



Ferenczi in Firenze is a summer course organized in collaboration with the **Ferenczi House** in Budapest which will combine the pleasure of a vacation in Tuscany and the chance to study Sándor Ferenczi's contributions to psychoanalysis.

The course will take place in the same venue where the next International Sándor Ferenczi conference (Florence, May 3-6, 2018) is scheduled to meet, an ancient 14th-century Hospital which has been transformed into a hotel and meeting center (<http://www.calza.it/en/home.html>).

Course I
TRAUMA AND RESILIENCE
July 3-7, 2017

Monday July 3, 3-8pm
JUDIT MÉSZÁROS

Trauma and Resilience: How Ferenczi's New Approach Influenced Psychoanalysis

Tuesday July 4, 3-8pm
JAY FRANKEL

Ferenczi's Concept of Identification with the Aggressor

Wednesday July 5, 3-8pm
CLARA MUCCI

Resilience after Massive Trauma, or How do We Counter the End of Civilization?

Thursday July 6, 3-8pm
JONATHAN SKLAR

Ferenczi, Fundamentalism and Alterity in Today's Europe

Friday July 7, 9-3pm
WORKSHOP

Workshop: Participants are invited to present part of case studies or clinical problems in accordance with the seminar's themes. It will be followed by a plenary discussion with teachers and participants.

The Director of the program is Carlo Bonomi. The program consists in two courses for 20/25 clinicians. They include:

- Four seminars
- A workshop
- Two art tours of the city of Florence
- A Florence food tour
- A social dinner
- Hotel accommodation at the Convitto La Calza

Course II
A NEW PARADIGM FOR PSYCHOANALYSIS
July 10-14, 2017

Monday July 10, 3-8pm
ADRIENNE HARRIS

Trauma, Regression, and Mutuality

Tuesday July 11, 3-8pm
ARNOLD RACHMAN

The Resurrection of Elizabeth Severn: Ferenczi's Analyst and Mutual Analytic Partner

Wednesday July 12, 3-8pm
FRANCO BORGOGNO

The Clinical Language of Sándor Ferenczi

Thursday July 13, 3-8pm
EMANUEL BERMAN

A Generative Dyad: The Interaction of the Personal and the Theoretical in the Freud-Ferenczi Relationship

Friday July 14, 9 am - 3pm
WORKSHOP

Registration fees: € 500 for each course (Note: Hotel accommodation, social dinner, art and food tour are not included and have to be paid directly to the providers of the services).

Updated information:

<http://www.carlobonomi.it/ferenczi-in-firenze.html>

Applications: mail to ferencziinfirenze@gmail.com

Full registration deadline: 28 February 2017

FERENCZI IN FIRENZE

Summer course July 3-7 and July 10-14, 2017

Hotel accommodation

Convitto La Calza (<http://www.calza.it/en/home.html>), close to the Boboli Garden, Pitti Palace and the Ponte Vecchio. Piazza della Calza 6, 50121 Firenze, Italy Tel. + 39 055/23.06.140 - Fax + 39 055/22.39.12. Rates: Single room € 90,00; Double room € 105,00 (breakfast and taxes included).
Contact Person: Rachele Taddeucci rachele@calza.it

Art tour in Florence

July 3 and July 10, 2017, 9am

Florentine Last Suppers and Cloisters

An itinerary that takes you to the centre of the spiritual life in Renaissance Florence: the unique tradition of the Last Suppers; the sacred stories represented on the walls of the cloisters, spaces of beauty and meditation; the masterpieces of the most important Italian artists from fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries - Beato Angelico, Paolo Uccello, Andrea Del Sarto, Ghirlandaio...

Duration: approx. 3:30 hours.

July 5 and July 12, 2017, 9am

Bargello National Museum

The oldest public building in Florence, a fortress with its magnificent courtyard, the Loggia, the Salone del Consiglio; nowadays home to the most remarkable collection of Renaissance sculpture in Italy: Michelangelo, Donatello, Cellini, Verrocchio, Luca Della Robbia, Giambologna, and many other masters.

Duration: approx. 2:30 hours

Price: from € 24 to € 34 entrance fees and earpieces included.

The tours are conducted by a professional tour guide, Francesco Gigliotti <francesco.gigliotti@gmail.com>

Florence food tour

July 4 and July 6, 2017, 9am; July 11 and July 13, 2017, 9am (10 persons max)

The food tour provides an overview of the history, origin and method of production of the different traditional Tuscan and Italian foods as well as how these foods are included in the daily Florentine diet. This is why the food tour also includes a visit and tasting at the local food market. Furthermore the clients will be provided with suggestions and recommendations about local restaurants and shops where they can find high quality foods and only local customers. The main idea of the tour is to give an internal perspective of how food is viewed, lived and perceived by Florentines and how to avoid the many tourist traps. The food tour consists of a tasting of typical pastries, different cheeses and cold cuts, a tasting at the bakery, then olive oil, balsamic vinegar, truffle, and different kinds of wine, chocolate and gelato. All the tastings take place in historical and little gourmet shops in the city center.

A tour lasts around 3-4 hours and can be adapted to the client preferences and specific needs.

The tour will be conducted by Karin Pantzer, MA in History and food culture at Bologna University.

Price: € 90.

Social dinner

July 6 and July 13, 2017 (to be further determined)

Applications (name, affiliation, and a short professional CV) have to be addressed to Carlo Bonomi <carlo.bonomi@hotmail.it>

Applicants will receive a response within one month.

After acceptance a pre-registration is required. It includes to be, or to become, member of the International Sándor Ferenczi Network (yearly membership € 30) and an advance payment of € 100. Reimbursement is regulated in the registration agreement.

Full registration deadline: 28 February 2017. It includes the full payment of the registration fee and the payment of 1 night at the hotel Convitto La Calza.

SEMINARS AND TEACHERS

JUDIT MÉSZÁROS

Trauma and Resilience: How Ferenczi's New Approach Influenced Psychoanalysis?

Ferenczi introduced new perspectives on trauma. Why do we call this a paradigm shift and what are its main elements? Ferenczi placed trauma within an interpersonal and intrapsychic sequence of processes and opened up a new perspective toward dimensions of object relations. He also described the different ego-defence mechanisms, which differ for victim and aggressor, and introduced a new discovery: identification with the aggressor. This last mechanism entered public consciousness under the rubric of the "Stockholm Syndrome". Ferenczi emphasised that trauma is a real event, not reducible to a fantasy which caused trauma. What is the meaning of the "pleasure principle" (Ferenczi, [1932] 1980) in trauma? How could this Janus-faced phenomenon exist? Suffering, on the one hand, and experiencing pleasure, on the other? What is the consequence of this antagonistic process? There will also be discussion of the question of how psychoanalysis found its way from 'traumatic progression' or 'precocious maturity', as described by Ferenczi with its background in the 'wise baby' phenomenon, to research on resilience? What contribution did ego psychology, object relations and attachment theories, self-psychology and group experiences contribute to understanding resilience? Results concerning resilience are based on longitudinal studies of early hospitalised or traumatised patients, resilient children', child survivors of genocides, wars and communal violence, populations of children and adult refugees.

We will discuss the different approaches to resilience, from factorial components to views of structures and processes, including new ideas that theorize resilience and depletion as phenomena at the two ends of the same continuity of structural dimensions: psychobiological and object-relational. Ferenczi's new approach to trauma theory marks his crowning achievement and led to new ideas that would later emerge in the complex system of modern trauma theory and therapy.

Judit Mészáros, Ph.D. is a training and supervising analyst of the Hungarian Psychoanalytical Society and member of the Training Committee. She is Honorary Professor at the Eötvös Loránd University, and a Board Member at the European Psychotherapy Training Institute, Budapest. She has written scores of theoretical and clinical papers and is the editor and author of several books, including the recently published: *Ferenczi and Beyond. Exile of the Budapest School and Solidarity in the Psychoanalytic Movement during the Nazi Years*. Karnac, 2014. She is president of the International Sándor Ferenczi Foundation and the Ferenczi Society.

JAY FRANKEL

Ferenczi's Concept of Identification with the Aggressor

Ferenczi's conception of identification with the aggressor (IWA)—at the heart of his trauma theory—starts with his revolutionary reconceptualization of the traumatic situation. Ferenczi included subtle assaults as traumatic and also stressed the role of "hypocrisy"—when adults deny the abuse or blame the child—as leaving the child unbearably isolated and as the most damaging element.

The IWA response to trauma involves finely tuned submission/compliance with the aggressor's demands, not just in outer behavior but inwardly (on a mental level of thought, perception, and feeling) and morally (in terms of readily blaming oneself and losing a sense of goodness and wholeness). Compliance is both a survival tactic and a way for the child to continue to feel a sense of belonging in the family. The inner accommodations of IWA help insure that the child plays her role effectively. Indeed, IWA is closely intercoordinated with dissociation and introjection.

IWA often turns into a persisting tendency to accommodate and to blame oneself. And the internal distortions it engenders undermine the child's capacity to think independently and to psychologically separate. This leads the person to lose the feeling of goodness and wholeness, a sense of inner authenticity and of agency. These losses

are compensated in some people by an overinflated narcissistic response which may, ironically, facilitate submission.

Consistent with a broader understanding of the traumatic situation, IWA seems to be a widespread tendency under certain circumstances—not limited to people who have been grossly abused. This observation opens new perspectives on a great many patients who have not been grossly traumatized. It also makes IWA a valuable tool for understanding large-scale social phenomena involving submission and compliance. As Ferenczi first observed (and experienced), IWA also often plays a central role in structuring the analytic relationship for both patient and therapist and is also pivotal for understanding and working through clinical impasses. Ultimately, IWA provides the basis for a new, more mutual conception of the analytic relationship.

Jay Frankel, Ph.D., is an Associate Editor of *Psychoanalytic Dialogues*; Adjunct Clinical Associate Professor, and Clinical Consultant, in the New York University Postdoctoral Program in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis; and Faculty at the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, and the Trauma Treatment Training Program at the Manhattan Institute for Psychoanalysis, both in New York. He is a co-editor of an upcoming Karnac book on Ferenczi, co-author of *Relational Child Psychotherapy* (2002, Other Press) and author of dozens of journal articles and book chapters on trauma, identification, the therapeutic relationship, play and psychoanalysis and politics.

CLARA MUCCI

Resilience after Massive Trauma, or How Do We Counter the End of Civilization?

In the seminar we will develop and focus on these central points and issues:

1: The difference between real trauma (as in Ferenczi) and fantasied trauma (as in Freud's development). In fact we owe to Ferenczi, as a result of his disagreements with Freud, an understanding of trauma as a real event or series of events impacting the psyche of the subject. This contrasts with a view of trauma rooted mostly in fantasmatic and intrapsychic elements (see Freud's revision of the "seduction theory"). This has led contemporary clinicians and thinkers to reconsider the historicization and reconstruction of traumatic events on both an individual and a collective scale (Grubrich-Simitis, Bohleber, Mucci).

2: As a consequence of point 1, the recognition and real empathic appreciation of the dynamics of interpersonal real (both precocious maltreatment and abuse, and massive social trauma, such as war or genocide) undergone by the "victim" led Ferenczi to an understanding of two major outcomes: a, what he calls the "fragmentation" of the psyche of the subject, what nowadays we describe psychologically and neuroscientifically as "dissociation", b, the process of what he terms, the "identification with the aggressor", which means taking in not only the aggressiveness of the perpetrator (a fundamental tool in the repetition of violence) but also the split-off sense of guilt the aggressor embodies without awareness. The psychodynamics of the identification with the aggressor both individually and in group dynamics has been described as a basic reason for destructiveness against the self and also for the perpetration of violence against groups identified as enemies in a paranoid/perverse attitude (see, with different approaches, Frankel, Volkan, Kernberg).

3: Point 1 and 2 lead in turn to an understanding of the psychotherapeutic practice as a kind of testimonial activity based on an empathic attitude or what Ferenczi calls a benevolent and helpful therapist, in contrast to Freud's rather unsympathetic attitude. In fact since the identification with both victim and persecutor in the subject who has undergone interpersonal trauma might lead to an intergenerational transmission of violence, with mechanisms of both revictimization and aggressive repetitions, it is only through the work with the traumatized individual in a totally empathic way and a restorative, reparative kind of practice that the "victim" can achieve empowerment and, crucially, reconnect to a collectivity. Against the end of civilization, against aggressiveness and dehumanization, we want to posit empathy, resilience, humanization, working through of mourning and loss, the strength of art and beauty and the rejuvenating power of "forgiveness", as the giving up,

after deep therapeutic work, of the identifications any traumatized being has inside with both victim and persecutor.

Clara Mucci is Full Professor of Clinical Psychology at the University of Chieti (Italy). She previously served as Full Professor of English Literature and Shakespearean Drama. A psychoanalytic psychotherapist in private practice in Milan and Pescara, she is the author of several monographs on English Literature, Shakespeare and Literary theory (*Liminal Personae*, 1995; *Tempeste*, 1998; *Il teatro delle streghe*, 2001; *A memoria di donna*, 2004; *I corpi di Elisabetta. Sessualita' potere e poetica della Cultura al tempo di Shakespeare*, 2009) and on trauma and the Holocaust (*Il dolore estremo*, 2008; *Beyond Individual and collective Trauma. Psychoanalytic Treatment, Intergenerational Transmission and the Dynamics of Forgiveness*, 2013; *Trauma e perdono*, 2014).

JONATHAN SKLAR

Ferenczi, Fundamentalism and Alterity in today's Europe

I want to offer a political -cultural discourse on the darkening times in Europe. Alterity - a Ferenczian view of hate and prejudice. Listening to the doctor's impossible patient through the perspective of the doctor's problem brings the value of the countertransference to bear in understanding the clinical encounter. The Hungarian tradition from Ferenczi to its present day applications that Balint brought to London will be discussed with many clinical examples as a way of embedding psychoanalysis in medicine and the body.

Jonathan Sklar is a Training Analyst and Fellow of the British Psychoanalytic Society. He is in full time analytic practice in London. He teaches and supervises annually at the Institute of Psychoanalysis and runs a course on 'Ferenczi and Contemporary Psychoanalysis'. He teaches in Chicago, has convened a psychoanalytic conference in Cape Town (South Africa) for the last decade and has also taught extensively in Eastern Europe. He was Vice President of the European Psychoanalytic Federation from 2007 to 2011 and is currently on the board of the IPA. He published *Landscapes of the Dark-history, Trauma, Psychoanalysis* (Karnac 2011). His latest book, to be published by Karnac in 2016, is *Balint Matters: Psychoanalytic Dynamics for the Art of Assessment*.

ADRIENNE HARRIS

Trauma, Regression, and Mutuality

A workshop on the Ferenczian notions of trauma, regression, and mutuality as they appear in contemporary relational theory and practice. The workshop will also focus on Ferenczi's ideas about development and early disturbance. These themes will be traced through the object relations work of Winnicott and Balint, relational considerations of the entanglement of transference and countertransference and relational and intersubjective work on primitive states.

Adrienne Harris, Ph.D. is Faculty and Supervisor at New York University Postdoctoral Program in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis. She is on the faculty and is a supervisor at the Psychoanalytic Institute of Northern California. With Lewis Aron and Jeremy Safran she established the Sandor Ferenczi Center at the New School University in 2009. With Lewis Aron she edits the Relational Book Series which has now published over 60 volumes. She has published *Rocking the Ship of State: Women and Peace Politics* (in 1985) and *Gender as Soft Assembly* (in 2005). She has edited and published a number of books: With Muriel Dimen *Storms in her Head* (on women and hysteria), with Lewis Aron *The Legacy of Sándor Ferenczi*, with Steven Botticelli *First Do No Harm: Psychoanalysis, Warmaking and Resistance*, with Steven Kuchuck *The Legacy of Sandor Ferenczi: From Ghost to Ancestor*. She has published on gender and development, analytic subjectivity, ghosts and about the analysts who wrote around the period of the First World War.

ARNOLD RACHMAN

The Resurrection of Elizabeth Severn: Ferenczi's Analysand and Mutual Analytic Partner

Elizabeth Severn was called an "evil genius" by Freud. He felt she was leading Ferenczi away from traditional psychoanalysis and was consequently condemned by the orthodox analytic community, removed from psychoanalysis as a meaningful figure. The acquisition of The Elizabeth Severn Papers from the estate of her daughter, Margaret Severn, and the discovery of a previously unknown interview of Severn by Kurt Eissler, have provided new and important material to help us re-evaluate Severn's functioning during the period when she was in analysis with Ferenczi (1928-1933) and after her analysis ended (1933-1959). In a new book entitled *Elizabeth Severn: The Evil Genius of Psychoanalysis* published by Routledge Press Severn emerges not only as Ferenczi's mutual analytic partner in the study and treatment of trauma but as an important figure in the history of psychoanalysis as well.

Arnold Wm. Rachman, PhD., FAGPA, is a Member-Board of Directors, The Sandor Ferenczi Center of the New School for Social Research, New York City; Honorary Member of The Sandor Ferenczi Society (Budapest) and the donor of The Elizabeth Severn Papers to The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. He is the author of *Sándor Ferenczi: The Psychotherapist of Tenderness and Passion* (1997); *Psychotherapy of Difficult Cases* (2003); *Analysis of the Incest Trauma*, with Susan A. Klett (2015); and *The Budapest School of Psychoanalysis* (2016).

FRANCO BORGOGNO

The Clinical Language of Sándor Ferenczi

Sándor Ferenczi gave an extraordinary number of contributions in various areas to psychoanalysis. These are the areas I have in mind: the improper and inadequate coupling, praecox ejaculation the interpretation, suggestibility and pragmatic of communication; introjection and its processes; the effect of the analyst's communications and non-communications on the patient; the resistance, the negative therapeutic reaction and the narcissistic countertransference; the birth and evolution of the Ego; Children, the Infantile and Primitive Anxieties and Defenses; contributions to classical psychoanalytic technique; the phases of the experimentation on technique; the adaptation of the family to the child; the elasticity of technique and tact; the different meanings of dreams and their interpretation; the confusion of tongues between the adults and the child; the psychic qualities of the good-enough analyst; the sins of psychoanalysis and psychoanalysts; the traumatogenesis, the many faces of trauma and the curability of the complex post-traumatic consequences; the language of the body and the somatic memories; the 'Masculine' and the 'Feminine'; narcissism-socialism/egoism-altruism/autarchy-universalism...

Franco Borgogno, PhD in Philosophy and Psychology; Training and Supervising analyst of the Italian Psychoanalytical Society (SPI), Full Member of the American Psychoanalytic Association; former Scientific Secretary and President of the Turin Centre of Psychoanalysis and Secretary of the Training Institute of Milan; Full Professor of Clinical Psychology and founder of the Doctoral School in Clinical and Interpersonal Relationships Psychology and of the School of Specialization in Clinical Psychology at the University of Turin. He is a recipient of the Mary Sigourney Award in 2010 and is the Chair of the Psychoanalysis and University Committee of the International Psychoanalytical Association (IPA). He is a founding member of the International Sándor Ferenczi Foundation and the current President of the Associazione Italiana Sándor Ferenczi. Author of numerous psychoanalytical papers in books and journals he has also published the following books: *L'illusione di osservare* [The Illusion of Observing] (Giappichelli, 1978), *Psicoanalisi come percorso* (Bollati Boringhieri, 1999) [Psychoanalysis as a Journey (Open Gate Press, 2007)], *La partecipazione affettiva dell'analista* [The Affective Participation of the Analyst] (FrancoAngeli, 1999), *Ferenczi oggi* [Ferenczi Today] (Bollati Boringhieri, 2004), *The Vancouver Interview* (Borla, 2007), *La signorina che faceva hara-kiri e altri scritti* (Bollati Boringhieri, 2010) [The Young Girl who Committed Hara-Kiri and Other Clinical and Historical Essays (Karnac, 2013)]; *Re-reading Ferenczi Today. Italian Contributions* (Borla, 2016). Editor, with P. Bion Talamo and S. A. Merciai, of *Bion's Legacy to Groups and Institutions* (Karnac, 1998), and *Lavorare con Bion* (Borla, 1998) [W. R. Bion: Between Past and Future (Karnac, 1999)]. With Carlo Bonomi he has published *La catastrofe e i suoi simboli* [The Catastrophe and its Symbols] (Utet, 2001) and with A. Luchetti and L. Marino *Coe Reading Italian Psychoanalysis* (Routledge/New Library of Psychoanalysis, 2016).

EMANUEL BERMAN

A Generative Dyad: The Interaction of the Personal and the Theoretical in the Freud-Ferenczi Relationship

This seminar will explore the Freud-Ferenczi relationship from 1908, when the two met, until 1933, when Ferenczi died. Its main themes will be the fertile mutual influence between the two and the close interaction between the personal level of the relationship (Freud as Ferenczi's friend, colleague, teacher and analyst) and its theoretical level, which helped both to develop their models. The seminar will be based on reading and discussion of selected Ferenczi papers, selected Freud-Ferenczi letters and some segments of the Clinical Diary. The aim is to encourage open discussions of the texts by the group. The workshop will advance chronologically through:

1908-1918, including the Elma affair and Ferenczi's analysis

1919-1925, including exploration of countertransference and the active technique

1926-1931, including the elasticity and relaxation phase

1932-1933, including the Clinical Diary and the Confusion of Tongues paper

Emanuel Berman, Ph.D., is a training and supervising analyst at the Israel Psychoanalytic Society; Chief International Editor of Psychoanalytic Dialogues and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at the University of Haifa. He has edited Hebrew translations of Freud, Ferenczi, Balint, Winnicott, Ogden, Britton and others.

CARLO BONOMI

Director of the Program

Carlo Bonomi, PhD (in Philosophy and Psychology), is a psychoanalyst in private practice in Florence, Italy. He has been particularly active in the contemporary psychoanalytic movement and, together with Judit Mészáros, cofounded the "Ferenczi House project" in 2006. The project led to the acquisition of the home and office where Ferenczi wrote his *Clinical Diary* in Budapest. With Franco Borgogno he established the Associazione culturale Sándor Ferenczi in 2007 and participated in the establishment of the International Sándor Ferenczi Network (ISFN) in 2015. He is President of the Network and Chair of the upcoming International Sándor Ferenczi Conference, to be held in Florence on May 3-6 of 2018. He has published numerous psychoanalytic papers and is the author of *The Cut and the Building of Psychoanalysis. Volume 1. Sigmund Freud and Emma Eckstein* (Relational Perspectives Book Series), London: Routledge (2015) and of the forthcoming *Volume 2. Sigmund Freud and Sándor Ferenczi*.

THE FERENCZI HOUSE

Through an international effort and the donations of hundreds of psychoanalysts throughout the world, the Ferenczi Society and the International Ferenczi Foundation purchased in 2011 the apartment that served as Ferenczi's office within his villa. Sándor Ferenczi purchased this villa in 1930 where he completed his most widely cited publication "Confusion of Tongues between Adults and the Child". It was within the walls of this house that Ferenczi also wrote the final letters of his correspondence with Freud, Groddeck and Jones, as well as his notes for his *Clinical Diary*. It was also in this villa that he treated his most famous American patients, among them Elizabeth Severn, Isette de Forest and Clara Thompson, who later became one of the founders of the William Alanson White Institute in New York. Ferenczi's studies helped him to better understand the interplay of interpersonal and intrapsychic processes during analysis, and inspired new discoveries. The Ferenczi House represents a "site of memory" which forms identity and where memory is captured by history. The House also links Ferenczi's heritage and our contemporary knowledge of psychoanalysis through lectures, seminars and other activities. The Ferenczi House Archives, in the process of being developed, offers materials for researchers. The Ferenczi House became part of a broader international network in 2015. The International Sándor Ferenczi Network has the task of organizing an International Conference on Ferenczi every three years.