

VOL.33 ISSUE 2 NOVEMBER, 2023

THE BULLETIN

The Official Newsletter from the International Society
of the Rorschach and Projective Methods

IN THIS ISSUE

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important announcements

We present to you more informacion
about the next ISR Congress 2024

Discover what other societies around the
world are up to in our INTERNATIONAL
REPORTS

Reflect with Toshiki Ogawa about
Rapaport's concept of distance

Explore novel projective tests: The Athlete
Apperception Technique and the Attachment-
Focused Coding System for Story Stems

Listen to Noriko Nakamura and James Kleiger
in the SOUNDBLOT podcast

Learn about the Rorschach's trajectory
in Finland

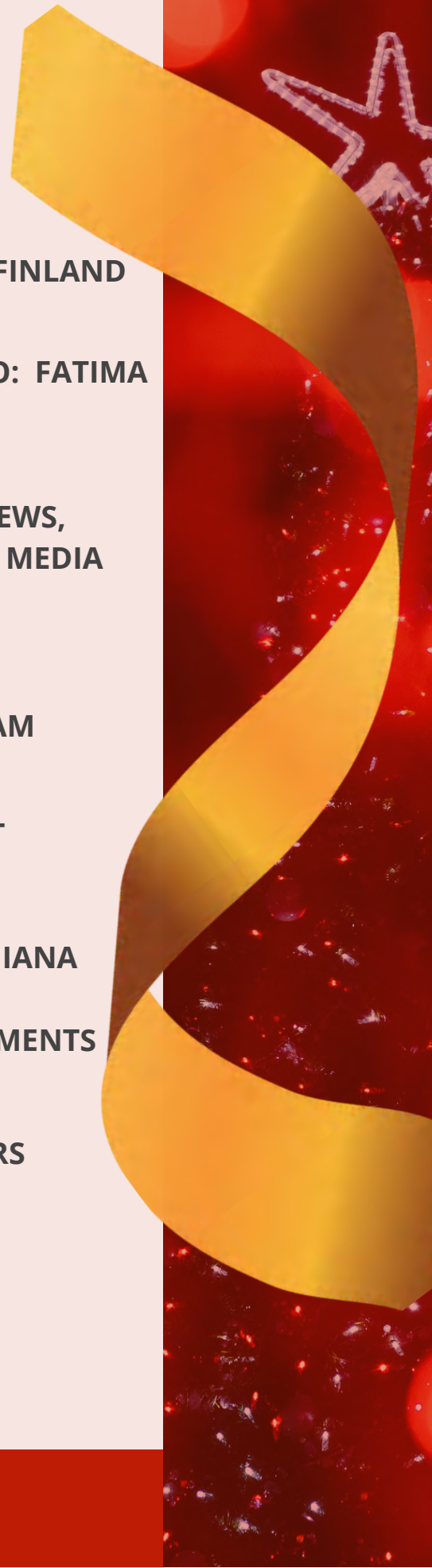
Who was Bruno Klopfer? Find out in our
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PHOTO BY AARON BURDEN ON UNSPLASH

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Fernando Silberstein, ISR President

In these months that have passed since our last communication, the Board of our society has been actively working in several areas. In July, we met in the sunny city of Genoa, Italy, for the face-to-face Summer Seminar on Psychosis. Among the loggias, courtyards and columns of the Renaissance residences surrounding the hotel where we were staying, about thirty attendees from thirteen countries followed with great interest the presentations and exchanges of Ali Khadivi, Maria Fiorella Gazale, Joni Mihura, Luciano Giromini with the active and effective coordination of Odile Husain. Together, they made the Summer Seminars once again reach that atmosphere of passionate intellectual interest, friendly conviviality, talks and meetings with old and new friends that makes them so special. The virtues of the Italian cuisine, the terraces overlooking the sea and the historic harbor, the gentle breeze and the bright sunsets contributed to the good experience.

Kim Gabriel Hansen, Michael Schioth and their team are leading the organization of the XXIV Congress to be held July 9-12, 2024 in Copenhagen. The abstract submission and early bird registration are open. We encourage our members to send proposals. Information can be found at www.rorschachcph2024.dk . I encourage you all to come and participate in the magic that this country knows how to achieve.

On November 30th we will have an online meeting between the presidents of the member societies and the Congress organizing team so that all questions can be clarified by asking Kim, Michael and their team directly.

The call for mentorships had many specialists volunteering their time to supervise cases and/or teach on topics of their expertise. Correspondingly, a good number of members requested access to this service. Now, in November, we will reopen registration for both those who wish to offer mentoring hours and those who wish to request them.

The Bulletin, edited by Giselle Hass and her team of associate editors, continues to add informative sections with a very attractive visual design. We continue with podcasts with interviews to outstanding personalities of our field who leave relevant testimonies about their journeys. We thus contribute to a better understanding of our field and leave clues for the researchers to come.



Now, in November, we will reopen registration for both those who wish to offer mentoring hours and those who wish to request them.

We continually receive applications for new individual members from countries on all continents, which demonstrates the ongoing interest in our activities. Currently, the ISR has individual members from twenty-nine different countries, most of which lack Rorschach societies.

We have some new proposals under consideration that we will gradually try to implement in the coming months before the end of the term of our Board.

The Copenhagen Congress and Hygge

Although everyone first thinks of Denmark for the Andersen tales that enchanted our childhood, the African adventures of Isak Dinesen, the mighty Vikings that reached America, the philosophy of Kierkegaard or the atomic physics of Niels Bohr, the country has an intangible asset that is worth knowing. It is hygge, a word that defines a culture of warm encounters involving complicit and pleasurable intimacy. Hygge is a Danish way of well-being and happiness. Today, the culture of hygge is in the process of overshadowing those historical legacies and promoting more a visit to the country than a visit to Hamlet's supposed castle in Elsinore.

In my memory, as winter approaches, a bluish light spreads throughout the increasingly cold streets. It is then that the windows of the houses, always without curtains, reveal candles lit inside. A yellow light that always inaugurates and accompanies the meetings, against the background of the long northern night. I must say that the light in Denmark, in all seasons of the year, is also extraordinary.

The organisers of the 24th International Congress promise to provide an experience of hygge during the meeting.

On Sunday, July 7, 2024, before the Copenhagen Congress, the Assembly of Delegates and the Election of new ISR authorities will take place. Societies should send their proposals for nominations for all positions, i.e., President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary General, and four members-at-large. We have already sent out the forms and expect your nominations by December 15, 2023. Please remember these dates and send in your nominations.

[日本語で聞くにはここをクリックしてください](#)

[Para escuchar en Español haz clic AQUI](#)

Note to ISR members

Last July, some of our Individual and Societies' members received an advertisement for a training course run by a private group. The headline of the notes read "Dear ISR member" and gave the impression that it was authorized, endorsed or advertised by the ISR. This was not the case at all. The ISR does not so far promote activities organized by private or commercial entities.

Unfortunately, it was an advertisement distributed improperly, without authorization and contrary to instructions, by people working for the ISR with access to our members' data.

We could never have known that this advertisement was distributed, but we found out about it thanks to the surprised reaction of some of those who received it.

The persons responsible for this action are no longer working for the ISR board.

We deplore the occurrence of this violation, and we reaffirm our commitment to safeguarding the confidential data of our members and to take all necessary actions to ensure the privacy of your information.

Nota para los miembros de ISR

El pasado mes de julio, algunos de nuestros miembros individuales y de sociedades recibieron un anuncio de un curso de formación impartido por un grupo privado. El título de las notas decía "Estimado miembro de la ISR" y daba la impresión de que estaba autorizado, respaldado o publicitado por la ISR.

Este no fue el caso en absoluto. Hasta el momento, el ISR no promueve actividades organizadas por entidades privadas o comerciales. Lamentablemente, se trataba de un anuncio distribuido indebidamente, sin autorización y en contra de las instrucciones, por personas que trabajaban para el ISR con acceso a los datos de nuestros miembros.

Nunca podríamos haber sabido que se distribuía este anuncio, pero nos enteramos gracias a la reacción de sorpresa de algunos de los que lo recibieron. Las personas responsables de esta acción ya no trabajan para la junta directiva del ISR.

Deploramos la ocurrencia de esta violación y reafirmamos nuestro compromiso de salvaguardar los datos confidenciales de nuestros miembros y tomar todas las medidas necesarias para garantizar la privacidad de su información.



EDITORIAL NOTE

By Giselle Hass

Dear colleagues

Welcome to the last issue of the Bulletin for 2023. We packed this issue with numerous interesting articles in the hope that you will entertain yourselves reading them during the holidays.

This time we present to you the very interesting and admirable story of Bruno Klopfer in Honoring our Ancestors section. We are very pleased that reviewing the history of our forefathers have bring some interesting reflections, and we have a discussion of Rapaport concept of distance by Toshigi Ogawa, which was a reaction to the history of Rapaport in the previous issue.

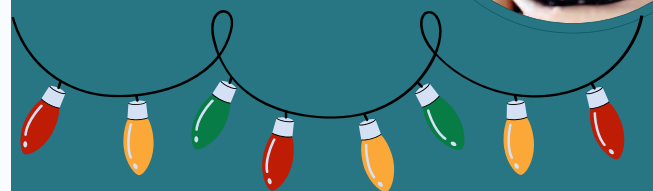
We are including one new projective test and a coding system. Both of them are very interesting and useful. A book review of Benoit Verdon's latest book of clinical and psychopathology of aging. We introduce to you a Rorschach lover psychologist from Portugal, Fatima Lacerda, who is an individual member of ISR because her country does not have a Rorschach society. We also present to you two podcast interviews, Noriko Nakamura and James Kleiger, and the big announcement that our podcasts are going to be public.

This issue includes more information about the ISR 2024 Congress, and we hope that you start right away making plans to spread the word, participate, invite friends, and attend our ISR 2024 Congress in Copenhagen.

To summarize the experience during the summer seminar in Genoa, Italy, it was educational and lively. The city is like a big museum and gifted us with good weather. The workshops were well attended and had active participation. A collage of photos in the next page shows the small group participating in the diverse activities.

In the convulsed world we live in, we hope that the upcoming holidays bring a respite and a holding place to spend time with your loved ones.

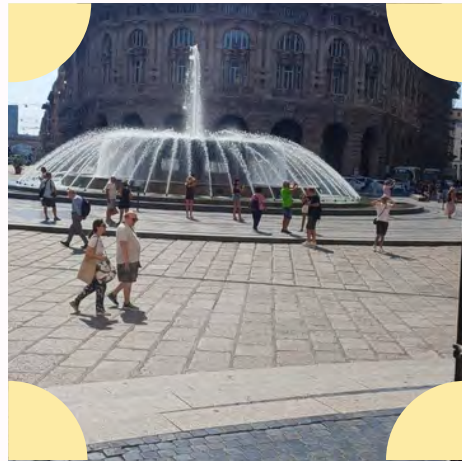
MAY ALL THE JOYS OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON FILL YOUR HEART AND FOLLOW YOU THROUGHOUT THE COMING YEAR.



Editorial team: Giselle Hass, Marc Desautels, Irem Atak, Thaís Reis

HIGHLIGHTS OF SUMMER SEMINAR, GENOVA, ITALY 2023

OUR THANKS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS, PRESENTERS, SPONSORS AND STAFF WHO MADE THIS SUMMER SEMINAR SUCCESSFUL



HR

In his own words

The experience and practice of the examiner always using the same specific series of inkblots matters considerably in determining the M responses. However, the speed and certainty with which that experience is acquired vary widely. Some examiners are very inclined to make kinesthetic interpretations while others are not inclined that way at all. Either extreme can be impeding. At any rate, determining the M responses is in this respect the thorniest problem in the entire experiment. The personal equation of the examiner, dependent upon "representation type," can have a distorting effect. In the worst case, here, too, some statistical method might be introduced to avoid false subjective conclusions based on analogies. However, if there is too much schematization, even some correct subjective conclusions will be stifled from the start.

*Hermann Rorschach
Psychodiagnostics
Original work done in 1921*



XXIV Congress of the International Society for the Rorschach and Projective Methods - 2024

"Tradition and new developments in the second century with the Rorschach and projective Methods"

July 9 – 12, 2024, Copenhagen, Denmark

www.rorschachcph2024.dk

INVITATION BY KIM GABRIEL HANSEN, PRESIDENT OF THE DANISH RORSCHACH SOCIETY

We are welcoming all Rorschachers to the International Society for the Rorschach and projective methods XXIV Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark in July, 9.-12. 2024. You can follow the congress on our home page: <https://rorschachcph2024.dk/en/> and register for our newsletter.

Our goal with the ISR Copenhagen Congress is to provide a multitude of presentations through papers, symposia, posters, round-table discussions, lectures etc. to present the wide range of clinical and theoretical approaches to the Rorschach and projective methods in international psychology today.

We will create a nice atmosphere and beautiful setting for the congress in Copenhagen, known as a wonderful city with a friendly, English-speaking population, an old town quarter, a harbour and easy access with the metro to many points of interest for visitors. Or you can get around by a free city bike – Copenhagen is the world's most bicycle friendly city. The congress will take place in a Congress Hotel in central Copenhagen. You can stay at the hotel for the whole congress or stay at other accommodations nearby the Congress venue.

Keynote speakers:

Anne Andronikof: "Why is the Rorschach test so fascinating? Deep dive into Hermann's ideas and their implications for contemporary psychologists."

Carl Gacono: "A 40-year study of the Rorschach and Psychopathy"

Piero Porcelli: "Embodied mentalization: the case of human movement in the Rorschach"

Nancy Kaser-Boyd: "Capturing the Experience of Trauma with the Rorschach"

July 8th we will present pre-congress workshops, see details at our homepage: <https://rorschachcph2024.dk/en/programme/pre-congress-workshops>

We have now opened for the registrations of abstracts, we hope to be able to present lot of interesting papers, symposia and posters.

We welcome you all in Copenhagen.

Best regards,
Kim Gabriel Hansen

Let's meet in Copenhagen



Photo by Rafa G. Bonilla on Unsplash



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The Danish Rorschach Society welcomes your paper submissions

15TH OF SEPTEMBER 2023: PAPERS SUBMISSIONS OPENS.

7TH OF JANUARY 2024: LAST SUBMISSIONS FOR PAPERS.

15TH OF MARCH 2024: NOTIFICATION OF ACCEPTANCE.

[HTTPS://RORSCHACHCPH2024.DK/IMAGES/CALL_FOR_PAPERS_ISR_2024_ENGLISH.PDF](https://rorschachcph2024.dk/images/call_for_papers_isr_2024_english.pdf)

TOPICS FOR PRESENTATIONS

- NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE ASSESSMENT METHODS: PROJECTIVE METHODOLOGY, PSYCHOANALYTICAL, PHENOMENOLOGICAL, CS-R, R-PAS, SCORS, DMM, NORMATIVE STUDIES, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDIES, QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE METHODS ETC.
- USE OF RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS: PSYCHIATRIC, SCHOOL, FORENSIC, CUSTODY, PARENTAL CAPACITY EVALUATIONS, THERAPEUTIC AND COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENTS, ETHICS ETC.
- RESEARCH IN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: MENTAL, SOMATIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL DISORDERS, (I.E. PSYCHOTIC PHENOMENON, DEPRESSION, PERSONALITY DISORDERS, TRAUMA).
- RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGICAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS, CRISIS, TRANSITIONS, AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF LIFE: CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE, ADULTHOOD, MATURITY, OLD AGE.
- RESEARCH IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY: NEUROSCIENCE, MENTALIZATION, PSYCHOTHERAPY, EARLY ATTACHMENT ETC



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Pre-congress workshops

The organizing committee is thrilled to offer a variety of exciting full- and half-day workshops on July 8th 2024 in English, French and Spanish. Below is a full description of each workshop and the presenters. Information on how to sign up for the workshops will be made available soon.

Full-day workshops

Barton Evans and Nancy Kayser-Boyd - **PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA**

Carl Gacono Jason Smith and Ted Cunliffe - **ARE MALE AND FEMALE PSYCHOPATHS EQUIVALENT - RORSCHACH AGRESSION SCORES A NEW RORSCHACH DEFENSE SYSTEM THE PCL-R AND THE RORSCHACH IN COURT**

Emiliano Muzio - **NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL RORSCHACH ASSESSMENT - SCIENCE AND PRACTICE**

Filippo Aschieri - **THE RORSCHACH TEST AS AN INTERVENTION - USING THE TEST TO CHANGE INDIVIDUALS COUPLES FAMILIES AND GROUPS**

James Kleiger and Ali Khadavi - **SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BIPOLAR SPECTRUM DISORDERS - RORSCHACH CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASSESSMENT DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS**

Odile Husain - **MANIC DEPRESSIVE PERSONALITIES ON THE RORSCHACH AND THE TAT**

Patrick Fontan - **USING CHESSSS 2 WITH THE CS-R**

Mridula Apte - **UNRAVEL PROJECTION - RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST USING KLOPFERS INTERPRETATION METHOD ALONG WITH INTRODUCTION TO OTHER PROJECTIVE TESTS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES**

Half-day workshops

Barbara Smaniotto et al - **VIOLENCES SUBIES - VIOLENCES AGIES - LES COMPRENDRE ET LES EVALUER A PARTIR DES METHODES PROJECTIVES**

María Teresa Herrera - **PENSEMOS JUNTOS SOBRE PSICOSOMÁTICA**

Suzanna Léveillée and Carolanne Vignola-Levésque - **LAPPORT DU RORSCHACH À L'ÉVALUATION DES POTENTIALITÉS DE CHANGEMENT DHOMMES AUTEURS DE VIOLENCES CONJUGALES**

Tomer Miron - **PSYCHO-ANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF LEVELS OF MENTAL REPRESENTATION - BIONS THEORY OF THINKING AND THE RORSCHACH.**



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THE CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD AT: SCANDIC COPENHAGEN HOTEL VESTER SØGADE 6 1601 COPENHAGEN V DENMARK

Scandic Copenhagen is located in central Copenhagen, with views of one of the three lakes and the city, and close to the Tivoli Gardens and the pedestrian street 'Strøget'. The 18-floor hotel has 486 newly renovated rooms. When staying at the hotel, you can relax with a drink in the atmospheric lobby bar with its contemporary design or enjoy a meal in the stylish restaurant. The hotel has free WiFi, a fitness center, and parking facilities available for a fee. All rooms are non-smoking.



Central Station (København H): 700 meters
S-trains, Vesterport Station: 300 meters
Airport: 7,7 km

WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO VISIT OUR CONGRESS
HOMEPAGE AND REGISTER FOR OUR NEWSLETTER.
THIS WILL ENABLE US TO KEEP YOU INFORMED ABOUT
THE CONGRESS

OUR CONGRESS HOMEPAGE IS:
WWW.RORSCHACHCPH2024.DK



INTERNATIONAL REPORTS

Photo by Andrew Stutesman on Unsplash

ARGENTINA



ASOCIACIÓN ARGENTINA DE PSICODIAGNOSTICO DE RORSCHACH

By Ana Maria Mussoni,

President

Web: asoc-arg-roschach.com.ar

In August of this year, two new courses of Rorschach Psychodiagnosis for university graduates, began to operate, in charge of Lic. María Teresa Herrera and Psych. Norma B. Menestrina. These courses have a duration of two years. The modality is hybrid for professionals from the city of Buenos Aires and surrounding areas, and virtual for professionals from other cities in Argentina or outside our country. This modality is allowing access to the course to professionals from places far away from Buenos Aires, including professionals from Latin American countries.

Prof. Psych. Norma Menestrina gave the seminar on the "Z Test. Applications in the clinical, labor and forensic areas (Argentine School)" and Lic. Marcela Baigorria gave the seminar on "Psychological Evaluation for carrying a firearm." These seminars will be given again in the coming months.

The following seminars are also being organized:

- "Forensic Psychology: the expert psychodiagnosis and the use of the Rorschach in the different jurisdictions". Prof. Dr. Fernando J. Castro.
- "Wartegg", Prof. Lic. Valeria Horvat
- "Bender Test". Prof. Lic. Silvia Querol.
- "Person in the Rain Test". Prof. Lic. Silvia Querol.
- "Seminar on Vocational orientation". Prof. Lic. María Laura Alvarado.

The supervision groups continue under the supervision of Lic. María Teresa Herrera and Psych. Norma B. Menestrina, and the Psychoanalysis and Children's Study groups coordinated by Lic. María Teresa Herrera.

On August 3, 4 and 5, 2023, the XVIII Latin American Congress of Rorschach and other Projective Techniques

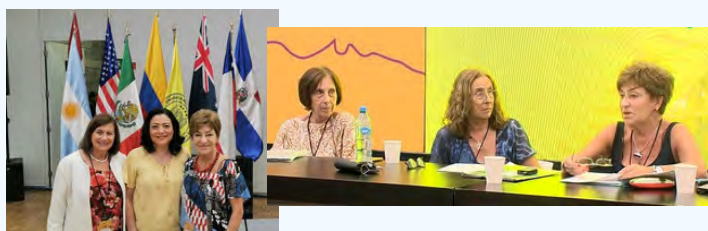
was held in the city of Monterrey, México. The Lic. María Teresa Herrera and Dr. Hilda Alonso were part of the Scientific Commission of Congress. Members of our Association participated and presented on the following topics:

- "The stifled cry" (Lics. María Teresa Herrera, Catalina Campos Catelin, Patricio Gómez Segura, AnabellaSztainberg, Graciela Tedin).
- Technology and Creativity: A possible alliance for the expression of subjectivity" (Lic. Lelia Pestana).
- " Vocational orientation in times of uncertainty" (Lic. María Laura Alvarado).
- "Psychological assessment and virtuality. Challenges in the forensic field" (Dr. Fernando Castro).
- "The myth of the phoenix. Influences of technology in the vicissitudes of psychic change" (Lic. María Teresa Herrera).
- "The three-headed dragon, or the enigma of origins in the 21st century" (Dr. Hilda Alonso).
- "The Rorschach and new technologies" (Lics. Ariana García, Leandro Guzmán, Anabela Piccone, Rodrigo Sidorow) - Team representing the UBA.

Dr. Hilda Alonso received the award for best paper, granted by the Scientific Committee of the Congress, for her presentation: "The three-headed dragon or the enigma of origins in the 21st century".

Soon the Association will organize a Post Latin American Rorschach Congress Conference, so that the exhibitors can present their work and, those who could not participate in the event, have the opportunity to know the excellent papers.

The Editorial Committee of our magazine, coordinated by Lic. Ana María Mussoni, is preparing a new edition of our magazine "Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach y otras Técnicas Projectivas", which will be published in December of this year.





ADEIP

**By María Elena Ocampo,
President**

I am sharing here the information about our activities during the last and the next few months.

Throughout the year, regular Rorschach CS courses are being held, both in Rosario and Buenos Aires.

On July 29, a virtual conference was held by Marta Dragotta and Mariana Chiarini, on the topic of the graphic test "Person with a weapon". The conference had a good number of attendees.

On September 16, an event on Rorschach CS was held in the West Zone Delegation (Morón).

The XXV Argentina Rorschach Congress was held in the beautiful city of La Plata on September 29 and 30. It had large attendance, and during its course, a new book by Ester Romano was presented. Its title is "Aplicaciones del MEP". The MEP is a technique for individual and group diagnosis that its creator has been researching for decades. Another investigation also presented was about a new technique for resilience assessment, called "Escena de persona bajo el sol" (EPBS); its author is Cecilia Gallo.

Argentina was represented at the ALAR Congress 2023 by numerous works.

The Rorschach Association of Rosario (ARR) and Asociación Argentina de Rorschach y Otras Técnicas Proyectivas (AAPRO) have invited us to a virtual Post-congress event for November 4; all the argentinian works, coming from the three associations, will be read by its authors.

On October 27, November 3 and 10, a virtual course on the MBTI will be held; it will be taught by Graciela Adam.

This is the summary of the activity carried out by ADEIP during the second half of 2023.

AUSTRIA



THE AUSTRIAN RORSCHACH SOCIETY (ÖRORG)

**By Dr. Irmgard Slanar,
President**

After completing our second training course via ZOOM, we were unfortunately unable to start a new one this autumn because we had too few registrations. Still this October, Anne Andronikof will give an evening workshop for the Austrian Professional Association of Psychologists on ZOOM entitled: "Is the Rorschach test of any use in clinical and forensic assessment?" We sincerely hope that the presentation of the new developments and the worldwide positive experiences with the RCS will impress some diagnostic colleagues so that we can start a new training cycle next spring.

In addition, we are beginning to ask ourselves who will teach the classes in the future and replace the two people who have been teaching up to now. We hope that our young colleagues will be able to take over the tasks soon, despite multiple demands from their jobs and their own children.

Our next project will be to adapt all the teaching materials after the translation of the 3 volumes on the RCS-R.

Our greatest concern, however, is the further dissemination of the RCS-R in the German-speaking world! After our Swiss colleagues had to dissolve their society and apparently there exists no Rorschach education in Germany, we in the ÖRORG are actually fighting for survival after decades in which there was spreading misinformation of uselessness and lack of scientific basis of Rorschach at the university.

BRAZIL



BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF RORSCHACH (ASBRO)

**By Paulo Francisco de Castro,
President**

For this year's period, ASBRO is organizing our XI Congress that will take place between May 2nd and 4th, 2024, in São Paulo – Brazil, with the theme "30 years of ASBRO: Contributions and contemporary challenges". More information about the event can be found at www.asbro.org.br/congresso2024

We had the participation of ASBRO members in the XI Congress of the Brazilian Institute of Psychological Assessment – IBAP, which took place between July 3rd and 7th, 2023 in Brasília, Brazil. This event, which had the theme

"Building new directions for Brazilian Psychological Assessment", featured presentations on various topics relevant to psychological assessment, with an emphasis on projective methods.

CHILE

**GRUPO
RORSCHACH
CHILE**
PSICODIAGNÓSTICO PROYECTIVO

GRUPO RORSCHACH CHILE By **Cristóbal Carvajal Canto**, President

We are very happy, since this 2023 we have completed one year as an association, and along with this event, we have celebrated the incorporation of 20 new members. During these months we have focused our efforts on internal activities that have sought to generate instances of dialogue and collaboration among members, to know our ways of working and ways of approaching projective psychodiagnosis. For this, the Extension Commission has been organizing two types of activities: "Psychodiagnostic Supervisions" where a member presents a clinical case and two members supervise it, helping to analyze the material, opening new points of view and/or making differential diagnosis; and "Sharing our experiences" where a member presents a work related to projective psychodiagnosis, and then a space is opened to talk and discuss about what was presented.

In addition, in the Ordinary Assembly at the beginning of the year, the board of directors of our association was ratified, being conformed as follows:

Cristóbal Carvajal Canto, President
Eve Marie Apfelbeck Stegmann, Vice-President
Cristina Ferretti Pohl, Secretary
Patricio Meneses Merino, Treasurer

In August 2023, the XVIII Congress of Asociación Latinoamericana de Rorschach y otras Técnicas Projectivas ALAR was held in Monterrey, Mexico. Grupo Rorschach Chile had the following participations in this academic event:

- Presentation at the Working Table: Eve Marie Apfelbeck presented together with our colleague Ariel Reyes her text on "Pathology in the bonds in three cases of ex-religious accused of sexual abuse, based on the Rorschach test".
- Panel of Experts: Hellmut Brinkmann participated together with other Latin American colleagues in a

space for presentations and dialogue called "Projective Techniques: Convergences and Divergences".

- Symposium: Eve Marie Apfelbeck and Cristobal Carvajal were part of the symposium "Contributions of projective psychodiagnosis to accompany trans patients in their transition process", with their papers "Identification of resources and risks to work in psychotherapy with a transmasculine patient" and "Projective psychodiagnosis of a trans patient who consults to start the transition process", respectively.

In addition to the above, in the ALAR Members Assembly, held during this Congress, it was decided that the next XIX Congress ALAR will be held in Chile, holding Grupo Rorschach Chile in charge of its organization. We are very happy and honored with this definition, and we leave you all invited to Santiago de Chile for July 2025. In the coming months we will be disseminating more information about this event.

Soon, on Saturday, November 11, 2023 we will hold the 2nd Annual Conference of our association, which will be called "Expanding horizons of projective psychodiagnosis". In this activity we will have the participation of Dr. Fernando Silberstein, President of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods (ISR), who will present his paper "Movement and color for Rorschach: A new perspective". On the other hand, with the intention of providing a space for child and adolescent psychodiagnosis with projective techniques, Paulina Spauldo (Phillipson's Object Relations Test), Cecilia Gómez (Graphic tests) and Carolina Lorca (Desiderative Questionnaire) will present their work in this field.

To all those who wish to participate in our activities, we invite you to follow us on our social networks Instagram: @grupororschachchile and Facebook: Grupo Rorschach Chile. You can contact us through our email: grupo.rorschach.chile@gmail.com

DENMARK

DANISH RORSCHACH SOCIETY By **Kim Gabriel Hansen**, President

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Our goal with the ISR Copenhagen Congress is to provide a multitude of presentations through papers, symposia, posters, round-table discussions, lectures etc. to present the wide range of clinical and theoretical approaches to the Rorschach and projective methods in international

psychology today.

We will create a nice atmosphere and beautiful setting for the congress in Copenhagen, known as a wonderful city with a friendly, English-speaking population, an old town quarter, a harbour and easy access with the metro to many points of interest for visitors. You can also get around by a free city bike – Copenhagen is the world's most bicycle friendly city. The congress will take place in a Congress Hotel in central Copenhagen. You can stay at the hotel for the whole congress or stay at another accommodation nearby the Congress venue.

Keynote speakers:

- Anne Andronikof: "Why is the Rorschach test so fascinating? Deep dive into Hermann's ideas and their implications for contemporary psychologists."
- Carl Gacono: "A 40-year study of the Rorschach and Psychopathy"
- Piero Porcelli: "Embodied mentalization: the case of human movement in the Rorschach"
- Nancy Kaser-Boyd: "Capturing the Experience of Trauma with the Rorschach"

On July 8th we will offer pre-congress workshops, see details at our homepage:

<https://rorschachcph2024.dk/en/programme/pre-congress-workshops>

We have now opened the registration of abstracts, we hope to be able to present lot of interesting papers, symposia, and posters.

We welcome you all in Copenhagen.

DUTCH FLEMISH SOCIETY

DUTCH FLEMISH SOCIETY OF THE RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS

By **Abraham N. J. Pieters**,
President

With Covid-19, now well behind, the past year has again been a very fruitful year for our Society! After the regular organization of our 4-day "Basic" R-PAS Course, there has been the much-anticipated reprisal of 2 of our previously very successful trainings: 1) the 3-day Workshop TAT, with special focus on different methods of interpretation, and 2) the 4-day Course on Therapeutic Assessment, developed by Stephen Finn, respectively.

A look into the future will again see the regular organization of our 4-day "Basic" R-PAS Course, probably a few in-company trainings as well, and some NEW(!)

advanced in-depth trainings:

- A 1-day advanced workshop on the TAT SCORS-G (Westen; Stein & Slavin-Mulford).
- A 1-day advanced workshop on Multi-Method Assessment with the R-PAS and the much-anticipated MMPI-3 (Ben-Porath & Tellegen), which will be translated in the Dutch language due summer/fall of 2024.
- A 1-day advanced workshop on Therapeutic Assessment (Finn) in forensic settings.

Also, by continuing to provide most of our Rorschach workgroups digitally and maintaining a lowered threshold for new members to join, the call for digital supervision from R-PAS users of varied levels of experience by our experienced R-PAS teachers has continued to be successfully answered.

We sincerely hope that the restart of our courses and workshops and continuation of our workgroups will result in a continual renewal and considerable growing interest in the Rorschach (R-PAS) and other performance-based assessment and/or projective methods!

Visit our website at www.rorschach.nl!

FINLAND



THE FINNISH RORSCHACH ASSOCIATION

Emiliano Muzio,
President

This year at The Finnish Rorschach Association (FRA) we had the pleasure and honor to hear Associate Professor Luciano Giromini, from the Department of Psychology of the University of Turin, Italy, talk about "Understanding R-PAS Scores and Profiles through the Lens of Neuroimaging and Psychophysiological Research" (Kuopio, April 21 & 22). Other topics covered during this two-day seminar included impression management and negative response bias, the Inventory of Problems – 29, of which Luciano is a co-author, and indicators of possible exaggeration of psychological problems on the Rorschach. Participants were impressed by the quality of the presentation, and it was a great pleasure to deepen our friendship with Luciano, who has in recent years become one of the leading developers of the R-PAS.

Later this year at our Autumn Seminars (December 8 & 9), Professors Gregory Meyer and Joni Mihura, from the University of Toledo, OH, will be flying to Helsinki to talk about the newest-latest on R-PAS and the assessment of psychotic disorders and psychotic phenomena through the Rorschach. We are all very excited to have them both as our guests again soon.

An ongoing Rorschach training collaboration between Finland (FRA), Latvia (Latvian Association of Professional Psychologists or LAPP) and, more recently, Denmark

(Danish Rorschach Society or DRS) began in 2021 and will be coming to an end at the end of this year when approximately 20 Latvian psychologists will become the first trained professionals to master the Rorschach in 80 years. The organizer and main instructor of the course, which has been implemented according to the Finnish training model, is yours truly, along with Kim Gabriel Hansen, President of the DRS, who flew to Riga this summer to talk about the CS-R, and to offer supervision for the coding and interpretation of child and adolescent cases. Latvian colleagues participating in the course have been impressed by the degree of sophistication of the method and eager to prolong our collaboration in eventually collecting reference data for Latvia or being more actively involved in the ISR.

In addition to training opportunities organized by our association directly, Dr. Patrick Fontan came to Helsinki on June 9 & 10 to talk about the CS-R and CHESSES-2, the new scoring program for the CS-R. Dr. Jason Smith will be talking about the Rorschach Supplementary Scales on three afternoons online later this year as part of the same training sequence (November 10, 17 & 30).

Our plans for 2024 are still open, but several options are being discussed and many of us are looking forward to participating in the ISR Congress in Copenhagen next summer. We already look forward to seeing many of you there!

Please visit our website at <http://www.rorschach.fi> for more information.

FRANCE

Society of Rorschach and French-speaking Projective Methods **By Prof. Pascal Roman** **President**

Some news about the activities of the Society of Rorschach and French-speaking projective methods in recent months.

Autumn symposium 2023 in region

The Autumn symposium was held at the Université de Dijon on Friday, October 6, 2023, hosted by

prof. Marjorie Roques and her team on the theme "Trauma and its variations through projective tests ".It was organized in conjunction with the Symposium of the International Research Network Projective Methods and Psychoanalysis, on the theme of " New normalities, new pathologies", which brought together colleagues from several continents.

2024 - Special symposium: Tribute to Catherine Chabert and her work (on line access)

On January 27, 2024, a special symposium will be held in Paris to pay tribute to Catherine Chabert and her work in projective psychology, under the title: The bigarrays in the projective clinic.

Catherine Chabert, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology and Psychopathology, has made a major contribution to the development of a psychoanalytical approach to the Rorschach and projective methods, following in the footsteps of Didier Anzieu and Nina Rausch de Traubenberg.

This one-day event will provide an opportunity to present the many invaluable contributions she has made to enriching the practice of projective tests, both in the field of clinical practice and research, and to contributing to new developments in contemporary clinical settings.

Following an inaugural conference, Projection in all their Forms, 4 successive round tables will bring together papers from some twenty researchers who will bear witness to the direct or indirect legacy of Catherine Chabert's work.

The Nina Rausch de Traubenberg 2024 Dissertation Prize will be awarded on this occasion.

Psychologie clinique et projective - Clinical and Projective Psychology Journal (PCP)

The issues of Psychologie clinique et projective published in 2023 are as follows:

- issue 2023/1 is entitled Projection (Projection)
- issue 2023/2 is entitled La contribution des épreuves projectives à la démarche diagnostique (The contribution of projective tests to the diagnostic process)

INTERVENANTS

Catherine AZOULAY, Université Paris Cité
François-David CAMPS, Université Lumière Lyon 2
Catherine CHABERT, Université Paris Cité
Jean-Yves CHAGNON, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord
Pierre-Justin CHANTEPIE, Université Lumière Lyon 2
Aline COHEN DE LARA, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord
Michèle EMMANUELLI, Université Paris Cité
Maïa GUINARD, Université Paris Cité
Clara HALLEY, Université Paris Cité
Tevfika IKIZ, Université d'Istanbul
Dimitra LAÏMOU, Université de Picardie
Alex LEFEBVRE, Université Libre de Bruxelles
Estelle LOUËT, Université Paris Cité
Catherine MATHA, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord
Sandra MISDRAHI, Université Paris Cité
Françoise NEAU, Université Paris Cité
Céline RACIN, Université Lumière Lyon 2
Magali RAVIT, Université Lumière Lyon 2
Pascal ROMAN, Université de Lausanne
Tiziana SOLA, Université Chieti-Pescara Italie
Hélène SUAREZ-LABAT, Université Paris Cité
Benoît VERDON, Université Paris Cité
Sarah VIBERT, Université Paris Cité
Xanthie VLACHOPOULOU, Université Paris Cité

Les bigarrures de la clinique projective Hommage à Catherine Chabert

Ce prochain colloque d'hiver de la Société du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives de langue française revêt un caractère exceptionnel, puisqu'autour du thème des "bigarrures de la clinique projective", ce sera l'occasion d'un grand hommage à Catherine Chabert, à ses propres travaux mais aussi à ceux dont elle a soutenu le développement. Transmission et filiation constitueront des axes structurants de cette journée lors de laquelle un certain nombre de thématiques chères à Catherine Chabert seront abordées, par le prisme des apports des méthodes projectives : le corps et ses limites, manie - mélancolie, l'actualité de l'Œdipe et, enfin, la dynamique du fonctionnement psychique. Conférence inaugurale et tables rondes se succéderont au fil de la journée, pour donner la parole à celles et ceux qui, en appui sur des fondements éprouvés d'une approche psychanalytique des épreuves projectives poursuivent, approfondissent et font fructifier le riche héritage transmis.

<http://www.societerorschach.org>

Renseignements
secretariat2.societe.rorschach@gmail.com

Inscriptions
<https://www.societerorschach.org/colloques>

Inscription Individuelle : 70 €
Membres de la Société du Rorschach : 40 €
Formation Continue n° 1192 1625692 : 120 €
Retraités, chômeurs, psychologues scolaires en formation : 20 €
Étudiants : 10 €

Il n'y aura pas de remboursement en cas de désinscription moins de 24 heures avant le jour J.



Colloque organisé par la Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives de Langue Française, le Diplôme Universitaire de Psychologie Projective (DUPP) et le Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP, UR 4056) de l'Université Paris Cité.

Les bigarrures de la clinique projective Hommage à Catherine Chabert



Image créée par Joy Wielart

Samedi 27 janvier 2024

Hôpital de la Pitié Salpêtrière Amphithéâtre D
91 boulevard de l'Hôpital 75013

Colloque en présence et à distance



Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse
Institut de Psychologie - Université Paris Cité



Comité d'organisation

Bureau de la Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives de Langue Française

Présidente d'honneur : Catherine Chabert (Paris)
Président : Pascal Roman (Lausanne, Suisse)
Vice-présidentes : Hélène Suarez-Labat (Paris) et Céline Racin (Lyon)
Secrétaire générale et secrétaires adjoints : Xanthie Vlachopoulou (Paris), Benjamin Braverman (Paris) et Clara Halley (Paris)
Trésorier et trésorière adjointe : Pierre-Justin Chantepie (Lyon) et Sandra Misdrahi (Paris)
Coordination de la rédaction Psychologie clinique et projective : Marie-Christine Pheulpin (Paris), Hélène Suarez-Labat (Paris) et Alex Lefebvre (Bruxelles)
Conseillère auprès du bureau : Magali Ravit (Lyon)
Responsable du site internet : Joy Wielart (Paris)

La Société Française du Rorschach a été fondée en 1950 par Cécile Beizmann, Daniel Lagache et Jean Dublineau. Elle est devenue en 1987 la Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives de Langue Française car plusieurs de ses membres, francophones, habitent hors de France (Algérie, Belgique, Canada, Espagne, Italie, Japon, Liban, Portugal, Suisse, Turquie).

Après avoir, dans les premiers temps, œuvré à élaborer les outils projectifs en validant leurs fondements théoriques, et à organiser leur enseignement au sein des universités, la Société privilégie aujourd'hui les échanges et mises en perspectives liés aux avancées conceptuelles et aux cliniques contemporaines.

Ses membres sont des psychologues qui utilisent les épreuves projectives dans leur activité clinique, leur activité de recherche, soucieux de se former toujours plus avant et d'être informés de l'actualité scientifique. Les colloques et les congrès qui sont organisés mettent de fait l'accent sur l'articulation des théories, des méthodes et des pratiques des épreuves projectives auprès des enfants, des adolescents et des adultes, notamment dans les champs de la psychopathologie, de la psychologie scolaire, de l'aide à la réflexion diagnostique et thérapeutique, en institution ou en libéral, de la clinique des variations du normal aux troubles graves nécessitant des prises en charge longues.

Praticiens de terrain, enseignants-chercheurs, étudiants en psychologie échangent ainsi sur les modèles d'interprétation des épreuves projectives, les questions, les difficultés et les opportunités qui sont celles de leurs pratiques cliniques. Ils veillent ensemble à défendre la pratique du Rorschach et des autres méthodes projectives, et s'opposent à leur diffusion et leur vulgarisation abusives dans un souci de respect éthique à la fois du cadre de leur usage et des personnes rencontrées.

N'hésitez pas à nous contacter pour adhérer à la Société :

Contact : secretariat2.societe.rorschach@gmail.com

MATINÉE

8h30 Accueil des participants

9h Ouverture du colloque

Pascal Roman
Président de la Société du Rorschach

Président de séance : Pascal Roman

9h10

La projection dans tous ses états
Catherine Chabert

9h50

Filiation et transmission

Catherine Azoulay et Michelle Emmanuelli, Pierre-Justin Chantepie, Dimitra Laimou et Céline Racin

10h50

Discussion

11h-11h30

Pause

Présidente de séance : Xanthie Vlachopoulou

11h30 – 12h30

Le corps et ses limites

Tevfika Ikiz, Estelle Louët, Hélène Suarez-Labat, Magali Ravit

12h30

Remise du prix de thèse

Pause déjeuner

(Nombreux restaurants aux alentours de l'hôpital)

APRÈS-MIDI

Présidente de séance : Clara Halley

14h30

Manie-mélancolie

François-David Camps, Alex Lefebvre, Catherine Matha

15h15

Actualités de l'Œdipe

Aline Cohen de Lara, Maïa Guinard, Benoît Verdon, Sarah Vibert

16h – 16h15

Pause

Présidente de séance : Sandra Misdrahi

16h15

Dynamique du fonctionnement psychique

Jean-Yves Chagnon, Françoise Neau, Tiziana Sola

17h00

Discussion générale

17h45

Fin du colloque





ITALIAN RORSCHACH ASSOCIATION

**By Tiziana Sola,
President**

The work of the Italian Rorschach Association continues with an important change on its executive board. Following President Tiziana Sola's seminar "The Rorschach between science and art: Rorschach images and their influence on art", held in Rome on 27 May, and organized at the end of her term of office. The Association elected a new Board of Directors. At its first meeting, held on 8 June, the new Board unanimously elected Luca Bruno as its new President. Luca Bruno is a clinical psychologist, an expert in projective methods, a former pupil of Dolores Passi Tognazzo (founder of our association), who trained at the Ecole de Paris and who is a psychoanalyst member of the Italian Psychoanalytical Society. He will lead our association for a three-year term, in accordance with our bylaws.

In his letter of introduction to our members, Luca Bruno thanked T. Sola for her excellent work, for her contribution to the development of our discipline and for the care, vigour, and sensitivity with which she has led the Board of Directors. Luca also wrote that he sincerely hopes she will carry on her collaboration with the Association.

Building on the momentum created by the former president, the first work objectives scheduled among the Association's future activities are:

- the organization of study days on specific projective themes suggested by members based on their own forensic or psychopathological expertise.

- completing the research already underway on updating the Italian norms for the Rorschach method in adults.

- proposing papers (symposia, individual communications, posters) for the next ISR International Congress to be held in Copenhagen in July 2024.

- redesigning and updating our Association's website.

ISTITUTO ITALIANO RORSCHACH E PSICODIAGNOSTICA INTEGRATA (IRPSI)

**By Maria Fiorella Gazale,
President**

During 2023, the IRPSI continued to pursue the main themes of its activity: developing teaching, research, contributions, and psychological assessment with the Rorschach Comprehensive System.

First, IRPSI continued its collaboration in developing the evolution of Exner's Comprehensive System, with the translation into Italian of the Revised Comprehensive System manuals, published in the USA in 2022 and now almost completed and soon to be published in Italy.

Furthermore, we are contributing to the cycle of webinars on CSR that the CSIRA (Comprehensive System International Rorschach Association), will propose in the first half of 2024. We are also proposing some of our contributions to the Society for Personality Assessment Congress in San Diego, USA, in March 2024 and to the XXIV Congress of the International Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods in Copenhagen, Sweden, in July 2024.

We have also continued our teaching, disseminating multimethod assessment in the collaborative framework for clinical and forensic assessment practice for many years. In this framework, we give centrality to the Rorschach Test Comprehensive System classic and Revised. At the same time there is an integration of its results with a variety of other tests; employing in the adult area, from the TAT to the MMPI-2 and 2RF personality questionnaires and PAI, to the Family Genogram, Early Memories Procedures and WAIS IV, with other proposals and integrations for the children area.

The current complete edition of our master's course, which runs every week and is developed over a year and a half, is currently coming to an end. We are therefore planning the new edition, the XXVI, which will start next February, with the Comprehensive System Revised as a central part of the teaching. One of the features of our master's course is that the third and final level is dedicated to the most relevant subject areas for clinical and forensic practice: major psychiatric pathologies, compos mentis, damage assessment, child custody, testing in medical contexts, including cognitive impairment and the assessment of the psychic components of physical diseases, the transcultural approach, and the assessment of children and adolescents.

During this year, we also conducted specific training modules, including one specifically dedicated to the Rorschach test with the main innovations of the Revised Comprehensive System. Similarly, we are also launching a new four-month long single-subject course dedicated exclusively to CSR, which will start in early December.

As an essential part of our training proposal, we give regular

two-hour online workshops, throughout the academic year, on a weekly or fortnightly basis, open to our students and IRPSI members, In these workshops participants can book the discussion of one of their cases for an in-depth group supervision, which focuses mainly on coding and administration methods and also provides the essential guidelines for an in-depth interpretation.

At the same time, we are starting another monthly periodic workshop dedicated to members who have already completed the course and require group supervision and discussion focused on advanced interpretation.

All these training activities are either partly or wholly developed online, allowing participation even from colleagues far away from our location. This year, we even have a participant attending our master's course from New Zealand, precisely opposite Italy!

Another part of our institute's activity this year was dedicated to international congresses. We contributed to the ISR Summer seminars, held in Genoa, Italy, from 14 to 16 July, with a presentation of a complex case of a traumatized girl. The protocols displayed severe thought disorders, of which an in-depth interpretation was proposed taking into account the usual cluster interpretation in the CS, enriched by the configurational analysis of Peebles-Kleiger and the effectiveness of some scales and keys of great interest for the clinician: the TDI index, the signs of psychosis expanded by Kadivi and Kleiger, Armstrong's trauma indicators, the dissociative signs proposed by Leavitt and Lobbott, the Rorschach Fantasy Scale by S. Tibon, the Space responses according to A.M. Rosso's analysis.

Another significant commitment of our institute was the organization of the 4th CSIRA International Congress, in Milan, Italy, from 14 to 16 September. This event attracted extensive participation of members and speakers: two symposia were proposed, one on the Rorschach test in the forensic arena and another on the Rorschach test in child custody evaluations. We had the honor of hosting three leading key lecturers:

- Anne Andronikov gave a presentation on the guidelines for child assessment.
- Patrick Fontan, president of the IRI (International Rorschach Institute) gave a presentation on the Comprehensive System Revised.
- Our SRI president, Fernando Silberstein, recalled Hermann Rorschach's valuable studies on perception, in which the focus is not so much on "what" is seen but on "how" the percept is seen and organized, providing essential hints for the future of innovation in the Rorschach context.

In addition, the four paper sessions covered various topics from both research and clinical practice, with many interesting single cases from the fields of psychopathology to neuropsychology and the ridge between psyche and organism.

Simultaneous Italian/English translation was provided for all the sessions and lectures, and for one of the sessions, we could also provide simultaneous English/French translation. In addition, CSIRA proposed two exciting workshops: Kari Carstairs dealt with the forensic assessment of trauma, and Annamaria Rosso presented a new scale of defense mechanisms in the Rorschach test, with a psychodynamic orientation, soon to be published, developed by her with Carl Gacono and Jason Smith.

JAPAN



Japan Rorschach Society for the Comprehensive System (JRSC)

**By Masamichi Noda
President**

In 2015, JRSC launched the Certificate of Proficiency in the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CPCS). At that time, the Comprehensive System (CS) was widely used and the number of clinicians or researchers newly learning the CS was increasing, but at the same time, there was concern that a slight misunderstanding or misconception might spread among these people. Data obtained by incorrect administration or data sets created by incorrect coding can drastically change the direction of interpretation and ultimately render them useless in clinical practice.

Therefore, small but important mistakes cannot be overlooked. Therefore, we decided to focus our efforts on correctly handing down the CS as part of our role of JRSC. As a result, the CPCS was established.

The CPCS consists of three levels: Level 1 (CPCS-1), which indicates the ability to perform basic administration and coding; Level 2 (CPCS-2), which indicates basic interpretation; and Level 3 (CPCS-3), which indicates teachable proficiency in CS. Of these, the exam for the Level 2 certification requires the candidate to code a single case, create a Structural Summary, and write a report that can be useful for psychological support within a specified amount of time. We deliberately set high passing criteria for CPCS-2 candidates in the hope that they acquire the ability to truly contribute to the mental health and well-being of people. As a result, only a few people have achieved Level 2 certification to date. However, this year, for the first time in its 8-year history, we had one successful candidate at Level 3! We hope that more and more people will obtain this certification, and that education and research on CS will be revitalized.

The process of obtaining the CPCS certification itself is a valuable learning opportunity, and this year the Society is also planning to publish a textbook centered on the CPCS content. In the next report, I believe I can provide a more detailed introduction about this book.

SPAIN



Sociedad Española de Rorschach y Métodos Projectivos (SERYMP)

**By Lilian Ospina,
President**

The Olga Project entitled: "NORMATIVE STUDY IN SPAIN OF THE RORSCHACH PSYCHODIAGNOSIS ACCORDING TO THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM", in June 2023 obtained the approval of the Ethics Committee of the Universidad Pontificia de Comillas, which is an international recognition that the project respects all the ethical conditions with the subjects who have volunteered for the study. Without the IRB (Institutional Review Board), the study and all the work done would be very compromised since all the organizations that carry out research work with the IRB. This achievement is, without a doubt, excellent news for the continuity of the research. We would like to remind you that the Project is aimed at obtaining the Rorschach's norms for Spain and that the preliminary results were presented in Geneva in 2022. We are currently continuing with the expansion of the sample.

Susana Sneiderman will hold a workshop in March 2024 in Madrid to update the Desiderative Questionnaire, it will be a practical extension of the seminar held in March 2023: Interpretative update of the Desiderative Questionnaire: Diagnostic Criteria and Indicators of the Pathologies of Helplessness in which he will bring a new proposal for the Interpretation of the Desiderative Questionnaire, which takes into account Freudian theoretical categories, by David Liberman and David Maldavsky. Dr. Sneiderman holds a B.A. in Psychology (1984); PhD in Psychology (2011); is Director of the Doctorate in Psychology, UCES (2019 to present); Editorial Director of the Journal Subjectivity and Cognitive Processes, UCES (2019 to present); Coordinator of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Psychology and Social Sciences of the University of Business and Social Sciences (UCES) IAEPICIS "DAVID MALDAVSKY", UCES. Coordinator of the Laboratory for the Analysis of Discursive Manifestations, IAEPICIS. Researcher at UCES (2000 to present). Director of the Diploma in Psychoanalytic Research Theory and Method of the discourse "David Liberman Algorithm" by David Maldavsky.

At the COPM (Official College of Psychology of Madrid) coordinated training is provided by members of the

SERYMP on Rorschach and Projective Methods. Some of its teachers belong to SERYMP, and we find it interesting to make them known to the IRS.

The links to these courses are:

<https://www.copmadrid.org/web/formacion/actividades/20230712140108199716/xh2377-expertoa-psicodiagnostico-rorschach>

Third edition, online, ending in October 2023:

<https://www.copmadrid.org/web/formacion/actividades/20221105131757503582/xo2304-iii-edicion-online-experto-psicodiagnostico-traves-pruebas-proyectivas>

Fourth edition, in hybrid format, to be held in 2024:

<https://www.copmadrid.org/web/formacion/actividades/20230630115755836966/iv-edicion-expertoa-psicodiagnostico-traves-pruebas-proyectivas>

In Catalonia, FROM THE SCRIMP

During this year 2023, the SCRIMP has continued with its teaching activities, training a new promotion of rorschachists through our level I (Coding) and II (Interpretation) courses and delving into psychopathology at level III (Diagnostic Integration).

We have also resumed training in projective techniques with historical teachers in our society, such as the Course on the Object Relations Test carried out by A. Tuset, a member of the SCRIMP for years and a teacher of many of us not only in our society but also at the University of Barcelona. We place great value on being able to train in various projective techniques to expand our field of knowledge and application in the clinic.

Likewise, we have continued with our work group, in collaboration with the Official College of Psychologists of Catalonia, to promote projective techniques among all members, offering training on psychopedagogical evaluations with projective techniques and graphic tests for the evaluation of emotional distress in children and adolescents.

Our scientific activity has focused on various interdisciplinary collaborations linked to our diagnostics area, and we have continued with our corporate activity through Board meetings and ordinary assemblies with our partners.

We will start this coming year of 2024 with great enthusiasm to continue with all our projects.

In the field of Projective Techniques, we have lost Montserrat Ros, an outstanding member of the Society. We include the obituary made by Pere Barbosa for the In Memoriam section (page xx). The event will take place on Friday, November 17 of this year and will take place from 12 to 14 hours at the Official College of Psychology of Catalonia. The event will be attended by: Pilar Ortiz, Pere

Barbosa and Josefina Minobis, and presented by the current president of SCRIMP, Teresa Roura.

SWEDEN



The Swedish Rorschach Society
By Malin Holm,
President

In the second half of 2023, we have had the pleasure to continue our seminar series with a two-half-day online seminar in September, with Dr. Odile Husain: Challenges of narcissism: the false and the refusal. Odile has a long-standing interest in differential diagnosis, and more and more on the issue of connecting results from the psychological evaluation with the psychotherapeutic project. She presented two cases to illustrate two different versions of narcissistic damage. Among other things, we reviewed Bergeret's concept of borderline personality disorder (état-limite) along with subcategories which can be observed using the Rorschach and the TAT and were introduced to the Lausanne School's grid for the psychodynamic discourse analysis, using both for the Rorschach and the TAT. We decided to open the seminar to international participants and in the end, there were 19 participants in total with seven from the Swedish Society and 12 from Canada, Ireland, Israel, Slovenia and Turkey.

In November, Erik Hammarström will host the year's last seminar for the Society, on the subject of complexity. The vitality, activity, dedication, and sophistication that a person exhibits in the Rorschach task have been of interest ever since Rorschach's monograph. Different ways of estimating, assessing, and measuring this complexity have been proposed. For several years, it has also been the subject of debate and discussion; is it a psychological phenomenon at all or just an artifact, does it have clinical relevance and utility? During the seminar, Erik will present a summary of some ways of reasoning about complexity and, if time permits, include a clinical example where complexity is of importance.

Cecilia Kallenberg is running three case consultation groups, online and in Stockholm. Erik has started a local case consultation group in Örebro. All case consultation groups meet for a day twice a semester and work with participants' protocols. They also have a short reading between the meetings. Four members of our society continue our participation in the International Case Consultation Series on Zoom at The Institute of Projective Psychology (IPP) hosted by Dr. Odile Husain and Dr. James Kleiger. Our next meeting will be on the 19th of October.

Emma Bolund Lauenstein and Erik Hammarström are going strong with their doctoral studies: Multi-method in psychological assessment as a basis for forensic

psychiatric evaluations and Project Z (Convergent validity of the Z-test and the R-PAS) respectively. Both Emma and Erik are also reviewers for the international congress in Copenhagen next year.

TURKEY



Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests
İrem Erdem Atak
President

At the beginning of 2023 we were really devastated by the severe earthquake of South-eastern region in Turkey which tragically caused a lot of deaths and human harm. We have been deeply saddened by the people who lost their lives, families, and homes. We have organised some donations from our society to contribute to the lives of victims as much as we can. We would like to thank once again to ISR for its thoughtful support and presence with us.

Before 2023 started, at the end of 2022, we organised a seminar on "Desire of Femininity: The Evaluation of Crossdressing of Men by Projective Tests" by Professor François David Camps from Université Lumière Lyon II. It was an enriching seminar where we had the opportunity to study two different case materials in detail, with a large number of participation of professionals and students from the clinical field.

Starting 2023, we decided to publish our Journal of Psychopathology and Projective Tests – YANSITMA (Projection) once a year. The last issue -Volume 39- entitled "Elderliness/Ageing" was recently published. Our upcoming issue is going to be on the topic of "Anxiety in the Child." You can access detailed information on the website: Journal of Psychopathology and Projective Tests – YANSITMA at www.yansitmadergisi.com.

As we have organized every year, we continued our "Psychoanalytical Psychopathology Seminars" as preparation to learn projective tests. Our theoretical psychopathology training for projective methods includes studying development from infancy to childhood, adolescence, and then adulthood within a psychoanalytical model of psychopathology. With many participants and increased interest from the professionals and students from the field, we completed the 2022-2023 term. For the upcoming terms, we are going to have fifteen separate lectures as a new arrangement with addition of new topics as "Gender Studies and Sexualities," "Differentiated Diagnosis on Projective Tests" and other topics.

During 2023, we began to organise our "20th. Anniversary Seminars" to celebrate the foundation of our society in 2003. Our first seminar was "The Importance of Cultural Differences on Projective Tests" given by Professor Tevfika İkiş, the former president of Turkish Society of Rorschach and Projective Tests. Our second seminar held online was

with participation of ISR President, Professor Fernando Silberstein, who gave a rich and enlightening lecture entitled "Affects and Mentalization in Rorschach." The seminar gave rise to many questions from the clinical field and we had a very informative discussion altogether. We would like to thank Professor Silberstein for his generous contribution to our society once again.

As we work on our upcoming seminars and trainings for the new year, our board members and other members from our society had an opportunity to participate in the 6th. International Colloquium of Projective Methods and Research of Psychoanalysis Network. We presented our research and case studies, such as "Following Narcissistic Investments throughout the Perinatal Period," "Pregnant Women and the Issue of Separation within Projective Techniques," and our intercultural studies with colloques from abroad. It was a great honour for us to present our studies with our colleagues all over the world, which was received with great enthusiasm.

We would like to meet and work with other societies for our upcoming events, particularly for the international congress in 2024!

UNITED KINGDOM



British Society for the Rorschach and Projective Methods (BRS)

**By Marc Desautels
President**

The last few months have remained busy for the British Society for the Rorschach and Projective Methods (BRS). Quite a few of us attended the Summer Seminars in Genoa and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves despite the very hot weather. The event was, as always, very convivial and presented an excellent opportunity to make new friends and renew existing friendships.

Earlier in the year, our colleagues, Dr Patrick Halcrow and Dr Monique Davis successfully presented a series of seminars on projective techniques to UK-based psychologists; they were well attended, and we already have quite a few people registered for the next series. Patrick and Monique's seminars included tests like the sentence completion test, the object relation technique, the CAT and a few others. We are very proud of this new initiative.

The BRS was also present at the most recent conference of the Comprehensive System International Rorschach Association (CSIRA) in Milan. Two of our members gave presentation, which I understand were well received and well-attended.

As the year draws to a close, our annual case

presentation will take place over two days in late October and early December. The same case will be presented over two sessions; the first one will focus on scoring the protocol and the second meeting will focus on the interpretation of the same protocol. The Comprehensive System will be used for both scoring and interpretation and comparisons with the new Comprehensive System-Revised will be made. The event is now nearly fully booked.

USA



Society for Personality Assessment

**By Jill Clemence
President SPA**

It has been a busy summer at the Society for Personality Assessment as we prepare for our upcoming Mid-Winter Meeting in San Diego, California, USA, March 13-17, 2024! We are looking forward to hosting a number of excellent workshops this year with a few standouts on the Rorschach. I'm pleased to announce here a sampling of the 2024 Workshops. These are:

- Forensic Guidelines and Application of R-PAS with Benjamin Rubin, Psy.D., of Measured Minds LLC, and Donald Viglione, Ph.D., of California School of Professional Psychology.
- Introduction to the Rorschach Comprehensive System-Revised with Patrick Fontan, PhD, of the International Rorschach Institute.
- Thought Disorder and the Rorschach with Martin Leichtman, PhD., of Responsive Centers for Psychology and Learning.
- Using the Rorschach with Individuals from Diverse Cultural Backgrounds with Luciano Giromini, Ph.D., of the University of Turin, Nancy Kaser-Boyd, Ph.D., of Los Angeles County Superior Court Psychiatric Expert Panels, and Madeleine Starin, Psy.D., of Alliant International University.
- Complex Trauma and the Rorschach: A Developmental-Psychoanalytic Perspective on the Assessment of Children with Tomer Miron, Ph.D., of Hebrew University.
- Using the AAP as a Therapeutic Tool with Steven Finn, Ph.D., Carol George, Ph.D., Caroline Lee, Psy.D., and Melissa Lehman, Ph.D., of the Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, TX;
- Integrating and Combining Different Test Results to Distinguish Authentic/Credible from Feigned/Non-Credible Clinical and Forensic Presentations with Luciano Giromini, Ph.D., of University of Turin.

These are just a few of the 18 educational workshops that will be held with a focus on personality assessment.

There is still time to apply for scholarships to attend the 2024 Conference. We have an open grant call for Students, Early Career Professionals, and those from diverse backgrounds in an effort to support research and engagement at scholarly meetings among those who may find it challenging to attend otherwise. Our commitment to

diversity is reflected in our Diversity Scholarships which provide up to \$1,100 in support per individual. But don't wait! The deadline for applications is November 27, 2023.

Independent of the conference, we have an open call for grants to support all types of student research in the area of personality assessment. These awards of up to \$500 dollars are open to undergraduate or graduate students in psychology or related fields. The deadline is fast-approaching for these student-centered research grants (October 13, 2023), but if you miss it this year, please encourage your assessment-interested students to apply next year!

I'd also like to take a moment to congratulate the 2023 Exner E. Exner Scholar Award winner this year. Abby Mulay, Ph.D., (South Carolina, USA) was given the award in recognition of her work in the areas of dimensional assessment of personality pathology and forensic evaluations, with a special emphasis on mental health in correctional settings. The award honors the memory of John Exner, Ph.D., by supporting the research of a young personality assessor. Dr. Exner was committed to advancing the science of personality assessment through empirical research in the development and application of assessment instruments, and Abby Mulay exemplifies this ideal in so many aspects of her work. The 2024 Exner Award winner will be announced soon, so please stay tuned for more updates!

In the meantime, I am very proud to announce our inaugural virtual conference Expert Insights on Personality Assessment to be held November 2-November 4, 2023. This is the first year for what will be our annual event that features a number of topics surrounding current issues in personality assessment. In an effort to promote advancements in the field, this year's talks will focus on such impactful issues as the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the practice and research of personality assessment, the Role of Power Dynamics in how we address and conceptualize issues of race and equity, inclusion, and social justice in all aspects of personality assessment from supervision, research, training, and practice; the Personal Development of the Personality Assessment Clinician and the practice of mindfulness to enhance the growth of the clinician and client; and a number of talks on Diversity-Centered Assessment in partnership with our Multi-Cultural Assessment Center colleagues. This is just a sampling of the talks that will be taking place at this year's meeting. Log onto the website for more information! [Expert Insights - Society for Personality Assessment](#)

You can find registration information and overview of the upcoming events as well as links for applying for grants and scholarships at www.personality.org. And We look forward to seeing you all at the ISR Congress in

Copenhagen to share ideas and to continue learning from one another. Until then,
Best Wishes,
Jill Clemence, Ph.D.



HONORING THE LEGACY

BRUNO KLOPFER (1900-1971)



WHO WAS BRUNO KLOPFER?

By Philip J. Keddy



Philip J. Keddy, Ph.D., has an independent practice in Oakland and teaches assessment at the Wright Institute in Berkeley, California. Philip J. Keddy was the lead editor and translator for the 100th Anniversary Edition of Rorschach's Psychodiagnostics (2021). He is a member of the Rorschach History Research Group. Philip J. Keddy has presented papers on the history of the Rorschach test at meetings of the SPA and the ISR, and contributed past articles to this Bulletin.

Those who learned the Rorschach before Exner's Comprehensive System came to dominate in the 1970's may have learned the Klopfer system. The Comprehensive System was designed to integrate the work of five systematizers: Klopfer, Beck, Hertz, Piotrowski, and Rapaport-Schafer (Exner, 1974, p.7). Exner observed that the Beck and Klopfer systems were "probably the most widely used in teaching and practice" before the Comprehensive System gained ascendancy (Exner, 1966, Introduction, p. 3).

A biographical sketch of Klopfer was given to the members of the Society of Personality Assessment most recently by Leonard Handler when he accepted the Bruno Klopfer Distinguished Contribution Award (Handler, 2008). We tell the story of Klopfer's life here with an emphasis on both his relationship with Jung and his work with the Rorschach inkblot test.

Bruno Klopfer was born in Augsburg, Bavaria, in 1900. By the time he was 22, he had received his Ph.D. from the University of Munich and was married. He had a training analysis with Walter Heilbrun in 1931. Heilbrun was a Freudian analyst, but he also encouraged Klopfer to "give careful reading of Jungian theory" (Exner, 1989, p.4) Klopfer had a successful career underway by the time Hitler came to power (Vorhaus, 1960). "He served as a child development expert at the Berlin Information Center for Child Guidance for a number of years and also had a popular radio program in which he gave advice to parents who wrote in with questions of concerns about child rearing" (Handler, 2008, p.529).

Realizing that he needed to get his family out of Germany, he applied for a visa for the United States, but got into an argument with the clerk at the German Consulate about a prejudicial remark the clerk made about Blacks, and the clerk refused his request (Fred Klopfer, quoted in Handler, 2008). His analyst, Heilbrun, wrote letters to a number of people to help find a safe place for the Klopfers and work for Bruno. As Exner (1989) related, "Most responses were negative, but a positive response came from Carl Jung, indicating that if Klopfer would come to Zurich, Jung would sponsor him for employment. Klopfer did so, and he remained in Switzerland for slightly more than a year" (Exner, 1989, p.4). Jung arranged a position for Klopfer as a technician at the Psychotechnic Institute in Zurich, where prospective employees for various businesses were being evaluated. This was in 1933.

Fred Klopfer, Bruno's grandson, told Handler (2008) and recounted to me (Klopfer, F., personal communication, August 17, 2012) the following account of the Klopfers leaving Germany. Bruno's son and Fred's father was named Walter.

Eight-year-old Walter observed a fight between two boys on the school playground. He noticed that one boy was being beaten by several bullies, and he interceded to help him. Walter was called into the principal's office and asked why he helped the boy. Walter explained that the boy was being outnumbered. The principal responded, "But he's a Jew," implying that it was perfectly acceptable to harm the boy because of his religion. Walter innocently asked, "What is a Jew?" Fred explained that the Klopfer family "did not engage in religious practice" when they lived in Germany, and surprising as it sounds, Walter did not know what the principal meant. The principal told him to go home and ask his father. When Walter came home, he told Bruno about the incident and asked him what the principal meant. Bruno answered, "I'll tell you next week." By the next week, however, the Klopfers were on their way out of Germany (Handler, 2008, p. 529).

According to Exner;

Klopfer's months in Switzerland were filled with both joy and disappointment. The joy came from being able to form a close relationship with Carl Jung. The disappointment came from the job Jung arranged for him at the Psychotechnic Institute. It involved administering the Rorschach Test to prospective employees for various businesses in Switzerland. Although Klopfer had heard of the test, he had never used it...He found it interesting and was especially intrigued with the writings of Emil Oberholzer concerning the use of content, and with the monograph of Hans Binder regarding shading answers. But the task of administering the test once or twice each day was very boring. Therefore, when he was offered a position at Columbia University, he eagerly accepted with the anticipation that he could leave the horrid inkblots behind. Little did he know at the time how much they would change his future" (Exner, 1989, p.4).

Klopfer arrived in America on July 4th – Independence Day – 1934, just a year after Hitler became chancellor in Germany (Vorhaus, 1960, p. 235). At Columbia, Klopfer was given a job as a research associate in the Department of Anthropology. Klopfer learned that the Rorschach was held in high regard by Robert S. Woodworth, the Chairman of the Department of Psychology and offered to teach it. Woodworth supervised the first dissertation done in the United States on the Rorschach, written by Samuel J. Beck in 1932.

As Handler (2008, p.530) tells it, Woodworth, "suspicious of Klopfer's phenomenological approach," said he would only consider the request if Klopfer could obtain a letter of reference from Beck, or Emil Oberholzer. At that time, Beck was studying the Rorschach in Switzerland on a post-doctoral fellowship, and Oberholzer was his Swiss sponsor. "Klopfer felt this was not possible and turned away from the idea" (Exner, 1989, p. 4). We believe that Klopfer had met Oberholzer during his time in Switzerland, but it is unclear what happened between them (Fred Klopfer, personal communication, (2/10/13).

But shortly after being turned down by Woodworth, Klopfer was asked to hold a private seminar by several Columbia graduate students and staff members from the Neurological Institute. The enthusiasm spread and by 1936 Klopfer was leading as many as three seminars a week on the Rorschach. Between 1936 and 1939 Klopfer and his associates began publishing the Rorschach Research Exchange, which is now the Journal of Personality Assessment. The Rorschach Institute grew out of the training programs that Bruno Klopfer led (Vorhaus, quoted in Exner, 1989). The Institute was legally incorporated in 1938 with Klopfer as the first Director (Exner, 1989, p. 10). In 1947 the name was changed to "The Society for Projective Techniques and the Rorschach Institute" (Exner, 1989, p. 26. The name was changed again in 1964 to "The Society for Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment" in 1964, and to "The Society for Personality Assessment" in 1971 (Exner, 1989, p.9).

Klopfer remained at Columbia for twelve years, from 1934 to 1946 (Meyer, 1968). Workshops in California led to an invitation to join the staff at the University of California, Los Angeles. In 1947, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Psychology at UCLA and he moved to the West Coast (Handler, 2008, p. 530). He retired from UCLA in 1963 and moved to Carmel, California. In his retirement he was active with occasional lectures, Jung Institutes, and worked on a third volume of *Developments in the Rorschach Technique*, which was published in 1970 with Mortimer M. Meyer and Florence B. Brawer as co-authors. He died in 1971. His son, Walter, who was by then Executive Editor of the *Journal of Personality Assessment* himself, noted that Bruno would be remembered as having been Editor of the journal for thirty-six years: "Under his leadership the Journal developed from an obscure mimeographed newsletter to its present stature of a major organ of those who wish to communicate with one another concerning the advances in the field of personality assessment" (Klopfer, W., 1971).

Meyer (1968, p. 54) wrote about his discussions with Bruno on the subject of Jung's thought.

Bruno pointed out that he started dealing in Jungian psychology as an intellectual task, and that gradually it became a philosophy of importance in his way of life. He views the contributions of Jung, Freud, and Adler in that order and has kept up with all three. As time went on, he moved more and more to Jungian analyses and the teaching of Jungian theory and practice.

Klopfer pointed out that Rorschach's book was published "eight years after the breach between Freud and Jung, while the feelings between the two camps were bitter and the adherents of the two leaders tended to carry out something not unlike a "Holy War"" (Bash, 1955, p.237). Klopfer also suspected Emil Oberholzer's influence on Rorschach. Oberholzer, who became the first president of the Swiss Psychoanalytic Society in 1919, with Rorschach as first vice-president, was, according to Klopfer, "Rorschach's teacher and mentor" and "a highly orthodox Freudian."

Klopfer chose to publish his suspicions about the atmosphere in which Rorschach was writing and Oberholzer's influence, in a German journal in 1955. Why Klopfer chose to publish this in German in 1955, after he had been in the United States for nineteen years, is another question. It was just the year before, 1954, that the textbook Klopfer co-authored, *Developments in the Rorschach Technique: Technique and Theory*, was published. Further below, Klopfer may have published his most pointed criticism of Oberholzer's influence on Rorschach because he was involved in a sort of "Holy War" too, which can be seen as a separate conflict or an echo of the same one.

While Freud and Jung collaborated for seven years and then never spoke again, Beck and Klopfer, the two most prominent teachers of Rorschach systems in the United States before Exner, were never on speaking terms (Handler, 1996, p. 651). One might say they picked up where Freud and Jung left off in terms of antagonism and absence of direct communication. Wanting to integrate the different Rorschach systems, Exner hoped that he could get Klopfer and Beck to sit down together but they both refused to do (Exner, cited in Handler, 1996, p.652). Exner was brave and persistent to suggest such a meeting. It was in 1954 that Exner had first become aware of the rift between Beck and Klopfer, which had begun almost twenty years earlier.

As a grad student, Exner became an assistant to Beck for a summer workshop. Exner had found a copy of Klopfer and Kelley's (1942) book, *The Rorschach Technique*, in the University of Chicago library and he innocently carried with him to a regular lunch with Beck.

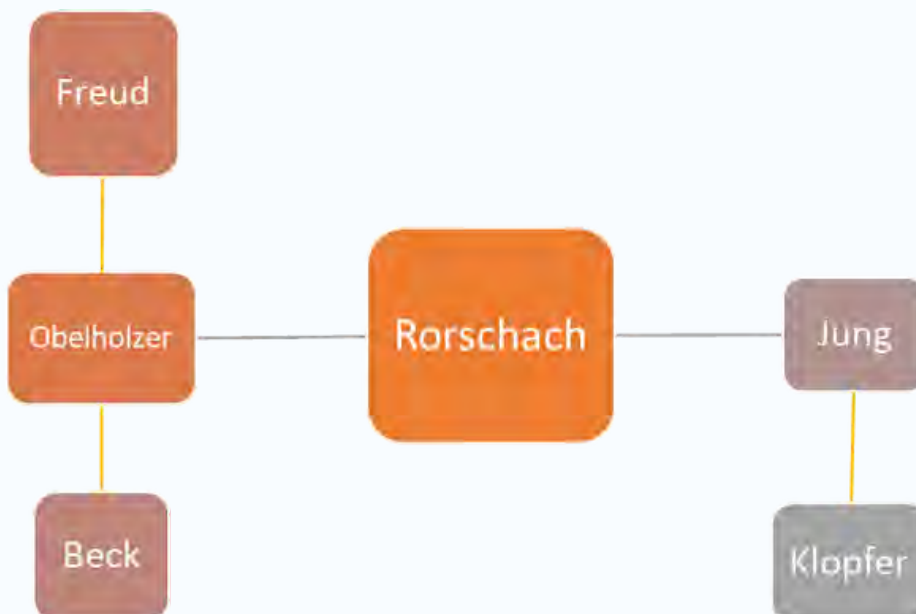
As Handler described the occasion:

Noticing the small green book out of the corner of his eye, Beck asked, with some initial suspicion, "What's that?" As Exner showed him the book he noticed Beck's suddenly changed demeanor. "Where did you get that book?" he asked, somewhat tersely. "In the library," a shaken Exner replied. "In our library?" asked Beck, as if the book itself had intrusively transgressed its boundaries by its mere presence in the University of Chicago library, Beck's library (Handler, 1996, p.651)

This incident gives an indication of the tension between Beck and Klopfer. It took place just a year before Klopfer wrote the German article criticizing Oberholzer and edited the English collection of articles in which Bash's piece appeared.

The differences between Beck and Klopfer can be seen solely as a disagreement over the best approach to the Rorschach. Exner described Klopfer's orientation as phenomenological, and representative of the German psychology he was trained in. Klopfer emphasized a qualitative and subjective approach to the Rorschach (Exner, 1974, p.8). Beck, having received his doctorate from Columbia in 1932, where the emphasis was on scientific methodology. Beck was also attracted by Freudian psychoanalysis, "but his orientation always reflected the influence of rigorous positivism" (Exner, 1974, p. 9). Exner noted that "Even before any direct clash between them, Beck had already published an article expressing a feeling of distress that the Rorschach procedures used in Zurich were marked too much by the approach of the artist than the scientist (1936). These were the very procedures in which Klopfer had been trained (Exner, 1974, p. 9).

But the differences between Klopfer and Beck can also be seen as an echo of the Freud-Jung split. The following chart shows personal contact and the flow of influence:



Exner recognized these influences too, and wrote the following in 1966, eight years before the first text on his Comprehensive System:

Very possibly, the Beck system is more closely related to Rorschach's own original ideas, although modified to some extent by Oberholzer, who had a very strong Freudian psychoanalytic orientation. Klopfer also manifests a psychoanalytic orientation, but much more influenced by Jung than Freud. Thus, in developing their respective systems, Beck and Klopfer have maintained a certain consistency with their backgrounds. Beck striving for objectivity and understanding of individuals, both as persons and as contrasted with other persons, Klopfer striving for a more subjective understanding of the individual for himself, with less emphasis on comparison with others (Exner, 1966, p. 4)



The antagonism between Beck and Klopfer was never resolved; in fact, it only intensified. Exner was remarkably diplomatic in being able to develop and maintain relationships with both of these early Rorschach experts. Exner loved them both; he kept photo portraits of both of them above his desk.

Ellenberger would most likely have disagreed with Exner that Beck's approach was necessarily closer to Rorschach's intent. On the final page of his essay about Rorschach, Ellenberger concluded that "The evolution of Rorschach's thought was leading him towards phenomenology" (Ellenberger, in Micale, p.230). But to argue that either Beck's approach or Klopfer's was closer to Rorschach's intent and therefore possibly "better" takes us back to the situation that Exner worked to overcome with the Comprehensive System. This conflict can also be viewed through the lens of introversion and extraversion concepts. We suggest that Klopfer emphasized an introverted approach to the Rorschach, while Beck stressed the importance of an extraverted approach.

This recalls what Jung described as one of the situations he had encountered that led him to develop the concepts of introversion and extraversion. He saw value in the respective ideas of both Freud and Adler, and wondered how they could both hold truth and applicability. Jung developed the idea that Freud's theory was more extraverted, Adler's more introverted (Jung, 1913, p. 508, Jung, 1965/1961, p.207, Mattoon, 2005, p. 21).

The reason why Klopfer published his criticism of Oberholzer in German might be explained by the history of the Society for Personality Assessment and the rift between Beck and Klopfer. As described above, the Rorschach Institute was founded by Klopfer and his associates. Exner wrote that, "Many in the Rorschach Community perceived the Institute as an attempt to dominate the test. Consequently, for several years, those trained in approaches other than the Klopfer method often refused to apply for membership or even to subscribe to the Rorschach Research Exchange. (Exner, History, p. 14). In 1950 the President of the Society, who had a close friendship with Beck, successfully enticed Beck to join the Society and Beck was elected as a Fellow of the Society. "This served as a signal to many in the Rorschach community who had not previously joined the Society that the organization was truly eclectic. Membership in the Society increased by nearly 20% during the next year" (Exner, History, p. 28).

Beck was elected President of the Society for the 1954-1955 term, Klopfer was to follow in 1956-1957. The collection of articles, "C.G. Jung and Projective Techniques: A Testimonial to Dr. Jung's Eightieth Birthday on July 26, 1955" was published then in the Society's journal in the same year that Beck –more the Freudian - was elected President. We suggest then that Klopfer may have chosen to write his most pointed criticism of Oberholzer and his influence on Rorschach in German out of deference to Beck. Klopfer may not have wanted to fan the flames of conflict within the Society for Personality Assessment as the organization moved to be more eclectic and inclusive. Klopfer muted the criticism to some extent by publishing it in German in an article titled "Analytical Psychology, Ego Psychology and Projective Methods" (check translation). Although Bash then referred to it, the criticism was more at a distance.

In his book titled, *The Jungians: A comparative and historical perspective* (2000), Thomas B. Kirsch mentioned Klopfer when describing how the professional Jungian society in Los Angeles grew slowly out of the Analytical Psychology Club which had formed there in 1944. According to Kirsch:

In the mid-1950s a breakthrough occurred when Bruno Klopfer, a prominent Rorschach researcher and professor of psychology at UCLA, became a professional member. Through him clinical psychologists became interested in entering the training program, and the society began to take on a more professional identity" (p. 98).

Kirsch (2000) also described how Jungians had not been welcome to join the faculties of medical schools or in academia more broadly, but Klopfer at the University of California in Los Angeles was an exception:

Klopfer, a German-Jewish refugee, had studied the Rorschach and became a leading exponent of the test. At UCLA he was a clinical professor of psychology, taught the Rorschach, which was extremely popular at the time, and Jungian psychology. Many of his graduate students in psychology eventually went into Jungian training..." (p. 122).

Bruno Klopfer was clearly a charismatic and very influential teacher of both the Rorschach test and Jungian psychology.

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RORSCHACH REFLECTIONS

The Concept of Distance in Rapaport's Work: A Reevaluation in Japan

By Toshiki Ogawa, Ph.D.

Dr. Kleiger's captivating analysis of Rapaport's concept of distance in the previous issue reignited our appreciation of David Rapaport's significant contributions to the Rorschach. Moreover, it evoked memories of Dr. Kataguchi's profound examination of this subject. In 1960, Kataguchi introduced Rapaport's Deviant Verbalizations and criticized his concept of distance, highlighting its inherent ambiguity. It appeared to have a dual meaning: one denoting the distance between the inkblot and the response and the other referring to the distance between the response and the testees themselves. This complexity led to confusion. Kataguchi, in his work (1960), represented the concept of distance using two dimensions: cognitive distance and experiential distance (Fig. 1). Schuldberg and Boster (1985) also proposed two dimensions of distance. They referenced Kataguchi's paper (1959), but only touched on the Rorschach Schizophrenic Score (RSS).

Fig. 1: Representation of the Concept of Distance (Kataguchi, 1959)

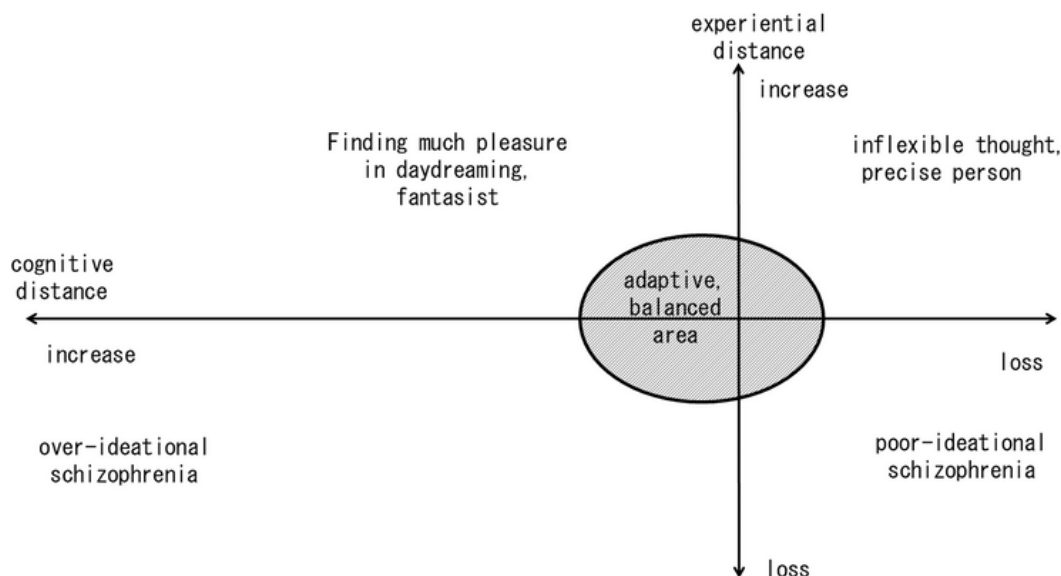


Fig.1 Two Dimensions of the Concept of Distance (Kataguchi,1960)

Cognitive distance represents the gap between the inkblot and the response. For example, M (the human movement response) indicates an increased cognitive distance, whereas C (the chromatic color response) represents a response with reduced distance. Adaptable normal individuals typically exhibit an appropriate cognitive distance, as demonstrated by the popular response (P), which serves as an exemplar. Experiential distance, on the other hand, denotes the testee's perception of the inkblot's reality and truthfulness. The experiential distance indicates its intensity. A loss of experiential distance implies an infantile merging of the object into the subject, while an increased experiential distance signifies an over-objective, separative stance. As with cognitive distance, adaptable normal individuals tend to maintain an appropriate experiential distance, placing them somewhere between these two dimensions (Fig. 1).

Cognitive distance represents the gap between the inkblot and the response. Adaptable normal individuals typically exhibit an appropriate cognitive distance, as demonstrated by the popular response (P). Experiential distance, on the other hand, denotes the testee's perception of the inkblot's reality and truthfulness. The experiential distance indicates its intensity.

Dr. Sorai opposed Dr. Kataguchi, considering Kataguchi's two-dimensional concept of distance misleading. Sorai argued that Kataguchi's experiential distance held value within phenomenological approaches. He asserted that the concept of distance essentially referred to the separation between the testee and the inkblot's reality—the distance between the response and the inkblot. Of paramount importance was how the perceptual features of the inkblot were incorporated into the response. Ignoring these features increased the distance, whereas fully accepting them reduced it. Among the adaptive normals, responses with appropriately integrated perceptual features align with social and commonsense logic. Conversely, Sorai described that testees exhibiting loss or increased distance exhibit peculiar logic, resulting in Rapaport's deviant verbalizations.

Subsequently, Baba et al. (1980) dealt with this issue, and valued Kataguchi's experiential distance. From the viewpoint of Ego psychology, they considered that distance was the space between the inner world of testee and his responses to inkblots. For example, Rej. (rejection) or Fail. (failure), that is giving no response, indicates most increased distance, whereas the primary process thinking represents a loss of distance.

Deviant Verbalization has overshadowed the concept of distance. However, I believe it holds the key to a deeper psychological understanding. Shafer's Index (1980) briefly mentions distance in relation to the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) as well as the Rorschach, and I feel this concept deserves reconsideration. Additionally, the Japanese seem to have a particular affinity for the idea of distance (or "Ma" in Japanese), emphasizing its significance in Japanese culture.

Dr. Kleiger's notes have illuminated a historical debate that began in Japan during the 1960s concerning the concept of distance. It is intriguing to imagine how David Rapaport would have reacted to such an extensive discussion in a country far from his home in the United States.

Dr. Kleiger's notes have illuminated a historical debate that began in Japan during the 1960s concerning the concept of distance. It is intriguing to imagine how David Rapaport would have reacted to such an extensive discussion in a country far from his home in the United States.

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INK STORY

HISTORY OF THE RORSCHACH METHOD IN FINLAND

By Emiliano Muzio



The first Rorschach cards used in Finland, as far as has been determined (Mattlar & Fried, 1993), were owned by the University of Helsinki in 1932. The Finnish Rorschach pioneers Aarre Tuompo and Kaarlo Helasvuo were among the first to learn the method and use it in research. The latter wrote his master's thesis on the Rorschach responses of male convicts in Helsinki prison (Helasvuo, 1934, 1936). The former was the first Finn to publish a Rorschach study in an international journal (Tuompo, 1947). Tuompo compared combat soldiers (110 artillerymen fighting Stalin's troops on the Eastern Front, average age 28) with a control group ($N = 137$) and found that the soldiers showed signs of depression and trauma, as manifested by features such as card rejection, achromatic and shading responses, or morbid responses.

In the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s it was necessary for a Finn who wanted to master the Rorschach to travel to Switzerland. However, clinical psychologists in Finland persisted in organizing basic and advanced courses throughout the country. One way of doing this was to invite experts from abroad.

In 1968 an annual course devoted entirely to the Rorschach was added to the curriculum of the University of Jyväskylä. The Universities of Helsinki and

Turku also began offering Rorschach courses in the 1960s, but only at an introductory level. Risto Fried, who was Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychology at the University of Jyväskylä from 1973 to 1990, developed the teaching of clinical psychology, psychodiagnostics and psychotherapy together with Antero Toskala, who was also a pioneer of cognitive psychotherapy in Finland. The teaching of the Rorschach was part of this from the beginning.

The University of Jyväskylä is still the leading university in clinical psychology and psychotherapy research in Finland. Repeated efforts by influential professors to discontinue the Rorschach course for psychology students (which has typically consisted of 30 hours of lectures and 10 hours of practice) have failed.

Fried's approach to the Rorschach, like that of many other Rorschach users in Finland from the 1950s to the 1990s, was predominantly content-based and psychoanalytic. Many also used Klopfer's system or a modified version of it from the 1960s onwards, as well as other methods (Bohm, Shafer, Rapaport, Schachtel, Lerner & Lerner...). A major turning point in Finnish Rorschach history was when Carl-Erik Mattlar, who was also known for his expertise and research with the Wartegg Drawing Completion Test (WDCT or Wartegg) and the Zulliger, discovered the existence of John Exner's Comprehensive System (CS: Exner, 2003) at the 1987 ISR Congress in São Paulo, Brazil. Mattlar was so impressed by Exner's evidence-based approach that he immediately stopped using the Rorschach as he had been using it in research and practice for several years (which included a mix of variables from Bohm's, Zulliger's, Piotrowski's, Klopfer's and Beck's systems) and began learning and using the CS.

In 1994-1995 the first Rorschach Specialization Course was organized in cooperation with Jarl Wahlström and the University of Jyväskylä, based on the program of Exner and Anna Maria Carlsson (Sweden). This consisted of 165 hours of lectures and homework over a period of approximately one year. Since then, courses have been organized on an annual basis based on this model. Mattlar taught the first courses as he was the only person qualified to do so in Finland until the end of the 1990s.

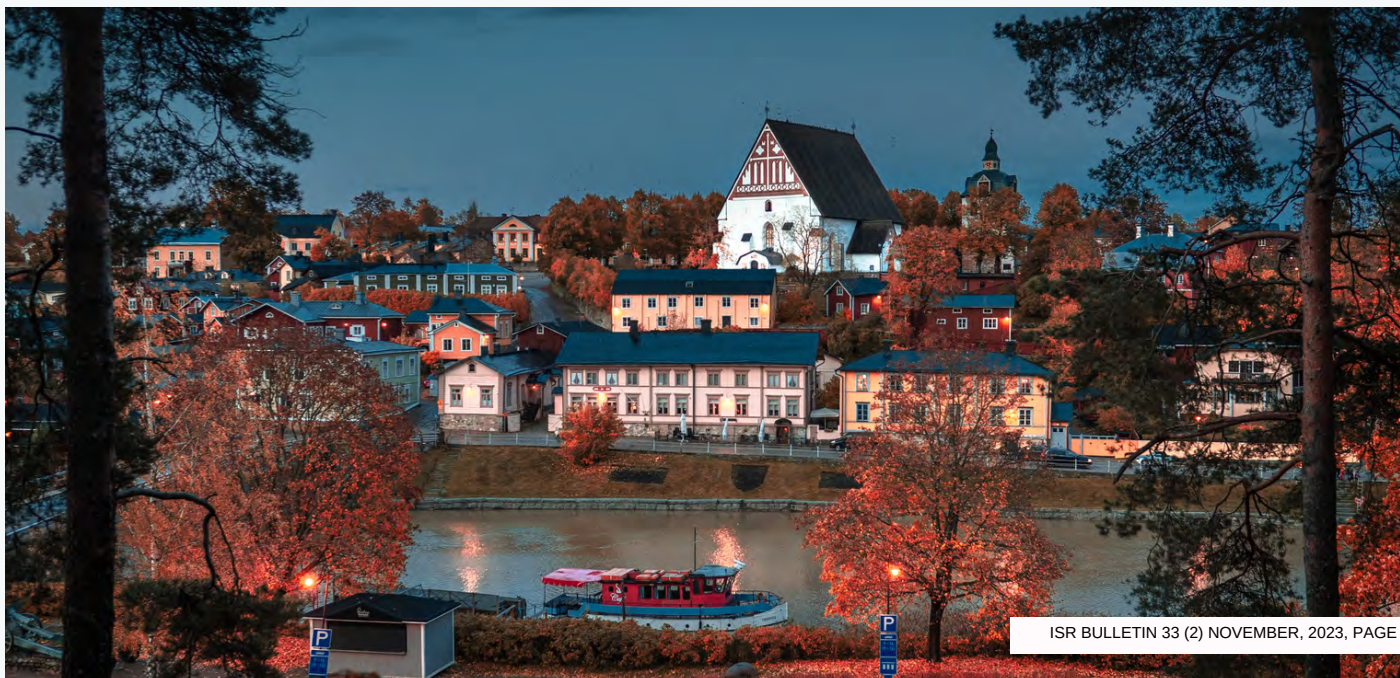
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Later, Tuula Ilonen, Olli-Pekka Santala, Emiliano Muzio, Outi Kalla, Jaakko Stenius and, more recently, Joonas Suominen, Saara Kaakinen and Leena Jaakkola have been involved in organizing and/or teaching the Rorschach Specialization Course in Helsinki and other cities. Many of the same experts have also taught the shorter CS course (40 hours) at the University of Jyväskylä, in addition to Carl-Erik Mattlar, Jarl Wahlström, Marjut Serguskin and Tommi Sipari. More introductory courses have been organized in other universities in Finland.

Specialization courses for professionals or psychology students in their final year of study are either privately organized and open to all psychologists, or organized in cooperation with specific organizations, such as hospital districts or a continuing education organizations. Since 2011, the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS: Meyer, Viglione, Mihura, Erard & Erdberg, 2011) has been taught at the end of the course (currently 7 days of seminars out of 22), and the Comprehensive System – Revised (CS-R: Exner, Andronikof & Fontan, 2022; Exner, Fontan & Andronikof, 2022) has been integrated into the teaching of the CS. Professionals who have undergone this training are then left to decide on their own which of these systems they decide to use in research and practice.

At the end of the first Rorschach Specialization Course in 1995, The Finnish Rorschach Association for the Comprehensive System (FRA) was founded. The first president was Carl-Erik Mattlar, followed by Pekka Koistinen, Heikki Toivakka, and Emiliano Muzio, who has served as president since 2015. In 2016, the name of the association was changed to The Finnish Rorschach Association to cover all evidence-based Rorschach systems and variables. As mentioned on the association's website (rorschach.fi), FRA considers both the CS / CS-R and the R-PAS to be evidence-based and useful personality assessment tools in the hands of the duly trained psychologist. The Association organizes at least two two-day seminars each year for its members. Guest lecturers are Rorschach experts from around the world, mostly from Europe and the U.S., based on a solid network of close relationships FRA has developed over the years with both the Society for Personality Assessment (SPA) and the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods (ISR).

An estimated 10% to 15% of psychologists in Finland have completed the one-year Rorschach Specialization Course (CS or CS & R-PAS). Most use the CS, which has been the standard since the late 1990s, and a minority (mainly in Oulu) use the R-PAS, which has been gaining in popularity. Especially in clinical and forensic settings, the Rorschach is still the most widely used personality assessment test in Finland, closely followed by the Wartegg. Self-report measures are a distant third.



This section is dedicated to highlighting individual members who, without the support of a local organization, are fervent Rorschach followers and continuously make efforts to advance the development and expansion of the Rorschach and Projective Methods. To them our deepest appreciation.

WHO IS WHO

BY MARIA DE FÁTIMA LACERDA AMARAL GOMES

Specialist in Clinical and Health Psychology and Forensic Psychology (by Order of Portuguese Psychologists)



My first contact with projective techniques was in the 4th year of the university, but the professor who taught the practical classes was not an enthusiast of this type of technique. However, this did not limit my curiosity for the Rorschach, although the other technique we studied - the TAT - did not captivate me and, to this day, I do not like or use it.

In 1991, my interest in the Rorschach was consolidated by attending a seminar given by Professor Nina de Rausch Traubenberg in 1991. The way in which she "looked" and interpreted the protocols made me feel "like a donkey looking at a palace" (idiomatic Portuguese expression).

From 1991 to the present day I have been interested in other projective techniques and have trained with various teachers (Vítor Moita, Abel Pires, Lucia Coelho, Nuno Colaço, Carla Machado, Emília Marques, Isabel Alberto and Gustavo Mendes) and have learned and trained in various techniques: Rorschach, Zulliger, CAT, TAT, Robert's, Patte Noir, Once upon a time, and Family Relations Test.

Rorschach is undoubtedly my favorite. My love of the arts and, particularly painting, may also contribute to this preference. I trained at the French School and in Exner's Comprehensive System, as well as attended a seminar at the Brazilian School. I use Exner's Comprehensive System for coding, and when interpreting I use this model and the French one, which is very rich in content analysis. It can be said that I use what is "the best of both worlds" (as do some authors like Djaouida Petot, for example).

I have used and continue to use projective techniques for various purposes; in the context of forensic assessment, as a psychologist at the Institute for Social Reintegration, Ministry of Justice, in the preparation and later supervision of personality assessments in criminal cases, for the regulation of parental responsibilities and child protection, as part of advising the courts on decision-making. Although we often get poor protocols due to defensiveness or difficulties in symbolizing, it has proved to be a very useful technique in advising the courts, especially when there are indicators of social desirability and/or simulation on the part of those being assessed.

In the clinic, I use and have used projective techniques, in both private and public contexts (particularly with institutionalized children), to formulate cases and structure psychological support/psychotherapy, and in some cases with subsequent administration to assess changes in psychological functioning.

Since 2019, I have been working as a clinical psychologist for the Public Security Police, Ministry of Internal Affairs. I provide psychological support/psychotherapy to police officers and their immediate families (children, spouses) and I mainly use the Rorschach and the Roberts. The Rorschach also helps me as an auxiliary tool in psychological assessment focused on , namely, to advising decisions on arming/disarming police officers.

In 1999, I took part in the International Congress of Rorschach and Projective Methods with the poster "The Dog's boy", in partnership with Professor Nuno Colaço, receiving an honorable mention. With this professor and the Portuguese Society of Rorschach and Projective Techniques, I also organized a course on projective techniques in childhood and adolescence, which took place in the city where I live and work, Coimbra.

Despite having seen hundreds of protocols, my own cases and cases supervised by me, I continue to be amazed with the creativity, variety and wealth of information that can be obtained. And with what I still have to learn, read, explore and discover. If and when I have more time available, due to commitments and day-to-day work, I would like to do research in various areas using the Rorschach.



BOOK REVIEWS, RESOURCES, MEDIA AND MORE

TEST REVIEW: THE BRIEF ATTACHMENT-FOCUSED CODING SYSTEM FOR STORY STEMS

By Allison Splaun, Ph.D. and Iris Reiner, Ph.D

Story stems assessment measures ask children between the ages of 5 and 10 to complete a story that culminates in a dilemma either verbally or by using toys. These tasks have been widely utilized to understand children's moral development, emotional understanding, and their impressions of their family life (Emde, Wolf, & Oppenheim, 2003). A large body of research has accumulated demonstrating that story stems are valid and correlated with a wide variety of child outcomes (see Holmberg, Robinson, Corbitt-Price, & Wiener, 2007, for a thorough review). However, since the development of story stems in the late 1980s, numerous different stories and coding systems have been used, with varying underlying theoretical frameworks and goals. This review focuses on a brief story stem battery and coding system that is grounded solely in attachment theory, the Attachment Focused Coding System for Story Stems (AFCS, Reiner & Splaun, 2008).

Story stem tasks provide children with the beginnings of stories related to common family scenarios and then allow the children to respond based on their own internalized ideas of what typically occurs in families. In the beginning of these tasks, the child is provided with dolls to represent a mother, father, primary child protagonist, and a younger sibling. The child is then allowed to verbally narrate their story completion, to act it out using dolls that are provided, or to narrate and use doll play. Story stems assessment measures provide a mid-way point between early attachment behaviors (as measured by The Strange Situation; Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 1978) and the internalization of attachment patterns, which shapes how we discuss our childhood relationships (as measured by The Adult Attachment Interview; Main, Kaplan, & Cassidy, 1985). Because young children are generally unable to directly discuss their relationships with their parents, by allowing them to play out family scenarios, it is possible to develop an understanding of how they view family life, and thus, of their internal working models of their attachment relationships.



Allison Splaun completed her PhD in 2012 at The New School for Social Research in New York City. Prior to her doctoral studies, she completed a two-year Master of Education degree in child and family counseling at Harvard Graduate School of Education and a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology at The College of William and Mary. At The New School, Dr. Splaun received extensive training in both Psychodynamic and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Also during her graduate studies, Dr. Splaun and her colleague Iris Reiner developed a play-based measure of child attachment, titled The Attachment-Focused Coding System (AFCS) for Story Stems. Dr. Splaun continues to collaborate with researchers using this measure and has conducted many trainings worldwide on using the AFCS in clinical work and for researcher. At present, she primarily works in private practice as a clinical psychologist. If you would like to contact her with inquiries about the AFCS or upcoming training workshops, she can be reached at allison@splaunphd.com.

The AFCS is used with a short set of 4 story stems which all originated in The MacArthur Story Stem Battery (Robinson, Mantz-Simmons, MacFie, Kelsay, Holmberg, & the MacArthur Narrative Working Group, 2007).

The stories selected for use with the AFCS all stress the attachment system by putting the child protagonist in some sort of danger while the parents are nearby for help. For example, in one story, the child protagonist is eager for the dinner which his or her mother is cooking and accidentally burns their hand on the stove. Because the stories are stressful and the parents are nearby, these stories allow for coding that focuses on the child's ability to rely on their attachment figures to solve the dilemma and whether or not they are able to engage in and resolve a stressful situation. The AFCS consists of 9 codes, which focus on how the child portrays each of their parents as supportive or rejecting, whether they approach each parent in times of distress, whether they become emotionally dysregulated and resort to bizarre or aggressive behaviors, and whether they are able to address and resolve the negative themes and emotions that emerge in each story stem. These codes emphasize the child's attachment representations of their parents and their own ability to rely on their parents in times of distress, which are all domains that research has linked to attachment theory.

This coding system has been effectively utilized by both researchers and clinicians to obtain information about children's internal working models of relationships. It is possible to factor analyze the data for use in research, or for clinical usage, cut off scores are available that help guide the interpretation of attachment representation in the story stems. These cut off scores indicate whether the child is able to represent each parent as supportive in times of distress, as rejecting, or as unavailable and also clearly indicate whether or not attachment disorganization is present. Cut off scores also indicate narrative coherence, similarly to the Adult Attachment Interview. Clinicians are taught to interpret patterns of scores to determine whether the child's attachment representations are secure, avoidant, resistant, or disorganized (or some combination of the above).

Research has demonstrated evidence for the reliability and validity of the AFCS. Splaun and colleagues (2010) examined the relationship between mother's internal representations of her relationship with her child, as measured by The Parent Development Interview (Aber et al., 1985), and their children's story stems coded with the AFCS. Participants in this study included 92 mothers and their 4 to 8 year-old children (10 African American, 4 Latino, 1 Asian, 6 mixed-race, and 71 Caucasian), all of whom were considered high-risk for later psychopathology due to either the suspicion or confirmed presence of abuse and/or neglect. Findings indicated that the AFCS codes were discrete yet interrelated to one another in theoretically meaningful ways. Namely, children who viewed their mother as supportive were less likely to view her as rejecting and more likely to approach her in times of distress and to be able to address and resolve the negative themes and emotions presented in the story. Additionally, research comparing parent responses on the Parent Development Interview (PDI; Aber, Slade, Berger, Bresgi, & Kaplan, 1985) with their children's AFCS responses found that more supportive, nurturing parents tend to have children who are able to address and resolve strong emotions and difficult problems. This also shows that there is some congruence between the parents' representations and their children's working models, particularly that mothers who have more supportive parental representations are more likely to have children who are more able to manage negative affect and difficult situations. Finally, because this relationship was theoretically predicted and mirrors earlier findings using another story stems coding system (Steele et al., 2008), this supports the validity of the AFCS codes for story stems.



In a second study, Splaun (2012) found that the AFCS codes were comparable with two widely used and well validated, though much more lengthy, coding systems for story stems – the MacArthur Narrative Coding Manual (MNCM; Robinson et al., 2007) and Little Piggy coding systems (Hodges, Hillman, & Steele, 2004). The AFCS was shown that it captured the full range of responses that were measured by these two far lengthier coding systems.

Further, the AFCS code for emotional dysregulation (attachment disorganization) was found to correspond to parent ratings of children's externalizing and overall problem behavior ratings by their mothers and their fathers on the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach, 1991), indicating that children with high scores on the AFCS dysregulation scale tend to act out in real life.

Further, evidence for the external concurrent validity of the AFCS was bolstered by significant links between children's concurrent attachment status, as measured by the Modified Strange Situation (Main & Cassidy, 1988), in the non-clinical sample. Children who were securely attached to their mothers were more likely to seek out their mothers in times of distress within their story stems. Additionally, children who were securely attached to their fathers were more likely to portray them as supportive in their stories.

Thus, the AFCS seems to pick up on key dimensions of the child's present attachment status: low scores on the Attachment Avoidance of Mother code may signal a concurrently secure attachment with the mother, while high Supportive Father scores may indicate a concurrently secure attachment with the father. Other significant findings from this study included that the AFCS was distinct from a measure of children's linguistic development, indicating that it is not just measuring story telling ability but actually capturing the children's internal working models of attachment and the links found in the prior study between the Parent Development Interview and the AFCS were replicated.

In short, the AFCS coding system is brief, has established validity, and is user-friendly while retaining the ability to capture attachment-relevant aspects of story stems that map on to real-life child behavior and important aspects of their relationship with their parents. Thus, the AFCS is an important contribution to the field and will help to make story stems accessible to researchers and clinicians working with a wide range of populations. Because the AFCS is able to provide a window into the strengths and challenges presented by individual dyads, this measure is diagnostically and therapeutically useful for clinicians who work with families of young children in addition to its utility for researchers who are interested in studying attachment of children ages 5 – 10.

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VERDON, B. (2012). CLINIQUE ET PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE DU VIEILLISSEMENT : APPORT DES MÉTHODES PROJECTIVES (RORSCHACH, TAT)



Benoît Verdon

**Clinique et
psychopathologie
du vieillissement**
Apport des méthodes projectives
(Rorschach, TAT)

DUNOD

[HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.3917/DUNOD.VERDO.2012.01](https://doi.org/10.3917/DUNOD.VERDO.2012.01)

How can we understand and consider the complex interweaving of biological, social and psychological realities that underpins the experience of ageing? Since its publication in 2012, B. Verdon's book has become an essential reference for any clinician wishing to gain a better understanding of the psychological functioning of men and women who are ageing, in all their diversity and singularity, whatever the moment in their lives and the clinical context of the encounter (transition to retirement, relationship and family conflicts, bereavement, memory complaints, health concerns, hospitalisation, moving into a nursing home, etc.).

Using Rorschach and T.A.T. protocols collected from men and women aged from 50 to over 85 and analysed according to the perspectives opened up by the French School (Verdon & Azoulay, 2019), the author makes original and valuable contributions which demonstrate, on the one hand, the necessary complementarity of these two projective tests and their relevance in the clinical psychology and psychopathology of ageing, and on the other hand, the very topicality of the psychoanalytic paradigm for grasping the complex movements of psychic reorganisation associated with ageing and their effects on psychic functioning. The clinical usefulness of these tests is illustrated, among other things, by the mediating value they have with inhibited patients, revealing hidden psychic potential or vulnerability, and by their ability to shed light on the reasons underlying a complaint, to refine a diagnosis, to provide food for thought about a therapeutic project, to interest the patient in his or her psychic functioning, and so on.

B. Verdon's in-depth theoretical analysis, enriched by clinical contributions, shows the extent to which the model of dream interpretation proposed by Freud (1900) makes it possible to access the different psychic problems through the resonance the manifest content of the plates triggers in each individual, and to grasp the particular defensive arrangements implemented to deal with them, which are in no way specific to one sex or age; this is one of the remarkable contributions of this book. The analyses presented by B. Verdon consider the specific conditions under which the test was administered to this clinical population and are based on current contemporary research (chapter 2); they are amply illustrative of the sensitivity and reactivity of elderly participants to the latent stimuli of the T.A.T. charts, in the face of manifest content which at first glance is far removed from their daily experience. An analysis of the protocols shows the extent to which each organisation is mobilised by intense and demanding psychic work, which each time puts to the test the resources and vulnerabilities specific to each individual, as much in terms of narcissistic foundations and investments as in terms of object investments, combining issues of loss and oedipal problems, according to the particular ways in which psychosexuality is organised.

In other words, these issues continue to stir the psyche well into old age, in ways that depend less on the age of the subject than on the organisation of their personality and a phantasmatic universe that predates the presenting situation. From the introduction and in Chapter 1, this perspective establishes the key dimension of psychic temporality, which enables us to understand the effects of ageing not only in relation to the subject's current events, but always also underpinned by processes specific to the atemporality of the unconscious. In addition, it argues that the gap between manifest and latent content is necessary to maintain a dynamic boundary between external reality, the subject's current preoccupations, and internal, psychic reality (Chapter 2). Without this boundary, the author warns us of the risk of a reduction in the individual's potential for phantasmatic deployment, of the supposed psychic problems being reduced to the staging explicitly supported by the pictorial figuration of the boards, of the sharpness and vitality of conflicts that are nonetheless very much present at the heart of every psychic functioning, as shown by the rich analyses of the protocols proposed throughout the book.

It is this clinical listening, rigorously underpinned by the theoretical and methodological framework used (Chabert & al., 2020), non-inductive and respectful of the individual's psychic movements, in their homogeneity as well as their heterogeneity, that also enables B. Verdon to argue forcefully for the differentiating value of the major psychopathological organisations (psychotic, neurotic, borderline and narcissistic), which remains heuristic for understanding the issues likely to animate them. Verdon also strongly supports the differentiating value of the major psychopathological organisations (psychotic, neurotic, borderline and narcissistic), which remains heuristic for understanding the issues likely to drive the psychological dynamics of men and women who experience ageing and old age (Chapters 3, 4 and 5).

Within the field of controversy opened up by the multiplication of psychological assessment tools likely to be used in the of older adults, B. Verdon's contributions offer solid epistemological, methodological, clinical and psychopathological support that is essential for understanding the extent to which "growing old is above all an eminently subjective experience, marked by intranquillity, and which forcefully problematises the encounter between external reality and one's own psychic reality" (Verdon, 2013, p. 4).

Note : Within the field of controversy opened up by the multiplication of psychological assessment tools likely to be used in the of older adults, B. Verdon's contributions offer solid epistemological, methodological, clinical and psychopathological support that is essential for understanding the extent to which "growing old is above all an eminently subjective experience, marked by intranquillity, and which forcefully problematises the encounter between external reality and one's own psychic reality" (Verdon, 2013, p. 4).

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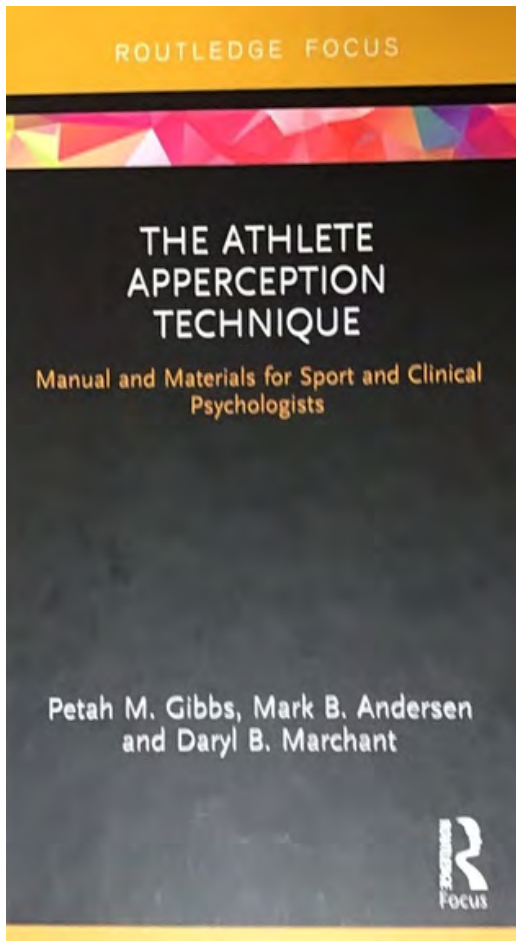


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THE ATHLETE APPERCEPTION TECHNIQUE

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The growth of sport psychology has largely coincided with an era dominated by objective testing. With the increasing maturation of the field of sport psychology, there appears to be a greater appreciation for diversity of training models, research methodologies, and therapeutic approaches other than the dominant cognitive-behavioural model. For example, psychodynamic formulations and interpretations have begun to appear more frequently in the sport psychology literature (e.g., Andersen & Serra de Queiroz, 2024; Serra de Queiroz & Andersen, 2017, 2020). The development of the Athlete Apperception Technique (AAT) began over 20 years ago when a new doctoral research student, Petah Gibbs, came to dissertation supervisors Daryl Marchant and Mark Andersen at Victoria University in Melbourne, Australia with a project to develop a Thematic Apperception Test-like technique for use with sporting populations as the topic of his PhD research in psychological assessment.

The majority of tests developed to assess personality in sport are essentially objective tests. Bouet (1970), however, took some tentative steps in developing a sport-specific projective test. Unfortunately, Bouet did not produce a test that could be of practical use to either researchers or practitioners. The AAT extended Bouet's work with the development of a projective technique for use with athletes. In Petah Gibbs' doctoral dissertation (Gibbs, 2006), he meticulously detailed the processes followed to develop the AAT. Several researchers have used the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), developed by Morgan and Murray (1935), as a guide to develop population- and culturally-specific projective tests. The AAT was also developed using the TAT as a blueprint.



Mark B. Andersen retired (mostly) from academia in 2014, but he is still an adjunct professor of psychology at both the School of Health and Welfare at Halmstad University in Sweden and the Institute for Social Neuroscience in Melbourne, Australia. His areas of research and practice interests include: the psychology of injury and rehabilitation; the role of exercise in mental health and quality of life; the training and supervision of graduate students; interpersonal mindfulness; Buddhist psychology; and psychodynamic applications in sport and performance psychology. He has published 9 books and more than 200 journal articles and book chapters, and has made over 100 national and international conference presentations, including 15 invited keynote addresses on four continents. He currently works as a clinical psychologist in a group practice in Hobart, Tasmania and supervises psychologists in nine countries around the world over Skype.

Gibbs dissertation comprised three studies. Study 1 was used to develop a preliminary image set (Set-A), depicting a wide range of sport related scenarios. Data collection incorporated the pilot testing of over 100 pictures and drawings of sport situations with approximately 200 athletes representing a number of sports and levels of participation. In Study 2, twelve experts (judges) rated image Set-B (48 images) on a range of criteria using Murray's (1943) image set guidelines and Morgan's (1999) image examination guidelines as blueprints. Upon completion of expert ratings, the 27 highest rated images were developed into original drawings by a professional artist for subsequent use in the administration of image Set-C. In Study 3, 75 participants completed image Set-C with the focus being to trial and seek recommendations for the make-up of the final image set (Set-D). Participants wrote a short story about each image by identifying a central character, describing what had preceded the moment being captured, what they expected to happen, and describing the relationships between the central character and other depicted characters. Written responses (over 100,000 words) were analysed using several thematic content analyses methods (e.g., identification of stimulus properties of images, import summary including: dilemma, intention, complication, means, and outcome of stories). Standard descriptive statistics were also calculated. Based on both the qualitative and quantitative analyses image Set-C was reduced to a final image set (Set-D: 10 images).

The objective was to develop the AAT to the extent that it could be used in research and applied settings. The ongoing challenge will be to popularise the use of the AAT. To date, there has been limited research using the AAT. For example, Kavanagh (2010) used the AAT in a case study of a tennis player transitioning to the role of coach, and Thompson and Andersen (2012) used the AAT in a case study of a rugby player. The development of the AAT was published in a peer-reviewed journal (Gibbs et al. 2016) with the full Manual published a year later (Gibbs et al. 2017). The most recent review of projective techniques (and the AAT) in sport appeared in late 2023 (Andersen & Gibbs, 2024)



We believe that the AAT can best contribute to sport psychological knowledge when findings are integrated with multiple sources of data (e.g., questionnaires, intake interviews). The AAT may help sport practitioners identify and assess personality features, relationships, anxieties, achievement motivation, and perfectionism. The significance of this research is the development of a projective assessment tool specifically for sport. The AAT should augment the recent shifts in orientation for psychological service delivery to athletes and provide a more in-depth understanding of athletes' characters, motivations, anxieties, and hopes.

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IN MEMORIAM

MONTSE RAS PLANA (1932- 2023)

*Tribute from the International Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods
and the SERYP*



By Pere Barbosa

On April 14, 2023, Montse Ras passed away at the age of 91. Her loss generates a feeling of sorrow, mobilizes a series of memories, and awakens a set of experiences due to the relationship and the bond with her. A summary of her life could be: She was a great professional and had a great personality. We can express a basic word that defines her professionally: Rorschach. A valued and esteemed person, with whom you could have a satisfactory and rewarding relationship. His death could have been expected, but this does not take away from a painful feeling and the mobilization of memories, relationships, and positive affections.

She had a PhD in Psychology and a bachelor's degree in law. At the end of the 80s, she wrote her doctoral thesis: "Vulnerability of the Rorschach test and the MMPI" She was a Professor at the University of Barcelona in the Department of Psychology, in the chair of Dr. Miguel Siguán. Professor of Projective Techniques at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Barcelona. She worked as a clinical psychologist at SJD Barcelona Children's Hospital for 7 years. Her teaching labor was enormous, classes, courses, conferences, congresses, workshops, supervisions, publications, research... We can see that from a young age she had a great knowledge and experience in Projective Techniques, but especially in Rorschach. She did a great job in the Societat Catalana del Rorschach i Mètodes Projectius, in important roles, she was president of said society, management and organization, and in other positions.

MONTSERRAT ROS PLANA (1932- 2023)

One of her most important activities was the organization of the XI International Congress of the International Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods, in July 1984, at the University of Barcelona. There were several characteristics of this congress: it was held in a university, the dinner was held in the beautiful Pedralbes Palace and a series of various social activities took place, among them the presence of the famous "castellers", and the reception at the "Council of One Hundred" of the Barcelona City Council. It was also possible thanks to the work and selfless dedication of all the members of the Society. To this day, those who were present at the Congress remember it as unsurpassable. She participated in International Congresses, in National Congresses of the Spanish Society and the Catalan Society. A considerable and outstanding part of her professional activity was carried out at the School of the Catalan Society of the Rorschach and Mètodes Projectius: Professor of Dynamic Psychology, Dynamic Psychopathology, Interpretation of the Rorschach, Interview. She integrated Dynamic Psychology and Projective Methods, especially Rorschach.

She had a good external appearance, she was elegant, she showed a good image, which accompanied a respect and appreciation of her own personal identity.

Dr. Agustín Serrate, Professor of Psychiatry at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Zaragoza, was in charge of organizing in August 1971 the VIII International Congress of Rorschach and Projective Methods. As a result of this Congress, the Spanish Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods was created on May 2, 1972, on May 17, 1975, the Delegation of Rorschach and Projective Methods of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands was constituted, and in July 1986 this delegation was transformed into the Catalan Society of Rorschach and Projective Methods. Montse was a co-founding member of all of them. She was one of the four pillars of the Rorschach in Catalonia with Vera Campo, Nouhad Dow, and Nancy Vilar.

She participated and had productive personal contacts with international professionals. The most important was John Exner, creator of the Rorschach Comprehensive Method, who came to Barcelona, where he held several workshops at the Societat Catalana, and introduced and deployed his method in Catalonia and the rest of Spain. Montserrat had a great professional and personal relationship with him. She maintained personal and scientific relationships, which influenced the knowledge and use of the Rorschach throughout the country. Other characters she was familiar with are: Rausch de Trautenberg (France), Frida Rosell, Dr. Bash and Dr. Jaeger (Switzerland), Irving Weiner, P. Erderg, E. Perry (USA).

MONTSERRAT ROS PLANA (1932- 2023)

She published several scientific articles in the "Revista de la Sociedad Española del Rorschach y Métodos Projectivos", the "Revista de Psicodiagnóstico Argentina", the "Sociedad Inglesa del Rorschach" and "Rorschachiana". In the first publication of the Spanish Rorschach Society, presented at the First Annual Meeting, May 1978, Montserrat's paper "The Body Schema in Relation to Affective Disorders" already appeared. She is the author of the books: "From Monologue to Dialogue (Men and Women)" and "The Insufficient Rebellion: The Difficult Mother-Daughter Relationship".

She worked extensively as a teacher. Her teaching was the result of research and scientific reflection on her practical and clinical experience. Training in Psychoanalysis, in Projective Techniques, especially in Rorschach, requires time, dedication and enthusiasm, and Montse had these skills. She called for continuous and renewing formation. She was demanding, but fair and very well prepared. Her teaching and clinical work was exciting. It awakened the vocation towards Psychoanalysis and Projective Techniques. She was demanding of herself and was enthusiastic about her contact with patients and students. It awakened many vocations in the fields of diagnosis and psychotherapy.

She emphasized her great clinical capacity, ability to understand human behavior and normality and pathology, through the clinical material provided by each case.

We find ourselves saying farewell to her loss, but we continue a bond with her, the reunion, and the re-creation of our relationship with her will be maintained. It provided us: knowledge, interest, enthusiasm, training, scientific style. With many of his students and with professional psychologists, she created a relationship and a bond beyond the professional, she came to engender appreciation and friendship. She spread an interest, love, and dedication to Psychoanalysis, Projective Methods, and Rorschach. Montse, thank you very much.

IN MEMORIAM

DOLORES PASSI TOGNAZZO

*Tribute from the International Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods
and the Italian Rorschach Association*



The Italian Rorschach Association would like to remember Dolores Passi Tognazzo, Professor Emeritus at the University of Padua, founder and President Emeritus of the Association itself, who sadly passed away on 20 November 2022. We shall miss her leadership, her commitment and her determination. Her work in the field of the Rorschach and projective methods, to which Dolores devoted her entire life, always defending a clinical approach uncontaminated by digital sirens, have trained several generations of clinical psychologists. With Dolores Passi Tognazzo, an important part of the history of Italian psychology has disappeared, but her writings and her memory will live on forever in those who knew and appreciated her.

IN MEMORIAM

LUCIA MARIA SALVIA COELHO

Tribute from the International Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods and the Brazilian Rorschach Association and Projective Methods (ASBRo)



On September 7, 2023, Professor Lúcia Maria Salvia Coelho, a personality of great expression in Brazilian scientific production on the Rorschach Method and psychological assessment, passed away. ASBRo pays tribute to this great teacher and researcher.

Em 07 de setembro de 2023, faleceu Professora Lúcia Maria Salvia Coelho, personalidade de grande expressão na produção científica brasileira sobre o Método de Rorschach e avaliação psicológica. A ASBRo presta sua homenagem a essa grande professora e pesquisadora.

IN MEMORIAM

OMAR ARRUE ISAMIT

*Tribute from the International Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods
and the Grupo Rorschach Chile*

By Ximena Muñoz Hagel



We regret to inform that Omar Arrue Isamit, Chilean psychologist, psychoanalyst under the Asociación Psicoanalítica Chilena APCH, and remarkable Rorschacher passed away on June 5th, 2023, at the age of 83.

Mr. Arrue was an academic in the School of Psychology at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (EPUC), as well as an academic in the School of Theatre of the same Institution where he was assigned Tenure. He taught at EPUC from the year 1979 to 2010, rising to the challenges of different Governments, from Dictatorship to Democracy. He educated his students in classrooms dedicated to Psychoanalysis and Psychodiagnosis. Thus, participating in the formation of multiple generations of psychologists. He played a critical role in

the Academic world, teaching psychodiagnosis which welcomed curiosity and reflection amongst the student body. His alumni together agree regarding the depth and relevance which he brought to the table in the psychodiagnostics training of future psychologists.

Mr. Arrue practiced integrated clinical methodologies, both in theory and in practice, promoting research efforts amongst the Undergraduate Student Body, as well as working with mirror rooms for the purposes in advancing towards a clinical and genetic understanding of the cases under study. In his own words when addressing his students, he believed in pressing forward, "A manner of operating which allowed future professionals to distinguish between the normal and the pathological, putting out stellar quality therapeutic practices."

Since the 1960's he took part in the first meetings of Rorschach psychodiagnostics of Latin America. It is important to underscore his participation in the group of psychologists that founded the Rorschach Association of Latin America ALAR, in 1967.



Soundblot
**THE ISR PODCAST
IS GOING PUBLIC**

When we read about our forefathers and the work that they did to build the history we have with the Rorschach, wouldn't it be fabulous to hear in their own words their thinking, hear their voices, their inflections, their accents, and their favorite expressions? Well, we have current leaders that continue the work and that in the future will be honored by upcoming generations. That is one of the benefits of profiling these mentors in the Soundblot podcast interviews, because preserving their thinking and personality through their own words is part of the legacy we want to safeguard. We are proud to announce that the Board of Directors approved the release of most of the podcasts to make them available to the public. These podcasts will be housed in our YouTube channel. We request that you honored our appeal to use them only for educational purposes and preserve their integrity. The following message will accompany these podcasts.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THESE PODCASTS IS INTENDED FOR INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. PLEASE DO NOT MISUSE. NOTHING IN THIS PODCAST OR ON THE WEBSITE IS INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PROFESSIONAL, SUPERVISORY, OR CONSULTATIVE ADVICE. IF YOU NEED THE QUALIFIED ADVICE OF ANY MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONER OR MEDICAL PROVIDER, PLEASE SEEK ONE IN YOUR AREA. SIMILARLY, IF YOU NEED SUPERVISION ON CLINICAL MATTERS, PLEASE FIND A SUPERVISOR WITH EXPERTISE THAT FITS YOUR NEEDS. IF YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT ABOUT SOMETHING OR FIND YOUR CONTENT IS BEING USED INCORRECTLY, PLEASE CONTACT THE BROADCASTER. ANY INFRINGEMENT WAS NOT DONE ON PURPOSE AND WILL BE RECTIFIED TO ALL PARTIES' SATISFACTION.

The Soundblot is the exclusive podcast of the International Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods. Featuring exclusive interviews, the Soundblot wishes to contribute to the oral storytelling tradition by taking ISR members on a personal encounter with notable Rorschach and Projective Methods experts. We want our listeners to hear our guests relate stories and discussions about their research, theories, practice, and collaborative experiences that have changed their lives and the landscape of the Rorschach and Projective Methods field. From history to the most modern research findings, history and clinical cases that are re-shaping the field, our guests will answer your questions, teach, challenge, surprise, and inspire you.



**THE ISR
PODCAST
09**

Soundblot

Noriko Nakamura
Interviewed by Irem Atak
ENGLISH
Music Score
Rachmaninoff Etudes op. 39 n° 8
Gleb Ivanov, piano
Music from the Isabella Stewart
Gardner Museum, Boston.
<https://www.gardnermuseum.org>

In this podcast, our own Ex-President Noriko Nakamura tells us how she learned the Rorschach and the Comprehensive System, and her passion for the instrument ever since.

**[You can listen to the interview
HERE](#)**

In this podcast, James Kleiger tells us all about how he learned the Rorschach and the different paths that he took to accumulate his vast knowledge and passion for the Rorschach.



[You can listen to the interview HERE](#)

RORSCHACHIANA NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

By **Filippo Achieri**
Rorschachiana Editor

Dear colleagues,

I am very pleased to inform you about the growing impact of Rorschachiana on the scientific community.

Based on data available on Elsevier's Scopus (TM) repository, our journal received (to date, Nov. 4th, 2023) - in average - 2.0 citations for each published article in the last three years. This is a dramatic improvement from previous figures (1.4 citations per article in 2022, 1.0 citations per article in 2021, 0.7 citations per article in 2020).

This is an indicator of the increasing visibility of Rorschach' related literature, and of its quality. As always, I remind you all that we are open for submissions from ISR members and available to consult with colleagues potentially interested in submitting a manuscript. I'll be happy to reply to your queries (write to filippo.aschieri@unicatt.it).

All the best
Filippo Aschieri





THE BULLETIN

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March 30 for May issue

September 30 for November issue

DEADLINE FOR NEXT
EDITION

March 30, 2024



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*International Society of the Rorschach
& Projective Methods*

The objectives of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods are:

- To create an international link between national societies, associations, and groups for Rorschach and Projective Techniques in order to facilitate scientific exchanges among specialists, practitioners and researchers in the field;
- To ensure publication of the journal, Rorschachiana, a newsletter, or other such periodicals as may be designated by the Executive Board or the Assembly of Delegates;
- To maintain an archives of publications concerning the Rorschach and Projective Methods, and endeavour to make them accessible to members.



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