



**IAFP**

International Association  
for Forensic Psychotherapy

## **27th ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**WALLS:  
PROTECTION AND  
PROVOCATION**

**17-19 MAY 2018  
ASSEMBLY HALLS  
BELFAST**





# IAFP

International Association  
for Forensic Psychotherapy

## 27th ANNUAL CONFERENCE BELFAST

### **WALLS: PROTECTION AND PROVOCATION**

*Walls: Protection and Provocation is the theme of our 27th annual IAFP conference in Belfast. We have distinguished speakers from a broad range of backgrounds. Presentations will provide the ingredients to bridge monuments, concepts and attitudes. Clinical contributions will focus on structures and manoeuvres created by individuals and groups. It is here, that protection and provocation become densely intertwined.*

## ***Scaffolding***

*Masons, when they start upon a building,  
Are careful to test out the scaffolding;*

*Make sure that planks won't slip at busy points,  
Secure all ladders, tighten bolted joints.*

*And yet all this comes down when the job's done  
Showing off walls of sure and solid stone.*

*So if, my dear, there sometimes seems to be  
Old bridges breaking between you and me*

*Never fear. We may let the scaffolds fall  
Confident that we have built our wall.*

***Seamus Heaney***

# KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

**John Alderdice**

**Nick Benefield**

**Felice Carabellese**

**Rosa Corzo**

**Coline Covington**

**Carlo Gébler**

**Tom Hartley**

**Chris Noble**

**Franco Scarpa**

**Phil Scraton**

**Jake Mac Siacais**

**Valerie Sinason**

**Francesco Spadaro**

**Estela Welldon**

# CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

## **Scientific Committee:**

**Zoe Berko**

**Carine Minne**

**Elena Mundici**

**Katya Orrell**

**Francesco Spadaro**

**Emma Went**

## **Organising Committee:**

**Colin Campbell**

**Richard Curen**

**Richard Ingram**

**Carine Minne**

## **Gill McGauley Prize Committee:**

**Gwen Adshead**

**Colin Campbell**

**Katya Orrell**

# THURSDAY 17 MAY

## EVENING

---

### VENUE

**BELFAST CITY HALL**

*Donegall Square  
Belfast  
BT1 5GS*

**6.30 PM - 8 PM**

**WELCOME RECEPTION**

**8 PM - 10 PM**

**FILM SCREENING**

**'THE FLORIDA PROJECT'**

*Courtesy of Will Clarke,  
Altitude Films*

**DISCUSSION BY**

**ESTELA WELLDON &**

**PAMELA STEWART**



# FRIDAY 18 MAY

## MORNING

---

### VENUE

### THE ASSEMBLY HALLS

*2-10 Fisherwick Place  
Belfast  
BT1 6DW*

**8 AM - 8.30 AM**

### REGISTRATION & COFFEE

**8.30 AM - 9 AM**

### INTRODUCTION & WELCOME

**9 AM - 11 AM**

### PLENARY 1

*CHAIR: LESLIE LOTHSTEIN*

#### JOHN ALDERDICE

*Boundaries, Borders and Better Neighbours*

#### PHIL SCRATON

*Justice for the 96': Researching Truth, Delivering Justice in the Aftermath of the Hillsborough Disaster*

**11 - 11.30 AM**

### COFFEE BREAK

*Main Hall*

**11.30 AM - 1 PM**

### PLENARY 2

*CHAIR: LESLIE LOTHSTEIN*

#### JAKE MAC SAICAIS (SKYPE)

*Inside Out. Out of Our Cells and out of Ourselves*

#### CARLO GÉBLER IN DISCUSSION

*Creative work in prisons*

**1 PM - 2 PM**

### LUNCH

*Main Hall*

**1.30 PM - 2 PM**

### BOOK LAUNCH

*Violent States and Creative States:  
from the Global to the Individual*

*Edited by John Adlam, Tilman Kluttig,  
Bandy X. Lee*

# FRIDAY 18 MAY

## AFTERNOON

---

**2 PM - 3.30 PM**

### PARALLEL SESSIONS

**PARALLEL 1**

**1A: LISA WOLOVICK**  
**1B: ANDREW SHEPHERD**  
*CHAIR: ANGELA FOSTER*

**PARALLEL 2**

**2A: FONTEINI PAPOULIS ET AL**  
**2B: ALISDAIR FORREST**  
*CHAIR: REENA KAPOOR*

**PARALLEL 3**

**3A: RONALD DOCTOR**  
**3B: EMMA WENT**  
*CHAIR: KATYA ORRELL*

**PARALLEL 4**

**4A: JOHN YOUNG**  
**4B: LISA GARDINER**  
*CHAIR: ESTELA WELLDON*

**PARALLEL 5**

**5A: COLIN CAMPBELL ET AL**  
**5B: DAVID MILLAR**  
*CHAIR: FRANCESCO SPADARO*

**3.30 PM - 4 PM**

### TEA BREAK

*Main Hall*

**4 PM - 5.15 PM**

### PLENARY 3

*CHAIR: ELENA MUNDICI*

**FELICE CARABELLESE, FRANCO SCARPA,  
FRANCESCO SPADARO**

*The Italian Model: The No Wall Experience*

**NICK BENEFIELD**

*The offender pathway, relational environments and  
psychotherapy - new models and fresh thinking on  
collaboration in England and Wales*

**5.15 - 5.30 PM**

### BREAK

*Main Hall*

**5.30 - 6.30 PM**

**LARGE GROUP**  
**JOHN SLANE**

# FRIDAY 18 MAY EVENING

---

VENUE

HMS CAROLINE

*Alexandra Dock  
Queens Road  
Belfast  
BT3 9DT*

7.30 PM - 1 AM

CONFERENCE GALA DINNER



# SATURDAY 19 MAY

## MORNING

---

### VENUE

### THE ASSEMBLY HALLS

*2-10 Fisherwick Place  
Belfast  
BT1 6DW*

**8 AM - 9 AM**

### REGISTRATION & COFFEE

**9 AM - 11 AM**

### PLENARY 4

*CHAIR: RICHARD INGRAM*

#### **TOM HARTLEY**

*Walls in the Irish Stone Age: Ancient and Modern*

#### **CHRIS NOBLE**

*From warriors to guardians - cognitive dissonance in modern policing*

**11 - 11.30 AM**

### COFFEE BREAK

*Main Hall*

**11.30 AM -  
1 PM**

### PLENARY 5

*CHAIR: ESTELA WELLDON*

#### **COLINE COVINGTON**

*New Walls to Keep the Bad Out: Populism and the Totalitarian Psyche*

#### **ROSA CORZO**

*Trump's Wall: Why the US needs a thicker skin?*

**1 PM - 2 PM**

### LUNCH

*Main Hall*

**1 PM - 2 PM**

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

### IAFP BOARD ELECTION

*CHAIR: REENA KAPOOR*

*ALL MEMBERS WELCOME*

# SATURDAY 19 MAY

## AFTERNOON

---

**2 PM - 3.30 PM**

### PARALLEL SESSIONS

**PARALLEL 6**

**6A: CATERINA MARCHETTI ET AL**

**6B: TANYA ERAZO**

*CHAIR: FRANCESCO SPADARO*

**PARALLEL 7**

**7A: JOHN WOODS**

**7B: ZOE BERKO**

*CHAIR: RONALD DOCTOR*

**PARALLEL 8**

**8A: LISA FIRESTONE**

**8B: LESLIE LOTHSTEIN**

*CHAIR: DAVID MILLAR*

**PARALLEL 9**

**9A: KATYA ORRELL**

**9B: VICTORIA GATH ET AL**

*CHAIR: EMMA WENT*

**3.30 PM - 4 PM**

### TEA BREAK

*Main Hall*

**4 PM - 5.15 PM**

### PLENARY 6

*CHAIR: COLIN CAMPBELL*

### VALERIE SINASON

The killer on the other side of the wall

*Special session in memory of Dr Alan Corbett*

**5.15 - 5.30 PM**

### BREAK

*Main Hall*

**5.30 PM - 6.30 PM**

### LARGE GROUP

**JOHN SLANE**

# PLENARY 1

## Boundaries, Borders and Better Neighbours

### John Alderdice

*Professor, the Lord Alderdice FRCPsych, Director of the Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflict, Harris Manchester College, University of Oxford. During his eleven years as Leader of the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland, Lord Alderdice played a significant role in the negotiation of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement. He was then appointed first Speaker of the new Northern Ireland Assembly and retired in 2004 when he was appointed to the Independent Monitoring Commission tasked by the British and Irish Governments with security normalization and closing down terrorist activity in Northern Ireland. He was also President of Liberal International, the global federation of more than 100 liberal political parties (he is now President D'Honneur), Chairman of the Liberal Democrat Party in the House of Lords, and a consultant psychiatrist and Senior Lecturer at The Queen's University of Belfast. He is currently Director of the Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflict at Harris Manchester College (University of Oxford), Chairman of the Centre for Democracy and Peace Building (Belfast) and a Clinical Professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Maryland in Baltimore (USA). His work on violent political conflict has been recognized with a number of honorary doctorates, prizes and awards from various parts of the world.*

---

Drawing on his personal experience of working on communal conflict in Northern Ireland and other countries that have suffered from terrorism and political violence, Lord Alderdice will describe, from a psychoanalytic and systemic perspective, the way that historic national, cultural and political conflicts form the backdrop to the struggles which manifest themselves as fundamentalism, radicalization and terrorism in modern times. By examining and understanding the group dynamics and collective experiences of minority populations that have suffered generations of humiliation and injustice at the hands of others, Lord Alderdice will show how terrorism is not an individual but a group phenomenon with the implication that successful interventions need to identify and take into account the complex relational processes and experiences in all the parties involved in any conflict, including the current widening and deepening global conflict. He will also raise the unfashionable question as to whether the globalization that most liberals and cosmopolitans (including himself) enjoy, may contribute to the rise of religious fundamentalism, nationalism, populism and political radicalization, and will explore the implications of such a psycho-political analysis for public policy.

# PLENARY 1

## 'Justice for the 96': Researching Truth, Delivering Justice in the Aftermath of the Hillsborough Disaster

**Phil Scraton**

*Phil Scraton PhD, DLaws (Hon), is Emeritus Professor in the School of Law, Queen's University, Belfast. Recently Lowenstein Fellow at Amherst College, Massachusetts, USA and Visiting Professor at the Universities of Auckland, Monash, New South Wales and Sydney. His research includes: controversial deaths and the state; rights of the bereaved and survivors following disasters; the politics of incarceration. Widely published, recent books include: Power, Conflict and Criminalisation; The Violence of Incarceration; The Incarceration of Women; Hillsborough: The Truth; Women's Imprisonment and the Case for Abolition. He has written major reports for the NI Human Rights Commission and the NI Children's Commissioner. Director of The Hillsborough Project 1989-95 he was principal author of Hillsborough and After: The Liverpool Experience and No Last Rights: The Promotion of Myth and the Denial of Justice in the Aftermath of the Hillsborough Disaster. He led Hillsborough Independent Panel's research team and was lead author of its ground-breaking 2013 Report, Hillsborough. Adviser to the families' legal teams throughout the inquests, the new edition of Hillsborough: The Truth was published in 2016. Awarded Freedom of the City of Liverpool and honorary DLaws by its university, his alma mater. Factual consultant on and contributor to the 2017 BAFTA winning documentary Hillsborough. He has been awarded a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship to research the unique work of the Hillsborough Independent Panel, the conduct of new inquests and the forthcoming legal proceedings. Castaway on Desert Island Discs in 2017, he has been commissioned to lead a month-long international research symposium on deaths in controversial circumstances hosted by the University of Sydney.*

---

# PLENARY 1

## **'Justice for the 96': Researching Truth, Delivering Justice in the Aftermath of the Hillsborough Disaster**

This presentation reflects primary, documentary and observational research conducted over three decades into the context, circumstances and aftermath of the Hillsborough Disaster. On 15 April 1989 ninety-six men, women and children lost their lives at an FA Cup Semi-Final football match in Sheffield. Hundreds more were seriously injured, thousands traumatised and many have died prematurely as a direct consequence. The investigations, inquests, appeals and reviews that followed failed the bereaved and the survivors. Their sustained but lonely campaign led eventually to the unprecedented Hillsborough Independent Panel (2010-2012) and its ground breaking report, providing the foundation for criminal and Independent Police Complaints Commission investigations, the quashing of the 'accidental death' verdicts and new inquests. Concluding the longest inquests in legal history in April 2016, the jury's verdict was 'unlawful killing'. It levelled severe criticisms against those in authority, the majority against the police, and that fans' behaviour had not contributed to the deaths.

The presentation raises profound concerns regarding the potential of long-term, critical social research within an academic work inhibited by financial, political and 'ethical' constraints. It demonstrates the political, ethical and personal challenges involved in bearing witness to the 'pain of others'; and how structural relations of power, authority and legitimacy contextualise daily life, social interaction and individual opportunity.

Focusing on the 'view from below', hearing testimonies from the margins, revealing institutionalised deceit and pursuing 'truth recovery', the presentation argues that critical social research is transformative. It addresses 'personal troubles' as 'public issues', seeking alternative accounts to secure 'truth' and acknowledgement.

# PLENARY 2

## **“Inside Out. Out of Our Cells and out of Ourselves”**

### **Jake Mac Siacais**

Jake MacSiacais is married to Chrissie Keenan he is a father to five children and five grandchildren all of whom have been brought up native speakers and who have all been educated through the medium of Irish. He was born in North Belfast but has spent most of his life in West Belfast. He has been the Director of Forbairt Feirste the Gaeltacht Quarter development agency since 2004. He serves as a voluntary board member on various organisations including, Fáilte Feirste Thiar (West Belfast Tourism Body) and An Cheathrú Ghaeltachta Teo (Gaeltacht Quarter Board). He is also served as a Board member on Foras na Gaeilge (All Ireland Language Body) and was a member of Minister Eamon O Cuiv's Forám na Gaeilge (Gaelic Forum) advisory body. He currently serves as a Governor of Coláiste Feirste and has overseen the colleges recent £18,m expansion. He is a former Deputy Editor of the Andersonstown News and is a keen amateur historian. He served time for his republican activities in Long Kesh from 1975 until 1982 and was on the blanket and no-wash protests serving time alongside Bobby Sands and others who died on the 1981 Hunger Strike.

---

## **Carlo Gébler and creative work in prisons**

### **Carlo Gébler**

*Carlo Gébler is an Irish writer, television director and teacher. His publications include short stories, plays, historical works and memoirs. Several of Gébler's novels are based on historical murder cases. He is a member of Aosdána, Arts Council, Ireland. Between 1991 and 1997, Gébler worked with prisoners at the Maze Prison as creative writing tutor and from 1997 to 2015 he was writer in residence at HMP Maghaberry.*

Carlo Gébler will be in discussion about his work, particularly that in prisons and will refer to a planned BBC programme on arts education in prison.

# PLENARY 3

## The No Wall Experience: The Italian Model

### Closing Italian High Security Hospitals: a new treatment's model

**Felice Carabellese**

*Associate Professor of Forensic Psychopathology, Section of Criminology and Forensic Psychiatry, DIM, University of Study of Bari "Aldo Moro"*

---

In the past, in Italy the treatment of mentally ill offenders at risk for recidivism ("dangerous to the society") was entrusted by the Judicial Psychiatric Hospital (OPG). The OPG facilities were High Security Hospitals, directly managed by the Ministry of Justice. The six Italian OPG hospitals accommodated about 1,000 patients collectively. These patients were offenders who, with regard to our penal code, were adjudicated not guilty (or partially guilty) by reason of insanity for their criminal offense because they suffered from a severe mental disorder at the time of the crime and were found to be "dangerous to the society".

A recent law (Law n.9, February the 17<sup>th</sup> 2012) ratified the closure of the OPG hospitals (March the 31<sup>st</sup> 2015), which have been replaced by rehabilitation communities placed across all Italian regions, controlled by the National Health System on the model of what occurs in Italy for all the other mentally ill individuals. This presentation explains all the steps that have been made in the transition to this new program.

**Key words:** mentally ill offenders - OPG - recidivism risk

# PLENARY 3

## **The No Wall Experience: The Italian Model**

### **The treatment of patients not guilty by reason of insanity without walls by the Community Mental Health Network**

**Franco Scarpa**

*Forensic Psychiatrist- Chief of Forensic network USL Toscana Centro*

---

The closure of the forensic hospitals in Italy began since April 2015 and was concluded last January 2017. Currently the national mental health system is developing a system of care for mentally ill people declared not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) and socially dangerous. The new facilities, Residence for Security Measure (REMS) have been built, or readapting other buildings, in any of the 20 Regional Administration. Any of the REMS must provide not more than 20 beds and they are basically reserved for the treatment of most dangerous patients. On the other hand, the main goal of the Law was addressed to treat the patients in the network of the community services and residences. The REMS aren't like prison or asylums but they work according the principle of the consensus to the treatment and the rehabilitation. At the moment in Italy there are 34 REMS and there is a number of 600 patients treated. The number of beds is not sufficient and several dangerous patients are waiting to be admitted to a REMS.

But, beyond the REMS, the most part of the NGRI are treated inside the ordinary facilities applying a non restrictive security measure called "libertà vigilata", freedom under prescription. The new system of treatment will be described and the main problems will be analyzed. The new forensic system has to be underpinned by reformism of correctional health services, establishment of psychiatric services and units into jails, by more developed forms of collaboration with Courts and his experts, who still decide in autonomy the referrals to forensic units.

# PLENARY 3

## The No Wall Experience: The Italian Model

### **Psychic Containment and Legal Responsibility: working psychotherapeutically with forensic patients in no walls conditions**

**Francesco Spadaro**

*Psychiatrist and Psychoanalytic psychotherapist*

*IAFP and President SIPFo, Catania*

*President of the Italian Society of Forensic Psychotherapy*

---

The recent Italian legislation (Law n.9, February the 17<sup>th</sup> 2012), which has ratified the closure of the Italian security hospitals, and which has been actualized on March the 31<sup>st</sup> 2015, has determined a dramatic increase of forensic patients who refer to the mental health departments present in the communities. Most of these patients are out patients on probation, with slight limitations of individual freedom and rights. An individual therapeutic and rehabilitation plan is requested by law for each of them. Very often a forensic psychotherapy is prescribed as a significant element of the plan. Among the specific features of forensic psychotherapy and among the most challenging difficulties of the therapist in this peculiar no wall condition, there is his effort in the psychic containment of the destructiveness of the patients in order to avoid the acting, while at the same time there is also an explicit, or implicit, therapist's legal responsibility in the patient's behaviour. The psychotherapist has to deal with his deontological devotion to his patient, he should also be able to individuate and contain therapeutically the dangerousness of those psychic movements of the patient that would eventually lead to an acted destructiveness, while at the same time he has to be aware not to put himself at risk professionally. This type of work on the edge needs a continuous control and adjustment of the therapist's superego in reference to the course of therapy and in the reference to the psychic movements of the patients. Different psychic positions of the therapist other than this may narrow his capacity to understand and treat.

# PLENARY 3

## **The offender pathway, relational environments and psychotherapy - new models and fresh thinking on collaboration in England and Wales**

### **Nick Benefield**

*Nick Benefield has recently retired as Department of Health Lead for Personality Disorder and as Joint Head of the NHS/HMPPS Offender Personality Disorder Team. He remains an advisor to the OPD Programme. He trained in social work and as a Jungian analyst and has a background in the therapeutic treatment of young offenders, inner-city community social group work and community mental health services. He has worked as a clinician, trainer, manager, commissioner and policy maker and has an ongoing interest in the development of psycho social environments in the criminal justice and wider social and educational settings*

---

Forensic services in the NHS and the UK Criminal Justice Services, need to develop closer collaborations with psychological and psychotherapeutic practitioners. Beyond direct treatment services, the training and supervision of staff there is a need to develop innovative work on the development of psychoanalytically informed relational environments that facilitate and enable psychosocial growth. The connection between specific psychotherapeutic treatment interventions and the provision of reparative environmental experience still needs to be better understood. The Joint NHS/HMPPS Offender PD Programme has sought to develop such work over the last 6 years and is now looking to strengthen the collaboration between the different disciplines in group and individual psychotherapies, medicine, social care, prison and probation professionals. To support this work a general model of Human Development has been formulated that seeks to link the different fields of practice and supports the relational approach that underpins all models of mind. This talk will provide a background to this project, a strategic vision for future work and explore questions as to the role for current forensic psychotherapy services and professionals

# PLENARY 4

## Walls in the Irish Stone Age: Ancient and Modern

### Tom Hartley

*Tom Hartley was born in Belfast in 1945 and has been active in politics for over forty nine years. He was both the General Secretary and National Chairperson of Sinn Féin, and in May 1993 he was elected to Belfast City Council, where he chaired several Council committees, including the Arts and Tourism sub-committees and the Policy and Resources committee. From 2008 to 2009 he was lord mayor of Belfast. He retired from the Council in September 2013 after twenty years service to the citizens of Belfast. In his spare time, Tom pursues his love of history and interest in the environment by organising historical walks through Belfast City Cemetery for Féile an Phobail. He works to highlight the importance of our burial sites as a repository of the political, social and economic history of Belfast. He is the author of the bestselling Belfast City Cemetery, and Milltown Cemetery, the History of Belfast, Written In Stone. Since 2011, Tom has lectured extensively on the period of Irish history between 1910 and 1923; his topics cover the Solemn League and Covenant, the Volunteers movements of 1913, the First World War, the 1916 Easter Rebellion, the Irish War of Independence and the Partition of Ireland.*

---

Essentially I want to deal with how the nature of buildings change through time. I would begin with New Grange as a way of setting our relationship with stone into its ancient setting, then move to an image of an iron age fort, then a Round tower and then to a Norman castle. I then move to the 18th Century and an image of Belfast jail followed by an image of terraced housing. This is followed by an image of a H Block and then an image of a small estate in the lower Falls. Next I have an image of the underground wall in Belfast City Cemetery. I then move to an aerial photo of a wrath taken in 1967, followed by the image of a British Army fort sitting on top of the same wrath. I then move to an image of the wall in Bombay Street and followed by an image of the wall with portraits of local people killed during the conflict. I finish with an image of the BBC and the railings of the RVH on the Falls Road.

# PLENARY 4

## From warriors to guardians - cognitive dissonance in modern policing

### Chris Noble

*Assistant Chief Constable Chris Noble is 44 years of age and has been a police officer for over 21 years, serving in the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. Now as Head of Crime and Specialist Operations in Humberside Police, he leads over 700 staff and has responsibility for tackling the most serious crimes and criminals in Humberside as well as providing specialist services in the areas of public order, roads policing, armed policing and contact management. ACC Noble was previously appointed Temporary Assistant Chief Constable for Service Improvement Department in the PSNI with a range of responsibilities including leading at service level on Change and Performance, Criminal Justice, Public Protection and Custody Policy and Healthcare. He was the PSNI Chief Officer lead for Evidence Based Policing, Business Crime & Engagement and the operational lead for Wellbeing. As lead for Wellbeing he was responsible for developing a Wellbeing Strategy that saw enhanced physical, emotional and psychological welfare support for officers, the adoption of the first sector specific wellbeing self-assessment framework and the establishment of peer support services. He is an experienced Gold and Silver Public Order Commander, a Strategic Firearms Commander, a Security Coordinator and is a previous Head of the PSNI Close Protection Unit.*

---

The challenge of delivering effective and sustainable policing amid increasing levels of complexity, volume, vulnerabilities and expectations will be explored across two police forces. The Police Service of Northern Ireland remains one of the most tangible successes of the Good Friday Agreement peace accord. It has seen huge adjustments in composition, policing models and community acceptance. Yet its officers must currently deliver complex services to vulnerable people whilst still protecting themselves at home and in work from a resilient terrorist threat. Humberside police has been a force under fire from other sources, namely regulators and the media. It faces huge challenges in improving service provision whilst seeing large increases in demand and real terms reduction in budgets. It has seen over 60 assaults on officers in the first two months of 2018 ranging from punches, stabbings, air pistols, spitting and directed vehicles. Levels of physical, emotional and psychological trauma are at all time highs across Humberside constabulary and wider UK policing. The presenter, who served as a chief officer in both forces, will comparatively explore way the current context for policing, the recent and emerging challenges and how modern policing can continue its journey from a militaristic style to one that intelligently protects both the most vulnerable and its own staff.

# PLENARY 5

## New Walls to Keep the Bad Out: Populism and the Totalitarian Psyche

**Coline Covington**

*Coline is a Training Analyst of the Society of Analytical Psychology and the British Psychotherapy Foundation and former Chair of the British Psychoanalytic Council. She is a Fellow of International Dialogue Initiative (IDI), a think tank formed by Prof. Vamik Volkan, Lord Alderdice and Dr. Robi Friedman to apply psychoanalytic concepts in resolving political conflict. From 2011 to 2013 Coline was Visiting Research Fellow in International Politics and Development at the Open University and Senior Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. Coline's publications include *Terrorism and War: Unconscious Dynamics of Political Violence* (Karnac, 2002), *Shrinking the News: Headline Stories on the Couch* (Karnac, 2014), *Sabina Spielrein: Forgotten Pioneer of Psychoanalysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Routledge, 2015), and *Everyday Evils: A Psychoanalytic View of Evil and Morality* (Routledge, 2017). Coline is in private practice in London.*

---

The Berlin Wall came down on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1989 and marked the end of the Cold War. As old antagonisms thawed a new landscape emerged of unification and tolerance. Censorship was no longer the principal means of ensuring group solidarity. The crumbling bricks brought not only freedom of movement but freedom of thought. Now, nearly 30 years later, globalization has created a new balance of power, disrupting borders and economies across the world. The groups that thought they were in power no longer have much of a say and are anxious about their future. As protest grows, we are beginning to see that the old antagonisms have not disappeared but are in fact re-surfacing.

This talk will start by looking at the breakdown of a marriage in which the wall that had peacefully maintained co-existence disintegrates and leads to a psychic development that uncannily mirrors that of populism today. The individual vignette leads to a broader psychological understanding of the totalitarian dynamic that underlies populism and threatens once again to imprison us within its walls.

# PLENARY 5

## Trump's Wall: Why the US needs a thicker skin?

### Rosa Corzo

*Psychoanalyst in didactic functions, member of the Board of the Mexican Psychoanalytical Association (Asociación Psicoanalítica Mexicana – APM) since 2011, and current President of APM (2018-2020). Within the APM, Dr. Corzo is a Professor both at the Psychoanalytic Institute (Instituto de Psicoanálisis), as well as at the Advance Studies Center (Centro de Estudios de Posgrado), where she teaches the Masters on General Psychotherapy and Psychotherapy for children and adolescents. She is a member of the International Psychoanalytical Association-IPA's committee "Psychoanalysis and the Law" as well as founder and ex-President of the Mexican Autism Society and the Latin American Autism Federation. Dr. Corzo has been a speaker at several national and international conferences.*

---

Borders separate any given country from others. Just like our own skin, they help to demarcate what is constituent from what is foreign. It serves as a defense, but at the same time it isolates and confines. We will explore some of the deeper motivations involved in the urge to build an armor to cover specifically the southern border. A shield that somehow evokes a chastity belt.

# PLENARY 6

*This session is in memory of our colleague Dr Alan Corbett who very sadly passed away in December 2016. As a tribute to his ground-breaking work in the field of forensic psychotherapy the IAFP is proud to announce the second annual conference parallel session dedicated to the theme of intellectual disability, autism and/or social exclusion. At this year's event we are delighted to have Dr Valerie Sinason, who knew Alan for many years as a colleague and as a dear friend.*

## **The killer on the other side of the wall**

### **Valerie Sinason**

PhD MACP MInstPsychoanal  
Founder Director, Clinic for Dissociative Studies  
2016 Lifetime Achievement Award ISSTD

---

With Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID), internal walls are created that allows traumatic experiences to be held in other parts of the mind . A disorganised attachment and severe abuse from an attachment figure are seen as the key pre-requisites for a Dissociative disorder. Through this, alter personalities hold trauma memories so the main personality has the chance of a life. However, if main alters are identified with their abusive attachment figures there is a chance of a forensic trajectory.

The walls that separate trauma memory are an initial protection but can become a provocation as they can impede both attachment-based behaviour and can allow violent enactments. Where the victim-perpetrator has an intellectual disability the tasks are more complex.

# Parallel 1A

## The Impact of Trauma and Domestic Violence during Child Custody and Divorce

**Lisa Fischel-Wolovick**

*Adjunct Assistant Professor, City University of New York,  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. Identifying systemic problems in the family courts during divorce and custody litigation that interfere with identification of traumatic symptoms
2. Identifying symptoms of traumatic exposure in children and adults, and identifying how development and attachment are impacted in children as a result of exposure to domestic violence, untreated mental illness, and substance abuse.

---

This presentation will review approaches to families impacted by high-risk factors of domestic violence, untreated mental illness, and substance abuse during child custody and divorce litigation. A clinical understanding of trauma, and the impact on children and adults is essential to enhancing recovery and supporting resilience. This will include a discussion of the research and symptoms of traumatic exposure displayed by children and adults who have been exposed to domestic violence and child maltreatment. Children are affected academically and psychologically as compared to children from non-violent families. Even very small children have been shown to suffer neurological changes resulting from exposure to domestic violence and child maltreatment and are at risk of significant long-term harm. Such children may suffer a range of psychological and physical symptoms. Interventions that support the non-offending parent and remove children from the source of the traumatic injury can enhance their response to treatment. Finally, there will be discussion of the development of a trauma-informed judicial approach to custody and divorce litigation, which can include barriers in the form of protective orders and supervised visitation programs and mental health and substance abuse treatment that can enhance resilience and recovery.

# Parallel 1B

## “Prison Walls as both internal and external structures”

**Andrew Shepherd**

*Clinical Lecturer and SpR Forensic Psychiatry*

*University of Manchester*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. To consider the sociological and community processes that develop around ‘prison walls’.
2. To reflect on the psychological consequences of these processes within the prison for prisoners and prison staff members.

---

Prisons represent significant sites of psychic suffering within modern societies. Walls, gates, bars and cells can be seen as typical archetypal representations of these institutions within the public imagining – all of which can be seen as serving a function of “containment” and “separation.” Thus, the external prison wall can be seen as separating the prison proper from its host society – preventing scrutiny from the outside, but also perhaps serving to “protect” the host from the rampant anxiety contained within. Internal walls serve to limit and contain movement inside the institution – whilst also separating prisoners to a degree from their peers. Yet, these structures are in a sense “semi-permeable”; functioning like the “membrane” of a biological cell to control and restrict the movement of information and objects through their boundaries. The extent to which this movement of material is controlled has a powerful impact on the culture and activities exhibited within the prison – by both prisoners and professionals alike. For the prisoners themselves (many of whom may have experienced lives of significant adversity, as well as personality and attachment disruption) walls may serve both a trapping and protective function. Staff members are also affected however – as they experience a sense of movement and dislocation between social environments and spaces. In this paper, I attempt to provide an overview of the individual and group processes emerging in response to both the “symbolic” and “actual” walls that exist within these institutions. Through a series of clinical vignettes intra and inter-personal processes will be discussed leading to a proposal that the presence of these internal and external walls allows for the development of a grand scheme of “not knowing” the Other; serving in the endeavour to maintain the sense of self, either prisoner or professional, as a safe and integral whole. The clinical implications of these themes will be discussed and a need for further understanding in this area of practice proposed.

## Parallel 2A

### Breaking the walls – the story of an 8-year old boy and a therapist at a refugee camp

#### **Foteini Papouli**

*Specialty Doctor in Forensic Services*

*Northumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust*

#### **Ravi Lingam**

*Consultant Psychiatrist in Forensic Services*

*Assistant Medical Director in Secure Care Services*

*Northumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust*

#### **Educational Objectives:**

1. To consider how working with certain groups carrying intrinsic trauma, e.g. refugees, can affect the therapeutic relationship
  2. The mechanisms the therapist needs to use to defend from the sometimes tragic experience of the client.
- 

We aim to present the case of an 8-year old boy from Syria who currently resides with his family in a refugee camp in the western borders of Greece. His long journey is, unfortunately, not different from so many others' and it includes fear, abuse but also hope and resilience. We describe how his "unexpected" behavior with outbursts of laughter followed by violence brought him to the care of one of the authors.

We discuss the relationship between the two - the young boy whose country's walls were bombed, he had to cross borders that others built to keep him out and he ended up creating his own walls of bizarre behavior and violence to protect his body and mind; the other part is a young man-therapist who just started working in a refugee camp and had to first build his own internal wall to cope with the tragedy around and eventually bring the wall down to connect with the young child. We aim to think of the relationship from a psychoanalytical point of view.

## Parallel 2B

### Extra-Mural Associations: Group-Specific Factors and the Retirement of a Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist

**Alasdair D Forrest**

*MRCPsych, ST5 in Forensic Psychiatry and Medical Psychotherapy  
Trainee Group Analyst,  
Royal Cornhill Hospital, Aberdeen*

#### Educational Objectives:

1. To consider the impact of a retirement of a senior colleague on the ability of a unit to contain disturbance
2. To consider the particular importance of psychological containment in the low-secure environment.

---

Low-secure units provide containment for psychotic patients mainly psychologically, rather than with their physical features. Walls in low-secure units are often so low that they cannot prevent escape. This must instead be prevented by vigilance, by relationships between staff and patients, and perhaps by the non-psychotic aspects of the patient's own mind. Patients in forensic settings usually are contending with massive, traumatic losses—including in which is loss of control of their minds, and then loss of control over their freedoms and movements. In this paper, the effect of loss in a staff group—the retirement of a long-serving Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist—is described.

It is argued that this retirement impaired the ability of the unit as a whole to contain psychotic processes and psychotic patients. Material in the unit, including in the supervision group, frequently referred to escapes and departures. Unusually for the unit, staff often feared that there would be escapes. This is discussed from a group-analytic perspective, in which group specific factors are described to analyse these occurrences. Finally, the unit's walled garden is described. This provides an analogy to walled-off escapes in the mind of offender-patients and to staff in the low-secure unit.

# Parallel 3A

## **Fences and Defences: the internal world of a prison psychotherapeutic community**

### **Ronald Doctor**

*Consultant Psychiatrist in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalyst  
West London Mental Health NHS Trust*

#### **Educational Objectives:**

Learning about prisons and enactment

---

My talk explores the possibility of working as a psychotherapist within the walls of a prison. I discuss the interpersonal dynamic involved in treating offenders, with addictive behaviour in criminality and in sexual and drug abuse, within a prison psychotherapeutic community. The prisoner is ensnared within conflicts and contradictions, but, rather than regarding these as obstacles, the prison therapeutic community offers a unique opportunity for prisoners to begin, at least, to think rather than act. Forensic psychotherapy treats patients who live their lives through enactment and the therapeutic community provides an intensive relationship experience in which the inmates rather than enact begin to interact with each other and with the staff. Within the prison institution this interface is mirrored in the therapeutic community in general and the groups in particular.

I illustrate this with the use of clinical examples of how this fenced in environment allows the customary defences of violence and deviant behaviour to be creatively challenged in the therapeutic groups, thereby permitting new possibilities of coping with the anxieties of the prisoner. It has been suggested that the prison culture is an obstacle to the effectiveness of psychotherapy, but I argue that with the use of the therapist's counter-transference and the interpersonal dynamics between prisoner and staff, a humane understanding of the conflicts can be achieved.

# Parallel 3B

## Formulating the Black Swan event

**Emma Went**

*Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist MBBS BSc MRCPsych*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. Formulating risk from a psychodynamic perspective.
  2. How to use that understanding at the interface of patient care vs public protection.
- 

Over the past decades the role and place of psychodynamic therapy has been gradually eroded and its insights have been largely lost to the institutional settings which care and contain the most risky and troubled members of society. In this paper I will be presenting a case of a prisoner who had committed an act that was unthinkable in his mind and in the mind of the public. At the time I first encountered my subject he was more than 10 years past his tariff having been given an indeterminate sentence for public protection. He had progressed through the system to a low secure prison, however the barrier to his freedom seemed insurmountable. Nobody, including him, could make sense of what had led to the act: It seemed to be a black swan event (if the available information was to be believed). How then could the future risk be formulated and managed? How then could he ever be free? The same information and the same understanding were not providing any new answers to the dilemma. As Einstein said "No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it": So his solicitor and I decided to apply a new one. Over several sessions the prisoner and I undertook to form a full life and offence narrative from a closer look at the unconscious forces at work. The understanding gained opened the door, first to his own mind and then to the outside world as he has now been released. I will outline the approach taken and suggest a broader way that psychodynamic assessment and formulation could provide a deeper understanding of risk and its management in the context of the criminal justice system and its decision making.

# Parallel 4A

## Seeing the Spiritual Wall

**John L Young**

*MD, MTh. Clinical Professor of Psychiatry  
Yale University School of Medicine*

### **Educational Objectives:**

- 1. Session participants will become more skillful at discerning the complex wall between troubles that are moral and those that are biological.**
  - 2. They will also learn the proper respect for the integrity of the enabling wall separating client or patient from therapist.**
- 

**There is a wall little discussed but rather often experienced by forensic patients: the artificial separation between the bio-Psycho-social dimension of their care and its spiritual aspects. Reasons for this reality range from fiscal through philosophical to political. Yet there is a longstanding tradition of pastoral or “spiritual” care with a noticeable contribution from the forensic arena. Also therapeutic benefits have been empirically demonstrated to derive from religious services, and the clergy have long been in the foreground of care and advocacy for even the most severely ill and violent of patients.**

**To address this wall, a good beginning is the realization that the therapist’s own stance towards religious belief is neutral. Also, patients of all religious backgrounds or identities can partake of the instillation of hope that a good religious climate tends to support. More likely than not, a positive encouragement of appropriate religious expression helps individuals to learn about and accept themselves “warts and all.” Recognition of our patients’ spiritual imprisonment – and our own as well – can enable the physical walls to better serve their own long-term purpose.**

# Parallel 4B

## CRONOS eats his children: Prison as a function of masculinity

**Lisa Gardiner**

*MB BCH BAO MRCPsych, Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist*

*Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. To demonstrate an increased understanding of how the Oedipal situation may be affected by early experiences of violence, with implications for the development of stable masculinity and the potential need for an external container such as prison
2. To demonstrate awareness of the Oedipal situation across the male lifecycle and how certain key stages may affect masculine anxieties in an adverse manner for the individual and for society on a wider basis.

---

As a Forensic Psychiatrist, I have spent much of my professional life working with people behind the walls of secure psychiatric hospitals. However, when I read the title of this year's conference, my association is immediately to prison. Working in both male and female jails, I have had a lot of opportunity to consider the function of prison as a container.

In this presentation, I would like to think about male prison, their function as a container not only for the men in them but also for society, and what prison tells us about masculinity. I will do so using the myth of Cronos, the Titan who castrated his father and swallowed his children to illustrate some of the distortions of masculine development that I think are demonstrated by male prisoners and the prison system. Running through this will be the question – why have we settled for the narrative of Oedipus for outlining masculine development? Why is there only really abstract thinking about fathers in psychoanalysis? Why is the father's body so taboo? What can this tell us about the men we see in Forensic Psychotherapy? My contention is that for a significant number of men in prison, prison functions as a container that is a claustrum in the father's body. For these men, they have reached the Oedipal stage before terror and violence within the mother-father relationship (and wider family home) distorts the development of their masculine identity and function.

The primal scene is a violent rape and the infant boy's phantasies about the interiors of his parents' bodies (e.g. incorporation and fusion via 'being eaten all up', penetration through orifices, etc) are set onto a different pathway. The focus shifts from the eventual identification with a potent, creative father.

Instead, what happens next depends on the boy's ego strengths and regressive tendencies. For some boys, this 'primal rape' forces a regression to oral cannibalistic wishes. The terror and desire around 'being eaten all up' and existing in father's insides may give rise to an incorporation of father's masculinity and violence. Poor progress into real genital masculinity and potency, little idea of what a man is? More paranoid mental structures and a tendency to psychotic breaks? The concrete containment of prison is beneficial to these men in providing a structure. For boys less likely to regress into orality, the boy penetrates into father in phantasy. In doing so he possesses father's phallus and big strong body. This is a perverse solution and not terribly stable. I think this solution leads to much greater anxiety about what father will do if and when he catches the boy in the act of penetrating him and goes on to punish him with expulsion, castration etc.

I have had the recurrent thought of the boy wearing the father as a mask, of being inside the phallus to assume control of father's potency –this being a manic defence but a precarious situation for the child looking out through the mask, a situation that will persist as long as others collude with the masquerade. This is an intrusive identification, where the guilt of intruding into the father, damaging him, stealing his penis-phallus is a driver in needing to be caught and punished (and punished by being placed into a brutal masculine container aka prison). Finally, these perpetual adolescents living in the prison container are not there of solely their own agency. Throughout our history, young men have been swallowed up by institutions there to manage the 'primal' father's fears of the younger more potent generation coming along to usurp his power. The 3 examples are the Church, the Army and prison, which have been used as societal containers for dominating young men by older 'establishment' men. Here we see Cronos swallowing his children, even in a world when his myth is forgotten. This is a missing part of our thoughts about masculinity: instead of just boy to man, we need to consider man to father and from potent man to the ability to relinquish potency in the face of a new generation. There are serious difficulties with this transition that resound at a societal level, from the use of young men sacrificed in the world wars, to the industrial prison complex of the later 20th century.

## Parallel 5A

### **Boundaries: use and misuse in forensic psychotherapeutic settings**

**Colin Campbell**

*Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London*

**Cleo van Velsen**

*Consultant Forensic Psychotherapist and Psychoanalyst*

#### **Educational Objectives:**

- 1. Understand the psychodynamic theoretical basis for professional boundaries and the evidence base regarding factors associated with boundary violations.**
- 2. Reflect on personal boundary awareness and maintenance in forensic mental health settings using structured assessments and clinical scenarios.**

---

The maintenance of therapeutic boundaries is a key task for all mental health professionals. Arguably, consideration of boundaries is particularly important in forensic settings, where the consequences of crossings or violations may be particularly serious. Indeed, Gabbard describes antisocial personality disorder as an “illness” of boundary violations, and the same could be said of other disorders, which are prevalent in forensic populations, such as borderline personality disorder. However, when forensic mental health professionals talk about boundaries, do they mean the same thing? Or has the casual usage of the term rendered it somewhat meaningless, detaching it from its psychodynamic theoretical underpinnings and, in doing so, limiting its utility or, worse, making it vulnerable to misuse as a justification for unhelpful or punitive clinical practice? In this presentation, we will explore the development of the concept of boundaries within forensic psychotherapy, including its misuse to justify practice, which would no longer be considered therapeutic. We will review the research evidence on factors associated with increased risk of boundary crossing and violations as well as strategies and interventions, which are effective in reducing this risk, such as reflective practice. We will also explore how (often inevitable) boundary crossings can inform therapy and the impact of more significant boundary violations on patients, teams and services. We will conclude with an interactive session, where we will use scenarios from a range of forensic settings to stimulate further discussion.

# Parallel 5B

## When one wall is not enough and two walls are too many

**David Millar**

*Child and Adolescent Psychotherapist*

*Honorary Senior Lecturer at the University of Essex*

*Visiting lecturer at the Tavistock Clinic*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. To use metaphorical imagery to reconsider conflicting realities
  2. To offer some ideas on how mindful processes might, in turn, produce new walls if we are not vigilant
- 

*One person's form of defence is another's form of attack* is a well-known maxim and nowhere is this more in evidence than in the manifestation of a tangible wall between two neighbours or a metaphorical wall between two opposing ideas or ideals. The view from one side of the 'fence' may see the barrier as a provocation whilst the view from the other side sees it as protection. At the same time, it would be a rash individual who proposed that we could do without walls – of any kind. On the contrary, walls have a significant role to play in self-protection; self-determination and self-identity. It all hinges on where the wall should be placed, to what height should it be constructed or, indeed whether one wall or two is needed to fulfil its purpose.

I intend to explore and debate the function of walls/barriers/fences from both a clinical and theoretical view. Fences may de-fend but they can also of-fend.

When fences get destroyed they can be rebuilt but they are often built to a greater height than they were before. When the argument is put forward that 'we don't need fences' they have a habit of appearing in other guises. I will look at how walls protect and how walls provoke in a *clinical transference* and how they fulfil at least these and other functions in a *psycho-social transference*.

# Parallel 6A

## The internal wall belonging to the mafia family: The catastrophic change

**Caterina Marchetti**

*Psychologist Psychoanalytic Psychoterapist specialised in criminology and forensic sciences Ivrea (Turin) Italy.*

**Alessandra Morandini**

*Psychodynamic and forensic psychologist. Turin – Italy*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. Group of psychotherapy
2. The obstacle of change of identity

---

The original idea for this work stems from the reflection on the “identity crisis” which occurs as a consequence of particular upsets and sudden, radical modifications in the life of an individual. In particular, it describes the experience of running a psychological group of collaborators of justice inside a prison. The idea of the group came from getting to know these inmates during psycho-diagnostic conversations for observation and treatment purposes as well as during individual support session. During this clinical activity, certain elements emerged which appeared to be common to many subjects: an identity crisis triggered by the exit from the criminal organisation, depressive experiences related to the decision of collaborating with the justice system, persecutory fantasies, reinforced by the real facts represented by the precariousness of their personal security. The group was set up with the intent of offering a refuge in which the sentiments which emerged during the personal conversations could find reception while, at the same time, representing a forum for the observation and analysis of a phenomena encountered. This experience, which lasted about 2 and half years consisted of weekly meetings of approximately 2 hours with one psychologist acting as leader and the other as observer. The means of reciprocal interaction and with the group leader were analysed following the Freudian theory of psychoanalysis. The project came to an end when some of the prisoners were transferred to other prisons and some were granted alternatives to detention. When the group closed some results had been obtained: the construction of a trusting relationship with psychologists, an essential presupposition for the creation of a working alliance, the initiation of reciprocal interactions based on confrontation and empathy, with the disappearance of some paranoiac defence mechanisms, the increase in self-esteem the recognition of some emotive needs and acquisition of capacity for introspection.

# Parallel 6B

## Words as Walls: How We Write Psychological Evaluations in Oppressive Ways & How To Stop

**Tanya Erazo**

*MA, CASAC-T, Adjunct Professor of Psychology, Doctoral Candidate of Clinical Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, USA*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. Illuminate the problematic ways in which evaluators oppress clients with problematic labels
2. Generate vocabulary and ideas of how to use inclusive, non-pejorative language in our forensic work.

---

Do you often wince when reading how background and demographic information sections of testing reports describe clients? How about when you hear or read about how patients are described? Words matter. Minority. Homosexual. Mentally ill. Aggressive. Antisocial. Inmate. Resistant to treatment. These outdated labels stigmatize evaluatees and, when written in testing reports – especially for forensic settings – they unfairly follow clients for a long time. Moreover, many of these descriptions are chosen due to evaluator bias and/or lack of properly conceptualizing the client. Evaluators hold an incredible power by choosing the words that describe others.

In the wake of Brexit, the recent U.S. presidential change, and influx of immigrants and asylum seekers, our words in evaluations may have much more power than expected – especially for marginalized peoples. As evaluators and therapists, we must use our seats of occupational privilege to properly and respectfully describe our clients – especially when they have little to no ability to defend themselves against the descriptor words we choose. This workshop seeks to do accomplish two tangible goals:

- (1) illuminate the problematic ways in which evaluators oppress clients with problematic labels, and
- (2) generate vocabulary and ideas of how to use inclusive, non-pejorative language in our work.

In this workshop, participants will be asked to share their experiences with oppressive language in assessment, research, political and/or clinical work. They will also be encouraged to suggest solutions. Minutes will be taken by the presenter in order to preserve these potential solutions. In order to disseminate and employ this information, the potential solutions generated will be displayed for all to copy or photograph at the end of the discussion. More importantly, problematic as well as culturally-informed case examples will be distributed to participants as tangible learning tools. While countries have literal walls to keep each other out, as evaluators we create figurative walls we place around clients. The descriptions we write, based on our perspectives and implicit biases, can truly harm clients. Let's work together to learn how to stop oppressing evaluatees through this dynamic and interactive workshop.

# Parallel 7A

## POETRY READING: Death of a Psychotherapist

**John Woods**

*Previously a Consultant Psychotherapist at the Portman Clinic, now currently working privately in London.*

### **Educational Objectives:**

- 1. To assess the impact of severe illness on mental functioning.**
- 2. To enlarge the reader's perceptions of death and life.**

---

This poem represents an experience of severe illness, virtual psychosis, and near death. A collage of words and images, it expresses the mental fragmentation of that period, as well as the search for meaning and wholeness. Dreams, or hallucinations, were indistinguishable from reality. Thoughts and memories came from many sources, especially the Greek poet C P Cavafy, who seemed to be present in these "visions", and helped symbolise the trauma.

The author's final few months as a psychotherapist in a National Health Service clinic had been interrupted by the illness and so his professional identity became a preoccupation. Reflections on the state of the profession came from a new perspective. The reading is followed by a discussion of the context and process of creation.

# Parallel 7B

## Anaclitic Delinquency

**Zoe A. Berko**

*MA (Oxon) PhD*

*Psychologist at Brookwood Secure Center, New York State Office of Children and Family Services. Adjunct Assistant Professor, Psychology Department John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. Identify patients presenting with anaclitic depression and delinquency.
  2. Outline psychodynamic treatment approach for anaclitic delinquency.
- 

Building upon the work of earlier analysts (Aichhorn, 1925; Fenichel, 1945; Winnicott, 1956), Blatt and Schichman (1981) define anaclitic delinquency as a “defense against profound experiences of dysphoria and depression, as well as the externalization or enactment of painful affect states (i.e., dysphoria and depression) related to neglect and deprivation” (Blatt & Schichman, 1981, p.334).

This paper will examine Blatt’s (2004) writing on anaclitic (interpersonal) versus introjective (self-critical) depression, and their parallel personality organizations as a psychological context for delinquency. First, the clinical and empirical literature on the developmental origins (e.g., insecure and disrupted early attachment relationships) and immediate antecedents (e.g., rejection, separation and loss) of anaclitic depression (namely, the preoccupation with interpersonal relatedness) will be reviewed. Next, case vignettes from the author’s therapeutic work with anaclitic delinquents in outpatient and forensic settings will be presented. These vignettes will illustrate the anaclitic symptom picture (proposed here to correspond to the new DSM V Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder diagnosis) and the motivational dynamics of anaclitically-driven offense behaviors. Techniques for engagement and treatment approach to support enhanced affect regulation will be outlined. Transference/countertransference dynamics associated with anaclitic pathology and the enactment of early and contemporary relational deprivation in the milieu will be discussed.

# Parallel 8A

## Repairing Attachment Trauma

**Lisa Firestone**

*Ph.D, Director of Research and Education with the Glendon Association and Senior Editor for Psychalive.org*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. Discuss a framework for helping clients resolve childhood traumas.
2. Discuss how a patient, through the process of psychotherapy, can develop an earned secure attachment in adulthood.

---

This workshop will focus on methods for helping violent individuals create coherent narratives of early attachment trauma. This allows them to develop a sense of inner security and containment through the process of resolving unresolved trauma. These unresolved traumas color their perceptions of themselves and the world, and contribute to their violent behavior.

The presenter will integrate findings from attachment research, interpersonal neurobiology and neuroscience, and separation theory to provide support for the importance of attachment trauma in creating violence and the importance of addressing it in the treatment of violent offenders. The stress of abuse and neglect may result in the dissociative, fragmented, incoherent nature of traumatic memories, as well as intrusive, anxiety producing trauma related thoughts. Unresolved trauma provides an array of triggers that can lead an individual to experience strong emotions that can result in violent behavior.

The workshop will provide methods for identifying unresolved traumas so they can be resolved and thus allowing the person to be free from strong, emotional overreactions based on their childhood. Being more mindful of ones triggers and understanding their origin in childhood can allow an individual to become less impulsive and reactive. The workshop will provide steps for accessing unresolved trauma, partly by surprising the unconscious with questions regarding early attachment history. The questions are adapted from The Adult Attachment Interview developed by attachment researcher Mary Main. The various exercises that will be provided in this workshop can be used by therapists to deepen and enhance the process of psychotherapy, helping clients resolve unresolved issues and repair their attachment trauma. Clients can develop earned secure attachment, a sense of inner security and containment so they no longer need walls to keep themselves and others safe.

## Parallel 8B

### Donald Trump's Provocations and Sex offenders Violent Internalisations of Self-Hatred: From Social Policy to Therapeutic Chaos

**Leslie Lothstein**

*PhD, forensic and clinical psychologist  
West Hartford Connecticut, USA*

---

Since the election of Donald Trump the issue of Building a Wall to prevent the infiltration of aliens from Mexico coming in to the United States has served as a political promise he insists on keeping even though he is ignorant as to what is possible in terms of building such a wall. His rancor and hatred towards immigrants is fuelled by the crisis in Syria and Africa with mass migrations of very frightened families seeking safety from war zones became a signature part of his promise to a base of 30% of Americans, who agree with his xenophobic policies, were most recently addressed in his labelling of countries like Haiti and Africa as "shithole" countries and a personal plea by Trump to avoid taking people in from these countries as immigrants. His policies have bifurcated the country as 67% of the country disagree with his politics and policies, many believing he is mentally ill, has a severe personality disorder and is an impulsive child. His policy of "the Wall" has both protective and provocative implications for all Americans. It has, as expected, entered the therapy consultation room and created mayhem for vulnerable patients.

During groups I run for sex offenders, who carry a label that is offensive and stigmatizing, the issue of Trump's wall to keep people out, his policies of wanting to break up families and send "illegal immigrants" home surfaces regularly in treatment as sex offenders report feeling unsafe, unprotected and sensing danger that they too might be viewed as "illegal aliens" for the crime that are perceived to have committed. Recently, a local Trump supporter who is a politician went on record as saying sex offenders should either burn in hell or be executed. He then introduced legislation to set up community "walls" to isolate the offenders and protect "children". The cultural and political metaphors of a Wall have intruded into the group mind and are parced out in a multiplicity of metaphors in treatment that arouse intense emotional suffering in patients of being punished way beyond their crimes. Self-images of being a "shithole" arouse almost immediately after the public statements of Trump about Haiti and Africa. Patients who were already dealing with intense shame now reported a sense of feeling like they are about to be violated by community forces.

Vignettes from two male sex offenders groups are presented on how the political metaphor of a wall as a container and contained have taken on lethal aspects affecting group trust, cohesion, subgrouping and focal attacks on sex offenders in the group who were Trump supporters. In one group meeting, a group exchange paralleled a microcosm of society. As a group leader, these new social political tensions presented potential dangers to patients.

Handling the tension of the group as a whole and the sub group of one (while dealing with the avenger and avenged fantasies that surface in group reflecting specific tweets from the President), the issue of safety and how to deal with the intensity of affective rage were new iatrogenic therapeutic issues. At times, two members have engaged in near blows.

One group tension that surfaced focused on a patient awaiting sentencing who owned a very large number of guns and voted for Trump in order to support the 2nd amendment and his right to bear arms. The group became both angered and frightened by the patient's bravado. Fears of the "other" as vigilante, now appearing as a white supremacist who felt they had the "blessing" of the President to murder sex offenders are periodically discussed as split off parts of the President's fantasies projected onto social communications via tweets that are disturbing.

In my discussion with colleague therapists I learned that similar issues are coming up individual therapies with non sex offender patients whose issues are infecting individual as well as group therapies. It is time to have a public discourse on how to maintain boundaries, contain patient anxieties in an era when our President gives permission for inter-group violence. The challenge of leaders to try to deal differently with violent parts of the self is less constrained with a President who sounds and acts violently.

# Parallel 9A

## Why 'The Selfish Giant' needed his wall: what is the function of walls for someone who breaks into homes and out of prison?

**Katya Orrell**

*MA Psych, TSP BPC*

*Director & Lead Clinician, Panoptikon*

### **Educational Objectives:**

1. To explore the concept of Henri Rey's 'claustro-agoraphobic dilemma'
2. To discuss the use of walls as a means of communication.

---

When Oscar Wilde wrote 'The Selfish Giant' in 1888, perhaps he was unconsciously predicting his own imprisonment in 1895? In his beguiling story, a giant builds a wall around what is "his", driving away both children, who enjoyed playing in his garden and springtime too. The giant's only friends are now hail, snow and bitter wind. One day, the children return, uninvited, through a hole in the wall and with them comes Spring. The children's 'breakthrough' enables the giant, to make contact with his emotional states which move from rage and despair to sadness and love as he faces his own mortality. The story can be understood on many levels but here, I use it as a metaphor for Henry Rey's 'claustro-agora-phobic dilemma' in which the patient is able to find security neither with objects nor away from them. I discuss how the wall itself can be used to communicate and represent unconscious envy defending against feelings of loss. In the case of the selfish giant, this might be a lost part of himself which he projects into the children. I suggest that in Wilde's story, penetrating the wall is a necessary transition, perhaps like the infant breaking out of the womb. Using a case study, I discuss the place of the wall in the mind of a suicidally depressed man who spent many years in different prisons. His repeated breakouts baffled prison staff as he was otherwise a model prisoner; polite and quiet and yet his repetition compulsion; breaking out of prison and into homes reveals something of the spatial model Rey describes. Working psychodynamically with me, he began to understand his behaviour and start grieving the loss of his father. As a forensic psychotherapist working in prisons with both prisoners and staff, I consider the unconscious motives of all of us who choose to work behind the walls. Why do we need them and how can they be used to 'breakthrough' rather than break out?

## Parallel 9B

**Women Without Walls: Holloway United Therapies (HUT) working therapeutically with female ex-offenders**

**Sabina Amiga, Sophie Benedict and Victoria Gath**

*Founding members of Holloway United Therapies (HUT)*

*Victoria Garth, Sophie Benedict and Sabina Amiga are psychotherapists experienced in forensic psychotherapy who worked long-term as members of the renowned Psychological Therapies Team at HMP Holloway. After the closure of HMP Holloway the team decided to stay together and to establish a charity (HUT) to continue the important work.*

### **Educational Objectives:**

**An introduction to Holloway United Therapies (HUT): a charity founded in the wake of the closure of HMP Holloway. HUT offer psychological insight to women involved in or at risk of being involved in the Criminal Justice System (CJS). This work includes the linking of past history, the offence, and prospects or potential for rehabilitation for the client. We discuss how some walls have disappeared, while others still remain.**

---

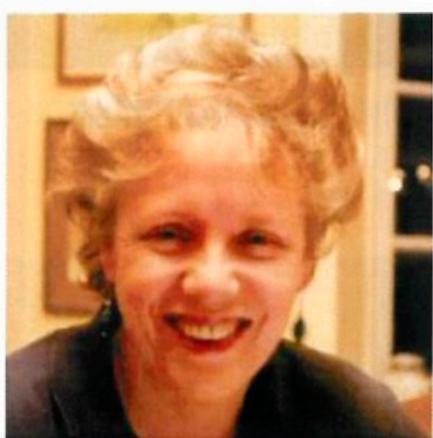
**HMP Holloway opened in London in 1852 as a mixed prison, but from 1903 it held female offenders exclusively. Amongst these, famously, were some of the suffragettes – women, who campaigned for the right to vote. Whilst universal suffrage for women was not achieved until 1928, 2018 marks the centenary of the first women in the UK gaining the vote, and of a significant step towards female emancipation beyond the confining walls of patriarchal authority and tradition. This process was largely brought about by the work and sacrifices of women held in Holloway. In November 2015, the UK government unexpectedly decided to close the prison and within six months, all inmates had been dispatched to prisons outside London.**

At the time of closing, Holloway was the largest female prison in Western Europe and boasted the largest psychological therapies team within the UK prison estate. After the closure of HMP Holloway, the team decided to stay together and establish a charity, Holloway United Therapies, known as HUT (<http://www.hollowayunitedtherapies.org.uk/>)

In this presentation, HUT founders Sabina Amiga, Sophie Benedict and Victoria Gath will discuss how they are experiencing the transition from working within the walls of a prison with all its containment, security and concomitant restrictions, to working outside these walls. They will consider how this affects the establishment of boundaries with clients and with other organizations, within whose walls they are seeking to take root, and how they are managing the defences and psychic walls within this work.

The ex-offenders, many of whom are or have been homeless, are negotiating life outside prison. This transition needs to be managed by the therapists, who are likewise navigating the move from a physically boundaried existence, delineated by walls and prison regulations, to an experience of themselves, as a new charity, being physically homeless. Drawing on the work of London artist, Rachel Whiteread, whose sculpture explores space in relation to walls and boundaries, this paper will examine the contrasting yet parallel experience of the clients and the therapists.

## GILL MCGAULEY AWARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FORENSIC PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONALS IN FORENSIC PSYCHOTHERAPY



This award granted by the International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy should encourage newcomers and trainees from all forensic professional disciplines to present at IAFP conferences and recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the field of forensic psychotherapy.

The award is granted by the IAFP in memory of our friend and colleague, Professor Gill

McGauley, former secretary and past president of the International Association for Forensic Psychotherapy, who died unexpectedly on the 14th July 2016. Gill's contribution to forensic psychotherapy and to our association is unique. She was the first Professor of Forensic Psychotherapy and Medical Education and Head of the Center for Clinical Education at St George's University of London and a Consultant in Forensic Psychotherapy in Central and North West London Foundation NHS Trust (CNWL).

She developed psychotherapy services for women in prison (HMP Holloway and YOI Bronzefield) and worked in the High Secure Hospital Broadmoor where she established the first forensic psychotherapy service in a high secure hospital. Gill has developed forensic psychotherapy through teaching, scholarship and research. In 2009 she was awarded a National Teaching Fellowship by The Higher Education Academy for excellence in teaching.

She gave an outstanding contribution to the research on the application of Attachment Theory and the development of Mentalization Based Treatment (MBT) for personality disordered offender patients.

# STATUTES OF THE GILL MCGAULEY AWARD

## PROCEEDINGS AND CONDITIONS:

1. The award shall be granted once per year.
2. Eligibility criteria for the award include:
  - a. First-time presenters at an IAFP conference; or
  - b. Presenters who are still in training; or
  - c. Self-described newcomers in the field of forensic psychotherapy
3. Candidates will be asked about their eligibility and interest in being considered for the award when submitting a conference abstract.  
In addition, candidates can be nominated by the scientific committee on the basis of their abstracts.
4. The award will be open to candidates from every profession.
5. If a presentation is given by more than one individual, the first author of the abstract will be presented with the award. The content of the presentations may be research work, theoretical contributions, reports on innovative practice, or case reports with a relevant link to therapeutic methods and/or theory.

## JURY:

1. A committee will attend the presentations and assess their quality, their scientific and/or clinical relevance and the quality and originality of the presentation.
2. The award committee will be three persons – a member from the local scientific committee, a member from the board of IAFP, and (given that this will develop) the editor of the Journal for Forensic Psychotherapy or the board member responsible for the one-day seminars.
3. The committee decides unanimously or by a majority on the award winner. The decision of the committee is final and not subject to legal recourse.

## THE AWARD MAY INCLUDE EITHER FOR SINGLE AUTHORS:

1. A one year free membership to IAFP
2. Participation at the next IAFP conference (IAFP will cover the conference fee only).
3. Support for the publication of a paper based on the presentation by a prominent tutorship through IAFP members. The family of Professor Gill Mc Gauley, Tim, Sarah and Jessica Hucker will be informed each year by the president of IAFP who has been given the award.

# PAST CONFERENCES

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2017 (CATANIA)**

**RAGE AND MOURNING**

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2016 (GENT)**

Families: how to survive them - or not...  
An analysis of the dangerous family  
and societal response

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2015 (YALE)**

Recovering from Violence.  
Victims, Perpetrators and Communities

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2014 (UTRECHT)**

Understanding Justifications and  
Excuses for Criminal Behavior

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2013 (KONSTANZ)**

Forensic Psychotherapy in the  
Community - Between Inclusion  
and Exclusion

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2012 (VENICE)**

Corruption, Deception and  
Collusion – Attacks on the Mind

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2011 (EDINBURGH)**

Murder In Mind

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2010 (OXFORD)**

Tales of Transgression

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2009 (KONSTANZ)**

Ruptures and Relations – Group  
Dynamics and Forensic  
Psychotherapy

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2008 (VENICE)**

Security and Terror: A State of Mind

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2007 (OXFORD)**

Hope and Hate – Working With  
the Forensic Patient

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2006 (OXFORD)**

Revenge, Justice or Treatment.  
Forensic Psychotherapy and the  
Criminal Law

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2005 (DUBLIN)**

After Trauma - Within Families  
and Between Strangers

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2004 (EDINBURGH)**

Understanding Persecution

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2003 (ARNHEM)**

Process or Protocol?

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2002 (STUTTGART)**

Trauma and Delinquency

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 2000 (BOSTON)**

Learning from Violence

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1999 (SHEFFIELD)**

Forensic psychotherapy and  
the public sphere

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1998 (COPENHAGEN)**

Forensic Psychotherapy - Boundaries  
and Relations

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1997 (LONDON)**

Intoxification, Crime and the  
Forensic Patient

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1996 (ULM)**

Freedom and Coercion.  
Forensic Psychotherapy under Scrutiny

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1995 (GLASGOW)**

Violence and Death

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1994 (THE HAGUE)**

Personality Disorders.  
The Challenge for Forensic Psychotherapy

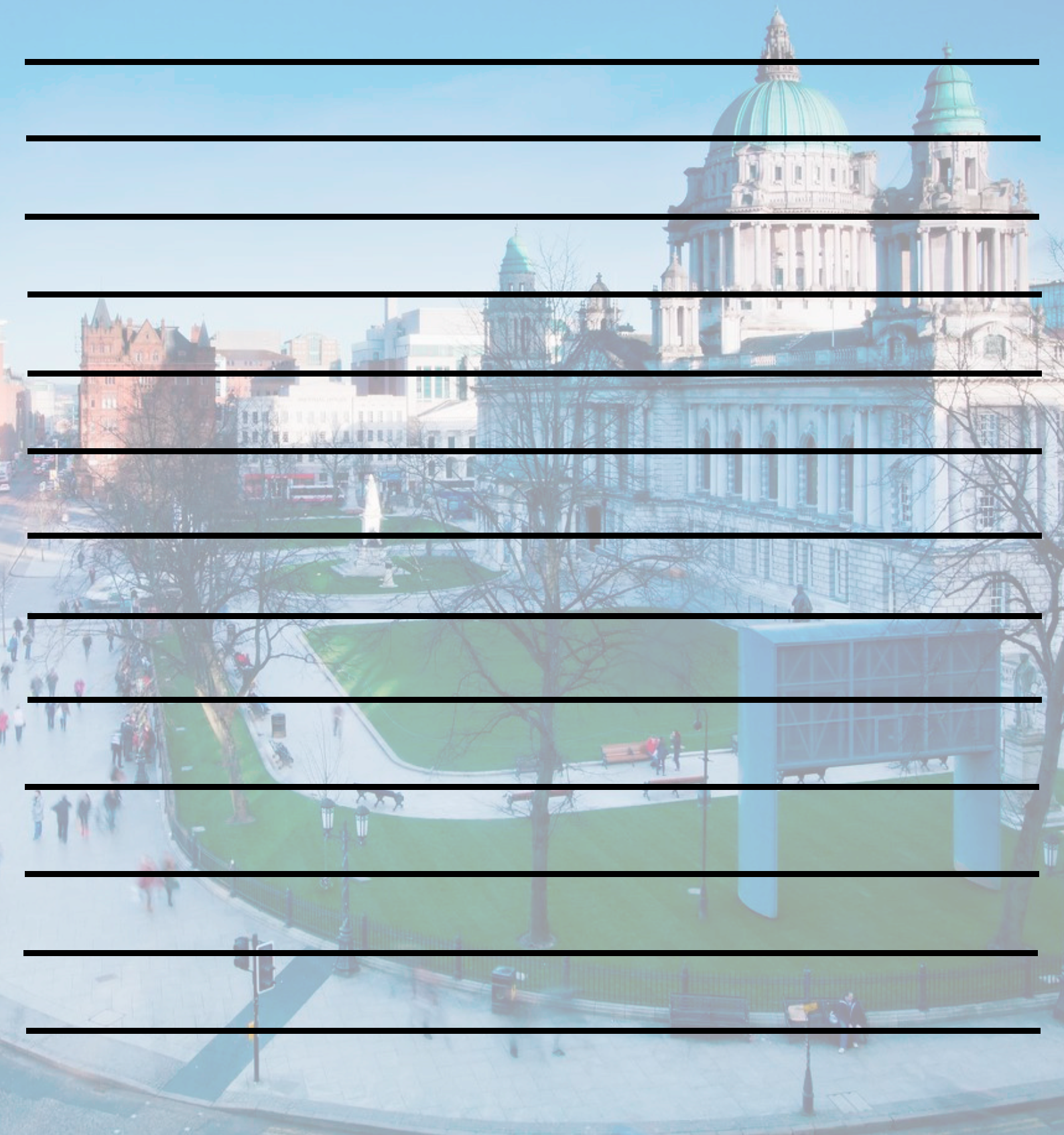
## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1993 (LONDON)**

Psychodynamics and the  
Adolescent and Female Offender

## **IAFP CONFERENCE 1992 (LONDON)**

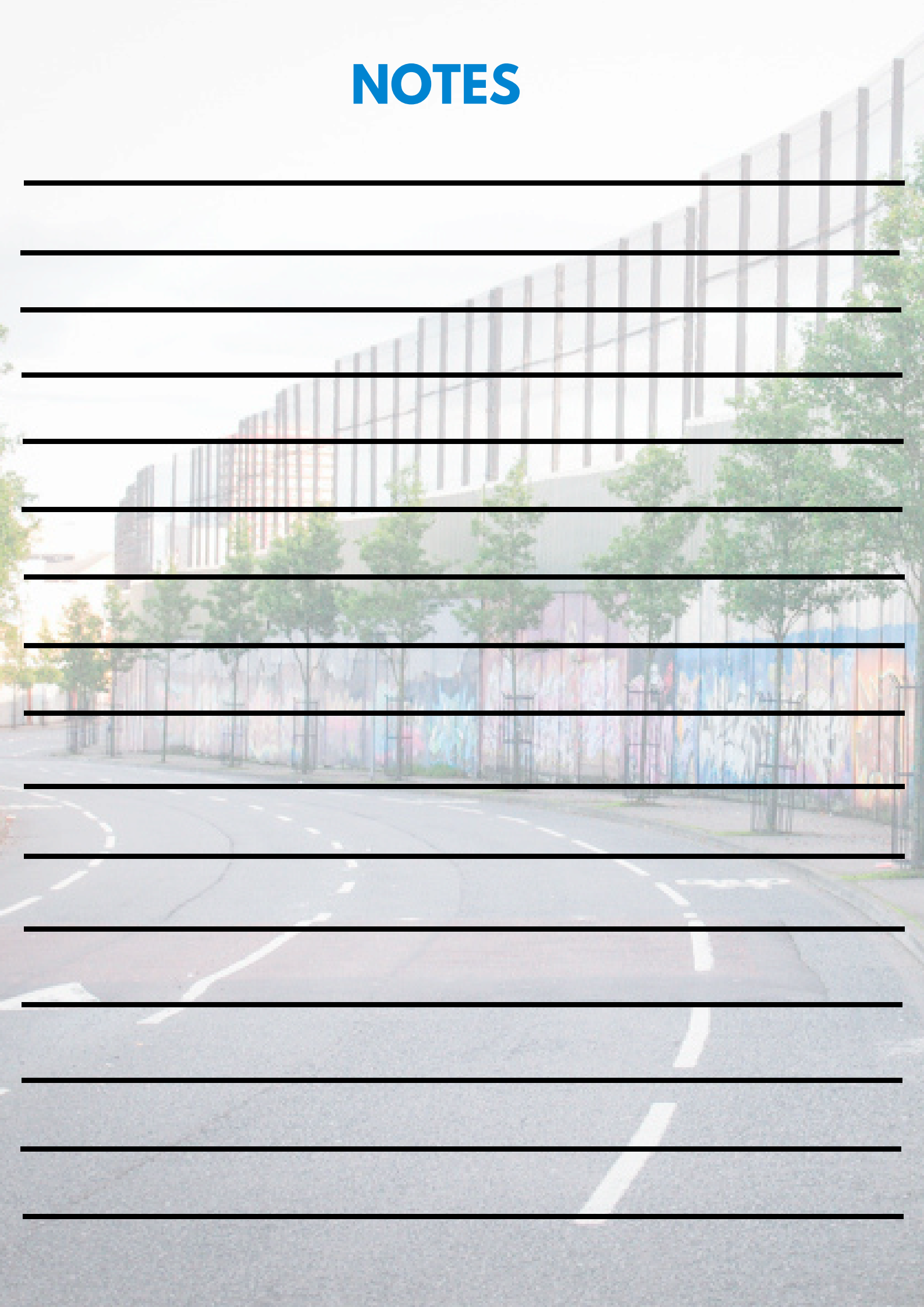
Forensic Psychotherapy - Identity,  
Network and Future

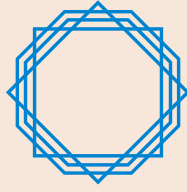
# NOTES



## This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# NOTES





*Thank you to Belfast City Hall  
for hosting our welcome reception*

*Thank you to William Clarke of Altitude Films  
for providing the Florida Project film*

*Thank you to George Diamondis from Visit Belfast*

*Thank you to Tourism Northern Ireland  
who kindly provided the photos*



*Brochure designed and created by  
Barbara Jacobs*

