsion from mainland Europe, caused by the advent of Nazism, is outlined. The influence of the social-historical context in North America on changes in the theory and practice of psychoanalysis is examined, focusing on several factors such as the uncertainty of immigrant analysts, the professionalization and medicalization of psychoanalysis, and the hostility against politicized analysts. After the description of the historical background, the impact exerted on psychoanalysis by the cultural, economic, political, and social changes caused by neoliberal post-modernity are discussed.
Francesca Tondi, *A survey of psychotherapy journals in Italy*

**Abstract.** The results of a survey of psychotherapy journals in Italy, obtained with a questionnaire sent to the editors, are presented. The items investigated were on year of foundation, frequency, theoretical approach, circulation, format (paper or on-line), etc. 59 journal were identified, and 38 responded to the questionnaire; information on other journals were collected over the Internet. An analysis of the journals by year of foundation shows that after the Italian law no. 56/1989 the number of journals increased greatly as a consequence of the many psychotherapy schools that had been officially approved by the Italian Ministry of Education, since several psychotherapy schools opened their own journal. Some meetings of editors of psychotherapy journals are also described, and it is discussed how Internet has amplified and made more difficult to have a clear picture of the journals in the field. Finally, all journals that have been identified through the web sites of psychotherapy schools are listed.

Antonella Mancini, *More outside than inside. A note on the movie Inside Out*

**Abstract.** The 2015 movie *Inside Out*, directed by Pete Docter and Ronnie del Carmen, has the declared intention of educating and promoting knowledge on emotions in a world where inner life seems lost or devalued. However, a closer analysis shows that this movies ends up promoting an opposite goal, namely it supports a narrower cognitive psychology, rather than dynamic psychology, and the psychotropic drug culture that today is so widespread. The complexity of mental life, with its dialectics between inner and outer worlds, is strongly reduced by didactic aims. “Positive thinking” (with the related imperative “You must be happy”) becomes the pedagogical goal to be pursued, which de-emphasizes inner conflicts (reduced to traumas or stress), and emphasizes adherence to conformity, elimination of critical thought and renunciation of subjectivity. The paradox is that the more subjectivity and inner life are celebrated, the more they are reduced.

Traces

*Movements in psychoanalysis*

Pier Francesco Galli, *Introduction*

Editorial board of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane, Psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts* (1973) (with an intervention of 1969 by Marianna Bolko, pp. 118-119)

**Abstract.** After an introduction by Pier Francesco Galli, a document written in 1973 by the editorial board of the Italian journal *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane* is reprinted (this document was previously published in German in issue no. 1/1974 of the journal *Arbeitspapiere zur Psychoanalyse* edited by the “Zurich Psychoanalytic Seminar” [PSZ], and in Italian on pp. 20-24 of issue no. 4/1975 of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*). This document contains a critical analysis of the problem of the psychoanalysts as “intellectual workers” regarding their role, function, ideology, behavior, their work’s specificity, stratifications, differentiations and influences suffered by them. There is also a document read by Marianna Bolko in 1969 at the “Zurich Psychoanalytic Seminar” at a meeting with Jean Luc Donnet and other French psychoanalysts, which became also the introductory paper for the counter-congress of the *International Psychoanalytic Association* (IPA) of Roma in 1969.

Debates

*On the closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy and the opening of Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures (REMS)*

Euro Pozzi, *Introduction to the discussion on the closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy*

**Abstract.** Five documents are presented: a declaration of the President of the Medical Board of Bologna (Italy) on the opening of “Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures” (REMS) as alternative to Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy; a document of the Executive Committee of
the Italian Psychiatric Association (SIP) on the relationship between “care” and “custody” in psychiatry; a resolution of the Italian National Board of Psychiatry stating that psychiatrists are not legally responsible for crimes committed by their patients; an article that appeared in the journal Quotidiano Sanità on Dec. 18, 2015, authored by eight psychiatrists with key roles in Italy, on the problem of antisocial patients in psychiatric facilities; an intervention by Giovanni de Girolamo.

Giancarlo Pizza, The opening of Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures in the Italian psychiatric services: Premises and consequences

Abstract. A declaration of the President of the Medical Board of Bologna (Italy) on the opening of “Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures” as alternative to Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy is published. This declaration was sent to the Italian Minister of Health and to the presidents of the XII Committee of the House of Representatives (Social Affairs), of the 12th Permanent Committee of the Senate (Health and Hygiene), and of the Central Committee of the Medical Boards of Italy (FNOMCeO). The closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals is discussed, with the risk that legal responsibility on the part of the psychiatrist changes his/her role from patients’ care to social control and prevention of danger.

Executive Committee of the Italian Psychiatric Association (SIP), A necessary dialogue between the concepts of “care” of the health system and of “custody” of the judicial system. Considerations and suggestions from the Italian Psychiatric Association.

Abstract. The closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals and the opening of “Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures” (REMS) in Italy poses several questions to psychiatric care. The following topics are discussed: the patient’s consent to treatment and the psychiatrists’ legal responsibility for crimes committed by their patients, insanity and danger to society, the risk that the psychiatrists’ role becomes mere social control and prevention of danger. It is emphasized the danger for psychiatrists of treating forensic patients in custody.

A resolution of the Italian National Board of Psychiatry

Massimo Biondi, Paolo Boccara, Giulio Corrivetti, Massimo Digiannantio, Stefano Ferracuti, Giuseppe Nicolò, Rinaldo Perini, Enrico Pompili, Marco Vaggi & Franco Veltro, The closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy: Antisocial patients cannot be admitted to the new Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures (REMS)

Abstract. An article that appeared in the journal Quotidiano Sanità on Dec. 18, 2015, authored by ten Italian psychiatrists (eight of them are Directors of Community Mental Health Centers), is reprinted. The limitations of psychiatry are discussed, and argued, among other things, that antisocial patients need a specific treatment that is not available in the newly opened “Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures” (REMS), which do not guarantee sufficient safety and consistency of treatment deemed necessary for these difficult patients.

Giovanni de Girolamo, The closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy: Another missed opportunity?

Abstract. Three problems are critically discussed regarding the openings of “Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures” (REMS) as alternative to Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals in Italy: the illusion that a change of treatment setting implies a change of treatment itself; the lack of training for mental health professionals; the absence of a nationwide research on epidemiology and utilization of psychiatric services.

Clinical Cases
Carmelo Conforto, Thomas von Salis, Claudio Neri, Comments on the Giulia case
**Book Reviews**


**Book notices**


**Books Received**

**Journals**

*The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 2015, Volume 96, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Pietro Pascarelli)

*Comment on The International Journal of Psychoanalysis* (Pietro Pascarelli)

*Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 2016, Volume 64, January (Paolo Migone)

*Nuova Rassegna di Studi Psichiatriaci*, 2015, no. 12 (Paolo Migone)

*The Guardian*, Thursday, January 7, 2016 (Paolo Migone)

**2016 Program of the “International Seminars of Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane”**

Information for subscribers and readers
Paul L. Wachtel, “Cyclical psychodynamics”: The inner and outer worlds and their link through action

Abstract. The “inner world” of wishes, fantasies, affects, and self- and object-representations, on the one hand, and the “outer world” of overt behavior and social reality, on the other, continuously and reciprocally co-create each other. On the basis of the presentation of two clinical cases and of a theoretical analysis, the limitations of a linear, archaeological theoretical vision of surface and depths are pointed out. Daily life and conscious and unconscious subjective organization mutually shape and maintain each other, and in the process maintain the individual’s dominant personality patterns.

Alessio Gamba & Alberto Stefana, «Sono innamor(a)to della terra». Notes on play, drawings, dream and diversional therapies in children with severe medical conditions

Abstract. Severely ill children live difficult emotions they should be able to tell and been listened, with the freedom of being able to stay in touch with an unavoidable pain without being “forced to feel good” or “to have fun” as an escape from the experience. Quality of care is also measured on how much the child’s suffering may have room to express itself in the relationships with adults, and how the latter address the psychological quality of life. The best way a child can “talk” about himself is through spontaneous creativity. The adult’s task is to create a potential space and to recognize the child’s mode of communication, tolerating the most intense affects. The loss of these affects would be an additional burden to the child. The most valid indicator of this attitude is the ability not to take counterphobic attitudes, but to share moments of sadness as an expression of contact with the child’s true self, as real signs of good health and emotional maturity.

Ines Testoni, The psychology of death and mourning: From clinical work to death education

Abstract. The mourning process is analyzed unifying the most significant contributions in psychiatry and dynamic psychology, psychosocial and anthropological thanatology, psycho-oncology and palliative medicine. The clinical aspects between diagnosis and prognosis, useful in defining how to prevent pathological tendencies, are discussed. The term “unresolved grief” is used in place of the definitions used in different fields and in the various editions of the DSM diagnostic manuals (“grief disorder”, “pathological mourning”, “complicated grief”, etc.). Some models are described and compared vis-à-vis the DSMs’ definitions, highlighting the normality of suffering caused by death. The discussion on the relationships between risk and protective factors, depending on the different interventions (prevention, counseling and psychotherapy involving individuals, groups and communities) also hints at the possibility of introducing targeted paths of death education.

Stefano Fissi, Recent theories of consciousness and psychoanalytic models

Abstract. The physicalism provides a reductionist explanation of consciousness, disregarding the phenomenal quality of subjective experience. The models of multiple narratives, of integrated information theory and of global workspace theory deal with the cognitive accessibility, explaining only how information is experienced since it is globally accessible. The unconscious of cognitive psychology doesn’t rely on repression like the psychoanalytic unconscious, but on a stochastic occurring of cognitive events. Because of the difference between implicit and explicit memories, the psychoanalytic technique must be widened from interpretation to the analysis of intersubjective consciousness of meeting moments between patient and analyst. Regarding forgotten memories, the playful climate and the empathic stance of the analytical situation can restore the narrative context and improve cerebral trophism.
Traces

A project and journey
Pier Francesco Galli, Introduction

Pier Francesco Galli, The physician as a person in the therapeutic situation (1962)

Abstract. A paper presented by Pier Francesco Galli at the 14th National Meeting of Italian Psychologists (Naples, Italy, September 27–October 3, 1962), is reprinted. Among other things, the theoretical and clinical aspects of the doctor-patient interaction and some socio-cultural aspects are discussed. The psychological role of family doctors in making the diagnosis as a specific assessment of psychological dynamics is analyzed, and both the positive and negative effects of the doctor-patient interaction are discussed. The clinical psychology training in medical schools of some European countries and in Italy are presented, with an emphasis on the usefulness of the method of Balint groups. Some dynamics of power structure of the Italian university system, such as the modalities for career advancement, are critically discussed as factors that may negatively interfere with the physicians’ psychological education.

Pier Francesco Galli, Influence of social factors in neurotic psychopathology (1967)

Abstract. A paper presented by Pier Francesco Galli at the 7th International Congress of Psychotherapy (Wiesbaden, August 21–26, 1967) is published for the first time in Italian. The social changes that occurred in Italy in the two decades after World War Two are examined (increased freedom, new values, crisis of traditional family, etc.), particularly regarding physicians’ attitude toward mental disorders. The developments of psychological and psychoanalytic cultures has been influenced by various factors (such as Catholic ideology and biomedical tradition), and in the first 1960s, thanks to mass-media communication, there has been a widespread psychologization, with an increase of psychiatric diagnoses and a rapid growth of psychological services. Mental health professionals are unprepared for this situation, and psychotherapists, in particular, need to be able to see the social dimension of their profession.

Sergio Erba, A group, a thought, a method: Reflections on the history of Il Ruolo Terapeutico of Milan

Abstract. After an editorial note, an article by Sergio Erba (1935-2016) published in issue no. 3/2006 of Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane is reprinted, in which the history of the psychoanalytic journal Il Ruolo Terapeutico [“The Therapeutic Role”] of Milan is briefly discussed. This journal (published 3 times per year) was founded in 1972 by Sergio Erba and others who were participating to the initiatives of the “Milan Group for the Advancement of Psychotherapy” (later called Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane). In the 1980s also a “School for therapeutic relationships” and a “Clinical center” were founded. Since its origins, this group relied on a widened conception of psychoanalysis, open to its use in institutions and to the treatment of severe patients in diverse therapeutic settings. The school of Il Ruolo Terapeutico organizes also several continuing education programs and a “Forum of moments of civil education” in which invited speakers discuss social and political issues.

Clinical Cases

Cristiano Lastrucci; Raffaele Calabria & Gaetano Calandra; Isabella G. Franzoi, Fanny Guglielmucci, Francesca V. Borgogno & Antonella Granieri, Comments on the Giulia case
Book Reviews

Book Review Essay


Book Reviews


Book Notices


Books Received

Journals

*Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 2015, Volume 63, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Jutta Beltz & Luisella Canepa)

Jutta Beltz & Luisella Canepa, *Comment on the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*

*The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 2015, Volume 84, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (Andrea Castiello d’Antonio)

Andrea Castiello d’Antonio, *Comment on The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*

*Evidence-Based Mental Health*, 2016, Volume 19, no. 2 (Paolo Migone)

*Narcomafie*, 2015, Year XXIII, no. 6 (Paolo Migone)

50th Anniversary of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*

2016 Program of the “International Seminars of Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane”

Information for subscribers and readers

Issue no. 3, 2016, Volume 50: Special Issue for the Fiftieth Anniversary

*Where is Psychoanalysis Today? Questions and Answers*

The Letter of Invitation with the Twelve Questions:

In 2016, the quarterly Italian journal *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane* (“Psychotherapy and the Human Sciences”) reaches its 50th year of uninterrupted publication. In this half century this journal has followed the development of the psychotherapies and of psychoanalysis, and the problems of training in interpersonal
psychiatry in Italy, trying to update readers on the debates within the discipline and at the same time to stimulate critical thinking, free from influences of schools or institutional affiliations.

Within this tradition of critical pluralism, in this anniversary we have decided to ask some colleagues a series of questions concerning central issues of our field. The colleagues we have selected are members of our editorial board, or have published papers in our journal, given seminars to our group, or have been in contact with some of us. Each from his/her point of view or research interest, with a particular attention to historical aspects, is surely able to see the situation of our discipline today.

We would like your answers to be, as much as possible, brief. It is not necessary to follow the sequence of the questions, some of them may be skipped in light of the respondents’ areas of interest. What is important is that the answers be concise.

The questions to which you should respond, or that you can use as starting points for your considerations, are the following:

1) Which aspects of psychoanalysis strike you as especially important, or that you would like to comment on?
2) Is there an author you find particularly important in psychoanalysis today and, if so, why?
3) What are the main characteristics of so-called “contemporary psychoanalysis”, and when approximately do you think it begun?
4) What is your attitude toward the proliferation of psychoanalytic “schools”?
5) Psychoanalytic identity and psychotherapy: how would you set the problem?
6) Psychoanalytic training is surely an important and much debated issue. In the history of organized psychoanalysis, do you think that some aspects of training have changed? If there have been no major changes, do you think that some changes will be possible? Which changes would you welcome?
7) Does the concept of the Oedipus Complex still have meaning? If so, can you elaborate regarding the meaning it has?
8) What is left of Freudian dream theory and, in general, which role dreams play in the therapeutic process?
9) How do you see the relationship between psychoanalytic theory and outcome and process research?
10) How do you see the recent developments in neurosciences, and in general in neurobiology, vis-à-vis psychoanalysis? And what about the relationship between psychoanalysis and research in psychology and, in general, other disciplines?
11) Which central concepts and formulations have retained their validity? What is the evidence for them?
12) How do you understand the increasing marginalization of psychoanalysis?

The Answers
Massimo Ammaniti
Jacques André
Simona Argentieri
Marco Bacciagaluppi
Jessica R. Benjamin
Sergio Benvenuto
Werner Bohleber
Christopher Bollas
Philip M. Bromberg
Wilma Bucci
Fred Busch
Luigi Cancrini, *Freud’s Heritage: Legitimate and Illegitimate Heirs*
Giacomo B. Contri
Mauricio Cortina, *Quo Vadis? The Future of Psychoanalysis*
Heinrich Deserno
Antonio Di Ciaccia
Jack Drescher, *Psychoanalysis Today*
Morris N. Eagle
Antonino Ferro
Anna Ferruta
Peter Fonagy, Allen Frances, *Whither Psychoanalysis?*
Sophie Freud
Lawrence Friedman
Glen O. Gabbard
Roland Gori
Jay Greenberg
Pedro Grosz
Ita Grosz-Ganzoni
André Haynal
Bob Hinshelwood
Horst Kächele
Otto F. Kernberg
Marianne Leuzinger-Bohleber
Joseph D. Lichtenberg
Vittorio Lingiardi, *Shifting Psychoanalytic Approaches*
Giovanni Liotti, *Contemporary Psychoanalysis and the Problem of Motivation*
George Makari
Nancy McWilliams
David Meghnagi
Silvio Merciai
Robert Michels
Emilio Modena
Francesco Napolitano
Thomas H. Ogden, *Thoughts on the Essence of Psychoanalysis*
Massimo Recalcati
Christa Rohde-Dachser
Berthold Rothschild
René Roussillon, * Reflexions on Contemporary Psychoanalysis*
Jeremy D. Safran
Dominique Scarfone
David Shapiro
Jonathan Shedler
George Silberschatz
Michael H. Stone
Frank J. Sulloway, *The Demise of Freud’s Dream Theory*
Mary Target
Thomas von Salis
Paul L. Wachtel, *Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy: Multiple Theories, Practices, and Contexts*
Jerome C. Wakefield, *Taking Stock: Comments on the Current Status of Psychoanalysis*
David L. Wolitzky
Luigi Zoja

**Meeting for the 50th Anniversary of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*: Convent of St. Dominic, Bologna, Italy, December 17, 2016**

**2017 Program of the “International Seminars of Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane”**

**Information for Subscribers and Readers**
Elisabeth Roudinesco, *Freud, history and memory*

**Abstract.** Today, in a period when psychoanalysis seems going through a crisis, the historian can begin to analyze the fracture between history and memory that accompanied psychoanalysis since its foundation. Freud, in fact, never thought of history as such, and all official histories of psychoanalysis are centered on the author of a discovery, the discovery of the unconscious, which was a breakthrough in his time. A revisionist historiography, at time close to an interpretive delusion, later took the place that belonged to hagiography. However, thanks also to the availability of many documents of the *Freud Archives* at the *Library of Congress* of Washington, it’s time to relocate psychoanalysis within the long term of history of “medicines of the soul”, and to examine, with a rigorous historical analysis of the documents, the articulation that history of the unconscious, history of Freud himself, and psychoanalysis as history of a therapy have with each other.

Valeria P. Babini, “*On revient toujours à ses premières amours*”. [One always returns to his first love] *Alfred Binet and fetishism*

**Abstract.** Known as the inventor in 1905, together with Theodore Simon, of the first intelligence test (the Binet-Simon Scale), the French psychologist Alfred Binet (1857-1911) is seen as an inspirer of Sigmund Freud. In fact, in his 1887 essay *Le fétichisme dans l’amour* (“Fetishism in Love”) Binet was not only the first one to describe this sexual behavior, but he also suggested an environmental explanation that, totally antithetical to the psychiatric culture of the time, attracted Freud’s interest. The epistemological background that allowed the meeting between Binet’s ideas and Freud’s thinking is seen in the “pathological method” of the French tradition, that had been embraced by Binet in psychology and, before him, by the first generation of French alienists and also by Théodule Ribot and Jean-Martin Charcot.

Berthold Rothschild, *The “betrayed lover”: Did psychoanalysis lose the Enlightenment or did the Enlightenment lose psychoanalysis?* (1992)

**Abstract.** In this fiction, Sigmund Freud’s daughter, here named “Psychoanalysis”, wants to undergo another *tranche* of analysis and lays on the couch. She claims of suffering of an “identity crisis”, is not sure of who her loyal lovers are and of the correct interpretation of her father’s papers. On the one hand, she thinks that Freud believed that psychoanalysis was a sort of “no man’s land”, borderline; on the other, Freud conceived psychoanalysis as part of the Enlightenment project (*Aufklärung*). Freud’s daughter, always on the couch, wonders if the Enlightenment project is still valid, also in its psychoanalytic version. Far from Kant’s definition and criticized by the Frankfurt School (the *Dialectic of Enlightenment* by Horkheimer and
Adorno), Enlightenment entered into a crisis, as shown by phenomena such as German Fascism and Holocaust, the demise of Socialist project and of the utopias, ecological crisis, “postmodern” critique, the return of religion in a globalized world.


**Abstract.** The relationship between the aspects of Freud’s thought related to Enlightenment and the aspects related to the romantic reaction to it is discussed. Nietzsche’s interpretation of Romanticism as “a reaction which is a progress” is referred to in order to present Freud’s thought as an irrationalism opposed to rationalism in order to give life to a rationalism which could be more open than that of the Enlightenment. This attempt, however, is considered to be unsuccessful, especially in light of the psychoanalytic positions already developed by Freud’s closest followers: e.g., the predominance given by Abraham, Rank and Ferenczi to the maternal role instead of the paternal role; Bion’s approach that opposed mysticism and pure mathematical speculation to a knowledge based on the law of cause and effect; the fascination for poetic language which has the consequence of closing in itself the psychoanalytic experience.

**Traces**

*A project and journey (A continuation)*

Pier Francesco Galli, *Premise*

Meeting on “The training of psychiatrists” (Milan, December 11, 1966)

Gaetano Benedetti, *Introductory remarks*

Christian Müller, *Training of psychiatrists in Switzerland*

Johannes Cremerius, *Training of psychiatrists in Germany*

Milan Group for the Advancement of Psychotherapy, *The training of psychiatrists in the Italian situation*

Giorgio Abraham, Leonardo Ancona, Mario Barucci, Franco Fornari, Pier Francesco Galli, Gianfranco Garavaglia, Angelo Majorana, Giuseppe Mastrangelo, Corrado Montanari, Diego Napolitani, Virginio Porta, *Discussion*

**Abstract.** After a premise by Pier Francesco Galli, the introduction by Gaetano Benedetti to a meeting on “The training of psychiatrists” organized on December 11, 1966, by the “Milan Group for the Advancement of Psychotherapy” (which in the 1970s took the name of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*) is reprinted, together with summaries of the papers by Christian Müller and Johannes Cremerius who described, respectively, the training models in Switzerland and Germany. Finally, the project of a teaching hospital presented by the “Milan Group for the Advancement of Psychotherapy” is described in detail; this project, implemented in the city of Sondrio (Italy) in 1967, was aimed at disseminating a method of psychiatric training in Italy where the university system, at the time still based on the teaching of neurology, was unprepared to face the growing need of psychiatrists. The covert and overt oppositions on the part of public administrations and the university system are analyzed. (These papers originally appeared in the *Proceedings* of the meeting of December 11, 1966, and the project of the teaching hospital was reprinted in issue no. 1/1967 of the journal *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*). The discussion, with about 20 interventions, is also published.

**Clinical Cases**


Berta Neumann, *Clinical case* (1962)

Virginio Porta, Franco Giberti, Berta Neumann, *Discussion* (1962)

*Contributions by Berta Neumann in Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*

**Editorial note:** Nella Guidi (1939-2016)
Book Reviews

Book Review Essay

Book Reviews
Lorenzo Calvi, La coscienza paziente. [The patient awareness] Rome: Fioriti, 2013 (Paolo Colavero)

Book notices
Francesco Mancini (editor), La mente ossessiva. Curare il disturbo ossessivo-compulsivo. [The Obsessive Mind. Treating Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder]. Milan: Raffaello Cortina, 2016 (Francesca Tondi)

Books received

Journals
Contemporary Psychoanalysis, 2015, Volume 51, nos. 3 & 4; 2016, Volume 52, nos. 1 & 2 (Paolo Migone)
Paolo Migone, Comment on Contemporary Psychoanalysis
Revue Française de Psychanalyse, 2015, Volume 78, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 (Luigi Antonello Armando)
Luigi Antonello Armando, Comment on the Revue Française de Psychanalyse
Psyche. Zeitschrift für Psychoanalyse und ihre Anwendungen, 2015, Volume 69, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9/10, 11 & 12 (Silvano Massa)
Silvano Massa, Comment on Psyche
The Journal of Psychohistory, 2016, Volume 43, no. 4; Volume 44, nos. 1, 2 & 3 (Paolo Migone)
Medicina & Storia, 2015, Volume XV, no. 8, New Series (Paolo Migone)

Contents and indexes of Year 2016, Volume 50
2017 Program of the “International Seminars of Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane”

Referees and proof editors of year 2016
Information for subscribers and readers