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Edited by Paolo Migone*

Issue no. 1, 2017, Volume 51

Paolo Migone, Editorial

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Nella Guidi, Unobjectionable negative transference (1993)

Abstract. Freud in The Dynamics of Transference (1912) states that negative transference, like positive transference of repressed erotic impulses, has to be seen as a resistance. It is not so for the unobjectionable positive transference, which he insists is the vehicle of treatment. It is argued, instead, that the unobjectionable positive transference must be counterbalanced from the very beginning of analysis by the “unobjectionable negative transference”. The distinction, within the negative transference, between unobjectionable transference of conscious aggressive and assertive feelings (that facilitate the psychoanalytic process) and negative transference as resistance may help to induce the patient to better perform psychical work. The concept of unobjectionable negative transference is useful because it helps to distinguish aggressiveness or assertiveness in the transference from the potential destructiveness of the remaining part of negative transference. The use of only unobjectionable positive transference, excluding unobjectionable negative transference, is not consistent with the elaboration, beginning with Freud himself, of the vicissitudes of aggression, structural theory, and object relations. (This article by Nella Guidi first appeared in English in The Annual of Psychoanalysis, 1993, 21: 107-121, and in Italian in Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane, 1994, 28, 4: 37-51)

Dagmar Herzog, Freud’s “Cold Wars”: Christianization and desexualization of psychoanalysis in the post-war United States

Abstract. In no other time and place was Freudian psychoanalysis more successful, and psychiatry more psychoanalytic, than in the first two Cold War decades in the U.S. This was also a time and place when psychoanalysis was intensely conservative – especially sexually conservative. This was not merely a product of generalized Cold War trends, but rather a major side-effect of

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massive, widely broadcast battles over the relationship between religion and psychoanalysis that marked the years 1947-1953 in particular. The “Jewish science” of psychoanalysis underwent a process of “Christianization” in the post-war U.S. – even as religion became “psychologised”. In addition, the paper shows how deep ambivalence about the status and the very meaning of the concept of “libido” was at the heart of a succession of fierce controversies and rivalries that helped determine the directions taken by post-war psychoanalysis and psychiatry.

Guido Bertagna, *Understanding ourselves during the listening process. Narrative and narratives in a project of Restorative Justice*

**Abstract.** A long journey which lasted more than seven years, characterized by listening and dialogue, at times tense and difficult, between exponents of Italian terrorism of the 1970s and early 1980s (mostly of *Red Brigades*, *Prima Linea* and other organizations), on the one hand, and victims and their relatives, on the other, is described. Various aspects of the theoretical and methodological background of the experience described in the book edited by Guido Bertagna, Adolfo Ceretti & Claudia Mazzucato *Il libro dell’incontro. Vittime e responsabili della lotta armata a confronto* (Milan: Il Saggiatore, 2015) are discussed, particularly the quality of the listening process and narration, the depth of understanding self and other, reaching also the pain of what cannot be told nor heard. The relevance of one of the “great” narratives of man, namely the Bible, which can open up wider and “universal” horizons, is emphasized.

Alfio Maggiolini, *Affective roles, tasks and decisions*

**Abstract.** A developmental perspective on psychotherapy focuses on the future more than on the past, and on the relationship between disorders and developmental tasks in the life cycle, taking into account the way affective roles are realized in a social and cultural context. From a technical point of view, rather than the development of mentalizing capacity and of a positive therapeutic relationship, it is aimed at transforming the system of ideal values of the self. Affective re-symbolization is a type of interpretation grounded in a theory of meaning as a structure of motivational systems. This perspective, based on Franco Fornari’s (1921-1985) theory of affective codes, is open to facilitate decision making in psychotherapy.

*Traces*

*Sondrio 1967: From project to implementation*

Bianca Ceresara Declich, *1967: The Psychiatric Hospital of Sondrio (Italy) becomes a “Teaching Hospital”*

**Abstract.** After a brief introduction by Pier Francesco Galli, Bianca Ceresara Declich describes in detail a project of teaching hospital that was presented in 1966 by the “Milan Group for the Advancement of Psychotherapy” (that in the 1970s took the name of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane* [Psychotherapy and the Human Sciences]) and implemented in 1967 at the Psychiatric Hospital of Sondrio (Italy), directed by Mario Declich. The cultural and historical context of Italian psychiatry of the 1960s is discussed, together with the problem of the training of psychiatrists.

*Debates*

Roberto Lewis-Fernández *et al.*, *Rethinking funding priorities in mental health research*

**Discussions by Andrea Fagiolini and Giacomo Rizzolatti**

**Abstract.** Mental health research funding priorities in high-income countries must balance longer-term investment in identifying neurobiological mechanisms of disease with shorter-term funding of novel prevention and treatment strategies to alleviate the current burden of mental illness. Prioritizing one area of science over others risks reduced returns on the entire scientific portfolio. (This article is an editorial that appeared in issue no. 6/2016 of *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, and in this Italian translation it is followed by three discussions, respectively by Giovanni de Girolamo, Andrea Fagiolini, and Giacomo Rizzolatti).
Andrea Angelozzi, Mental health services in Italy after the opening of the “Residences for the Execution of Safety Measures” (REMS)

Abstract. The opening of the REMS in Italy is solving only a small part of the problems created by the closing of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals, despite investments of large resources for these facilities. In fact, both before and after admissions to the REMS there is a massive involvement of the Mental Health Services which, however, cannot rely on the same amount of staff and legal support that the REMS have. Above all, there are important changes in the treatment of patients in safety measures that are discharged from the REMS or entrusted by the judicial system directly to Mental Health Services. These changes are observable not only in the functioning of Mental Health Services but also in the psychiatric culture related to forensic psychiatric evaluations, often characterized by an impoverishment of diagnostic and therapeutic skills. The stigma of the link between violence to mental illness becomes stronger and stronger in the population.

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Rivista Internazionale di Filosofia e Psicologia, 2016, Volume 7, no. 3 (Paolo Migone)
Left, 2017, no. 8, February 25 (Paolo Migone)

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Information for subscribers and readers
Horst Kächele, *From case study to single case research: A perennial issue?*

**Abstract.** The red thread of this paper covers the journey from narration to observation. Case histories stood at the cradle of the psychoanalytic discovery tour; this paradigm comprises not only the classic pieces of Freud, but shapes the reporting style in the scientific community until today. An oral tradition combined with loosely written case studies constituted the major means of reporting the insights gained by introducing the therapeutic situation as a field for discovery oriented research. Wallerstein & Sampson’s 1971 paper marks a turning point in the field’s attention to the problematic situation. It became more and more clear that the ongoing oscillation between clinical hypothesis creating and the formal testing of them is crucial for the development of clinical psychoanalysis as a science.

Lorenzo Burti, *Erving Goffman revisited: How extensive is the contribution of today’s community mental health services in Italy to the moral career of the mental patient?*

**Abstract.** In his 1961 book *Asylums*, Erving Goffman describes how the mental hospital promotes the career of the mental patient. Upon admission to the institution, the person is systematically, albeit often unintentionally, mortified through a series of abasements, degradations and profanations of the self and is stripped of his individuality. In this way, the institution creates a population of inmates, reduced to obedience and standardized in their needs, that can be managed in large number in a reduced space and with few resources. This paper then investigates whether the present organization of Italian community-based psychiatric services presents similar detrimental effects and suggests possible scenarios for further developments of our model of community mental health. [*Key words: Asylums; Career; Mental patient; Community psychiatry; Alternative treatments*]

David Meghnagi, *Enzo Bonaventura’s “Psychoanalysis”: Importance of his thinking, history of a repression*

**Abstract.** Enzo Joseph Bonaventura (1891-1948) was one of the most authoritative figures of experimental psychology and psychoanalysis in Italy between the two World Wars. Expelled from the University of Florence because of the Italian “Racial Laws”, he moved to Jerusalem where he played an important role in the development of academic psychology research in Israel. Before leaving Italy, Bonaventura wrote a summary of Freudian ideas (*La psicoanalisi*. Milan: Mondadori, 1938), which can be considered a classic, and which is revisited in this paper also in order to reconstruct a painful historical period that has been partly forgotten.

Traces

Gaetano Benedetti, Medard Boss, Eugène Minkowski

*The psychotherapeutic encounter. A Round Table of 1964 with Gaetano Benedetti, Medard Boss, and Eugène Minkowski. (1964)*

**Abstract.** The interventions at a Round Table held in Milan in 1964, titled “The psychotherapeutic encounter”, are published. This Round Table was organized by the “Milan Group for the Advancement of Psychotherapy” (which in the 1970s took the name of *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*) within the “Fourth Training Course on Problems of Psychotherapy”, titled “Theoretical issues and clinical cases”. The interventions are by Gaetano Benedetti, Medard Boss and Eugène Minkowski, who discuss the phenomenological approach in psychotherapy (also Gustav Bally was supposed to participate to this Round Table, but he couldn’t come because of a physical illness). The text of this Round Table was previously unpublished.
Debates

Paolo Peloso, *From surveillance to support. Some notes on dangerousness and control in psychiatry*

**Abstract.** The closing of the Forensic Psychiatric Hospital in Italy emphasizes the importance of the debate on the issue of dangerousness in mental illness, and contributes to link psychiatry and control. These issues are addressed in their clinical aspects through references to some first person accounts, to various periods of the history of psychiatry, to some writings by Franco Basaglia on this subject, and to the way they are faced by the new Italian psychiatry. Though the concept of dangerousness as a stable trait is today unacceptable, it is undeniable that there are situations in which we feel that a danger looms ahead. Mental illness can be one of these situations, when a subject loses control of his acts. The link between control and care in psychiatry still exists despite the closing of mental asylums, but it is still present not only in a new context, but in a transformed way. Clinical psychiatry must face this issue in order to avoid that its boundaries and contents are determined by the Court’s decisions.

Andrea Angelozzi, *Commentary on Paolo F. Peloso’ paper “From surveillance to support. Some notes on dangerousness and control in psychiatry” (Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane, 2017, 51, 2: 285-296).*

**Abstract.** Some key aspects of Paolo F. Peloso’s paper are critically examined. These aspects may lead to a generic view of the dangerousness in psychiatry, of its psychopathological origins, of the therapeutic tools, and of the problems of legal responsibility of the psychiatrist. It is highlighted how the paper’s background relies on some general issues of current Italian psychiatric culture, such as the role of non-scientific and counterfactual theoretical models in psychiatric work and management, the confusion between explanation and comprehension, the importance of having specific tools besides staff motivation and hope, and of providing clear reference points to the judge.

Euro Pozzi, *Commentary on Paolo F. Peloso’ paper “From surveillance to support. Some notes on dangerousness and control in psychiatry” (Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane, 2017, 51, 2: 285-296).*

**Abstract.** Paolo F. Peloso discusses an important and often unspoken issue: psychiatry has always dealt with the control of mental patients’ dangerousness. The patients’ feelings of loss of control allow Peloso to extend the need of control to all patients. In place of a modality of “control/surveillance” (which is immobilizing), he suggests a modality of “control/support” (which is dynamic). The psychiatrist should have a prosthetic function for the patient. However, it is not clear why this function should belong only to the psychiatrist and not also to other mental health professionals. Furthermore, the distinction between surveillance and support is unconvincing because both are part of the treatment process. The boundaries of psychiatry are not clearly defined; only some general principles are spelled out, with the result that the psychiatrist is left with the difficulty of verifying how much control is needed. Peloso surely reveals a common hypocrisy, but it is possible that Forensic Psychiatric Hospital in Italy have been closed because the idea of control is already pervasive in Community Mental Health Centers.

Clinical Cases

*Comments on the case of Matilde:*

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Marta Tettamanti
Federica Melandri
Marigemma Rocco
Marta Angellini
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Book Review Essay


Book Reviews


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*Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 2016, Volume 64, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Jutta Beltz & Luisella Canepa)

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

*The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 2016, Volume 85, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (Andrea Castiello d’Antonio)

*Comment on The Psychoanalytic Quarterly* (Andrea Castiello d’Antonio)

*World Psychiatry*, 2017, Volume 16, no. 1 (Paolo Migone)

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